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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—Hon. Norman McL. Rogers Deputy Minister—W. M. Dickson

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ERRATA

On page 64—Column 1, second line—for 1935 *read* 1936.

On page 102—Column 2, under "Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act"—for bakers and hairdressers *read* barbers and hairdressers.

On page 601—Column 2, under "Applications Withdrawn," third line—for 1937 *read* 1936.

On page 1242—tabular headings—top of third and seventh columns, for August, 1936 *read* August, 1937; top of fourth and eighth columns, for September 1937 *read* September, 1936.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

Employment at the beginning of December, 1936, showed a seasonal recession, which was the first general decline indicated since April 1. The reduction was decidedly smaller than the average contraction indicated between November 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, and the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of the years, 1931-1935. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 10,106 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,053,548 at the beginning of November to 1,044,969 at December 1, 1936. The index (average 1926=100) declined from 111·0 at the former date to 110·1 at December 1, as compared with 104·6 at the same date in 1935. At December 1 in preceding years, the index was as follows:—1934, 98·9; 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7; 1927, 108·1; 1926, 102·3; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 96·9; 1922, 96·3 and 1921, 88·3.

At the beginning of December, 1936, the unemployment percentage among local trade Unions throughout Canada stood at 12·7 in contrast with 11·0 per cent in November and 13·3 per cent in December, 1935. The December percentage was based on the reports furnished to the Department by 1,821 labour organizations comprising a membership of 182,688 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the work transacted during November, 1936, when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during October, 1936, and also with those reported during the corresponding month a year ago, the marked change in the first instance being a heavy loss recorded in services and in the second, a noteworthy gain registered in farming and a pronounced decline in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in November, 1936, numbered 33,522, applications 65,556, and placements in regular and casual employment 31,347.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $16.99 at the beginning of December as compared with $16.96 for November; $16.65 for December, 1935; $16.02 for December, 1934; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $22.11 for December, 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 80·8 for the week ended January 1, 1937, as compared with 80·2 the previous week, 77·4 for the week ended December 4, 1936, and 72·8 for the week ended January 3, 1936. The increase during December was due in large part to higher prices for grains, live stock and non-ferrous metals. On a monthly basis the index number was 77·2 for November; 72·7 for December, 1935; 71·1 for December, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years) and 96·0 for December, 1929.

The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 2. The index of the physical volume of business in November continued at about the same level as in October, the figures for these two months indicating the highest level of business activity since January, 1930. The advance in the index between November, 1935, and November 1936, was about nine per cent. Of the principal factors used in the construction of this index, that used to indicate mineral production was substantially lower in November than in October, mainly because of lower exports of copper and zinc, decreased shipments of gold and lower coal production which more than offset increased exports of nickel and asbestos and increased imports of bauxite. Electric power output also was considerably lower than in the previous month with smaller decreases in trade

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1936			1935		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	189,035,536	178,161,341	117,813,684	151,643,319	144,073,870
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	66,169,416	65,158,561	38,569,182	55,958,033	52,751,020
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	120,971,384	110,998,708	77,099,223	94,483,554	90,526,150
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,321,184	8,706,724	5,938,470	8,016,961	7,951,499
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,302,561,645	3,328,225,661	2,932,303,651	3,021,511,117	2,907,516,367
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	116,023,209	117,971,877	118,928,662	130,526,762	126,468,158
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,546,776,305	1,510,319,426	1,485,977,174	1,474,122,395	1,465,301,708
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	692,647,974	707,850,681	819,525,595	856,889,840	855,599,556
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	129·2	131·8	126·9	107·4	105·8	96·1
Preferred stocks.....	93·9	91·1	86·8	73·8	72·5	69·5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	69·7	71·8	72·2	82·7	80·8	85·4
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	†80·8	77·2	77·1	72·6	72·7	73·1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $	16·99	16·96	16·87	16·65	16·54	16·42
Index, retail sales, unadjusted...	.....	78·6	88·7	98·9	80·1	80·9
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	76·6	76·9	76·8	72·5	73·0
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	110·1	111·0	110·1	104·6	107·7	106·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)....	12·7	11·0	10·9	13·3	13·3	13·0
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	184,178	211,573	233,339	166,527	196,700	219,833
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,227,225	16,151,674	18,786,278	14,558,340	15,253,708	17,825,909
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,922,213	10,866,155	10,957,846	12,018,206
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $	.....	12,116,559	14,249,421	11,581,266	11,859,007	14,198,209
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	8,577,907	9,846,238	8,275,252	8,403,598	9,948,866
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,720,577,707	1,934,049,726	2,240,117,939	2,949,459,070
Building permits..... $	3,225,274	3,030,425	4,120,416	2,401,856	3,447,653	4,030,318
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	6,118,800	13,840,400	14,957,200	4,364,000	8,291,000	14,925,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	68,499	74,337	75,051	70,647	64,562	45,521
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	103,952	98,534	98,330	98,888	94,074	95,016
Ferro-alloys.....tons	6,775	5,950	5,253	4,688	4,693	9,653
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	28,260,126	29,734,859	32,545,947	32,986,982
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	31,688,437	28,402,146	28,911,026	27,575,751
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	34,652,376	36,541,180	34,524,933	35,421,463
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	12,741,986	15,044,762	12,181,930	13,399,099
Gold.....ounces	.....	319,265	334,080	307,588	293,317	300,866
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,580,405	1,721,781	1,616,355	1,323,659
Coal.....tons	.....	1,464,540	1,761,711	1,287,813	1,622,322	1,558,683
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	146,190,000	158,760,000	55,640,000	137,400,000	133,730,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	9,649,000	6,966,000	5,746,000	9,832,000	1,819,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	21,105,000	16,543,000	22,187,000	13,814,000	10,770,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,878,000	1,472,000	1,618,000	1,857,000	1,636,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	254,370,200	311,562,616	182,907,132	239,343,552	264,727,232
Flour production.....brls.	.....	1,459,388	1,701,267	957,219	1,603,803	1,824,754
(6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs.	157,483,110	141,335,351	101,692,741	137,439,534	129,825,202	74,056,391
Footwear production.....pairs	.....	1,602,330	1,927,901	1,565,986	1,706,149	1,911,713
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	75,369,000	76,790,000	69,565,000	71,444,000	69,761,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	37,534,000	28,839,000	36,134,000	34,767,000	30,184,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	285,770	301,110	244,730	262,850	266,520
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	10,086	4,592	11,370	12,020	7,128
Index of Physical Volume of Business.....	.....	120·0	119·8	106·2	110·0	107·2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	124·9	123·8	108·8	113·5	109·5
Mineral Production.....	.....	153·4	180·9	160·8	146·3	169·6
Manufacturing.....	.....	128·4	122·2	112·5	118·5	105·4
Construction.....	.....	54·0	50·9	23·6	37·0	50·7
Electric power.....	.....	215·6	225·7	203·4	204·3	205·1
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	106·5	108·8	99·3	100·2	100·7
Trade employment.....	.....	129·0	130·2	128·8	124·1	122·8
Carloadings.....	.....	68·7	74·5	66·5	66·8	71·0
Imports.....	.....	104·3	100·0	70·2	93·7	85·4
Exports.....	.....	104·6	110·6	78·0	86·5	94·3

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended January 1, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 26, 1936, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 28, October 31, and October 3, 1936; November 30, November 2, and October 5, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

employment, carloadings and in exports. Manufacturing, construction and imports were higher. All of the above mentioned principal factors were higher in November, 1936, than in November, 1935. Information available for December shows continued advance in wholesale prices, while employment, carloadings and contracts awarded were lower than in November but higher than in December, 1935.

During December there were on record twenty strikes and lockouts, involving 3,137 workers, with a time loss of 15,917 man working days, as compared with fourteen disputes in November involving 1,264 workers with a time loss of 11,327 days. In December, 1935, there were eight disputes involving 431 workers, causing time loss of 3,152 days. In December, 1936, four cotton factory strikes caused a considerable part of the time loss. In November the important disputes included strikes of coal miners at Cadomin, Alta., and fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., the latter continuing throughout December. Of the twenty disputes recorded for December, sixteen were recorded as terminated, seven resulting in favour of the employers involved, two in favour of the workers affected, compromise settlements being reached in six cases while the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. Four disputes, involving approximately 1,370 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department has received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to investigate the matter of a dispute between Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees. The text of the Board report appears on page 9.

Supplements published with this issue of Labour Gazette

Two supplements will appear shortly after this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, continuing the series on wages and on prices issued annually in January in recent years. The first is the twentieth report in the "Wages and Hours of Labour" series giving information as to the year 1936, with comparative figures for 1935 and earlier years, and showing the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour throughout the Dominion in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement in retail and wholesale prices in Canada in 1936 and previous years; tables are also given showing the movement of prices in other countries throughout the world.

"The National Attack on Unemployment"

In this issue, commencing on page 25, there appears a summary of an address entitled "The National Attack on Unemployment," which was given recently by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour in Toronto before the Canadian Club.

There is also presented, a summary of an address made by Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, Chairman of the National Employment Commission, before the Canadian Club in Montreal.

An Appreciation of Relief as Related to Economic and Employment Indices in Canada

On page 30 of this issue, there is an informative article entitled "An Appreciation of Relief as Related to Economic and Employment Tendencies in Canada." The article which was prepared by J. K. Houston, Statistician, Dominion Unemployment Relief, Department of Labour, is an analysis of some of the factors tending to prevent a greater decrease in the number on relief, notwithstanding the apparent paradox of improved business and employment conditions.

Canadian Railway Shops Resume Forty Hour Week

On December 21 the President of the Canadian National Railways announced that commencing January 1, 1937, the main shops on the system would resume work on the forty hour week basis and that this would affect 7,500 men and increase their working time by an average of twenty per cent. In recent years, especially since 1932, the shopmen have been working short time but since 1933 the working time has been somewhat increased at various periods. The agreement for the shopmen provides that in the main shops the hours per week are forty or forty-four, so that these shops are being put on practically full time.

An amendment to the agreement in November, 1934, provided that there should be a change in the deduction from earnings, viz:—ten per cent after April 1, 1935, for employees working 40 hours per week or

more, and five per cent for those working less than 40 hours per week (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, pp. 991-2). A proposal of the railway employees, under agreements, for the cancellation of the deduction is before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Early in January, it was reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway's main shops in Montreal with 4,500 men employed, had resumed the 40 hour week.

Some weeks ago the shops in Canada, of the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette railways began to work full time.

Wage Increases in Canadian Textile Industry

The *Canadian Textile Journal* of December 11, 1936, contains an announcement of wage increases by several of the larger textile industries. The companies specifically mentioned are the Wabasso Cotton Company Limited with a 10 per cent wage increase, the Dominion Textile Company with increases ranging up to 7 per cent, and the Canadian Cottons Limited with an increase of 6 per cent.

According to a public statement issued by the Dominion Textile Company, the recent increases "will restore wages in the Mills generally to the levels prevailing prior to April 10, 1933. At that date a general 10 per cent reduction was made, and was the first change in the Company's general wage levels since an upward revision of approximately 12½ per cent which took place in 1923. On April 2, 1934, a portion of the previous year's reduction was restored, and the present change, helps to complete the restoration to the former levels."

It was added that these wage increases will mean an addition of approximately $250,000 in workers' wages over the next year if the mills are operated close to capacity.

The *Textile Journal* observes that these advances are made possible by the general improvement in business conditions as reflected in the large volume of orders on the books of the cotton companies at the present.

Minimum Wages for taxicab drivers in Edmonton and Calgary

"The Alberta Gazette" of December 31, 1936, contains an order of the Highway Traffic Board regulating the wages of drivers of public service vehicles. The order provides that "any owner of a Public Service Vehicle operated as a taxicab or livery for the transportation of passengers within the corporate boundaries of the cities of Edmonton and Calgary, shall pay any driver in his employ not less than the following minimum wages:

(*a*) To a driver employed by the week, $15 per week for a week of six days.

(*b*) To a driver employed otherwise than by the week not less than at the rate prescribed in paragraph (*a*)."

The order was to become effective "on and from December 15, 1936."

Ontario Municipalities Relieved of costs of pensions and Mothers' Allowances

Hon. David Croll, Ontario Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs, announced on January 6, that effective January 1, 1937, the Ontario Government would assume the entire cost of mothers' allowances in the province as well as taking over the municipal share of the cost of old age pensions. (Previous to this announcement, the cost of old age pensions was on a divided basis with the Dominion Government paying 75 per cent; the province 15 per cent and the municipalities 10 per cent, while Mothers' allowances were paid on an equal basis as between the province and the municipality).

Legislation will be enacted to provide for the change being made retroactive to January 1.

Hon. Mr. Croll's reported statement was in part as follows:—

"Nine hundred and thirty-five municipalities will immediately benefit by the change. The other five will be adversely affected for the moment but with the present steady increase in mothers' allowances beneficiaries and old age pensioners, costs jumped $1,000,000 a year when we extended the scope of the Mothers' Allowances Act to include mothers with only one child—there is no doubt that during 1938 and thereafter they, too, will benefit from our present decision.

"We expect local mothers' allowances and old age pensions boards to continue to play a prominent part in future administration.

"We consider that the new policy is based on sound principle. It expressed our belief that the wealthy—the income taxpayers—should bear as far as possible the cost of the social services. We also want to lift a bit of the burden from the hard-pressed municipalities, so that they in turn may reduce taxation on real estate. The rural municipalities, I believe, will especially benefit."

Arrangements respecting continuance of Federal Grants-in-Aid

The following announcement respecting Federal Grants-in-aid to the Provinces was made on December 30, 1936, by the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labour:—

"It has been decided to maintain the present grants-in-aid to the provinces for the midwinter months of January, February and March. To avoid future misunderstanding, however, it can be stated now that it will be the policy of the Dominion Government to make progressive reductions in the grants-in-aid to the provinces during the coming year. As in the past year, the revision of the grants will follow a quarterly review of employment conditions throughout the Dominion. Special care will be taken to see that the grants are readjusted in accordance with the changing situation created by varying degrees of business improvement in the several provinces.

"The Dominion Government does not interfere directly in the financial arrangements made by the provincial governments with the municipalities. It is important, however, to make it clear at this time that the grants to the provinces will only be continued on their present basis for the months of January, February and March. With the clear indication of an expanding business recovery during the coming year, there is reason to anticipate that the federal government, provincial governments and municipalities will be able to reduce relief expenditures.

"The Dominion Government has shared in the growing burden of relief during the years of depression. Only a year ago it increased its grants-in-aid to the provinces by 75 per cent for the winter months, in order that the provinces in turn might relieve the financial pressure on the municipalities. Even with subsequent reductions, the Dominion Government has been carrying a substantial share of the direct relief burden in all provinces, apart from its large contribution to relief works. With the acceleration of business recovery it will be the policy of the Dominion Government to share in the reduction of relief expenditures, while continuing to co-operate with the provinces in constructive measures to re-establish able-bodied unemployed who are now on relief. In its policies and decisions, the Dominion Government will act upon the principle that, as a country, we shall only make headway in reducing relief rolls when all governments work together on a basis of joint responsibility and united effort."

Workmen's compensation in Canada

A comparison of provincial workmen's compensation laws in Canada in 1936, has recently been published in mimeograph form by the Dominion Department of Labour. This survey, which was prepared by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, Librarian, Department of Labour, constitutes a cross section of compensation legislation throughout Canada, revealing in its analysis the chief provisions of the various enactments in regard to administration, scope, liability, risks covered, industrial diseases, medical aid, scale of compensation, etc.

New Year's Messages of Canadian labour leaders

Canadian labour leaders, in New Year's messages, in industrial conditions surveyed the progress made during 1936, and expressed their views on prospective developments during the future.

Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, after commenting on the improvement in the level of employment, stated that "since this depression began wage standards in many Canadian industries have crumbled. This situation is bad for the present, and promises even worse for future. Even though at work, in too many employments, wages are not sufficient to decently maintain a man and his family. One result is the not uncommon spectacle of an employed man seeking public relief to assist his too meagre earnings. A second result is the necessity for immediate relief should his employment cease." Discussing the right of wage earners to join trade unions, Mr. Draper said that "true, no legal barrier exists to wage earners joining a union, but in some cases the attitude of industry has been successful in blocking the efforts of their employees—and invariably these are the industries where low wages are paid." Continuing, he added, that the "trade union movement looks forward in 1937 with some hope that legal recognition of this right to organize may be won in Canada, to the benefit of employees in low wage industries."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, expressed the hope "that the spirit of goodwill and generosity which prevails during this season, and is so manifest among all classes of Canadians, will make a deep impression upon their hearts and minds." Dealing with the desirability for an increased standard of living, Mr. Mosher said that "until a high standard of living is attained, and Canadians are housed in comfortable homes, much work will be required, for the building industry has lagged behind during the

years of the depression. But the day has come when it is utterly unreasonable that some workers should be forced to toil for twelve hours a day while many thousands of would-be workers cannot find work of any kind to do." Mr. Mosher referred to the recent improvements in business which he considered indicated "that we are about to enter another period when the evils of the depression years will be mitigated to some extent at least. Let us use that breathing-spell" he said "to ensure that the country will not again enter the trough of another depression worse than the last."

Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, declared that "union men and women increasingly recognize their own responsibility as citizens to resist the subversive influences which in most of Europe have led the labour movement to destruction and deprived the people of many countries of their democratic institutions." Concluding the Federation's message on a note of confidence. Mr. Burford observed that "the Canadian Federation of Labour is confident that the New Year will see a continuance of the steady advance to better conditions which the improved economic situation has at last made practicable."

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, in his Christmas and New Year message, declared that unity in Christian fraternity offers the sole means of bringing back peace and happiness. He urged all employers and workers, to extend to the social-economic field that spirit of friendship and faternity so common during the holiday-season. Mr. Charpentier warned the working classes against the deceiving theories, of certain forms of camouflaged Communism, and recommended as "the remedy to our present ills co-operative action leading to a Christian social front which will save our people from ruin."

Absorption of unemployed into industry in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for December, 1936, summarizes the report to Parliament of the discussions that have taken place between the Minister of Labour and industrial representatives on the absorption of the unemployed into industry.

The inquiry was initiated in November, 1934, following an announcement in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour that he had invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Trades Union Congress General Council to a discussion on the general question of the conditions of employment and hours of work in particular industries with reference to the problem of unemployment. At that time he suggested that the problem be considered along the following lines:

(*a*) The extent to which existing vacancies cannot be filled owing to the geographical distribution of the unemployed and inability to secure workpeople of the kind required when vacancies exist.

(*b*) The actual or potential shortage of trained workpeople and the steps being taken or required for remedying this position, both as regards the present and the future;

(*c*) The extent to which, for other reasons, such as age or physical fitness, vacancies have not been filled;

(*d*) The determination of the effective labour supply amongst the unemployed nominally attached to various industries;

(*e*) The possibility of increasing the number employed by reducing the hours of work, limitation of overtime, rotation of shifts, standing-off at intervals, or by regular holidays, and the probable effects on wages and costs of such measures;

(*f*) Special problems affecting the employment of women and juveniles, including the question of the age of recruitment in the various industries.

Consultations with the representatives of certain industries followed, and the report summarizes the subjects into three main groups:—(*a*) questions relating to the personnel of the industry, its labour supply and demand, and the employment of juveniles and apprentices; (*b*) questions relating to the reduction of working hours and its probable effects on competition both at home and overseas; (*c*) questions concerning the working of overtime, and the possibility of avoiding it by the engagement of additional staff.

Featuring the discussions was the importance attached by various employers' organizations to the existence of voluntary joint machinery for the conclusion of collective agreements with the trade unions.

The report concludes by pointing out that the general industrial situation had altered since the initiation of the discussions, as a result of the fall of over 700,000 in the unemployed register, and the increased demand for labour in certain industries consequent upon the rearmament program. Nevertheless, the Minister was satisfied that a valuable body of industry information had been made available for the formation of Government policy, and the responsibilities of industry itself in regard to the problem of the absorption of the unemployed had been brought into prominence.

Wage increases recommended for wool textile industry in Great Britain

Early last fall, a Board of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour (Great Britain) to inquire into wages and working conditions in the wool textile industry (except wool combing) in Yorkshire. This Board has now made its report, and according to a summary of its contents appearing in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, for December, wages increases have been recommended. Dealing with these, the *Gazette* observes that after reviewing the arguments presented and the factors involved, the Board "expressed the view that the industry has recovered sufficiently to be able to stand some rise in wages." Consequently it recommended that the base rates be subject to an addition of 10 per cent (with certain modifications in the case of juvenile workers), and that the "cost-of-living wage" remain at the figures now operative in the case of the majority of the employees, viz., 52 per cent for time workers, 45·76 per cent for piece-workers, and 39·52 per cent for pressers and blanket raisers.

The following paragraphs, condensed from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, indicate the effect of the recommendations:

A general flat rate of 1d. an hour in addition to the scheduled day-rate wages is recommended for night workers, together with a specific wage for those night workers for whom there are no such scheduled day-rates. With regard to the regulation of piece-work prices, the Board recommends that endeavours should be made to establish uniform district standard piece price lists so far as possible; that where no such lists are in operation piece-work prices should be such as will enable an operative of average ability to earn under normal conditions at least 25 per cent over the appropriate basis time rate, except in the case of weavers, for whom it is recommended that the procedure for regular piece-work prices laid down in a previous award of the Court of Arbitration should be revived; and that the existing addition of 15·625 per cent to piece-work base rates in respect of the reduction of working hours in 1919 from 55½ to 48 per week should be retained.

In place of the present overtime rates of 1d. an hour for women and young persons and 1½d. an hour for men, the Board recommends that time workers be paid time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half thereafter, and that piece-workers be paid 3d. an hour for the first two hours and 6d. an hour thereafter in the case of men, and 2d. an hour for the first two hours and 4d. an hour thereafter in the case of females and of male workers under 21 years of age. For women and young persons it is recommended that overtime beyond the 48 hours ordinary time be allowed up to six hours in the week and up to 96 hours in the year, but that the present system of allowing overtime beyond these limits by special permits be abolished.

Social legislation forecasted in the United States

From recent forecasts made in the press, it would appear that concerted efforts are to be made during the present year toward the abolition of child labour in the United States. One source disclosed that President Roosevelt had conferred with United States administration leaders on a tentative plan with that objective in view as well as the shortening of working hours and raising wages.

On January 8, President Roosevelt appealed for speedy ratification of the child labour amendment, indicating that favourable action by twelve of the States would give Congress power to regulate or prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age.

A conference was also reported as being held between Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour and 68 representative union leaders. The tentative program drafted is understood to have included: Promotion of new housing legislation; new maximum hour statutes; abolition of child labour; initiation of federal standards of minimum wages; and government co-operation with organized labour and management to stabilize employment.

Statutes of Unemployment in Germany

According to the *Statist* for December 5, 1936, the number of unemployed registered at the labour exchanges in Germany amounted to 1,076,000, on October 31, 1936. The Reich Office for Labour Exchanges published, for the first time, particulars regarding these unemployed, which explains, to some extent the fact of the existence of a still considerable volume of unemployment despite an alleged scarcity of labour in numerous branches of trade and industry. The above-mentioned figure comprised 582,000 skilled workers, 161,000 employees and 333,000 unskilled labourers. In all three groups applicants were included whose qualifications for work was limited to one-third of the normal standard by bodily disablement, failing health, old age or other reasons; 99,000, or 16·9 per cent, fell under this heading in the first group, 26,000, or 16·3 per cent in the second group, and 112,000, or 33·6 per cent in the third group, the large percentage in this latter group being due to the past crisis, which compelled numerous workers and clerks to

change permanently into the class of unskilled labour. Further deduction of individuals no longer fully qualified for their special calling reduced the available number of unemployed skilled workers to 411,000 and that of employees to 113,000. But only a fraction of the remaining fully qualified unemployed could accept work distant from their place of residence owing to family conditions, the owning of real property, etc. The Reich Office estimated the number of those free to take work elsewhere at 162,000, or 27·8 per cent, in the case of skilled workers, at 46,000, or 28·4 per cent, in that of employees; and at 71,000, or 21·4 per cent, in the case of unskilled labour.

"Governmental protection of labour's right to organize"

"Governmental protection of Labour's Right to Organize" is the title of Bulletin No. 1, published by the National Labour Relations' Board of the United States. This bulletin is a summary of evidence introduced at a hearing before the Board bearing upon the factual basis of the National Labour Relations Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 605; April, 1935, page 343, and previous issues) and "the reasonableness of the regulations embodied therein."

Part I of the bulletin, based on the experience and opinions of experts, is an informative exposition of modern industrial relations, and some idea of the comprehensive nature of the study is indicated in its main divisions and sub-divisions as follows:

I. Unsettled labour relations resulting from denial of the right of employees to organize and to bargain collectively—(*a*) inequality of bargaining power between employers and employees; (*b*) recurrent periods of widespread industrial strife resulting from the denial of the right to organize and bargain collectively; (*c*) effect of strikes upon commerce; (*d*) unfair labour practices leading to industrial strife.

II. Satisfactory experience with collective bargaining—(*a*) in general; (*b*) in the printing industry; (*c*) in the garment industry; (*d*) in the petroleum industry; (*e*) in the bituminous coal mining industry; (*f*) in the railroad industry; (*g*) union-management co-operation.

III. History of government intervention in labour disputes:—(*a*) types of federal intervention; (*b*) intervention by injunction; (*c*) intervention by use of federal troops; (*d*) intervention by the appointment of deputy marshals; (*e*) Presidential intervention (by separate administrations); (*f*) special federal agencies for intervention in labour disputes.

IV. Employer-labour policies nationally determined.

V. Steel—an example of modern industrial integration.

Part II consists of statistical material, tables, and charts introduced as exhibits.

Survey of collective agreements by I.L.O.

In continuation of its series of "Studies and Reports," the International Labour Office at Geneva has recently published the results of a comprehensive survey entitled "Collective Agreements."

As explained in the introduction, this study resulted from a decision of the 69th session of the Governing Body in January, 1935, to submit to the International Labour Conference a report on collective bargaining.

According to this decision the report to be prepared by the Office was intended not to provide the necessary background of information for the drafting of a Convention or Recommendation in the traditional manner, but rather to give a general survey of the main aspects of the problem on which the discussion might concentrate.

With this end in view, the report has been divided into four parts.

The first deals with the practical problem, and the part played by collective agreements or similar regulations in different countries and in various industries is analysed.

The second part is devoted to the legal aspect of the problem; the various methods of regulating conditions of employment collectively and the effects of such regulation.

In the third part the social and economic problem is analysed and the place of collective agreements in the economic system is examined.

The fourth part deals with the possibilities that collective agreements offer, in conjunction with national labour legislation, of facilitating the ratification and application of International Labour Conventions.

The conclusions of the report suggest certain problems specially suitable for discussion, and possibly for action at some future date, by the International Labour Organization.

In a review of the work of the Montreal Unemployment Relief Commission, contained in an address given by Brigadier General E. de B. Panet, before the City Improvement League on December 20, the following recommendations were made: Medical aid for the unemployed; Employment of unemployed for snow removal and street and park maintenance; Identification card to be made obligatory for all citizens of Canada; Control of direct relief by either the Federal or Provincial Governments; Improvement of employment offices.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was established by the Minister of Labour towards the close of December to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks and other classes of employees being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 980). Members thereof were appointed as follows: on the company's recommendation, Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., of Montreal. Messrs. Evans and Ross will confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member who will be chairman of the Board. The dispute was caused by the request of the employees, 10,000 in number, for restoration of the basic rates of pay, involving discontinuance of the existing wage deduction of 10 per cent.

It was reported in the August (1936) issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 682, that an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been submitted by certain employees of the Canadian National Railways, being sleeping car conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors. The dispute concerned the desire of 47 employees to be represented by the organization of their choice. As the application does not meet the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in certain respects, no action has been taken looking to the establishment of a Conciliation Board in this case.

In the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 860 (1936), reference was made to the receipt in the Department of Labour of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute concerning wages and working conditions between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, at Windsor, Ontario, and seventy freight handlers being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. On October 13 a two-hour conference was held in the offices of the Department of Labour at Ottawa between officials of the Canada Steamship Lines and the Vice-President of the employees' organization, at which the Deputy Minister and Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour were present. The company, however, was unwilling to enter into an agreement of any kind, and in their statement, which was subsequently submitted in reply to the application, claimed that the application was defective at certain points. No Board has been established, the applicants having failed to show that a majority of the employees of the Canada Steamship Lines at Windsor are in favour of the establishment of a Board.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its Employees

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on January 4 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, at Cadomin, Alberta, and its employees being members of Cadomin Local Union No. 7296, United Mine Workers of America. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Dr. Alan E. Cameron, Professor of Mining Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Mr. George Kellock, of Coleman, Alberta, nominated by the company, and Mr. Angus J. Morrison, of Calgary, Alberta, nominated by the employees. The dispute related to the interpretation of a clause in the wage agreement entered into on April 1, 1936, providing for equalization of work for the miners. Approximately 350 men were directly affected by the controversy. The text of the Board's report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the dispute between the Cadomin Coal Company Limited and certain of its employees being members of Cadomin Local Union No. 7296, United Mine Workers of America, the Board of Conciliation and Investigation consisting of Messrs. George Kellock of Coleman, Alberta, Angus J. Morrison of Calgary, Alberta, and Alan E. Cameron of Edmonton, Alberta (chairman), appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, under authority of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, ch. 112, after holding meetings in Cadomin, Calgary, and Edmonton, Alberta, and after taking evidence from many witnesses for the employees and many witnesses for the Company, reports as follows:—

A. Cause of the Dispute

1. The dispute hinged on the interpretation of clause 5 of the general agreement between the Company and its employees, which clause reads as follows:—

"Without the Company abrogating its rights under the terms of the general clauses of the contract, the Company, in so far as practicable agrees to change all development and pillar men every six weeks with the object of providing equal work."

2. The employees take the viewpoint that this clause requires the Company to distribute various kinds of work among the employees in such a manner that equal work results for all. They claim that although the Company wrote this clause into the agreement and had carried out the spirit and letter of the clause in its relationship with the employees for many years until the year 1936, when without official warning to or negotiation with the employees as party to the contract, it disregarded the terms of the written agreement.

3. The Company takes the viewpoint that this clause must be taken in conjunction with clause 2 in the general agreement, which reads, in part, as follows:—

"The right to hire and discharge, the Management of the Mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the Company. The first party shall not abridge this right."

The Company claims that within the limitations set by clause 2 of the general agreement, by the words "in so far as practicable" in clause 5, and by the Coal Miners' Regulation Act, Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, 1930, ch. 5, it has lived up to its contract with the employees.

4. Specifically, the dispute involves the procedure of distributing among the employees two classes of shift work, development work and pillar work, in one section of the company's working, viz., panel No. 2 of the Shaft Mine.

B. Summary of Evidence

1. *Physical Aspects as shown by the plans and workings:*

The Cadomin Coal Company is mining coal from a steeply pitching, thick seam of coal by what are virtually two separate mines. The upper or "Rock Tunnel" Mine extracts the coal from the upper portion of the seam, i.e., those portions which extend above the water level of the MacLeod River. The lower or "Shaft" Mine extracts the coal from the seam below the old, abandoned workings of the Rock Tunnel Mine. Coal winning operations in both mines are conducted in essentially the same manner. The seam is blocked off into "panels," each panel being essentially independent of the others. A panel is "developed" by driving narrow entries (angles and back angles) in a regular form to cut the block of coal into a series of pillars, each containing a more or less uniform quantity of coal. Once the panel has been fully developed, the pillar coal is extracted by shooting or undercutting and is allowed to run through the angles and back angles to the bottom of the panel where it is collected in cars and sent to the surface. Development work is closely confined narrow work and tonnage of coal per shift is not high. Pillar work, although somewhat more risky, is less arduous and yields high tonnage per shift.

As wages per shift depend quite largely upon tonnage of coal won, pillar work is appreciably more remunerative per shift than development work. Distribution of the two kinds of work among the miners is necessary to give reasonable equality of income.

Although the two mines have the same general methods of mining, there are certain distinct differences in the nature and risk of the work.

Panels in the Rock Tunnel mine break through to the surface during development work and closure of and control of the "gob" or roof conditions following pillar coal extraction are relatively easy. Gas in the coal also readily finds its way to the surface and does not unduly contaminate the mine air.

Panel development and operation in the shaft mine is still experimental. Only two panels have been opened. No. 1 panel was laid out and developed in such a way as to leave a barrier of coal 200 feet thick, between the top of the panel and the abandoned workings in the Rock Tunnel mine above. When pillar extraction commenced in this panel, coal from the barrier ran out to the cavity left by the pillar coal removal and a cavity formed through the barrier pillar to the old workings. Gas escaping in this channel was ignited by fire in the old workings and a series of explosions occurred. Fire backed into the pillar workings of the panel and the panel had to be sealed off and abandoned.

In December, 1935, development work was started in panel No. 2 of the Shaft mine. This panel was laid out with a barrier of coal 300 feet thick between the future top of the panel and the old workings of the Rock Tunnel mine above. The panel was fully developed by June, 1936, and pillar coal drawing commenced. On October 5, 1936, a large cave opened on the surface above No. 2 panel indicating that the 300-foot barrier had failed. No explosion occurred with this cave but the gas content of the mine air dropped to less than half its former figure clearly indicating that the cave had greatly released the gas pressure in the pillar work of No. 2 panel.

Gas coming from the coal in the Shaft mine has always been greatly in excess of that coming from the coal in the Rock Tunnel mine.

2. *The Employees' Argument:*

(*a*) Although the Company agreed to change all development work and pillar men every six weeks with object of providing equal work, it has had the same men in the shaft mine continuously since panel No. 2 was started (December, 1935), and has not distributed pillar work in the Shaft mine among other miners in the Rock Tunnel mine.

(*b*) There was rotation of work in No. 1 panel of Shaft mine, and therefore there is no reason for not rotating work in 2nd panel.

(*c*) Although the Company claimed only specially trained, experienced workmen could be used in the Shaft mine, nevertheless they used inexperienced men in that mine.

(*d*) Most of, if not all, the miners at Cadomin are capable of working in the Shaft mine. There are no particular qualifications required as the methods of mining, driving development angles or drawing pillars are generally or essentially the same as in the Rock Tunnel mine.

(*e*) On resumption of work following the strike in October and November, the Company took 25 men from the Rock Tunnel mine and put them to work at pillar work in No. 2 panel of the Shaft mine. These men all came from No. 6 (or partly No. 6 and partly No. 7) panel of Rock Tunnel mine and were not especially selected from the miners of the Rock Tunnel mine. If 25 out of 40 men of the Rock Tunnel mine are capable of work in the Shaft mine then surely the Rock Tunnel mine men should be rotated with Shaft mine men in a distribution of work among the miners to provide equal work.

(*f*) When asked to start rotation of work (pillar work) in the Shaft mine with miners from the Rock Tunnel mine, officials first evaded the question by asking the miners to wait until certain development work was completed, and then gave an arbitrary negative decision without explanation.

(*g*) The Company did not distribute shifts of work uniformly between Rock Tunnel and Shaft mines as shown by the records of shifts of work by their representative.

(*h*) The Company has not given equal distribution of work, either as shifts of work or as types of work (development and pillar) among the miners of Cadomin as a whole, so that there has been differences in the amount of work available for different men with consequent unequal returns to the men.

(*i*) The employees claim these inequalities are contrary to the contract, and are the cause of the dispute.

3. *The Company's Argument:*

(*a*) The Company agreed to change all development and pillar men every 6 weeks with the object of providing equal work, only when such changes will not endanger the miners or the mine in any way.

(*b*) It is no more costly from a viewpoint of mine output to make changes in distribution of men every 6 weeks and the Company has done so whenever it was feasible from the viewpoint of safety to miners and the mine.

(*c*) There are many more miners in Cadomin who are capable of working on the Shaft mine than there are working places for them, but the mining problem in the Shaft mine up to October 5 required the same men at the same jobs to assure safety of the miners and the mine.

(*d*) Panel No. 1 of Shaft mine was the first attempt at extracting coal from this section. The mining problems looked the same as in the Rock Tunnel mine and distribution of miners was applied as in the Rock Tunnel mine. Development work preceded pillar extraction by some time and when pillar work got under way, the panel "ran away," caused explosion, and showed the method adopted would not work.

(*e*) Panel No. 2 was developed by angles and back angles as is the recognized procedure; but detail of layout and plans for subsequent pillar work was given a great deal of thought and consideration by the staff and the District Inspector of Mines before a method was finally decided. It was still an experiment. Officials therefore decided that this work must be done entirely by one crew who would thus know the full experience of the panel. There would, of course, be changes in personnel from time to time but these would be selected men and would stay on the job as long as they cared to.

(*f*) Development work on panel 2 was started in December, 1935. Pillar extraction commenced in June, 1936, and proceeded until October 23 without more than necessary changes in personnel. New men added were kept on the work because roof action following coal extraction was not certain. Officials had to refuse the request of the employees for distribution of this pillar work after June 15, until they were reasonably sure that periodic changes in operating personnel would not increase the dangers to miners and the mine. The District Inspector of Mines agreed with this decision.

(*g*) Panel No. 2 carried to the surface on October 5 without explosion and thus eliminated much of the danger in working No. 2 panel, allowing of increased production and use of more of the men from the Rock Tunnel mine.

(*h*) During the strike, No. 6 panel of the Rock Tunnel mine caught fire and had to be abandoned. Men in that panel were thrown out of work and production from that panel was lost. Both to give employment to the miners of No. 6 panel, and to compensate for lost production from No. 6 panel, a sufficient number of these men were put to work in panel No. 2 Shaft mine. Not all of the men were needed, but of those placed in No. 2 panel, not all came from No. 6 panel. Some were selected from No. 7 panel. Selection of miners for the Shaft mine is still considered necessary, though not to the same extent as before the cave on October 5.

The balance of miners from No. 6 panel have been distributed in so far as is possible and all are now at work.

(*i*) The Company submitted a summary of wages paid from January 1 to October 22, 1936, to show that there has been reasonably good distribution of income throughout the operations of the Company.

(*j*) The Company claims that this evidence shows that it has fulfilled clause 5 of the contract in so far as safety of the miners and the mine would allow.

C. FINDINGS OF THE BOARD

1. It is clear that the Company considers that it has a definite mining problem to solve in the Shaft mine. There is uncertainty as to how the roof or gob will act in each individual panel. In each panel developed in the Shaft mine the same uncertainty will hold until roof conditions stabilize during pillar extraction.

2. The Company is fully justified in exerting all possible precautions in each panel until it knows that the situation is reasonably safe.

The result of the precautions taken in regard to No. 2 panel Shaft mine are clearly evident in the fact that no lives have been lost and no major accidents have occurred in the panel to date.

3. The tabulation of shifts and earnings submitted by the Company shows that over the period January 1 to October 22, 1936, the Shaft mine employed 28·6 per cent (34 out of 119) of the miners of Cadomin. These men worked 33·1 per cent (6,035 shifts out of 18,239) of the total shifts worked and received 36·3 per cent ($66,335.82 out of $182,853.80) of the earnings.

4. Figures submitted by the employees show that during the period April 1 to October 24, 1936, the miners working in the Shaft mine worked 56·3 per cent of the total shifts. Over this shorter period the percentage of the total earnings received by the miners in the Shaft mine would be correspondingly greater.

5. There was some justification for the complaint made by the miners that shifts of work were not being distributed according to the contract.

6. The Board believes that the Company was actuated only by safety considerations in arriving at its conclusions and decisions and the selecting of the men for the panel where the dispute originated.

The miners, on the other hand, felt that there was a violation of Clause 5, in their agreement when the work in the panel in question was not distributed and they drew the attention of the Management to this condition in the hope that a more aggravated condition would not develop.

The Board has come to the conclusion after hearing the evidence, that a mutual understanding has now been reached in connection with this division of work that will be satisfactory to both parties. The Company has intimated its intention of distributing the work so far as it is practical to do so.

The Board also finds, as was intimated in the evidence by the employees, that there is no desire or intention on the part of the Officers of the Cadomin Local Union or any members of its committees to interfere with the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces.

D. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD

The Board recommends:

1. That the practice established over a period of years at Cadomin of changing development and pillar men, as provided by the joint agreement, with the object of providing equal work among the miners of Cadomin, should be continued and that the distribution of shifts should be such that over a twelve months' period, income of the individual miners should be equalized as far as practicable.

2. That in periods of mine operation when unusual hazards of coal extraction may require discretion to be used by the Mine Management, that due regard be extended by the Employees to the difficulties and responsibilities of the Mine Management.

Signed at Calgary, Alberta, 29th day of December, 1936.

(Sgd.) ALAN E. CAMERON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. J. MORRISON,
Board Member nominated by the employees.

(Sgd.) G. KELLOCK,
Board Member nominated by the Company.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM OCTOBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 31, 1936

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period October 1 to December 31, 1936. (An article covering the period July 1 to September 30, 1936, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936, page 873.)

OPERATING ENGINEERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—Reference was made in the July and October, 1936, issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the efforts which were being made through the conciliation service of the Department of Labour to settle a dispute between the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and its operating engineers. The employees had asked for increased wages and certain improvements in working conditions, and had made application to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. By October 19, 1936, a settlement had not been reached and therefore the Board, which had been established on June 15th, was finally constituted.

FREIGHT HANDLERS, ST. ANDREWS, N.B.—In the October, 1936, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 874, reference was made to a dispute involving the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its freight handlers at St. Andrews, N.B., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. At the close of September efforts were still being made to settle this dispute without the necessity of establishing a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for which application had been made. At the end of December negotiations, which had been delayed for a period, had been renewed.

COAL MINERS, CARBON, ALTA.—In the October, 1936, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 877) reference was made to a strike of coal miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, employed by the Peerless Carbon Collieries, Carbon, Alberta, to enforce the payment of increased wages and union recognition, and the efforts of a conciliator of the Department of Labour to negotiate a mutually satisfactory agreement. Work was resumed on September 25th pending the result of further conferences. Early in October word was received that an agreement had been signed providing for slightly higher wages in one class. The contract covered four mines in the district, namely, the Peerless Carbon Collieries, Limited, the Arctic Coal Company, the Balogh Coal Company and the Carbon Black Coals.

COAL MINERS, CADOMIN, ALTA.—In the October, 1936, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 876, mention was made of a dispute between the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, Cadomin, Alberta, and its coal miners, members of Local Union No. 7296, United Mine Workers of America, as to the interpretation of a clause in the existing agreement providing for the equal distribution of work for miners employed in the shaft and tunnel mines. The dispute, in accordance with the terms of the existing agreement, had been referred to an independent chairman named by the Minister of Labour. The decision of this chairman, however, was not accepted by the employees and a strike occurred on October 26, 1936. Subsequently the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested by both employer and employees, and an officer

reached Cadomin on November 20th. Following a conference with the executive committee of the Local Union a mass meeting of the employees was held at which it was decided that work would be resumed at once and an application made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was further agreed that the employing company would also apply for the establishment of a Board, and that the report of such Board would be final and binding upon both parties during the term of the agreement then in effect. Work was resumed on November 23rd, and the Board was established on November 30th. Three hundred and fifty employees, the application stated, were directly affected by this dispute.

COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE, ALTA.—Early in October, 1936, a dispute arose between the management of the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, Blairmore, Alberta, and the coal miners in their employ, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, over the question of union recognition and the matter of check-off provisions. At the request of representatives of the miners an officer of the Department of Labour mediated, and direct negotiations which followed resulted in an agreement being signed covering the Blairmore and Bellevue mines of this Company.

MEAT CUTTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Early in October, 1936, a delegation representing the Vancouver and District Trades and Labor Council approached a conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour with the request that he endeavour to bring about the reinstatement of an employee of the Burns Company, Limited, who had been discharged for failure to perform certain duties assigned to him, and also attempt to persuade that Company to recognize the Meat Cutters' Union. An interview was accordingly arranged with the general manager of the employing company, and it was finally agreed that the employee in question would be given work in a different department of the plant but at similar wages. As to the matter of union recognition, the management stated it was not the policy to recognize any labour union though they had no objection to any employee being so affiliated.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Telegraph messengers, members of Local No. 268, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employed in the Commercial Telegraph Department of the Canadian National Railways, made application to the Department of Labour on October 19, 1936, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the employees' request for an agreement embodying rates of pay and working conditions. As it did not appear that proper negotiations had taken place prior to the application being made a departmental officer arranged for further conferences to be held between the parties directly concerned, and at the close of the year these negotiations were still under way. The application stated that 131 employees were directly affected by this dispute.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS COMPANY, MONTREAL, P.Q.—On October 14, 1936, application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was made on behalf of telegraph messengers, members of Local No. 269, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employed in the communication department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The dispute related to the employees' request for an agreement covering rates of pay and working conditions. The application stated that 96 employees were directly affected. As, in the opinion of departmental officials, proper negotiations had not taken place, arrangements were made for conferences between the parties directly concerned, and at the close of the year negotiations were still proceeding.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On October 30, 1936, a request was received for the services of a conciliation officer in connection with a threatened strike of photo-engravers, members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, employed by Brigdens Limited, Toronto, Ontario. The employing company, a few days previously, had advanced an apprentice to do the work of a journeyman, and the union officials took exception to this on the ground that such action was a violation of the existing agreement as qualified journeymen were available. The management acceded to the demand of the union and demoted the apprentice, thus avoiding the immediate danger of a strike, but the policy to govern the employment of apprentices in future remained in dispute. The departmental officer interviewed both parties and advised them as to the course which, in his opinion, should be followed. Arrangements for further negotiations between the parties directly concerned were made, it being understood that the ser-

vices of the Department of Labour would again be available if an amicable settlement was not reached.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES, WINDSOR, ONT.—On November 10, 1936, at the request of the Trades and Labour Council, Windsor, Ontario, a conciliator of the Department of Labour investigated a dispute between the management of the Norton-Palmer Hotel at that point and certain of its employees, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union. A strike had occurred on October 8 following the formation of the local union and the subsequent demand of the employees for wage increases, a six-day week and improved meals and working conditions. The strikers had at once been replaced but the hotel was picketed, the strikers displaying placards. The departmental officer conferred with the management of the hotel and with representatives of the strikers, and later arranged for negotiations to be opened between the parties directly concerned. As a result an agreement was reached on November 12 which provided for the reinstatement of all strikers and slight wage increases in a few instances. Approximately 40 employees were stated to be involved in this dispute.

COAL MINERS, NACMINE, ALTA.—Early in November, 1936, a dispute over the mining of so-called "grey" coal arose between the Red Deer Valley Coal Company, Limited, Nacmine, Alberta, and its coal miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and a strike took place on November 24. This action constituted a violation of the existing agreement, which provided for the reference of any such dispute to an independent chairman without any cessation of work. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour by the employing company, and a conciliator endeavoured to induce the men to return to work and refer the matter in dispute to an arbitrator. This the men at the time refused to do but eventually, on the advice of the president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, this course was followed, operations being resumed on December 5. Approximately 140 miners were said to be affected by the dispute.

BAG FACTORY WORKERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.—A dispute between the Walkerville Bag Company, Walkerville, Ontario, and certain of its employees, members of Federal Labour Union No. 20303, arising out of the employees' demand for increased wages and shorter hours was dealt with by a conciliator of the federal Department of Labour during the period in review. A strike to enforce the employees' demands occurred on September 28 and, subsequent efforts to settle the dispute having failed, the Essex County Trades and Labour Council requested the services of the federal Department of Labour early in November. The conciliator was successful in eliminating the main points in dispute, and suggested a basis upon which further direct negotiations could be reopened should the employer find it possible to resume operations. Due, however, to the financial loss resulting from the cancellation of orders during the strike the management was unable at that time to give any undertaking as to future operations. Word was later received, however, that the plant had been reopened and the employees were being taken back as rapidly as business permitted. The settlement was covered by a signed agreement, the details of which were not made public. Forty-one employees were said to be affected by this dispute.

RESTAURANT WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—On December 5, 1936, the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested in connection with a strike of employees in the Normandie Grill, Hamilton, Ontario, which had occurred on or about November 9 as a result of a dispute between the proprietor and one of the employees. Six workers only were directly involved, and the premises were picketed. A conciliator of the Department, accompanied by a representative of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, visited Hamilton and was successful in securing a settlement on December 8.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS (ARTIFICIAL SILK) CORNWALL, ONT.—The Department of Labour was advised on December 19, 1936, that a strike was imminent in the plant of Courtaulds (Canada), Limited, Cornwall, Ontario, due to the failure of the management to reinstate certain employees who had been involved in the strike which had occurred in that plant in August. The matter was brought to the attention of the employing company, and shortly thereafter the Department was advised that a compromise settlement had been reached.

WHEEL WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A strike of approximately 140 employees, members of Local No. 195, International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, occurred in the plant of the Kelsey Wheel Company, Limited, Windsor, Ontario, on December 16, 1936. The plant employed approximately 180 men. The demands of the employees included wage increases, extra payment for overtime, adjustments of complaints in respect to speed-up, the reinstatement of 5 employees who had been dismissed, and recognition of the union. At the request of His

Worship the Mayor of Windsor, received in the Department of Labour on December 23, for the conciliation service of the Department, steps were taken immediately to ascertain if this service would be acceptable to the parties directly interested. Satisfactory replies having been received an officer of the Department arrived in Windsor on December 26 and conferred with officials of the employing company and with officials of the union. As a consequence the strike was terminated on the evening of the 29th, the men resuming work the following morning. The settlement provided for an hourly wage increase of 5 cents for skilled and semi-skilled workers, effective January 1, 1937; that all strikers would be re-employed without discrimination; and an acceptable arrangement was made for determining any grievance which might arise from time to time. It was understood that the 5 men who had been dismissed would be re-employed upon making individual application to the company but this did not form a part of the strike settlement.

HOSIERY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—A complaint was received in the Department of Labour from the All-Canadian Congress of Labour that a number of knitters employed by the National Hosiery Mills, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, had been dismissed, allegedly because of their membership in the National Hosiery Workers' Union, and request was made that the matter be investigated. An officer of the Department of Labour visited Hamilton on December 27 and 28, and discussed with a number of the employees, and subsequently with the Vice-President of the company, the allegations which had been made in this respect. It was ascertained from the employees' representatives that only three of the dismissed employees held membership cards with the union. The Vice-President of the company informed the departmental officer that he fully recognized the right of freedom of association of the employees, and had no objection to them becoming members of a union of their choice. He further stated that the dismissals or lay-offs in question had been altogether due to unsatisfactory service and the closing down of a number of machines for repairs. The plant was closed at the time of this conference, and no assurance could be given as to when it would again be operating at full capacity. The Vice-President intimated, however, that under favourable operating conditions it was quite probable that a number of those concerned would be re-employed.

MEAT PACKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On December 30, 1936, approximately 200 employees of Burns and Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., members of Local No. 95, Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees' Union, ceased work following the dismissal of 18 employees from the plant. A conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia, interviewed the General Manager of the employing company. He stated that the dismissals were due to the inefficiency of the men and the necessity for reduction in staff, and he alleged that the stoppage of work was caused through the efforts of the Meat Cutters' Union to gain recognition. The General Manager agreed to meet a committee of the strikers, but it developed that the employees insisted that at least two of the men who had been dismissed would be included in the committee, and the General Manager refused to concede this point. At the end of the year the dispute had not been adjusted.

Report of Montreal Housing Committee

"Housing for the Low Wage Earner" is the title of a report made recently by a committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. In April, 1935, the Council appointed a committee "to study the relationship of housing to the prevention and alleviation of social problems and to establish, in general terms, minimum standards of housing."

The conclusions reached by the Committee were as follows:

(1) Evidence has been produced to show the close relationship between proper housing and the proper physical and social development of the population.

(2) On an economic basis an average dwelling conforming to proper standards must produce a rental of $25-$30 a month, which is almost twice the capacity of low wage earners to pay.

(3) The gap between high rents and low wages is the crux of the housing problem.

(4) With regard to the question of home ownership or tenancy, it is considered that for the low wage earner tenancy should be favoured.

(5) A housing project to produce the best results must be under the supervision of one who has an appreciation of the social value of good housing.

(6) A housing scheme must be protected by adequate town planning legislation.

(7) The participation of the Federal Government is recommended to secure reasonable uniformity throughout the country and to make available its borrowing powers to secure money at low rates of interest.

Five special studies contained in the report were also submitted by the Committee under the following headings: (*a*) Health Standards; (*b*) Neighbourhood Standards; (*c*) Ability of the Wage Earner to pay rent; (*d*) What may a family of five expect from a community; (*e*) plans for cheap wooden houses.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1936

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for December, 1936, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Dec., 1936	20	3,137	15,917
*Nov., 1936	14	1,264	11,327
Dec., 1935	8	431	3,152

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

A considerable increase appears in the number of disputes as well as in workers involved and time loss recorded for December. Four cotton factory strikes accounted for nearly one-half of the workers involved and over one-half of the time loss. A substantial part of the remaining time loss was due to strikes of fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., wheel factory workers at Windsor, Ont., longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., and Point Edward, Ont. Most of the time loss in November was due to strikes of coal miners at Cadomin, Alta., fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., and longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., but the numbers of workers involved in these were not large. In December, 1935, none of the disputes involved large numbers of workers or caused great time loss.

Seven disputes, involving 704 workers, were carried over from November, one of these, coal miners at River Hebert, N.S., not having been included in the table in the December LABOUR GAZETTE, as detailed information regarding the dispute was not available at that time. Thirteen disputes commenced during the month. Of these twenty disputes, sixteen terminated during the month, seven resulting in favour of the employers involved, two in favour of the workers affected, compromise settlements being reached in six cases, while the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of December, therefore, there were on record four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.; longshoremen, Vancouver, etc., B.C.; meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C.; and cotton factory workers, Welland Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received, indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; glassworkers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., at Redcliff, Alberta, August 19, 1936, one employer; and coal miners at Rivert Hebert, N.S., Oct. 23, 1936, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A strike of 265 coal miners at Midlandvale, Alta., from November 10 to November 13 was not reported in time for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December. The miners objected to a change in certain work which resulted in two men being laid off. Work was resumed pending negotiations for a settlement.

A minor dispute occurred at Niagara Falls, Ont., on December 5 in one chain manufacturing establishment when twenty-nine machine operators ceased work for two hours, indirectly affecting the work of thirty-nine other employees. The cause of the dispute was the dismissal of three men for activity in a recently organized local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. Work was resumed pending a conference with the management. On December 15 a strike occurred again in the plant, as recorded in the list of strikes and lockouts.

A minor dispute occurred at Toronto, Ont., on December 10 when two bricklayers were called off a job by the international union when the employer refused to employ only members of that union. The job was picketed until finished.

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A number of workers in one mine at Reserve, N.S., it has been reported in the press, refused to work on December 17 owing to a dispute among the employees as to equal distribution of work with the result that 125 men lost one day's work. Reports from the parties involved in the dispute have not been received, but it does not appear that the dispute was with the management.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, NACMINE, ALTA.—The dispute in one colliery as to non-payment for grey coal, which commenced on November 24, was terminated on December 4, work being resumed pending negotiations as provided under the agreement, as a result of mediation by the western representative of the Department of Labour.

COAL MINERS, RIVER HEBERT, N.S.—As mentioned in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, a strike of miners in one colliery at River Hebert, N.S., occurred on November 29. The miners demanded changes in working conditions in a pit recently re-opened and work was resumed on December 3 when satisfactory arrangements had been made.

FUR WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Commissioner appointed on November 13 by the provincial government to investigate this strike, which commenced on August 11, continued the inquiry until December 19, when an adjournment until January 4 was arranged. On December 15 one picket was convicted of assault and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, an appeal being entered, and one was fined five dollars, the fine being paid.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, LISTOWEL, ONT.—Employees on strike in one factory since November 30 in protest against the laying off of two men, claiming that work was not being divided equally as required by the agreement, resumed work on December 2 when the management agreed to give helpers as much work as possible.

LONGSHOREMEN, POINT EDWARD, (SARNIA), ONT.—The strike of a number of employees of two companies at Point Edward on November 30 continued until the close of navigation on December 11, but in the meantime some of the strikers returned to work and others were replaced.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, HAMILTON, ONT.—A number of employees ceased work on November 2, demanding the immediate re-employment of one worker after an absence on account of illness. The employer stated that the substitute required one week's notice. Only six employees ceased work but picketed the establishment so that the main dining room was closed and fifteen or sixteen other employees were indirectly affected. The union refused to sanction the strike but the strikers refused to resume work or to remove the pickets. On December 5 the proprietor requested mediation by the Department and on December 8 a representative of the Department brought about negotiations between the union representatives and the management. The dispute within the union was settled and the strike was called off.

PULPWOOD CUTTERS, UPSALA, ONT.—Employees in the camps of one employer ceased work from December 5 to December 9, demanding the wage scale and rates for board specified in the agreement under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, which expired on October 1, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1936, page 372). The employer stated that operations were commenced with inexperienced men to whom lower rates were paid. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, Local 2786 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, negotiated with the employer and the wage scale was restored while the rate for board was lowered. Wages for bushmen were raised from $30 per month and board to $37.50 per month and board. Pay for piece workers was raised from $1.75 per four foot cord to $2. Wages of blacksmiths, cooks, etc., were similarly increased.

MEAT PACKING WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A number of employees in one establishment (202 out of 280) ceased work on December 29, against the dismissal of eighteen workers, including officers of the Meat Cutters' Union, organized some months previously. The management stated that the men were dismissed partly owing to slackening of trade and partly for inefficiency. At the request of the officers of the Trades and Labour Council the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour and the western representative of the Department of Labour interviewed the manager who expressed willingness to meet a committee of the strikers but not if it included any of the men dismissed or the union officers as it was not the policy of the company to recognize unions. The strikers insisted on the inclusion of two of the men dismissed and at the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

COTTON FACTORY EMPLOYEES, HAMILTON, ONT.—The elastic weavers in one establishment ceased work on December 5 and most of the other employees on December 7. The company had made a wage increase of six per cent, bringing the wage scale back to that in 1929

but the workers demanded twelve per cent. When the management agreed to make adjustments in any rates not considered fair, all except the elastic weavers resumed work on December 8 and these returned on December 9.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, SHERBROOKE, P.Q.—A number of the employees, twenty-nine, in the spinning department of one factory ceased work on December 11 demanding an increase in wages to $14 per week of fifty-five hours. It appears that they were men doing work ordinarily done by youths as learners paid at piece rates, and the earnings were stated to be from 9½ cents to 17 cents per hour. Work for all employees in the department ceased, involving 160, and it was stated that many of these were deterred from work by pickets supported by a large number of other persons. On December 15 two other departments were closed, bringing the total number affected to 208. The civic authorities met with the management and representatives of the employees and it was arranged that the male adults would be given higher paid work in other departments as soon as possible and that the wage scale would be reviewed. Work was resumed on December 16.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, WELLAND, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on December 22 demanding an increase in wages of twenty per cent. The company had made an increase of six per cent. The strikers picketed the establishment and the company closed the plant and announced that an inventory was being taken. A committee of the employees negotiated with the management and on December 29 a representative of the Ontario Department of Labour arrived to participate and proposed that the dispute be arbitrated. This was taken under consideration by the strikers. The company opened the plant but it was reported that the pickets allowed only foremen and office workers to enter under police protection and they were assured that no goods would be shipped. Early in January arrangements were made for a meeting of the management with a more representative committee of employees.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, ST. GREGOIRE DE MONTMORENCY, P.Q.—Employees of the spinning department, day and night shifts, in one establishment ceased work from December 23 to December 28 demanding an increase in wages of fifteen per cent. The management had increased wages in the plant by seven per cent but stipulated that the spinning department must increase production. The plant was closed on December 24, involving 1,640 employees indirectly. A representative of the provincial Department of Labour brought about negotiations between a committee of the employees and the management and a piece rate system of payment was agreed to. It was also arranged that shop committees would be formed to take up any grievances with the management. Work was resumed on December 28.

SILK FACTORY WORKERS, COWANSVILLE, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from December 22 to noon, December 23, in protest against the conduct of a foreman, the number of looms per worker, and for an adjustment in wages. At the request of the local member of the provincial legislature a representative of the provincial Minister of Labour met the parties and arranged that the dispute be referred to arbitration under the Quebec Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925. The Board consisted of Mr. L. A. Giroux, K.C., Chairman, Mr. L. S. Lee, representing the company, and Mr. Hector A. Lalonde representing the workers.

WHEEL FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees ceased work on December 16 demanding recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America, increases in wages, the reinstatement of five workers dismissed and certain changes in working conditions. At the beginning of the strike the men remained at their working places but were told to leave at closing time and those who refused to go were escorted from the building by police. The establishment was picketed and on December 21 five men were arrested on charges of intimidation and unlawful assembly, being released on bail pending trial. The Mayor of Windsor requested mediation by the Department of Labour and on December 26 the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department arrived in Windsor. On December 30 a settlement was reached under which an increase in wages of five cents per hour was made for skilled and semi-skilled classes and all strikers were re-instated. The cases of the men previously dismissed were left in abeyance.

STEEL WORKERS (CHAIN), NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—A number of workers in one establishment ceased work on December 15 in protest against the dismissal of certain employees in October, alleged to be for union activity as members of a recently organized local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America. A strike for two hours had occurred on December 5 but work was resumed pending negotiations. The strikers demanded reinstatement of the men discharged, recognition of the union, increases in wages, the eight hour day and forty-four

hour week and improvements in working conditions. The management stated that the men had been dismissed for organizing during working hours and for intimidating other employees. The union had during November protested to the Ontario Minister of Labour against these dismissals and the latter sent an investigator who was assured that the company had no objection to its employees joining any union but that these men had been dismissed owing to their objectionable conduct. By December 21 some of the strikers had been replaced and the others had resumed work.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, CHIBOUGAMAU-LAKE ST. JOHN HIGHWAY, P.Q.—A number of the workers on a highway construction job (100 out of 300) ceased work on December 21 demanding increases in wages and improved living conditions. The employer is reported to have stated that they were paid from $40 to $60 per month, the charge for board being 75 cents per day. Within a few days the men began to return and by the end of the month nearly all had resumed work.

LABOURERS (DITCHING), MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.—Employees on a ditch under construction by the provincial government as a relief project ceased work on December 8 demanding increases in wages and reductions in charges for board, shelter, etc. The men were paid 21 cents per hour, 44 hours per week, the charge for board and lodging being $6.25 per week, but demanded 25 cents per hour, the rate under the Minimum Wage Act, for work in cities and urban districts. The government officials made it clear that the rates were in accordance with the minimum wage order for work outside of cities and work was resumed at noon the next day.

LABOURERS, SHERBROOK, P.Q.—Labourers, cutting wood as relief work on the site for a power development project, near Sherbrooke, ceased work on December 19, demanding increases in wages to $40 per month and board instead of $28 and $32 with board. Previously they had been paid 25 cents per hour. Work was resumed in half a day when the demand was refused.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1936*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to December, 1936			
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Nacmine, Alta....	140	560	Commenced Nov. 24, 1936; *re* payment for grey coal; terminated Dec. 4, 1936; indefinite.
Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.	23	46	Commenced Nov. 29, 1936; for change in working conditions; terminated Dec. 2, 1936; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Fur, Leather, etc.—			
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	100	2,000	Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week; unterminated.
Other Wood Products—			
Furniture factory workers, Listowel, Ont.....	85	85	Commenced Nov. 30, 1936; to maintain equal division of work; terminated Dec. 1, 1936; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Water—			
Longshoremen, Vancouver, Victoria, etc., B.C.....	200	1,000	Commenced Nov. 23, 1936; sympathy with strike of longshoremen in U.S.A. and for recognition of union; unterminated.
Longshoremen, Point Edward (Sarnia), Ont.....	150	1,000	Commenced Nov. 30, 1936; for increased wages; lapsed by Dec. 11, 1936; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
Business, etc.—			
Restaurant employees, Hamilton, Ont.....	6	42	Commenced Nov. 2, 1936; against discharge of worker; terminated Dec. 8, 1936; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1936*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during December, 1936			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, Upsala, Ont.	80	280	Commenced Dec. 5, 1936; for increased wage rates and reduction in rate for board; terminated Dec. 9, 1936; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Animal Foods—			
Meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C.	202	606	Commenced Dec. 29, 1936; against discharge of employees (claimed to be for union activity); unterminated.
Textiles, etc.—			
Cotton factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.	300	900	Commenced Dec. 5, 1936; for increase in wages; terminated Dec. 8, 1936; compromise.
Cotton factory workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	29	116	Commenced Dec. 11, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 15, 1936; compromise.
Cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont.	865	6,488	Commenced Dec. 22, 1936; for increased wages; unterminated.
Cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	204	612	Commenced Dec. 23, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 26, 1936; compromise.
Silk mill workers, Cowansville, P.Q.	175	262	Commenced Dec. 22, 1936; for change in working conditions and increased wages; terminated Dec. 23, 1936; compromise.
Metal Products—			
Wheel factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	140	800	Commenced Dec. 16, 1936; for recognition of union; increase in wages and against dismissal of workers; terminated Dec. 29, 1936; compromise.
Chain factory workers, Niagara Falls, Ont.	37	185	Commenced Dec. 15, 1936; against dismissal of workers and for union recognition; terminated Dec. 19, 1936; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Highway—			
Road construction workers, Chibougamau-Lake St. John Highway, P.Q.	100	500	Commenced Dec. 21, 1936; for increased wages and change in living conditions; lapsed by Dec. 31, 1936; in favour of employer.
Other—			
Labourers (ditching), Middlechurch, Man.	250	375	Commenced Dec. 8, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 9, 1936; in favour of employer.
Labourers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	47	24	Commenced Dec. 19, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 19, 1936; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
Business, etc.—			
Restaurant workers, Regina, Sask.	4	36	Commenced Dec. 22, 1936; for increased wages, reduction in hours and recognition of union; lapsed by Dec. 31, 1936; in favour of employer.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

RESTAURANT WORKERS, REGINA, SASK.—A number of the employees in one restaurant ceased work on December 22, demanding increases in wages, reduced hours and union recognition. The establishment was picketed and one picket was arrested on a charge of watching and besetting, being released on bail pending trial. By the end of the month it was reported that the strike had elapsed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 100 and 16 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 116 disputes in progress during the month, involving 34,700 workers, with a time loss of 156,000 working days for the month.

Of the 100 disputes beginning in November, 25 were over demands for advances in wages, 3 over proposed wage reductions, 23 over other wage questions, 3 over questions as to working hours, 28 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 5 over other questions respecting working arrangements and 13 over questions of trade union principle. Final settlements were reached in 81 disputes during the month, of which 24 were settled in favour of workers, 37 in favour of employers, 20 ended in a compromise; in 6 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

France

No report of a settlement of the strikes of metal workers mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE has been noted.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 205, and 140 were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 345 disputes in progress during the month, involving 125,000 workers, with a time loss of 1,120,000 working days for the month.

Strikes in the automobile and automobile parts manufacturing industry at Flint, Michigan, and several other cities were in progress during December, chiefly at plants of the General Motors Corporation. These largely took the form of "sit-down" strikes. By January 9, a total of 100,000 workers were reported out of employment, either on strike or indirectly affected. The causes of the various disputes were alleged dismissal or transfer of union members, "speed-up" methods and in some cases demands for increased wages. These workers had recently been organized by the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the main object of the strikes was reported to be the demand for a joint conference to settle a basis of collective bargaining conditions for all plants of the corporation, which has plants in thirty-five cities and employs over 200,000 workers.

There were no important changes in the strikes of longshoremen and seamen as reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The strike was still almost totally effective in Pacific Coast ports and partially effective in the eastern and Gulf ports, in which latter ports the International Seamen's Union continued to supply men for many vessels.

There were, during the quarter ending December 31, 1936, 15,313 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario. These accidents were reported in the industries in Schedule I of the Act, 94 of which were fatal accidents. In Schedule 2 industries, 724 accidents were reported including 20 fatal cases; and 691 Crown, 9 of which were fatal, were reported during the last quarter, making in all 16,737 accidents, of which 123 were fatal.

According to a press report dated December 27, 1936, the French Compulsory Labour Arbitration Law passed the Senate by a vote of 170 to 89. Premier Blum, it is reported, appeared personally to defend the Bill against an amendment denying re-employment of workers discharged during labour disputes which are still unsettled.

According to a notice in the *British Columbia Gazette* of December 31, 1936, Mr. Eldon Sidney Hilliard Winn of Vancouver has been reappointed a member and Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, for a further term of ten years.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF MINISTER OF LABOUR

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers reviews Industrial Situation—Freedom from Regimental Dictatorship—Employees' Right of Association

THE following message and appeal to industry and labour was issued by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour on December 30:

"As a result of the substantial progress of the past year it is possible to predict the future course of business recovery in Canada with greater confidence than at any time since 1930. The accumulating evidence of improved conditions is now visible on all sides. The upward trend is established. We are justified in making our plans for the coming year on the assumption that 1937 will bring greater industrial activity, more employment and higher returns to industrial and commercial undertakings throughout the Dominion.

"There is cause for deep satisfaction in this forecast. There is also a warning, which we shall do well to heed. If business recovery is to make its maximum contribution to national welfare, we must guard against the disorganization of business by industrial disputes. The effect of widespread industrial discord is not to be measured in dollars and cents. It goes deeper than that. It threatens the foundations of goodwill and fair dealing which unite different economic groups in a national community and give them a feeling that they share a common heritage.

"In many countries to-day peoples are divided into antagonistic groups in an attitude of bitter suspicion and conflict. In some countries this conflict led to the loss of freedom and the rise of dictatorships. We who live in Canada have no desire to follow the example of those nations which have given up the substance of freedom for the shadow of regimented security. Our success in avoiding tendencies towards Communism and Fascism will depend upon our willingness to practise forbearance and tolerance and to adopt the method of co-operation in the conduct of industrial relations."

Responsibility of Leadership.—"I wish to pay tribute to the many leaders of industry and organized labour who have recognized their larger obligation towards the national welfare through the difficult years of the depression. The responsibilities of industrial and labour leaders will be increased with the acceleration of recovery. Already the number of industrial disputes is mounting. Many of these disputes could have been avoided if they had been discussed in their earlier stages in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

"Experience gained in the operation of some of the largest industries in Canada indicates the desirability of including in industrial agreements made between employers and workers, machinery for dealing directly and swiftly with any disputes which may arise during the continuance of these agreements. The danger to industrial peace comes from two sides. On the one side there are shortsighted employers who still regard labour as a commodity to be exploited for immediate profit. On the other side there are shortsighted agitators, who seek to create confusion and class hatred for subversive ends. One group is as much a menace to industrial peace as the other. In the long run both will be condemned by an intelligent public opinion."

Right of Association.—"In connection with recent strikes in Canada there have been frequent complaints that certain employers have denied to their employees the right of association and have summarily discharged men and women who have been active in the organization of labour unions. It is necessary to state in the clearest terms that the right of association is a civil right, long established by law and usage. It was affirmed with special reference to Canada by an Order-in-Council of July 11, 1918 (P.C. 1743). It was proclaimed explicitly in the Treaty of Versailles at the close of the World War. To deny the right of workmen to combine in any lawful organization they desire for the promotion of their common welfare is an open invitation to extremists to preach the futility of collective bargaining as an alternative to direct action. The right of association for legitimate purposes should be respected in the national interest and labour should not be denied the means of organizing for collective bargaining. The right of employers to organize for all lawful purposes is not questioned in any quarter. Employers are not entitled in the same breath to protest against governmental regulation of industry and to deny to labour its right to resort to legitimate measures of self-help through voluntary association.

"With the advent of a New Year, which holds great promise for our country, I make an appeal as Minister of Labour for a just and honourable peace between industry and labour. The attainment of this end will require the long view of statesmanship on the part of both. We must think not only of tomorrow but of the day that will follow. The Department of Labour is ready to offer its

services in the removal of existing misunderstandings regarding the implications of the right of association. It is also ready to assist at all times in the adjustment of disputes which are not resolved directly by the method of conference. Let us not forget that the national welfare is above private advantage. Let us remember, above all, that it is the duty of government to see that the benefits of business recovery are developed and conserved for the general good of Canada."

Minimum Wage Order Governing Carpenters in Certain British Columbia Districts

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations has recently issued Order No. 40 establishing a minimum wage in the carpentry industry. The Order (published in the *British Columbia Gazette* of December 3) defines "carpentry trade" to mean and include "all work usually done by carpenters in connection with the construction and erection of any new building or structure, or part thereof, and the remodelling, alteration, or repairing of any existing building or structure, or part thereof."

It provides that the minimum rate for every employee in the carpentry trade shall be 70 cents per hour "in all that part of the southerly portion of Vancouver Island which lies within the boundaries of the Land Districts of Victoria, Lake, North Saanich, South Saanich, Esquimalt, Highland, Metchosin, Goldstream, Sooke, Otter, Malahat, and Renfrew."

The Order, which becomes effective on February 1, does not apply to apprentices duly indentured pursuant to the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act.

Coal Mining in Canada in 1935

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a publication entitled "Coal Statistics for Canada" for the calendar year 1935. According to the survey made, Canadian mines produced 13,888,006 tons of coal worth $41,963,110 during 1935, as compared with 13,810,193 tons valued at $42,045,942 produced during the preceding year. Canada imported 13,006,021 tons of coal in 1935, representing a decline of 5·8 per cent from the 1934 total of 13,809,045 tons.

Canadian coal mines furnished employment to 24,831 wage earners in 1935, compared with 24,671 in the previous year. The eastern coal mines employed, on the average, 13,810 men and western coal mines, 11,021 men. Surface employees averaged 244 days' work during the year and underground workers 209 days. There were, in addition to these men, 1,367 salaried employees on the mine payrolls in 1935. Salaries and wages paid to all employees working in or about Canadian coal mines in 1935 amounted to $26,595,344, as compared with $25,662,591 in 1934.

Canadian Fisheries

"Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1935," is the title of a report issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Government departments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada.

According to the report there were 953,201,600 pounds of fish landed in the whole of Canada during the year 1935. This amount includes salt water fish and fish from all of the inland waters where commercial fishing operations are carried on. The market value of the catch came to $34,427,854 compared with $34,022,323 in the previous year, an increase of $405,531.

In 1935, the number of employees engaged in the fishing industry was 82,918 and the capital investment in the industry amounted to $43,617,888. The annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada, according to the report, is estimated at upwards of 21 pounds. Exports amount to from 60 to 70 per cent of the annual catch.

The International Labour Office issued recently, Volume II of the second edition of the "International Survey of Social Services" containing a study of the operation, in 1933, of the social services of 19 countries. In spite of the unavoidable delay in issuing this publication, the data published in the survey may still be regarded as of great value. In particular, a comparison of the texts and figures of 1930 and 1933 for any one country gives some idea of the effects of the depression on its social services and on the level of protection enjoyed by the persons covered by social insurance and assistance laws and regulations.

The Alberta Gazette of December 15, 1936, contained an amended regulation to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Section L of Regulation 9 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 277) is amended to read "Motor Transportation:—The transportation of passengers by taxi or other motor car methods, except in the operation of regularly established motor-bus passenger lines." The regulation was formerly worded to include motor-bus operation.

"THE NATIONAL ATTACK ON UNEMPLOYMENT"

Review of Unemployment and Relief Situation by Minister of Labour and The Chairman of the National Employment Commission

A review of the progress evident in the national endeavour against unemployment, and a warning that the relief situation still remained the Dominion's most urgent problem, featured addresses on January 11 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, before the Canadian Club at Toronto, and by Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission, before the Canadian Club at Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Rogers' address was particularly appropriate because of its emphasis of the tri-partite responsibility of the federal, provincial, and municipal administrations.

Mr. Purvis gave an informative account of the Commission's methods in dealing with the various factors involved in the situation.

Summaries of both addresses follow:

Address of Minister of Labour

Emphasizing that "a supreme effort is still needed before we can remove unemployment and relief from the agenda of unfinished public business," Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in an address before the Canadian Club at Toronto on January 11, on the subject—"A National Attack on Unemployment"—cautioned against facile complacency in regarding unemployment as no longer being "our most urgent national problem."

While assuring his audience "that no member of the government welcomed the growing evidence of business recovery with more intense satisfaction than a Minister of Labour," the Hon. Mr. Rogers considered that he would be doing less than his duty if he failed to draw attention to the existing situation. Pointing to extremes of public sentiment, the Minister observed:

"There is nothing more remarkable in political and business life than the swift changes in sentiment which sweep over an entire country. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth and none knoweth whence it cometh or whither it goeth.' These alternate phases of extreme depression and extreme optimism have to be reckoned with in the conduct of government, but, just as the mariner must make his calculations on the basis of the prevailing winds instead of sudden gales so governments are obliged to frame their policies in accordance with established trends rather than the sudden and unpredictable variations of activity which have their origin in business sentiment."

Referring to the remarkable return of confidence as reflected in the substantial revival of industry and trade, and expressing his belief that this upward trend will be continued in 1937, the Minister warned against over-optimism in regard to relief, adding:

"But the exciting glamour of returning prosperity must not blind us to the harsh realities of unemployment and relief or lessen our appreciation of the measure of the task that is still before us in dealing with this question. Extravagant optimism is as unreliable and dangerous to-day as extreme depression was unreliable and dangerous three years ago."

Many-Sided Problems

Indicating the complexity of the factors bearing upon the problem, the Minister continued:

"In one aspect it is a problem of public finance. It raises in a new and perplexing form the old issue of divided financial responsibility for social services under our federal constitution. In another aspect it is a problem of social welfare. It compels us to examine the obligation of the state to those of its citizens who through no fault of their own are unable to provide themselves and their dependents with the means of subsistence. In still another aspect it is an economic problem. It compels us to reconsider the principles which underly our fiscal and trade policies in order to determine what policies are most likely to produce the maximum degree of employment for our people. It is not too much to say that every activity of government is affected either directly or indirectly by unemployment on a national scale. By its magnitude, its persistence and its complexity this problem of unemployment and relief is a challenge alike to our democratic way of government and our time-honoured methods of industrial and commercial organization."

Voicing his faith in an informed public opinion as an aid to government, Hon. Mr. Rogers submitted the chief features of what he termed an "interim report" on the progress made.

Relief Costs and Grants-in-Aid

First, he dealt with the adjustment of the financial burden of relief costs, pointing out that, as a result of representations supplemented by investigations, an interim increase of 75 per cent was made in the grants-in-aid to the provinces for the winter months (January, February, March, 1936).

Proceeding, he emphasized the determininng factors involved in this decision as follows:

"We rejected the proposal for exclusive Dominion responsibility for direct relief on the long-established principle that the provision of relief is primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility and only becomes a Dominion responsibility to the extent that municipality and province are unable to cope with it. We also believed that the assumption of exclusive responsibility for relief by the Dominion Government would create far greater abuses than it would correct. One of two evils would follow inevitably. Under a national system of relief the Dominion Government would be obliged to place salaried relief officials and inspectors in every municipality granting relief across Canada, thus creating an elaborate, cumbersome and expensive administration which would tend to fasten itself upon the country permanently.

"If, on the other hand, the administration of relief were left with the provinces and municipalities, with the Dominion Government paying the bill, you would have an even more impossible situation. Under this system, municipalities would be given the power to spend more money which they did not have to raise by taxation. All the usual checks against waste and extravagance would be removed. You would have a complete departure from the salutary principle of public finance that, so far as possible, those who spend public money should be directly responsible to those from whom the money is taken by taxation."

In thus rejecting assumption for the entire cost of relief, the Minister pointed out that the government recognized the critical situation created by the cumulative burden of relief costs and hence the increase of 75 per cent in the grants-in-aid.

Then he proceeded to trace the progressive reductions in the grants and announced further reductions in 1937:

"In April (1936) we made a reduction of 15 per cent in the grants to the provinces, followed by a further reduction of 10 per cent in July. The grants will be maintained at their present scale during the months of January, February and March. During this year there will be a substantial reduction in the Dominion grants-in-aid to the provinces. I believe these reductions will be fully justified by the extension of business recovery, by the marked improvement in municipal tax collections and by the improved financial position of most of the provinces. All governments, Dominion, Provincial and municipal, must accept their full responsibility to reduce relief costs during the present year. It is not going to be an easy task but it must be faced with courage, fairness and a just appreciation of what is involved in a long view of social welfare."

Relief Camps

The solution of the problem of relief camps and the steps taken in substitution therefor were next dealt with by the Minister as follows:

"Our next problem was presented by the relief camps. They had been established in 1934 to provide for the single homeless men. At their maximum strength they afforded shelter to 21,000 men. In the last year of their operation they cost the Dominion Government in the neighbourhood of $9,000,000. They were even more costly in terms of dissatisfaction, bitterness and human frustration. They may have been necessary to meet an emergency but the 'On-to-Ottawa' trek and the Regina riots showed the danger of maintaining them on their existing basis. They were not work camps in the proper sense of that term. They were not training camps in the proper sense of that term. For the single unemployed they were a blind alley—a dead-end street. For the government they were an expensive luxury. For Communist agitators they provided a ready-made forum for the propagation of subversive doctrines where teachers and pupils were given shelter, food and clothing at the expense of the Government. After a brief investigation we decided to close the relief camps. It was said in some quarters that the camps could not be closed without riots or serious disturbances. They were closed, according to schedule on July 1 of last year. There were no riots and there were no disturbances."

In the closing of the camps, the Minister outlined how the welfare of the men was made a primary consideration by increased allowances with deferred pay on discharge; and by the co-operative arrangements between the railways and the Government whereby many thousands of single unemployed obtained work on deferred maintenance on the railways. Another avenue of placement was in farm employment which had absorbed 40,000 single adults to date.

Public Works

The Minister next discussed the third issue —the utility of public works in the alleviation of the problem:

"On this question we reached the conclusion that of themselves public works and an increase in government payrolls did not offer an effective remedy for unemployment. We recognized at the same time that in a period of acute depression governments were justified in expanding the normal program of public works and were under an obgigation to adapt such a program to the employment needs of various sections of the country. Therefore, in drawing up our estimates last year, we proceeded on the principle that in formulating a public works program for relief purposes we should select undertakings which had an intrinsic economic value to the nation and which would lead to an ultimate expansion of private employment through the development of natural resources and the tourist trade.

"During the past year the Dominion Government, apart from its own expenditures on federal public works, entered into agreements with the various provinces for joint-works programs amounting to a total joint expenditure of over $30,000,000. A substantial part of this total was expended on tourist roads, and a special appropriation of the Department of Mines was used to stimulate mining development through the building of roads into new mining districts which were not served by the railways. I think this part of our policy has been fully justified by the results it has achieved. At its peak the joint-works program provided work to over 40,000 men across the Dominion. Moreover, in all our agreements with the provinces we stipulated that at least 50 per cent of those employed on joint-works projects should be taken from the unemployed on relief. This was the first year in which the agreements with the provinces contained this specific provision. In its actual operation it produced a marked reduction in relief rolls in all provinces during the summer and autumn months."

Dealing with the activities of the National Employment Commission, the Minister referred to its initiation of the home improvement plan through which $50,000,000 had been made available for home improvement loans. (The work of the Commission is given in more detail in the Montreal speech of Mr. Arthur Purvis, a summary of which appears below).

Private Employment and Trade

Hon. Mr. Rogers declared that "the real answer to unemployment is more private employment, and that the best method of simulating private employment in an exporting country is the expansion of foreign trade." In this respect he referred to the tangible evidences of trade expansion—in the operation of the Reciprocity agreement, the settlement of trade differences with Japan, and in the great increase in export trade, etc.—as contributing to the present industrial activity and the volume of expanding railway traffic.

The Minister concluded in part, as follows:

"Perhaps you will ask me if I am satisfied with what we have done. My answer is—no. I am encouraged and confident but not satisfied. When governments begin to be satisfied with what they have achieved they begin at that moment to die. Freedom united with ordered social progress must be our watchwords. We must have freedom for self-government and the development of individual responsibility. We must build the ramparts of social security against fear, the arch-enemy of human personality. We cannot ignore the quickening of social consciousness in other countries. Land and ocean are no barriers to the advance of social ideals. It has always been the duty of government to administer impartial justice. Let us not forget that in this day and generation justice has acquired a new and broader content than it once possessed. As Lowell truly said:—

> The world advances and outgrows,
> The laws that in our fathers' time seemed best;
> And doubtless after us some purer scheme will be mapped out, by wiser men than we,
> Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.

Within the limits of our opportunities to serve the state, we must seek to create conditions and enact laws within which our people may obtain an ever-expanding measure of welfare and happiness."

Address of Chairman of National Employment Commission

Concentrating on a review of the objectives and progress of the National Employment Commission, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of that body, addressed the Canadian Club of Montreal on the same date on which Hon. Mr. Rogers was speaking before the Canadian Club of Toronto.

Mr. Purvis also stressed the major importance of the unemployment problem by showing its hazards to national life. While it was true that drought conditions in the West had aggravated the problem and was one of the contributing factors in not causing a further diminution in relief rolls, yet, he stated, it was

also true that the reduction which had taken place in "the numbers on relief in most of the provinces was commensurate neither with the improvements in the business nor in the employment indices, while the comparison of unemployment relief costs was even less favourable.

"This condition brings increasing dangers for the citizens of Canada, both from a social viewpoint in the effect on character of enforced idleness for those who lack work, and on the employed citizen through the growing burden of taxation, which reaches him mostly in the form of a lower purchasing power for his dollar, or in higher local tax assessments if he owns his home."

Analysis of Fundamental Factors

Mr. Purvis then proceeded to marshal the methods now being employed to attack this problem by a detailed and constructive study of the facts and data bearing on all its complex phases. He stated that the Commission, realizing that the problem was far from being one of unemployment alone, had decided on a fundamental attack rather than follow various popular proposals, such attack to be founded, first in definition of the terms used in speaking of the problem; second, in the accumulation of the facts available, and, third, in their subdivision and analysis. Then they felt they could develop their program for achieving the main end in view—more jobs for those who need them. "Not," he added, "that we had any intention while this analysis was being done, of neglecting any practicable means which might be available, either for providing employment or for handling emergency situations."

Direct Relief Problems

As indicative of the Commission's methods in dealing with direct relief, Mr. Purvis outlined the activities in this field as follows:—

"First we developed for registration purposes a questionnaire in regard to relief recipients, not for the purpose of ascertaining numbers on relief at the different centres, but for the purpose of ascertaining their work experience; the degree of their employability; the degree to which their work has been seasonal in boom and depression years; their housing conditions; the degree to which the problem is industrial or in the primary product field, etc., etc.

"We are sometimes asked why we did not register the unemployed who are not in receipt of direct relief. This was carefully considered and believed to be impracticable at this time for two reasons:

(*a*) "To be effective a card system for the identification of every Canadian citizen employed or unemployed would be required, involving a measure of interference in the personal life of all, which is possible in time of war but which would probably involve disunion rather than union at other times.

(*b*) "It would require the setting of a day by proclamation upon which such citizens would register, and this registration would develop an expectation of immediate employment.

"It was also felt that improved business conditions are in any case tending to absorb first the unemployed not on relief. For they represent that section whose strength of purpose in adversity is so great that their effort is such as to give them a disproportionately good chance of employment as times improve.

"The registration under this questionnaire took place during the month of September, having been postponed from August at the special request of Provincial officials who felt their field organization could not be ready for the earlier date. Some districts are still missing, and while preliminary figures are ready, the really useful section of the information is not yet available owing to the mechanical difficulties of sorting so large an accumulation of data.

"The registration has been organized so as to provide the Canadian public with a continuing monthly record of the unemployment situation."

In dealing with problems of re-employment he stated that the first necessity in the mind of the Commission is "a properly organized Employment Service to link up the unemployed man with the job appropriate and available to him. Methods of improving the existing machinery have been under active investigation from the outset, for a Dominion-Provincial requirement of a permanent nature is here involved, which indeed affects the whole problem of aid, and which can and must be met."

Testing Efficacy of Pulbic Works

In the field of public works he regarded the problem of the Commission as two-fold:

"Firstly, the Commission is interested in knowing and expressing its view on the total moneys which the Government intends to spend on public works of all kinds, whether for the purpose of providing employment or for the normal development of Governmental Departments. This is to enable it to compare that total expenditure with the totals in previous years and so permit the gauging of the effect on employment of any increase or diminution in the works total. Fortunately the rising tide of employment by private capital, coupled with the employment measures arising from Commission recommenda-

tions in housing and other fields, and the revival in the demand for railway equipment, give hope of a reduced Governmental works activity, and if advantage can be taken of this trend it will help in achieving a lesser burden of taxation. For it must be remembered that while Government has to and does step in in emergencies, resultant taxation, and Government competition with private industry for the supply of skilled workers may tend later in the depression period to deprive many more men of work in private industry than Government itself can hope to provide by public works expenditures.

"Secondly, in the public works field, the Commission has established a set of criteria, gleaned from experience in this and other countries, against which it will test the employment efficacy of any public works projects developed for the purpose of providing employment, whether recommended by it to the Government, or whether originated by the Government for the same purpose for submission to Parliament."

He pointed to the home improvement plan as indicating the Commission's adaptation of practical measures. This plan, would result, it was intended, in the stimulation of private expenditures approximating $50,000,000.

Farm Placement

Another immediate problem had been the absorption in winter employment of the thousands of single homeless adults who were congregating mostly in the western cities following closing of the camps. An extended farm placement scheme had been worked out with the provinces, under which 40,000 were already at work on individual farms.

Youth Training

As a result of studies made by the Commission's Youth Committee, re-conditioning plans, both for physical re-conditioning and for training had been worked out, Mr. Purvis said. These plans had been approved in principle by the Minister and it was hoped with provincial co-operation they could be put into use promptly. It was evident that this re-conditioning work must be an integral part of the Commission's plans because of the long-continued idleness of so many citizens, both young and old. Assisted land settlement was also being studied, and a special Veteran's Assistance Commission had been appointed by the government to recommend plans for disabled veterans, with which the National Employment Commission was instructed to co-operate when sanctioned.

Mr. Purvis concluded with a warning note:—

"Some time it is assumed that the good times for which we now look so hopefully, and with some reason, will automatically take care of all dangers inherent in the relief and unemployment situations. The Commission does not believe that to be the case, and if the country does not overcome the problems which have grown up in the last few years, during the anticipated good times, we think we shall enter the next period of lean times in no condition to contend with them."

Eight-Hour Day for Toronto Nurses

The board of the Central Registry of Toronto Graduate Nurses announced recently that members had adopted the eight-hour shift for special nurses in all Toronto hospitals. The new schedule, effective January 15, 1937, reduces the length of duty by four hours and under it a nurse will receive $4 a day. The patient will pay for one meal for the nurse whose hours will be from eight o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon; from four to midnight and from midnight to eight o'clock. It is understood that this eight-hour arrangement is already compulsory in London, Ontario, Vancouver, and in leading cities in the United States.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE of April, 1936 (page 328) to regulations governing working hours in the shoe repairing industry (Island of Montreal). These regulations made under the Act respecting Limiting of Working Hours (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 695) have now been amended by an Order in Council published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of December 12, 1936.

The recent Order in Council provides for the inclusion of employees in shoe shine parlours under the scope of the previous order relating to the shoe repairing industry as follows:—

"On and from the 1st of January, 1937, workmen specially charged with the cleaning, shining and dyeing of shoes of any kind, either employed by owners of shoe shine parlours or working as handicraftmen on their own accounts, shall be governed by the provisions of the present Order."

AN APPRECIATION OF RELIEF AS RELATED TO ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT TENDENCIES IN CANADA

Analysis of Factors Tending to Prevent Greater Decrease in Numbers on Relief

Prepared by J. K. Houston, Statistician, Dominion Unemployment Relief, Department of Labour

Statistics concerning unemployment relief and relief expenditures in Canada are not being affected as favourably as might be expected, by the pronounced improvement in employment conditions.

This study is intended to present the factors which tend to prevent relief figures from reflecting more fully the trend of production and employment and to clarify certain aspects of the relief problem and its relation to unemployment and to employment.

Numbers Afforded Relief

Commencing with the month of May, 1932, the provinces have reported to the Department of Labour the numbers afforded direct relief each month and the total monthly cost. (Prior to May, 1932, cumulative figures were reported which cannot be used for comparative purposes with the monthly business and employment indices published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

In respect to the numbers afforded relief during each month it is to be borne in mind that these include all heads of families, dependents and individual cases who have been in receipt of relief for any part of the month. Consequently, at no one time would there be on relief the total number reported for the month. Included also are those who may have been afforded only partial relief, as, while the majority of those on relief are provided with food, fuel, clothing and shelter, in some cases relief recipients have been able to provide themselves with some of these requisites. Due to these factors, it is impossible from the information available to calculate exact monthly per capita costs, those shown being obtained by dividing the total monthly costs by the total number afforded relief during the month.

Table 1 shows by months the numbers of heads of families, and the total numbers including dependents and individual cases who have been afforded direct relief in the Dominion, as reported by the Provinces, from May, 1932, to November, 1936. A segregation of those in the dried out areas has been made, as the problem in those areas is not one of unemployment. From May, 1932, to August, 1934, the dried out area figures relate only to Saskatchewan for months subsequent to August, 1934, figures for Manitoba and Alberta are included, but the numbers for the latter provinces are comparatively small. Table 1 also shows the monthly total cost (including Dominion, provincial and municipal contributions) as reported by the provinces and the approximate monthly per capita costs.

Analysis of Relief Figures

Having the total numbers afforded direct relief in the Dominion (Table 1), an analysis or classification is necessary in order to get at the approximate number who would be affected by improved employment. Apart from those on relief in the dried-out areas, which are shown separately, the numbers include farmers and their families outside these areas. Included also are unemployable persons and their families, although the number of these is relatively small. The deduction of farmers and their families, unemployable persons and their dependents leaves the employable persons and their dependents which form the hard "core" of the relief problem. These are the numbers which should be affected by the expansion of employment.

The approximate numbers of employable heads of families, employable dependents, and employable individual cases on relief month by month are shown in Table 2 which also shows the dependent wives and children of employable heads of families, and the total number to be affected by employment conditions. This table has been established on the basis of information secured by the Department of Labour from the provinces in connection with the "Classification of Relief Recipients" which was in effect for the months of December, 1935, to August, 1936, inclusive. It is noted that the totals secured through the classification vary somewhat from the usual direct relief figures which are used in this memorandum, largely because of the inclusion in the classification figures of numbers of single homeless men cared for by the western provinces. In the classifica-

tion figures, the percentages which employable persons and their dependents were of the total numbers on relief remained comparatively constant over the months from December, 1935, to August, 1936, and as the period included winter and summer months the average of these percentages was applied to the totals shown in Table 1 to establish the number of employable persons and their dependents who were on direct relief each month from May, 1932, as shown in Table 2.

Numbers on Relief as related to Unemployment and Employment

A somewhat widespread conception exists that the numbers on relief in Canada represent the numbers who are unemployed. Such is far from the case since many unemployed persons are not on relief and the numbers on relief include not only employable persons and their dependents, but also unemployables and their dependents and farmers and their families.

As it is apparent that a large proportion of the new employment is going to the unemployed who are not on relief, it is important to present the best available information concerning the total numbers of unemployed persons month by month. The deduction from these numbers of the employables on relief leaves the number of employables not on relief. Here then are two of the reservoirs from which are drawn the additions to the payrolls, namely employable persons on relief and employable persons not on relief. There is a third reservoir, the boys and girls coming to working age who have not previously worked and the young people from farms who, as employment improves again become competitors for jobs. Due to reasons which are specified later the chances of relief recipients obtaining their share of the new employment are unequal to those of the other two classes.

Authoritative figures of unemployment are not available subsequent to the census figures of 1931. The trend of employment from month to month is indicated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index numbers of employment in industries other than farming, fishing, hunting, domestic service and highly specialized business. The index numbers are compiled from reports received from firms employing fifteen or more workers. (The number of firms reporting on November 1, 1936, was 10,054, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,052,985. The index numbers are based on the average of the year 1926 being taken as 100. The index numbers month by month are shown in column 4 of Table 3.

The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada of the number of their membership not employed each month and the percentages of unemployment as reported by trade unions month by month are shown in column 6 of Table 3.

While these two indices show the trend of employment, they are insufficient in themselves to present quantitatively the current volume of unemployment. To appraise the amount of unemployment a calculation of the employable working force, i.e. the wage earners is necessary. Realizing the need of some quantitative guide to current unemployment conditions, the Bureau of Statistics in a study of unemployment include estimates of the number of wage earners unemployed each month and these estimates are shown in column 5 of Table 3. While the details of the methods used in making the estimates cannot well be included in this memorandum, intelligent use of the figures can scarcely be made without including a certain amount of the explanatory matter contained in the study.

The Bureau's memorandum points out that while the figures are only estimates every care was taken in their construction and in checking them against known facts and theories. That there might be no misunderstanding as to who were included in the estimates of the unemployed, the following definition is given *"The unemployed person in the following estimate is the person who could tell a census enumerator that he had worked as a wage earner or that he had a wage earning occupation, but is at present out of work (not through illness, accident, strike or lockout, etc.)"* This definition excludes boys and girls of working age who have never worked at a steady job, also members of farm families who would be wage earners when conditions are good. Attention is drawn to the fact that the proportion of wage earners to independent workers changes with employment conditions. When conditions are good the person is apt to rush to wage earning jobs, when bad to go back. Thus in depression the employable working force actually decreases. In estimating employment and unemployment the data used included (1) The labour union figures of members and persons unemployed, corrected for obvious defects and other defects demonstrated by analysis. (2) The population of 1931 was projected by age groups by means of a life table and the number gainfully occupied from month to month was calculated from this using the percentages gainfully occupied (as dis-

tinguished from wage earners) in 1931 by ages as a base. (3) The Bureau's index of employment. Figures included in the study make it clear that *when the tide turned the unemployed were not reduced "pari passu" with the increase in wage earning jobs.* As these jobs increased the unemployed had as competitors those persons who had left the ranks of wage earners.

Economic Tendencies and their effect on Employment, Unemployment and Relief

The total number of employable persons and their dependents (the numbers subject to reduction by expansion of employment) which appear in detail in Table 2 are shown also in Table 3 for convenience of comparison with the monthly indices of the physical volume of business and employment issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau's estimates of numbers unemployed and the percentage of unemployment in trade unions as reported to the Department of Labour.

The index numbers of the physical volume of business issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have been selected as the measurement of economic conditions month by month from May, 1932. The index is compiled on a monthly basis from forty-five factors. These are designed to measure the composite trend of mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution. The factors used in this connection are available from month to month and are regarded as the most significant data available showing the current trend of the industrial output of Canada. The trend of the industrial output is one of the essential factors in the measurement of economic progress.

The index numbers of the physical volume of business are shown in column 3 of Table 3. Following the turning point in the first quarter of 1933 substantial improvement in the economic situation is indicated by the index numbers. The yearly average for 1933 was 79·7, for 1934, 94·2, and for 1935, 102·4. For the first eleven months of 1936 the average was 111 as compared to 102·1 for the same period in 1935, an increase of about 8 per cent.

That expansion in employment is not matching strides with economic recovery is evident from an examination of the figures in columns 3 and 4 of Table 3. Employment and business were both at their lowest in the early months of 1933, the business index reaching its lowest point in February and the employment index low point during the depression being at April 1st of 1933. For comparison with conditions in 1936, the month of April is taken as relief reached its peak in April 1933. From 69·8 in April, 1933, the business index advanced to 108·8 in April, 1936, an improvement of 55·9 per cent. During the same period employment moved from 76·0 to 97·4, an improvement of 28·2 per cent.

The lag between economic recovery and the expansion in employment is not peculiar to Canada. The quotation which follows is taken from Chapter II, "The Curbing of Unemployment," in the report of the Director of the International Labour Office to the Conference of 1936:—

> "Although there has been a fairly substantial reduction of unemployment it by no means corresponds to what might reasonably have been expected. In countries like Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden and the United States, where under the impulsion of an expansionist policy a marked upswing has taken place, the unemployed figure still remains abnormally and disproportionately high. This disturbing phenomenon cannot be conjured away and cannot be regarded as of negligible importance. As Dr. Ernst Wagemann, the President of the German Institute for Business Research, has pointed out, the increase of the population and the addition of new social strata to the wage and salary earning population have no doubt contributed to produce this result. But a great deal of evidence goes to support his further contention that "in this respect the problem of technological unemployment is apparently still more important, that is to say, the increasing failure to use manpower in ratio to the increasing intensity of the employment of capital. This phenomenon, which already cast a shadow over the last period of prosperity, especially in the United States, is clearly reappearing now that cyclical unemployment is diminishing." As was suggested in last year's report, displacement of labour by technical improvements, so far from being arrested by a depression, is apt to proceed at a more rapid rate. Employers, obliged to look for every possible economy in order to reduce costs, naturally seek first of all to cut their labour costs by introducing labour-saving methods and machinery wherever it is possible. With the return of better business the time for replacing old plants comes. Every alert manager naturally instals the best and the most modern machinery he can find, which in almost every case means some reduction, large or small of the labour force. Hence his production develops at a much brisker pace than the numbers on his pay-roll, and the national unemployment register remains swollen to an extent which in older days would have been impossible."

Again referring to the situation in the United States the Director's report states:—

> "Although industry is sweeping forward again, there is a considerable lag in the expansion of employment. It is estimated that private industry generally has reabsorbed some 5,000,000 workers since March, 1933. Nevertheless, according to the returns of the

American Federation of Labor, there were still 7,860,000 totally unemployed in December, excluding 3,541,000 persons employed on Government work. For this lag several explanations are put forward. It is asserted, for instance, that in many industries hours of labour are again being lengthened since the disappearance of the codes, with the result that the benefit to employment accruing under the forty-hour week is gradually being lost. It has further been pointed out that the revival in industrial production is only reflected after a certain interval in the production of services which normally employ nearly half the population. These causes have no doubt operated in a greater or lesser degree to check the progress of re-employment, but they are hardly sufficient to account for the wide gap between the pace of restoration in production and employment. That recovery has made and is still making rapid strides in the United States is certain, but it is equally certain that the problem of unemployment is far from being solved with the same rapidity."

Factors Preventing Relief Figures Reflecting More Fully Employment Trends

It is evident from a comparison of the figures in the columns of Table 3 that not only is there a lag between business improvement and employment, but also that unemployment and consequently relief figures are not decreasing in proportion to increases in employment. Percentage comparisons of employables and their dependents on relief in April, 1933, and in April, 1936, show an improvement of 19 per cent in the three years. Employment as indicated by the index numbers progressed 28·2 per cent in the same period, the Bureau of Statistics estimates of unemployment indicate an improvement of 22·8 per cent in the three years, while unemployment in trade unions showed a betterment of 38·4 per cent.

From information supplied by provincial officers administering relief, and gathered from other social and welfare authorities, the following reasons why relief figures are not showing greater improvement have been assembled:—

A—Those obtaining employment are not necessarily from the relief rolls, young people leaving schools and colleges, former employees not on relief and members of farmers' families returning to industry are securing much of the new employment. Among the relief recipients classed as employable must be thousands whose employability is diminishing, and whose chances of ever being employed again are problematical. In competition for employment with those who have never been on relief the chances of many relief recipients are far from equal. Until the available supply of more competent applicants is exhausted, a large proportion of employable relief recipients will be unable to return to industrial payrolls.

B—Part-time employment while assisting to increase the employment index does not affect the relief rolls to the same extent. Such employment when secured by a relief recipient enables him to go off relief for a portion of the month only. Cases such as these are included in relief figures though relief may have been granted for a few days only. That the on-and-off-relief movement is one of considerable proportion is evidenced from reports received from the provinces.

C—Seasonal employment to which Canada is peculiarly susceptible is an important factor in the relief problem. Seasonal workers who, before state aid was afforded, provided for periods of unemployment, now do not make this provision, returning to the relief rolls when their employment ceases.

D—The prevalent wage scales, it is claimed, are affecting relief. Hon. David A. Croll, Ontario Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Labour, speaking on relief recently is reported to have said, "So long as wages are kept at the present level we will have relief," and also, "But above all else stands the fact that wages have not kept pace with business improvement and a rising cost of living. In 1926 a man could travel along on his savings. To-day he isn't paid enough to get him by during his periods of idleness. Consequently he asks and gets relief. A higher wage level is the only solution to the present relief problem."

Miss Charlotte Whitton, O.B.E., Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council, in a recent article states "a new aspect of the situation arises that bids fair to become one of the most perplexing in the Canadian relief picture to-day. That is the payment of relief grants in hundreds of municipalities carefully calculated to provide the minimum needs of life, but which prove to be in excess of prevailing earnings or average income for full-time workers in their usual occupations in these same areas. And so the question of partial relief in part-time and too frequently in full-time employment has developed and the situation thus created is undoubtedly a factor of major importance in maintaining relief totals at fairly static levels." Continuing the article points out that relief supplementary to earnings was exploited as a wage subsidy to such an extent that many municipalities were forced to bring in regulations prohibiting the granting of such supplementary relief to full-time employment, which operates to hold back the worker with a family dependent

(*text continued on p. 37*)

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TABLE 1.—THE DOMINION—NUMBERS AFFORDED DIRECT RELIEF

Month	Exclusive of Dried Out Areas		Dried Out Areas		(5) Total Number on Direct Relief	(6) Total Cost (Including Municipal, Provincial and Dominion Expenditures	(7) Total Monthly cost per capita on Direct Relief
	(1) Heads of Families	(2) Total Number	(3) Heads of Families	(4) Total Number			
						$	$
1932							
May	93,608	456,713	28,015	140,233	596,946	2,210,939	3·70
June	103,686	501,044	24,468	122,476	623,520	2,351,016	3·77
July	114,717	590,683	21,191	106,074	696,757	2,485,339	3·57
August	139,227	690,441	8,363	41,859	732,300	2,903,392	3·96
September	158,033	774,588	4,032	20,182	794,770	3,320,239	4·18
October	168,779	840,917	6,741	30,334	871,251	3,873,332	4·45
November	203,680	1,049,897	11,617	63,952	1,113,849	5,309,918	4·77
December	223,037	1,170,290	13,120	72,226	1,242,516	6,024,324	4·85
1933							
January	245,853	1,297,329	12,064	66,413	1,363,742	5,854,039	4·29
February	259,799	1,372,691	16,273	89,583	1,462,274	6,246,092	4·27
March	266,847	1,390,416	18,992	104,550	1,494,966	6,404,775	4·28
April	267,803	1,427,746	16,310	89,785	1,517,531	6,461,023	4·26
May	241,176	1,268,074	12,320	67,822	1,335,896	6,009,676	4·50
June	225,913	1,083,067	9,563	52,644	1,135,711	5,306,342	4·67
July	207,908	986,045	9,657	53,162	1,039,207	4,909,857	4·72
August	202,363	958,376	2,080	11,451	969,827	5,027,505	5·18
September	197,623	920,310	8,887	48,813	969,123	5,071,829	5·23
October	207,362	1,019,180	11,686	64,331	1,083,511	5,490,893	5·07
November	210,665	983,847	26,330	144,948	1,128,795	6,926,350	6·14
December	227,447	1,058,860	31,108	171,250	1,230,110	7,208,913	5·86
1934							
January	236,605	1,100,649	34,775	191,426	1,292,075	7,186,661	5·56
February	248,183	1,151,842	35,491	195,378	1,347,220	6,990,533	5·19
March	257,503	1,205,863	33,837	152,436	1,358,299	7,652,791	5·63
April	236,990	1,096,303	31,331	141,146	1,237,449	6,851,962	5·54
May	228,964	1,058,210	33,575	151,255	1,209,465	6,586,004	5·45
June	201,246	891,702	33,168	149,423	1,041,125	5,574,570	5·35
July	181,790	837,808	32,626	146,981	984,789	5,182,379	5·26
August	186,158	834,030	31,866	143,557	977,587	5,297,812	5·42
September	186,406	824,553	19,827	105,728	930,281	5,217,604	5·61
October	197,423	897,168	30,174	154,060	1,050,228	6,177,052	5·88
November	196,712	889,239	33,210	174,353	1,063,592	7,479,093	7·03
December	212,943	966,499	32,908	171,567	1,138,066	7,614,873	6·69
1935							
January	240,193	1,068,985	33,579	176,171	1,245,156	8,177,436	6·57
February	240,051	1,136,840	33,985	178,212	1,315,052	7,771,800	5·91
March	252,889	1,172,246	34,291	178,713	1,350,959	8,102,779	6·00
April	244,862	1,161,579	32,958	171,911	1,333,490	7,771,279	5·83
May	234,939	1,113,835	31,388	163,629	1,277,464	7,296,373	5·71
June	216,742	1,019,905	30,115	157,345	1,177,250	6,391,669	5·43
July	206,137	976,232	29,541	154,125	1,130,357	6,329,769	5·60
August	194,019	925,489	28,986	151,349	1,076,838	6,507,505	6·04
September	210,720	886,463	3,474	18,554	905,017	5,189,432	5·73
October	215,290	890,965	6,850	35,505	926,470	6,079,792	6·56
November	205,530	937,588	18,761	98,871	1,036,459	7,319,939	7·06
December	220,921	1,050,483	23,619	126,008	1,176,491	7,333,678	6·23
1936							
January	236,039	1,133,016	27,054	140,561	1,273,577	7,691,353	6·04
February	253,376	1,212,129	28,908	154,160	1,366,289	8,002,287	5·86
March	255,788	1,232,281	29,560	158,058	1,390,339	8,496,496	6·11
April	238,344	1,156,349	27,379	147,054	1,303,403	7,220,501	5·54
May	215,560	1,035,496	21,262	113,019	1,148,515	6,252,063	5·44
June	196,198	960,359	19,574	103,920	1,064,279	5,793,871	5·44
July	185,846	907,858	19,884	104,685	1,012,543	5,517,562	5·45
August	175,836	863,152	19,261	102,005	965,157	5,238,842	5·43
September	177,303	858,988	19,215	99,931	958,919	5,627,975	5·87
October	*192,016	933,476	29,952	151,844	1,085,320	6,117,781	5·64
November	*195,262	952,364	29,286	147,661	1,100,025	6,758,882	6·14

*Preliminary figures.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS ON DIRECT RELIEF

Month	(1) Employable Heads of Families	(2) Employable Dependents	(3) Employable Individual Cases	(4) Total Number of Employable Persons	(5) Wives and Children of Employable Heads of Families	(6) Total Number of Employable Persons and their Dependents
1932						
May	73,074	36,537	18,269	127,880	223,789	351,669
June	80,167	40,084	20,042	140,293	245,511	385,804
July	94,509	47,255	23,627	165,391	289,435	454,826
August	110,471	55,235	27,618	193,324	338,316	531,640
September	123,934	61,967	30,984	216,885	379,548	596,433
October	134,547	67,273	33,637	235,457	412,049	647,506
November	167,984	83,992	41,996	293,972	514,449	808,421
December	187,246	93,623	46,812	327,681	573,442	901,123
1933						
January	207,573	103,786	51,893	363,252	635,691	998,943
February	219,631	109,815	54,908	384,354	672,618	1,056,972
March	222,467	111,233	55,617	389,317	681,303	1,070,620
April	228,439	114,220	57,110	399,769	699,595	1,099,364
May	202,892	101,446	50.723	355,061	621.356	976.417
June	173,291	86,645	43,323	303.259	530,703	833,962
July	157,767	78,884	39,442	276.093	483,162	759,255
August	153,340	76,670	38,335	268,345	469,605	737,950
September	147,250	73,625	36,812	257,687	450,952	708,639
October	163,069	81,534	40,767	285,370	499,399	784,769
November	157,416	78,708	39,354	275,478	482,084	757,562
December	169,418	84,709	42,354	296,481	518,841	815,322
1934						
January	176,104	88,052	44,026	308,182	539,318	847,500
February	184,295	92,147	46,074	322,516	564,402	886,918
March	192,938	96,469	48,235	337,642	590,873	928,515
April	175,408	87,704	43,852	306,964	537,189	844,153
May	169,314	84,657	42,328	296,299	518,523	814,822
June	142,672	71,336	35,668	249,676	436,935	686,611
July	134,049	67,025	33,512	234,586	410,526	645,112
August	133,445	66,722	33,361	233,528	408,675	642,203
September	131,928	65,964	32,982	230,874	404,032	634,906
October	143,547	71,773	35,887	251,207	439,612	690,819
November	142,278	71,139	35,570	248,987	435,727	684,714
December	154,640	77,320	38,660	270,620	473,584	744,204
1935						
January	171,038	85,519	42,759	299,316	523,802	823,118
February	181,894	90,947	45,474	318,315	557,052	875,367
March	187,559	93,780	46,890	328,229	574,400	902,629
April	185,853	92,926	46,463	325,242	569,174	894,416
May	178,214	89,107	44,553	311,874	545,779	857,653
June	163,185	81,592	40,796	285,573	499,754	785,327
July	156,197	78,099	39,049	273,345	478,354	751,699
August	148,078	74,039	37,020	259,137	453,490	712,627
September	141,834	70,917	35,459	248,210	434,367	682,577
October	142,554	71,277	35,639	249,470	436,573	686,043
November	150,014	75,007	37,504	262,525	459.418	721,943
December	168,077	84,039	42,019	294,135	514,737	808,872
1936						
January	181,283	90,640	45,321	317,244	555,178	872,422
February	193,941	96,970	48,485	339,396	593,943	933,339
March	197.165	98,582	49,292	345,039	603,817	948,856
April	185,016	92,508	46,254	323,778	566,611	890,389
May	165,679	82,840	41,420	289,939	507,393	797,332
June	153,657	76,829	38,415	268,901	470,575	739,476
July	145,257	72,629	36,314	254,200	444,851	699,051
August	138,104	69,053	34.526	241,683	422,944	664,627
September	137,438	68,719	34,360	240,517	420,904	661,421
October	*149,356	74,678	37,339	261,373	457,404	718,777
November	*152,378	76,189	38,095	266,662	466,658	733,320

*Based on preliminary figures.

TABLE 3

Month	(1) Employable persons on relief (000's omitted)	(2) Total number of employable persons and their dependents on relief (000's omitted)	Dominion Bureau of Statistics (3) Indices of physical volume of business	Dominion Bureau of Statistics (4) Index Nos. of employment	Dominion Bureau of Statistics (5) Estimates of number of wage earners unemployed (000's omitted)	(6) Percentages of unemployment in Trade Unions
			Average 1926 100	Average 1926 100		
1932						
May	128	352	79·9	87·5	568	22·1
June	140	386	81·4	89·1	594	21·9
July	165	455	78·3	88·7	600	21·8
August	193	532	78·1	86·3	595	21·4
September	217	596	77·1	86·0	606	20·4
October	235	648	75·3	86·7	627	22·0
November	294	808	75·8	84·7	642	22·8
December	328	901	72·6	83·2	675	25·5
1933						
January	363	999	68·1	78·5	691	25·5
February	384	1,057	67·0	77·0	713	24·3
March	389	1,071	68·4	76·9	708	25·1
April	400	1,099	69·8	76·0	703	24·5
May	355	976	76·4	77·6	684	23·8
June	303	834	82·2	80·7	659	21·8
July	276	759	84·1	84·5	635	21·2
August	268	738	89·8	87·1	657	19·9
September	258	709	90·8	88·5	606	19·8
October	285	785	88·2	90·4	600	19·8
November	275	758	85·5	91·3	597	20·4
December	296	815	86·2	91·8	623	21·0
1934						
January	308	848	86·8	88·6	598	21·2
February	323	887	86·4	91·4	584	20·0
March	338	929	93·1	92·7	598	19·5
April	307	844	92·6	91·3	590	19·1
May	296	815	99·6	92·0	544	18·5
June	250	687	95·8	96·6	487	18·0
July	235	645	95·7	101·0	502	17·9
August	234	642	99·0	99·9	510	16·5
September	231	635	97·1	98·8	497	16·4
October	251	691	95·9	100·0	495	16·2
November	249	685	96·5	100·2	515	17·5
December	271	744	92·4	98·9	571	18·0
1935						
January	299	823	97·5	94·4	572	18·1
February	318	875	100·6	94·6	552	18·2
March	328	903	94·2	96·4	589	16·7
April	325	894	98·3	93·4	573	17·0
May	312	858	103·2	95·2	546	15·9
June	286	785	99·2	97·6	526	15·4
July	273	752	103·0	99·5	511	15·1
August	259	713	107·9	101·1	492	14·2
September	248	683	101·9	102·7	455	13·0
October	249	686	107·2	106·1	435	13·3
November	263	723	110·0	107·7	479	13·3
December	294	809	106·2	104·6	546	14·6
1936						
January	317	872	105·2	99·1	556	14·8
February	339	933	104·9	98·4	545	13·8
March	345	949	103·3	98·9	568	14·5
April	324	890	108·8	97·4	543	15·1
May	290	797	109·7	99·5	512	14·8
June	269	739	110·3	102·0	480	13·9
July	254	699	110·0	104·6	472	12·5
August	242	665	113·2	105·6	446	10·8
September	241	661	115·3	107·1	409	10·9
October	261	719	119·8	110·1	399	11·0
November	267	733[a]	120·0	111·0	415	12·7

upon him from taking employment at such inadequate rates as to make life impossible even at the minimum that relief rates set. Included in the article was a comparison of relief and wage scales which demonstrated that the average earnings in some occupational groups were less than the relief schedules provided.

E—Relief recipients hesitate to accept employment in a municipality other than that in which they reside, because if out of work again regulations do not allow the obtaining of relief in either the new location nor in the municipality of origin.

F—To the relief rolls are always being added those out of employment who have been able to take care of themselves from their savings for a time, but who when their savings are depleted are forced to go on relief; as the period lengthens the number of these who reach the end of their resources increases.

G—Relief is afforded to families on the basis of the number in the family and when some member of the family secures work, the amount of relief is reduced but the number of dependents reported would not always be reduced.

H—Of the employable persons on relief a large percentage are unskilled labourers for whom the demand is still quite limited. Reports have been received from some sections of the Dominion of an actual shortage of some classes of skilled workers while there are many untrained men and young men and women unable to find employment.

I—Relief rolls are affected to some extent by the cessation of the movement of young people from Canada to employment opportunities in the United States. One of the Maritime Provincial Ministers is quoted as follows:

"During the depression the young men and women could not find work elsewhere in Canada or in New England. They stayed at home, and that is the reason why we now have a relief burden at the same time as we have the best employment conditions we have ever known."

J—The number of relief recipients securing employment is partially offset by those thrown out of employment and added to the relief rolls through the ever-increasing installation of labour-saving devices. This aspect of unemployment is quite fully dealt with in the quotation which has been included above from the report of the Director of the International Labour Office.

K—It is casting no reflection on the great majority of relief recipients to state that there must be in the numbers on relief a percentage who are reluctant to make any effort to obtain employment. Improved employment does not affect those in this category. Mr. Croll in the address from which quotations were previously made is reported as stating that the number of these in Ontario would be between five and ten per cent of the total number on relief.

Distribution of the Relief Problem

The effect of varying conditions in the different sections of the Dominion is apparent in reports which have been received from the provinces. Generally speaking substantial reductions from the high levels early in 1933 have been made in the figures for Eastern Canada and for British Columbia while the 1936 figures for the Prairie Provinces are higher than in 1933, due largely to the effect of drought conditions.

In Table 4 the percentages of the Dominion problem in each province in April, 1933, and in April, 1936, are shown, also the percentages which the population of each province bears to the population of the Dominion and the percentage of the population of each province who are on relief. These percentages indicate the trend of the relief problem in each province for the three-year period.

TABLE 4.—MONTH OF APRIL, 1933

—	Percentage of Dominion relief problem	Percentage of population on relief	Percentage of population of Canada in Provinces
	%	%	%
Ontario	33·34	14·20	33·37
Quebec	32·48	16·60	27·81
Saskatchewan	8·24	13·42	8·73
British Columbia	6·85	14·59	6·67
Manitoba	5·04	10·77	6·65
Nova Scotia	4·91	14·26	4·89
New Brunswick	4·87	17·61	3·93
Alberta	4·03	8·17	7·00
Prince Edward Island	0·24	4·17	0·83
Yukon and N.W.T.	(Not included)		0·12
Dominion	100·00	14·21	100·00

MONTH OF APRIL, 1936

Ontario	29·49	10·42	33·65
Quebec	29·21	12·43	27·95
Saskatchewan	15·48	21·67	8·50
British Columbia	6·81	12·08	6·71
Manitoba	6·41	11·75	6·49
Alberta	6·08	10·26	7·05
New Brunswick	4·26	12·95	3·91
Nova Scotia	1·83	4·52	4·81
Prince Edward Island	0·43	6·36	0·81
Yukon and N.W.T.	(Not included)		0·12
Dominion	100·00	11·90	100·00

NOTE:—The Provinces in each section of the table are listed in the order of the magnitude of the relief problem. The percentages of population are based on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates of population for the years 1933 and 1936 respectively.

CANADIAN LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT MEMORANDA OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

ON December 18, 1936, the Trades and Labour Congress, the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, each presented to the Dominion Government, a memorandum containing a program of legislation recommended by organized labour represented by these organizations.

The delegations were received by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and ten other members of the Dominion Cabinet, including the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., Minister of Justice, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., Postmaster-General, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, and Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Welcoming the delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress, the Prime Minister referred to the gathering as one of two parliaments meeting together—the parliament of government and the parliament of industry. Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Congress introducing the delegation of about 60 persons, stated that it was representative of every province in the Dominion, the organization having 1,563 branches across the country, with 150,000 members.

The memorandum, read by the President of the Congress, opened by stating that it represented "the considered views expressed by the representatives of the wage earners in attendance at our annual convention in Montreal in September last." (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936, pages 891-897).

Peace and Democracy

Under this heading, the Congress recorded approval of a "most pacific attitude in international dealings," and declared itself as being "always in support of any steps taken by the Government to improve international understanding and goodwill." The Congress endorsed the "past activity of Canada toward world peace through disarmament, the League of Nations, the World Court and the International Labour Organization" and stated that "future efforts along the same line will also have our unqualified backing." Deploring the tendency toward dictatorships in some countries, the Congress asked the Government to take necessary steps to prevent their growth "if at any time any faction seeks to teach such political principles in Canada."

Unemployment and its Relief

Dealing with this subject the recommendations of the Congress were as follows:—

"Nationally, unemployment continues to be our most grave problem and the one which must receive first attention in any consideration of labour and social matters. At the moment probably more than one-eleventh of our people are depending upon Governments for their material support, a situation very largely brought about by the absence of jobs for those seeking them. It is true that we have no single cure to suggest to remedy the situation but there are certain suggestions looking to a broader provision of work for which we seek the most earnest and favourable consideration.

Provision of Work.—"Although public works have given quite a volume of employment in recent years, the steady level of those in receipt of direct relief is of itself evidence that jobs from this source have not been numerous enough to effectively reduce the numbers of the unemployed. We feel confident that more could be done in this way with advantage to the public and at the same time to many competent workers now idle. We submit that carefully planned public works are an asset to the community which justify their cost, while help to the building industry assists indirectly other industries. Therefore, we believe that if greater financial provision be made for public works this year some reduction would be made in the numbers on relief, while the services of at least some of the unemployed would be turned to account in erecting the projects provided for, and we would earnestly urge that this be done. Projects we have in mind are the renovation of public buildings, new buildings and the elimination of level railway crossings.

"In reducing the unemployment through public works, we feel that the social value of using the services of persons otherwise idle, but not yet on relief, should be stressed. It is important that where possible the morale of our people should be kept up by giving them an aim in life such as is provided by the sense

that their services are entering into the building up of our nation, rather than being allowed to rust out."

Housing.—Referring to the subject of housing, the Congress pointed out that last year the broadening of the housing legislation of the year before had been recommended, and stated that "we are glad to learn through press announcements that the Government contemplates changes at the next session. The measure of success met with under the Act as it now stands could be taken as an indication of the stimulus to employment which is possible through that source, rather than as an end in itself. The difficulties of persons able to meet payments on a home over a number of years but unable to finance too large a down payment should be met if the Act is to be successful, as also should the case of smaller towns where even the facilities provided in the Act for the cities have not been so readily available. The Home Improvement Campaign is a practical measure and a further aid to building, but here we would suggest a lengthening of the period of repayment."

The Congress pointed out that slum replacement must not be overlooked in any successful housing scheme, and that from a social as well as from the employment aspect, slum clearance was a necessity. The Congress suggested that should it be found necessary, the Government should attempt to enlist the partnership of the provinces in a slum clearance project.

Homeless Men.—Abolition of the relief camps during the past year received the commendation of the Congress. However, the suggestion was made that steps be taken "to prevent abuses which might in the long run exceed in gravity the abuses which developed through the camps," such as the establishment of soup kitchens, and the use of former camp men on railway construction that should be carried out at regular wages and working conditions.

Hours of Work.—On the general question of hours, the Congress reiterated its conviction "that modern methods of production make possible and necessary a much shorter working day than is now the custom." The hope was also expressed that a maximum work day of six hours, and a work week of thirty hours might be established. In this connection, it was suggested that the "Government might give a lead to private industry by providing for thirty hours as a limit on public works." It was also pointed out that, in the event of any reduction in working time, wage levels should remain the same "in order to maintain, if not to increase the purchasing power."

National Employment Commission.—Restating its endorsation of the National Employment Commission the Congress' memorandum stated that "we trust that its special studies of housing, unemployed youth and unemployed women, as well as its general studies of employment, unemployment and relief may result in substantial betterments required in each of the fields mentioned." Dominion grants for vocational education and other similar measures were regarded by the Congress as essential first steps to establish the youth of the country in gainful employment. On the matter of public relief, the Congress reiterated its adherence to the view that "Dominion administration of all relief is called for by the national nature of the relief problem, and in the interests of uniformly fair administration."

Transportation of Workers.—The Congress suggested that provision for transportation of workers to employment at a distance would lessen illegal travelling of the unemployed with a consequent reduction in the number of accidents suffered by the "transient" class. In this connection, it was stated that "low transportation costs, with sums loaned for the purpose in some instances, would meet the situation and in some few cases at least would ease the burdens of unemployment."

Social Insurance.—The Congress reserved opinion on the Eight-Hour Day Law and the Employment and Social Insurance Act in view of the fact that this legislation, at the time was before the Privy Council for a judicial determination regarding its validity. The submission was, therefore, confined to the principle of unemployment insurance which the Congress has supported for several years. In this regard the Congress submitted that in order "to assist both industry and the worker to make provision for periods of unemployment out of earnings, we firmly adhere to the idea that a national contributory unemployment insurance plan is a modern necessity, a view reiterated by our 1936 convention."

The Congress also urged that a national system of health insurance be established. Attention was drawn to the adoption of health insurance plans in certain provinces but the Congress felt that Dominion support should be given before people would have "reasonable safeguards as to care in times of ill-health."

Referring to old age pensions, it was suggested that the age for pension eligibility be reduced from 70 years as at present to 60 years. "If this were done," it was stated, "the retirement of those in industry at 60

years of age would remove many whose present employment might be taken by younger unemployed persons." The submission also added that the Congress considered that "the present rate of old age pensions is not sufficient to provide the scale of living to which pensioners should be entitled and that the present amount of the pension should be increased."

The Congress also urged that the Old Age Pension Act be amended to provide pensions at a relatively early age for the blind. Similar consideration was also requested for those who are "industrially unemployable."

It was requested that an amendment to the Old Age Pension Act be made to provide exemption from the calculating of pensions of any individual estate of not more than $5,000 in value.

Wage Policy

"To restore a balance between production and consumption a greater purchasing power on the part of the masses is needed and the only method available is through increased wages. In this matter the Government has a responsibility to lead and we submit that if steps were immediately taken to restore salaries and wages of all Government employees to their former levels the example to industry would be of great benefit in the desired direction. At the same time the Dominion Government might make it a matter of standing policy to encourage a betterment of wage levels generally, in order to increase consumption, to build up living standards and to eradicate partial relief.

"To encourage fair wages and conditions in industry, and to overcome some of the objectionable working conditions exposed in recent public enquiries, we ask that the Government insist upon the union label on goods and equipment purchased, the label being a guarantee of union conditions in the plant of manufacture.

"To ensure observance of fair wage schedules in the Maritime Provinces, we ask the appointment of a Fair Wage Officer of the Department of Labour in that area.

"Where it is difficult to determine fair wage rates to apply on Government work as a matter of policy we would recommend adoption of the trade union scales obtaining in the nearest city, for in most of such cases labour must be brought from the city.

"To prevent exploitation of the workers by tariff protected industries, we suggest that such industries be required to pay fair and reasonable wages and work standard hours in return for the protection they receive from the Government of the country."

British North America Act

Expressing regret that no progress was made in the last year on the proposed amendments to the British North America Act, the Congress reiterated its opinion concerning the required amendments as follows:—

1. To ensure full competence of the Federal Government to enact any social and labour legislation affecting Canada as a whole, and particularly that included in the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Office (League of Nations).
2. To permit Federal control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring observance of proper labour standards and to eliminate unfair competition between provinces.
3. To empower the Federal authorities to regulate highway transport, thus eliminating unsafe standards of operation and unfair competition with other established methods of transportation.
4. Restrict powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed at three separate sessions of the House of Commons, which practice is in harmony with that of the British Parliament.
5. Abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

Banking and Financial Matters

The memorandum, urging the complete nationalization of the Bank of Canada, stated that "the taking over of the majority control of the Bank of Canada by the Dominion, in itself a most desirable step, merely serves to emphasize the importance of public rather than private control of banking and finance." It was suggested that the next step be taken, namely that "the Dominion assume in its entirety the control of the Bank to give full national direction."

Capitalization.—The Congress recommended that the evils of high prices and low wages following over-capitalization in business might be removed by legislation, requiring that company dividends be permitted only on the money actually used as capital. The suggestion was also made that the entire question of capitalization, stock sales and promotions might be enquired into to the advantage of all classes.

Interest Rates.—Although interest rates had been reduced in recent years, the Congress expressed the opinion that further reductions are necessary and it was hoped that "the Government will exert its influence to further reduce rates on public loans, mortgages and other debts."

Income tax.—In this connection, the Congress requested that sums paid into trade

union funds for repayment in relief of distressed members be exempt from income tax, as are contributions paid to other charitable works.

At this point, in the submission of the Congress' memorandum, Mr. Wm. C. Golby, Vice-President of the Photo-Engravers' Union elaborated on this request, pointing out that for the "last six years members of our organization have contributed a percentage of their weekly wages to keep our unemployed workers," and that this sum had ranged from $260 to $440 per year for each member. Mr. Golby stated that exemption from income tax on this money had not been granted by the Government. He claimed that members contributing to this unemployment relief fund are being handicapped in three ways. He stated that there was the personal loss through members not being able to enjoy the advantage of money paid into the fund, then members had a further loss through having to pay income tax on money that they have not had the advantage of using and lastly, although the trade union activity in this regard resulted in many men being kept off provincial or municipal relief for the past six years, the union members were further taxed under the general provincial or municipal taxation system for the carrying on of general relief work. Mr. Golby expressed the belief that there was ample scope under the income tax laws, to permit of such contributions being exempt from income tax because of funds paid out for charitable purposes. Serious consideration of the request was asked in order that the "unfair burden on our membership may be lightened."

Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.—Commendation of this Act was expressed in the Congress' memorandum and it was urged that its benefits be extended to include urban dwellers.

Currency.—In order to provide funds for an extensive scheme of public works, the Congress proposed that "the Dominion Government issue non-interest bearing currency to a reasonable amount." It was suggested that the special issue might be retired gradually over a long period, meanwhile being represented by the real worth of the buildings and other projects produced.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Extension, "with or without the co-operation of the provinces," of the benefits of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to include other services such as distribution of milk, bread, coal; motor transportation; bank employees and public servants, was recommended.

Shipping and Harbour Matters

The Congress feared "that the centralization of harbour control by removing the local incentives for improvement and betterment of harbour facilities, would stop local developments of the different harbours and thus interfere with shipping," and suggested that the new system be made the subject of periodic studies to see whether it was as efficient as the old "and if not that the system of local boards be reverted to immediately."

Believing it to be economically possible, the Congress also recommended that "stabilization of employment be made among those engaged at the various harbours under Dominion control avoiding seasonal lay-offs and giving year round work." The appointment of an inspector of gears, tackles and working ways at Halifax was requested.

Railway Situation

The Congress re-affirmed its view that "railway amalgamation in whole or in part, is not a desirable thing in Canada at this time," and expressed its "direct opposition to any steps which might be proposed to accomplish such a purpose."

Human Safety

The Congress made recommendations regarding the elimination of railway crossings, and advocated legislation to secure full effect of the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1933 on Highway Safety and control of commercial motor traffic. Legislation was sought to protect building workers from hot rivets or other objects frequently dropped in the construction of tall buildings. The Congress further considered that the eyesight of numbers of citizens needs to be protected from the unregulated and unscientific sale of cheap imported lenses for spectacles. The compulsory installation of sprinkler systems in public buildings to protect life from fire was also recommended. Attention was drawn to the fact that an Elevator Safety Code was being drafted by interested parties and would be advanced as a proposal for legislation. The Congress endorsed this code as a subject for legislative action.

Civil Liberty

On this subject the Congress submitted the following: "We suggest that the right of the workers to organize for mutual assistance should be a fundamental of personal liberty, yet we are repeatedly reminded by concrete cases that in certain industries employees are

prohibited by their employers from joining a union. While the courts have recognized for about a century in a negative way the right to organize, the workers are protected by no positive law on the subject. We ask that Parliament, in so far as it has authority, give the workers the specific right to organize, providing suitable penalties for any interference with that right. Further, we would again raise the point of injunction interference with peaceful picketing, to suggest that a clarification of the law be made to protect trade unionists in their rights."

At this point in the presentation, Mr. Draper called on Mr. Wm. P. Covert, Vice-President of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union, who amplified the remarks made in the submission concerning the right of trade unions to peaceful picketing and asked the Government to assist in clarifying the existing situation which enables the employer to place an injunction on such action of trade unions.

Holidays with Pay

In order "to increase the welfare of our citizens and to ease the burden of unemployment," the Congress urged that "legislation be adopted requiring all employers to give their employees two weeks holidays with pay annually." The Congress also recommended that "as Armistice Day is not generally observed as the public holiday intended by Parliament, we suggest that the Dominion Government give the day as a holiday with pay to all its employees, including railway employees whose services can be spared, in order that other employers may be encouraged to do likewise."

Public Ownership

Attention was drawn to the fact that the Congress' convention had concurred in a resolution embodying a request that the Federal Government set up a Public Ownership Commission to study and report on fields to which public ownership might be extended with public advantage, "particularly in those matters involving public ownership of natural resources."

Investigation of Business Practices

The Congress expressed approval of exposing to publicity at all times "industries known to charge high prices or pay low wages while making excessive profits." The Congress also urged that "corrective legislation" follow the textile and coal investigations.

Miscellaneous Requests

Under this heading the Congress reiterated certain requests which had been presented in detail on previous occasions. Such requests included:

Extension of Unfair Competition Act to cover registration of shop cards, emblems and Union Services; strict enforcement of the Immigration Act and Regulations respecting contract labour, and "the refusal by the Government to participate directly or indirectly in any scheme of subsidized immigration until those resident in Canada are assured of the opportunity to maintain themselves by their own labour."

Amendment of the Election Act to provide that ballot papers state the political party which the candidate represents instead of a description of the occupation followed was also requested. It was further asked that proper accommodation be secured for polling booths instead of the use of rooms in private homes.

Other requests were as follows:

Amendments to the Shipping Act, already submitted to the Minister of Transport.

Amendment of the Copyright Act prohibiting printing from type not set and plates not made in Canada.

Superannuation provisions for mechanical employees of the Dominion, to place them on an equal footing with other Government employees.

Protection of consumers, by requiring all food containers to be of standard weight or measure.

Revision of Alien Labour Act and its administration placed with a Minister of the Government.

Labelling of poisonous materials injurious to the health of workers.

Abolition of all grants for Cadet Training in Schools.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The delegation of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was received immediately following that of the Trades and Labour Congress, and welcomed by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government.

The Confederation, in the opening paragraph of its memorandum, pointed out that it was the fifteenth time since its foundation that it had appeared before the Government in order to submit proposals for legislation, which it believed would improve the lot of the working class.

Professional Organization

The memorandum first emphasized the necessity of organization as constituting "one of the most effective remedies for existing social ills in this order," pointing out that: "Those engaged in the same activities possess common interests and public administrators would find their own task simplified by facilitating united action on the part of those interested, in professional spheres."

Continuing, the Confederation stressed two particular examples "in which the aid of the state could both favour professional organization and improve living and working conditions," viz.—bank employees and workers in the textile industry.

The Textile Industry.—Dealing particularly with the organization of such employees the memorandum observed: "Without doubt, the Royal Commission appointed by the Government helped to make known the living and working conditions of employees in the textile industry, and the latter hope for much improvement as a result of the report which will be presented by the Commission, and the attention which it will receive from the Government, but we mention their case because it is particularly pitiful.

"We suggest that following the presentation of the report by the Royal Commission, the Government could constitute the said Commission a permanent body whose duty it would be to help bring about the realization of a collective labour agreement in the textile industry of the Province of Quebec. This permanent organism could then work for the application in Ontario of the Province of Quebec collective labour agreement, including the scale of wage rates adopted for this Province. This extension of the agreement to include Ontario could be authorized by the issuance of an order under the Industrial Standards Act. Finally, the permanent Commission could act as an arbitrator in assuring the enforcement of the collective agreement and of the order already mentioned."

Bank Employees.—Acting upon the suggestion of a certain number of bank employees, the C.C.W.C. petitions the Dominion Government to establish a commission of enquiry into the living and working conditions of bank employees in Canada.

Cost of Living

The Confederation memorandum expressed some criticism of what it considered to be incomplete statistics pertaining to the cost of living as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. This section of the memorandum was as follows:—

"The LABOUR GAZETTE publishes official statistics on the cost of keeping an average family, but the statistics are incomplete, comprising only the cost of food, rent, heating and lighting. The C.C.W.C. draws the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Labour to this point, so that the statistics may be completed by taking into consideration the following items: clothing, education, doctor's fees and medicines, divers taxes, insurance, church and union expenses, recreation, renewal of home furniture, transportation, delicacies, etc., etc. in order that the true cost of maintaining an average family may be established with greater precision by the LABOUR GAZETTE. Furthermore, it is perhaps worth while to note that some employers do not hesitate to make use of these statistics in fixing the wages of their employees.

Communist Propaganda and Trade with Russia

Under these headings the memorandum made several strong recommendations. In regard to communist propaganda the Confederation drew the attention of the Government to its existence and requested that the Government "prevent the admission of Communists to Canada," Dealing with trade with Russia the memorandum declared:—

"In Soviet Russia, the only recognized party is the Communist Party. It is equally recognized that this country uses every means at its disposal to facilitate the dissemination of communism throughout the World. In order to create a reaction against the nefarious work being accomplished by Russia, the C.C.W.C. makes the following suggestions to the Dominion Government:

1. That Canada, as a member of the League of Nations, cause Soviet Russia to be tried at Geneva.

2. If proof is available that Russia is disseminating communist propaganda by means of commercial relations, that Canada propose that Russia be disbarred from the League of Nations:

3. and That, as penalty, members of the League of Nations be invited to discontinue all commercial relations with Soviet Russia."

Social Legislation

In the sphere of social legislation the Confederation expressed its keen interest in the decisions of the Supreme Court, and considered "that the present Government would be well inspired if it placed this legislation in effect, provided the Privy Council judges that the Dominion Government possesses the necessary jurisdiction in the matter."

People's Banks

"Considering the remarkable services rendered to the working class by the People's Banks and in view of the unfair competition which they have to meet from the chartered banks, the Confederation requests that protective legislation for these institutions be passed."

Companies Act

The Confederation indicated that it would approve of uniformity of legislation concerning stock companies, but it suggested to the Government "for the present that the Dominion Companies Act be amended so that the directors of joint stock companies carry a greater measure of responsibility under the Criminal and Civil Code; and that over-capitalization, which is commonly referred to as stock watering, be forbidden by law. In addition, it could be provided that joint stock companies possessing Dominion charters publish in the CANADA GAZETTE the list of their Boards of Directors, the salaries, emoluments or fees of the latter, the number of shares issued by each company and the number of shares held by each member of the Boards of Directors."

Other Recommendations

Supplies Contracts.—The Confederation requested the Dominion Government to ensure that in all contracts for supplies, clauses identical with those in building contracts, relative to wages and hours of labour, be included.

The Boot and Shoe Industry.—In order to afford "special protection to footwear manufacturers who pay reasonable wages to their employees" the Confederation suggested to the Dominion Government that the union label be insisted upon when it awards a contract for footwear supplies.

Fraudulent Bankruptcies.—The Confederation requested the Dominion Government to provide heavy penalties in cases of fraudulent bankruptcies and that those found guilty of this offence be forbidden to re-engage in business before a stipulated period of time shall have elapsed.

Delegation to Geneva.—The delegation reiterated its position in the matter of labour appointments to sessions of the International Labour Conference. It suggested that the labour delegate "be appointed alternatively from the most representative labour organizations."

Night Work in Bakeries.—The Government was requested to give effect to the draft convention of the International Labour Conference adopted in 1925 which provided for the prohibition of night work in "establishments for the production of bread, pastry, and other similar products."

Permanent Inquiry Committee.—The Confederation suggested the appointment of a permanent inquiry Committee "which would compile all necessary information on work and living conditions of employees in divers enterprises," and publish same in reports. By this means it was considered that a number of abuses would be eliminated.

Matrices and Electrotypes.—"Because of the great harm suffered by the Canadian printing industry, the Confederation asked the Dominion Government "to prohibit the importation of all matrices and printed electrotype plates."

Stamps on Handbills.—The Confederation requested the restoration of the former rate of ½ cent postage on hand bill printing, believing that such action would provide more employment in the printing industry.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour

In presenting its memorandum of proposed legislation the All-Canadian Congress of Labour commended the Government on the legislation passed at the last session of Parliament, and considered the opinion "that the improvement in business conditions, especially in foreign trade but also in the internal trade of the country, is due considerably to the policies adopted by the Government." The Congress submitted, however, "that the abolition of the evils which still afflict the people, and the attainment of a condition of economic security on a national scale, demand much more drastic changes than have been attempted by the Government up to the present time."

Recognizing the obstacles in the way of social and economic reform the Congress considered that from a legislative standpoint the most important of these is the division of jurisdiction between the Dominion and Provincial Governments which has caused the suspension of a number of enactments which were passed in accordance with conventions of the International Labour Organization. "It would appear," the memorandum stated, "that modern conditions make it imperative that the British North America Act be amended with a view to bringing all matters of national concern within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government."

Anticipating opposition from certain groups "toward any measures which would bring about a more equitable distribution of the wealth of our country," the Congress was convinced that "the great mass of the population will support the Government in any efforts it may make to meet human needs, to establish social justice and to promote the common good."

Continuing, the memorandum while refraining from suggesting "any interference with the legitimate and reasonable rights of any group of Canadian citizens," considered "such rights are neither legitimate nor reasonable when they involve the establishment of industrial monopoly, when they involve the exploitation of natural resources without a proper return to the people, or when they involve an infringement of the equal right of the workers to earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependents."

The Congress further believed "that a stage in the industrial history of the Dominion has been reached at which the Government must seriously consider the desirability of acquiring, in the public interest, such natural resources and basic industries as may be essential to the provision of a high standard of living, and the operation of those industries under Government ownership and control. As a first step in this direction, plans might be adopted whereby the unemployed workers of Canada would be put to work in supplying their own requirements."

The initiation of such a program with its attendant study of the economic situation in Canada, it was suggested, could be referred to the National Employment Commission.

Commenting on recent disclosures, in regard to industrial conditions, the Congress drew attention to certain "discriminatory practices, involving the dismissal of workers, the organization of their employees into Labour unions, and thus made it impossible for the workers to obtain such protection as they might otherwise have secured by means of collective bargaining."

In this respect, it was considered that the Government "may at the least insist that Canadian firms which enjoy the benefits of tariff protection, shall recognize the right to organize and bargain collectively regarding wages and conditions of employment, and may take vigorous action, if necessary, to compel employers to do so."

British North America Act

Expressing concern that the Supreme Court of Canada had ruled that certain social legislation is *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament under the terms of the British North America Act, the Congress referred to a resolution adopted at its recent convention in which it was requested that representations be made to the Government, with a view to securing the amendment of the B.N.A. Act so "as to give the Parliament of Canada full jurisdiction over all legislation covering matters of national rather than of provincial interest."

Carrying the wishes of its convention the Congress memorandum urged that "the matter of jurisdiction, as between the Dominion and the provinces, is one which ought to be dealt with at the earliest possible moment. It may be pointed out, without reflection upon the framers of the British North America Act, that they could not possibly have foreseen the developments of modern industry, and the need for legislative control of industry which is interprovincial or national in scope. Not only the workers, but the people of Canada generally have the right to demand that the basic constitutional document of Canada be amended in such a manner as to permit the proper exercise of the will of the people through Parliament.

Wages and Hours of Work.—Continuing its presentations for the amendment of the B.N.A. Act the memorandum added: "The Congress recognizes that, in view of the facts set forth in the preceding section, it is impossible to take any action with respect to the establishment of minimum wages or the limitation of hours of work. In the circumstances, the Congress strongly urges that, if the decision of the Privy Council sustains the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada, an effort be made, not only to amend the British North America Act, but also to strive for some basis of understanding between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments with respect to such matters.

"It is the considered opinion of the Congress that the regulation of wages and hours of work should be under the direction of a national authority. There is no need to stress the necessity for the setting up of a minimum below which wages should not be allowed to fall, since living standards must be based thereon. It is also essential, however, that the progressive lessening of the hours of labour be brought about, as this is an effective means of extending employment among a larger number of workers. The reduction of hours of labour must not, however, involve a decrease in the incomes of the workers, which are already on a level far below that which the productive capacity of industry would warrant."

The Unemployment Situation

Expressing gratification that "employment conditions had improved somewhat during the present year" and commending the efforts of the Government in this respect, the memorandum agreed with the Prime Minister's statement that unemployment was "Canada's most urgent national problem," and emphasized that this problem was of such vital importance as to be kept continually in the foreground.

The Congress stressed the fact that technical developments had enormously augmented the productive capacity of the nation with the resultant displacement of manual labour. In consequence, opportunities for employment formerly open to new generations of workers, were now closed. "Not only is it improbable," the memorandum observed, "that many workers who have been laid off during the years of industrial depression will ever again find profitable employment, but great numbers of Canadian young people, estimated as high as 400,000, have been unable to find employment of any kind."

It pointed out, however, that "with the evident economic distress which still prevails so far as large masses of the Canadian population are concerned, there is ample work to be done. The raw materials which might be used in production are available, and there is an abundant supply of labour. In the circumstances, the problem is primarily one of organization, and in this matter the Government must take the lead, given the apparent inability or unwillingness of the leaders of industry to undertake to solve the problem without the intervention of the Government."

While approving of the abolition of relief camps and the placement of workers on farms the Congress submitted that the employment of relief camp workers on railways at prevailing rates of wages was unfair to organized railway workers having standards of wages and conditions established by agreements with the railway companies. The Congress urged that in future these workers be engaged "without detriment to the re-employment of railway workers."

The Building Industry

Referring to conditions in the building industry the memorandum stated:—

"It is with a deep sense of gratitude that the Congress commends the efforts already put forth by the Government to promote home building and repairs through the provision of loans to be utilized for these purposes. But it is submitted that the plans already adopted have been inadequate to relieve the situation to any great extent, because comparatively few, if any workers, with low incomes, have been able to provide the initial amounts involved in the building of homes. The Congress believes that it would be in the public interest to enlarge the housing scheme in such a manner as to enable any employed worker to build or purchase a home, and to repay the cost therefor including interest at a low rate.

"The Government is also urged to continue and extend its public works program, and to include provision for slum-clearance and housing, with the co-operation of provincial and municipal governments. A study of the policies adopted by the British Government in this respect, if this has not been made, would, in the opinion of the Congress, prove advantageous, and the investigations already undertaken by interested Canadian citizens indicate that there are a number of municipalities in which a beginning might be made in putting housing and slum-clearance plans into effect."

Holidays with Pay for Industrial Workers

Attention was drawn to the draft convention of the International Labour Organization providing for annual holidays with pay for industrial workers in such countries which may ratify this convention. In seeking Government action to insure the application of this convention in Canada, the Congress was of the opinion that its provisions could be immediately applied to a number of employees of the Canadian National Railways. In this regard, the memorandum stated that: "The Government will readily appreciate the disappointment and sense of injustice felt by low-paid workers in the railway shops when they are laid off without pay during the period when their fellow-workers in the skilled trades, who are paid a much higher rate of wages, are given holidays with pay. This condition has prevailed for a number of years, and we suggest that, pending the adoption of legislation providing an annual holiday with pay for all industrial workers, the Government set an example by the application of the principle in the railway industry over which it has control."

Railway Amalgamation or Unification

Registering strong opposition to proposals for railway amalgamation the Congress advocated "that the Government take whatever measures are necessary to protect the Canadian National Railways against unfair and unwarranted criticism, and to oppose any schemes, no matter from what source they may come, which would tend to destroy the integrity of the system, or limit the service which it is now giving to the people of Canada."

Representation on Government Bodies

The Congress reiterated its request, as a national labour organization, for representation on Commissions, Boards, etc. In this respect the memorandum drew attention "to the fact that the Labour representative on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways was chosen in a manner unfair to the employees organized in national unions."

The Congress also felt in view of the "important part played by the employees in the efficient operation of this public utility, the appointment of two directors representing them, one of whom would be nominated by the nationally-organized workers, might very properly be conceded by the Government."

It was hoped that the Government would favourably consider the appointment of a director to be chosen by the Canadian railway labour unions.

Government Employees

The memorandum recommended the extension of the merit system in the Civil Service and the restoration of normal salary rates.

League of Nations

The Congress concluded its representations by appealing to the Government "to strengthen the League of Nations and its associated agencies, not only by the utmost participation in the activities of the League, but by helping to arouse Canadian public opinion in support of the aims and purposes of the only international organization which offers any hope of peace to a distressed world."

Replies of Prime Minister and Ministers

At the conclusion of each delegation's presentation, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, thanked the organization for its representations. The Prime Minister said he would ask each member of the cabinet to give personal attention to an examination of the brief submitted and particularly to the points pertaining to the work of their individual departments, with a view of bringing such matters before the cabinet for its further consideration at a later date.

In dealing with the memorandum submitted by the Trades and Labour Congress, the Prime Minister, in reminiscent mood, referred to his long association with labour problems, and recalled his period of service in the Department of Labour, as the first Editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE and subsequently as Deputy Minister. The Prime Minister expressed the view that the history of the labour movement in Canada would be reflected in the records of the Trades and Labour Congress memoranda and in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Mr. King referred to the contrast in methods of solving problems in Canada, compared with other countries and the reliance in Canada on reason rather than force.

The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, assured each delegation that its memorandum would receive the early attention of his department. Speaking briefly concerning the Trades and Labour Congress' reference to relief works, the Minister of Labour said that for the first time agreements for joint works with the provinces had stipulated that 50 per cent of workmen must be taken from relief rolls. He added that this quota had been exceeded in most provinces. Dealing with the closing of relief camps, Hon. Mr. Rogers pointed out that it should be definitely understood that the work done by the men taken from the camps and placed in railway maintenance work was part of a program "in excess of the normal budget of the railways," and this factor, he continued resulted directly in more work for "regular maintenance of way men." (This observation by the Minister of Labour also answered a similar request contained in the memorandum of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour).

In thanking the Confederation of Catholic Workers for their presentation, the Prime Minister assured this delegation that their representations would receive the careful consideration of the departments directly concerned.

In the memorandum of the Confederation of Catholic Workers was a recommendation concerning a proposed course of action in regard to Russia. While the Prime Minister, in his reply, did not specifically refer to this section of the presentation, he stated that in view of the problems now confronting the world this was no time to set one nation against another or class against class.

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, speaking in French, dealing with the Confederations' requests concerning Communism, said that the Government did not like Communism nor did it like other forms of government alien to the democratic principles which prevail in Canada; but this was not a time to stir up hatreds among countries, Mr. Lapointe warned, and suggested that the

best way to combat communism in Canada was by so caring for the people that forms of government unwelcome to democracy would not gain a foothold here.

The Minister of Labour also spoke briefly, thanking the delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers for their representations. The Hon. Mr. Rogers said that such annual presentations by labour organizations served as one tangible reminder to the Government of its responsibility to deal with social and economic problems.

In thanking the All-Canadian Congress of Labour for their presentation, the Prime Minister said he wished to congratulate those responsible for the drafting of the memorandum which disclosed a large "element of understanding of the position of others and the problems involved." The Prime Minister assured the delegation that the proposals made in their memorandum would receive early and careful consideration of the particular departments concerned and the Government as a whole.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN MANITOBA

A memorandum of proposed legislation was submitted recently to the Manitoba Government by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, the Manitoba provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress and the Joint Legislative Committee of Railway Train Service Organizations.

Regulation of Bus and Truck Competition

In first place on the agenda of legislative requests was the regulation of bus and motor truck competition. The memorandum, after defining the requirements of adequate transportation in terms of safety, convenience and dependability and emphasizing the necessity of equitable regulations governing competing systems, declared as follows:—

"Existing regulations, however, seem to be entirely inadequate as to effective control and supervision due largely to inefficient enforcement. They do not impose equitable taxation on the user of the highway for revenue purposes, are not uniform and not sufficiently restrictive to prevent a duplication of bus and truck service in territory amply served by the Railways. That the steam railways are well equipped to furnish reliable and efficient service, under the most adverse climatic or other conditions throughout every day in the year, is now generally recognized.

"Buses and trucks, however, provide only intermittent service, their operation being interfered with by snow or rain, which often makes the highways impassable for days at a time, and requires a large expenditure of public money to keep the roads open during the winter months."

In support of their contentions for adequate regulations and control, the organizations incorporated in their presentation the resolutions submitted to the Dominion-provincial conference of December, 1933. These included the establishment of uniform rates for highway transportation, fair standards of wages and hours, standards of physical fitness, etc.

Trailers were classed as a "menace to the public" and their abolition was advocated, or if their use was absolutely necessary then only one trailer be allowed behind any truck or bus.

Special Income Tax Act

The legislation known as the Special Income Tax Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 700) was particularly opposed and its repeal urged "at the earliest possible date."

In concentrating on this measure, the memorandum added:—

"We further contend that the legislation is most obnoxious to the large majority of the citizens of the Province, causing unnecessary irritation, and in many instances actual privation, and we still stand by our own convictions as expressed when the legislation was first brought down by your Government that it very properly can be regarded as vicious, inequitable and reactionary.

"No other Government in Canada, and so far as we know, in the world, has undertaken to practise confiscation in this manner, by extracting part of the wages of labour before those who earn it have access to same."

In regard to the provincial income tax Act it was urged that the statutory exemption be extended to all dependent children, irrespective of age.

Unemployment

There were a number of recommendations pertaining to unemployment. While the necessity of direct relief was realized, yet its "demoralizing effect" was "deplored," and the Provincial government in co-operation with the Dominion Government, was urged "to go the limit to provide work at fair rate of wages." Other proposed action included the

enactment of legislation restricting working hours in industries "coming within the scope of the province to not more than forty per week or eight per day; and the reduction of the age limit for old age pensions from 70 to 65 years.

Fair Wage Act

An additional clause to Section 19A of the provincial fair wage Act was submitted as follows: "and may add to the classes of occupation and classes of work described as 'private work' in Section 2, subsection (*ff*) hereof and such additions may be made notwithstanding that the said subsection specifically excludes certain work, and without limiting the intent of this section, may extend the application of the provisions of this Act to apply to all persons, or any class of such persons, employed in any industry, or group of industries, or class of work, when

(1) An agreement governing hours of employment, and, or, rates of pay, has been entered into between the organization of employees, and their employers engaged therein.

(2) It is evident from applications made jointly or separately by both employees and employers that the majority of those engaged in any industry, or group of industries, or class of work, desire that such extension be made in their case providing same shall not be harmful to the general public.

A further proposed provision was that employers within the scope of the Act be required to take out a licence under regulations "specifying under what conditions licences shall be issued."

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations included:

Abolition of all level crossings at earliest possible date.

Abolition of all fees in connection with public, high and vocational schools, and free text books to pupils whose parents are unable to purchase them.

Amending the minimum wage act to establish a male minimum wage of 40 cents (instead of 25 cents) per hour.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

A further step in the development of the Imperial Oil Company's policy with regard to its employees was taken recently in a plan, submitted to the Joint Industrial Councils of refineries and marketing divisions, whereby wage earners in the Company's employ will henceforth be entitled to holidays with pay.

The plan (outlined in the *Imperial Oil Review*) has been under consideration for some time and is another recognition of faithful service and of the industry's consciousness of its' responsibility to spread employment. The scheme is described in a letter addressed by G. Harrison Smith, President of Imperial Oil, Limited, to the chairman of the Refinery and Marketing Industrial Councils and Managers of the Marketing Divisions. The letter reads as follows:—

"The Board of Directors have had under consideration for some time the matter of granting vacations, with pay, to wage earners. This is in line with the Company's view that economic progress requires good wages for labour and reasonable leisure to stimulate consumption of the products of industry.

"In recognition of faithful service and in a further endeavour to spread employment and to maintain high standards of physical fitness, and to share with the employees economies which will be effected in operations, the following plan has been developed and is transmitted to the various Joint Industrial Councils. Subject to acceptance by them, it will become effective January 1, 1937:

Eligibility and Length of Vacations.—"All employees who have completed one year's continuous service are eligible for one week's vacation, with full pay in advance, and those who have completed three years' continuous employment are eligible for two weeks' vacation, with full pay in advance.

Time of Vacation.—"So far as possible, the preference of employees will be given consideration but vacations must be taken at such time as is required by the management for the efficient operation of business.

"When a holiday falls on an employee's normal working day during his vacation, in a department which closes down on that holiday, such holiday is not to be counted as part of the vacation. In other words, the vacation shall be lengthened to include another workday in order to complete a full vacation.

Vacation Pay.—"One week's vacation pay shall be calculated by multiplying the established number of hours worked per week by the employee's normal hourly rate. Where the employee normally works on two or more rates of pay, excluding temporary substitutes (because of vacations) or in case of piece workers, the employee's average weekly earnings for the two immediately preceeding weeks shall be used as the basis of vacation remuneration.

General Rulings.—"It is not permissible to postpone vacations from one year to another or to waive vacations and draw double pay, and no party during his vacation shall be allowed to substitute for another employee. Likewise, vacations are not to be granted during a period or part period of regularly scheduled accumulated time off.

"Periods of disability resulting from accident or illness (as determined under the Benefits Plan) shall be considered as part of the continuous employment in determining continuity of employment.

"We shall be pleased to have the Joint Industrial Councils give this matter early consideration and report their decision.

Yours very truly,
G. H. Smith."

This plan augments the Imperial Oil Company's industrial relations policy already in effect, which includes pensions, sickness benefits, and death benefits. From time to time, as these plans have been introduced they have been reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Orders Issued by Provincial Minimum Wage Boards Governing Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.

The Nova Scotia Minimum Wage Board recently revised Order Number 3 which was issued on November 19, 1930, and was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1931, at page 35. The new Regulations, which became effective on December 10, 1936, cover hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities and incorporated towns, as did the former Order, and also boarding houses, tea-rooms, ice-cream parlours and light lunch stands. The period during which a worker is classed as inexperienced is reduced from twelve months to three months. Provisions fixing hours for which the minimum wage is payable are unchanged at 44-50 hours per week.

A new section forbids any reduction in the minimum wage for the use, purchase or laundering of uniforms, caps or similar articles of apparel. The provisions of the Act forbidding employers to discharge, threaten to discharge or otherwise discriminate against employees lodging complaints with the Board or testifying in proceedings under the Act are reproduced in the Order together with a statement that complaints are treated as strictly confidential.

The minimum wage rates are as follows:—

Population Group	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers
Cities and Towns of 17,000 population and over	$11 00	1st Month, $ 9 00 2nd Month, 9 50 3rd Month, 10 00
All Towns under 17,000 population	$10 00	1st Month, $ 8 00 2nd Month, 8 50 3rd Month, 9 00

After working three months an employee becomes an experienced worker.

Saskatchewan

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan has revised Order No. 4 applying to hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities of the Province and within a radius of five miles thereof. Orders 1, 2, 3, and 5 were revised in October last, following the passing of an Order in Council extending the provisions of the Act to include male employees in cities, the latter Orders were printed in The LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1936, at p. 999.

In common with the Orders revised in October, the new Order provides that persons may be employed as inexperienced minors up to the age of 21 years, instead of 18 years as formerly, and fixes a forty-eight-hour week as the period for which the minimum wage shall be payable instead of establishing maximum hours of labour. The former Order No. 4 forbade the employment of any female worker for more than 49 hours per week, except by special permit from the Board.

The revised Order reduces the amount which may be deducted from wages in payment of board and lodging, the former Order having allowed deductions of $5, $4, and $3 per week from the wages of experienced workers, inexperienced workers and kitchen employees respectively. Deductions for a full week's meals were $7, $6, and $5 for the same respective classes of employees and for a week's lodging $9, $8, and $7. Wages must be paid at least every two weeks instead of every month as under the old Order. Two new provisions fix the minimum period of employment for which minimum hourly rates are payable at two consecutive hours, and require uniforms, caps, etc., to be furnished by the employer.

The provisions of the new Order are as follow:—

ORDER No. 4.—*Governing employment of persons in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in the cities of the Province, and within a radius of five miles thereof.*

1. INTERPRETATION:

(*a*) Hotel includes a boarding house or rooming house in which there are more than five beds set apart for the use of boarders

or lodgers, and also includes premises in respect of which a licence has been issued under part IX of the Liquor Act.

(*b*) Wages: Wage or wages means any compensation for labour or services paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by a worker in a hotel, restaurant or refreshment room to which this order applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever.

(*c*) Application of Order: This order applies to every person employed in or about a hotel, restaurant or refreshment room, excepting bell boys, elevator operators and porters.

2. WAGES:

(*a*) Experienced Workers: No employer shall employ an experienced worker or suffer or permit an experienced worker to be employed in a hotel, restaurant or refreshment room at a rate of wages less than $12 per week of 48 hours, or 25 cents per hour, except as a kitchen help, in which case the rate of wages shall not be less than $10 per week of 48 hours, or 21 cents per hour.

(*b*) Inexperienced Adult Workers: Inexperienced adult workers shall be paid not less than $9 per week of 48 hours, or 20 cents per hour, for the first six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(*c*) Inexperienced Minor Workers: Persons under twenty-one (21) years of age may be employed as inexperienced minor workers and shall be paid not less than $6 per week of 48 hours for the first four months, or 12½ cents per hour; not less than $7 per week of 48 hours for the second four months, or 15 cents per hour, and shall then be considered inexperienced adult workers, irrespective of age, and shall be paid the minimum rate above prescribed for inexperienced adult workers.

Minors shall be considered inexperienced adult workers upon reaching the age of 21 years, irrespective of length of experience.

(*d*) Minors: No person under the age of sixteen (16) years of age shall be employed.

(*e*) Overtime: Wages at not less than the minimum hourly rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked in excess of forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

(*f*) Part Time: Wages at not less than the following hourly rates applicable shall be paid to all employees working on a part time basis:

(i) Experienced workers not less than 30 cents per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced adult workers not less than 25 cents per hour.

(iii) Inexperienced minor workers not less than 20 cents per hour.

Provided that no period of employment shall be less than two consecutive hours.

(*g*) Board and Room, Uniforms and Laundry: Where meals are actually furnished by the employer, there may be deducted from the wage a charge not greater than at the rate of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) for a full week of twenty-one meals.

If lodging is furnished by the employer a deduction from the wage of not more than Two Dollars ($2) per week for a full week's lodging may be made.

Where less than twenty-one meals or seven days' lodging are furnished in any one week not more than Twenty Cents (20c.) for each meal and Thirty Cents (30c.) for each day's lodging shall be deducted from the wages of the employee.

For inexperienced minor workers, the charge for board and/or lodging in respect of any week shall not exceed a sum equal to the minimum wage payable, less the sum of $2.

If any specified kind of dress, cap, cuffs, apron or uniform are required, they shall be furnished by the employer without cost to the employee.

(*h*) Method of payment: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals, in cash or by cheque, and no earning period shall be longer than two weeks.

3. REGISTER:

Every employer shall keep in each hotel, restaurant and refreshment room a register of the names and addresses, the working hours and the actual earnings of all his employees, working therein, and shall on request permit any member or representative of the Board to inspect and examine same.

4. POSTING OF ORDER:

Every employer of labour in a hotel, restaurant or refreshment room shall keep a copy of this order in such a position that it can easily be read by his employees.

5. PENALTY:

An employer who violates any of the provisions of this order is punishable by fine and in default by imprisonment.

6. COMMENCEMENT OF ORDER:

This order shall come into force on the sixteenth day of December, 1936, and shall supersede all orders of the Board respecting hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms.

According to an announcement made on December 22, 1936, by the Chairman of the Social Security Board of the United States, 22,129,617 persons had already filed applications under the Social Security Law to ultimately share in the old age benefits provided for under this new enactment. New York State, with 3,433,631 applicants, led all States at the date of announcement. More than half of the applications were filed in the industrial States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, California, Massachusetts and Michigan.

It was also announced that the Social Security Board had granted $1,112,818 to five States for public assistance to 88,920 needy aged and blind persons and dependent children.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FRANCE

A recent issue of the quarterly publication of the Ministry of Labour of France contains an article on the operation of the Act concerning collective agreements passed on June 24, 1936. It was stated in a report to the National Economic Council in November, 1934, that collective bargaining had not developed as much in France as in most other countries and the number of agreements was declining. The report of the Ministry of Labour shows that in the three months following the enactment of the new statute the number of collective agreements had increased to approximately 600 and, in addition, the number of provisional agreements had reached 350. The largest number of agreements was in the manufacturing industries of which there were 636. In commerce and banking there were 144, in communication and transportation, 46, personal services, 31, and in extractive industries, 26.

Since 1919, there has been legislation concerning collective agreement in France but the Act of 1936 makes a decided change in the law. Previously, duly constituted associations which had entered into collective agreements were empowered to institute proceedings in their own names or in favour of their members with a view to enforcing the terms of the agreement and agreements between individual employers and groups of workers were also enforceable. But there was no provision in French law for the extension of an agreement so as to bind persons not parties to it. The Act of 1936 made such provision. This statute does not apply, however, to any agreement between a single employer and his employees but applies solely to agreements between organizations of employers and of employees. Only an agreement of this sort may be made a common rule for the industry to which it relates in the district determined by the agreement. The number of applications for the extension of agreements from June 7 to September 7, 1936, was 47, of which 25 related to manufacturing industries.

Every agreement rendered obligatory must contain clauses dealing at least with the following matters: the duration of the agreement, freedom of association and of opinion, the appointment of representatives of the employees in all establishments employing more than 10 persons to act as a committee, with the assistance, if they so desire, of a representative of their trade union to deal with the management in connection with the complaints of the employees, the minimum wages for each class of worker, notices of dismissal, apprenticeship, machinery for the settlement of disputes as to the application of the agreement and procedure for its revision and modification.

The terms of an agreement on these matters may, by an order of the Minister of Labour, be made binding on all employers and employees within the scope of the agreement for the period stated in the agreement. Before such an order is issued, however, the Minister is required to publish in the Official Journal a notice of the proposed extension of an agreement and to invite all interested persons to communicate to him within the period fixed which, it is stipulated, shall not be less than fifteen days, any comments or opinion they wish to express. Moreover, the Minister must obtain the advice of the section or sections of the National Economic Council interested in the matter.

While a collective agreement remains a contract freely made by the parties, the Act is designed to facilitate such agreements. With a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement, the Minister of Labour, on the application of an association of employers or of a trade union, may call a conference of some members of those organizations of employers and workpeople which are most representative of the industry in the district. If the conference does not succeed in arriving at an agreement the Minister, or his representative, after consulting the National Economic Council, is to act as a conciliator and give assistance in solving the difficulty.

Construction Industry in 1935

A preliminary survey of the Construction Industry for 1935, shows a drastic and decided increase in all phases in comparison with 1934. The total value of work performed, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by construction and trade contractors (including subcontractors), cities, towns, counties and other municipal governments, harbour commissions provincial and dominion government departments, amounted to $212,908,306, which is an increase of $26,709,416 or approximately 14 per cent over the value reported for 1934.

The increase was general throughout the Dominion. The value of work performed by contractors, builders, etc., showed an increase of $48,148,289, while that performed by cities, towns, municipalities, etc., showed a decrease in 1935 of $21,438,873. Work performed by provincial and dominion government departments in 1935 amounted to almost $44,000,000, which is a decrease, however, of some $10,000,000 from their 1934 figures.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1936

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed further moderate improvement during 1936, a continuation of the favourable trend which, with few interruptions, has been in evidence during the last four years. On the whole, the fluctuations during 1936 were not so pronounced as those in the preceding year, the increase in the number of persons at work being accompanied by an increase in the regularity of their employment. The general improvement during the year just passed as compared with 1935 was rather greater than that in 1935 over 1934. The consolidation of the gains made in the last few years, and their extension to lines which had been slower in responding to the upward movement originating in 1933, resulted in a generally higher level of industrial employment in 1936 than in any other year since 1930. At the 1936 peak at November 1 the index stood at 111·0, which was the maximum in 72 months.

In 1936, as in 1935, public work undertaken primarily for the relief of unemployment was a factor of diminishing importance in the general situation; the number of persons[1] provided with such employment was smaller in the year under review than in 1935, when it in turn had not been so large as in 1934 and 1933. The more favourable situation which existed therefore gave encouraging evidence of a natural revival in business resulting from a greater public demand for commodities and services, rather than from artificially stimulated activity.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 116,606 individual employment reports during 1936, a monthly average of 9,717 returns. The employees of the co-operating firms varied from the minimum of 918,716 at April 1 to the maximum of 1,052,985 at the begining of November, averaging 979,741[2] in the twelve months. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 97·4 at the former date to 111·0 at the latter, when it was at its highest point since November of 1930. The unusually small seasonal decline recorded at December 1 reduced the index to 110·1, but the situation was then more favourable than in any month in the preceding five years.

The average change in the index from January 1 to December 1 in the period 1921 to 1935 has been an increase of just over 8 per cent. Between those dates in 1936 the index advanced by rather more than 11 per cent, showing that the upward movement is gaining momentum as it proceeds. The 1936 mean index was 103·7, as compared with 99·4 in the preceding year. This represents a very considerable increase over the low average of 83·4 in 1933, but it is still substantially below the sixteen-year maximum of 119·0 in 1929.

The improvement recorded during 1936 as compared with 1935 extended with few exceptions to the various geographical and industrial units, construction being the great exception among the latter. Manufacturing, logging, mining (particularly of metallic ores), services and trade reported considerable advances. On the whole, activity in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made showed gains over 1935 that slightly exceeded the general increase in Canada, but it should also be noted that employment in these cities, taken as a unit, continues at a lower level than in the Dominion as a whole. Thus, the average index for the eight cities stood at 97·7 in 1936, while that for Canada was 103·7. This disparity should be considered in any comparison of the employment record and the unemployment relief statistics in which city dwellers figure very largely.

The present Annual Review of Employment contains two new features: (1) a chart showing together the curves of population and of employment as reported by leading employers, and (2) a comparison of the employment index numbers in Canada and the United States. Following these brief discussions is an analysis in some detail of employment conditions in the Dominion during the year just passed.

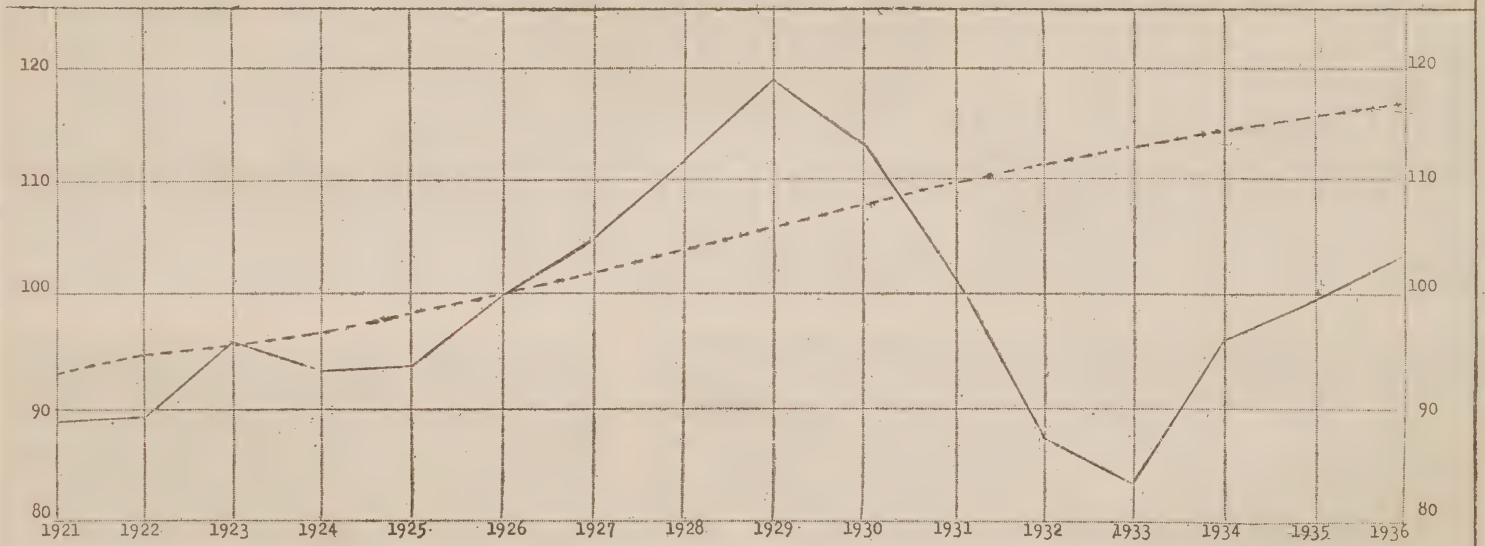
Population and Employment

The accompanying chart (2) shows the population curve in Canada since 1921, together with the fluctuations in the employment reported by employers in the same period; the 1926 figure is taken as 100 per cent in calculating the indexes on which both curves are plotted. It is interesting to note that the employment curve rose much more rapidly than that of

[1] See footnote on page 58.

[2] The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44·8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics. A memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, has been issued; copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHART 2.- POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.



The broken curve shows the course of population since 1921; the fluctuations in the employment afforded by leading employers are depicted in the unbroken line. In both cases the 1926 figures are used as 100 p.c. in making the index numbers from which the curves are plotted.

the population from 1926 to 1929; during these years there existed a high rate of immigration, while many persons were no doubt absorbed into the industries covered in the employment surveys from others not included, and a considerable number of men and women also transferred themselves from the class of "workers on own account" to wage and salary earners. The content of the population in the boom period was also abnormal, being composed of an unnaturally high proportion of wage-earners as a result of the above mentioned factors: (1) the great influx of immigrants most of whom were of working age, and (2) of the employment of persons not normally wage-earners. Had it been possible to depict the curve of employable population rather than the crude population curve, the difference between it and the curve of employment would have been reduced. Emigration, but more particularly the stoppage of immigration following the boom period culminating in 1929, lowered considerably the employable population, despite the natural increase in the crude population, which, as a result, became more normal both in age distribution and in proportion of wage-earners.

While the crude population curve has therefore continued steadily to gain, the employment curve declined more or less precipitately from 1929 to 1933. The recovery indicated in the years since then, substantial though it has been, has not yet brought the employment curve into line with that of the estimated total population; in part this is due to the changed employable content of the population, mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Comparison of Employment in Canada and the United States

There has recently been manifested considerable public interest in a comparison of employment in the Dominion and the United States. For the benefit of those who have not access to the available statistics compiled in the latter, the following brief review is presented.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly statistics of employment for certain manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Differences in the industrial classifications used in the two countries make difficult comparisons for most of the non-manufacturing industries, so that this analysis is confined to two divisions—manufacturing and steam railway transportation. The classification of industries within the former are by no means identical in Canada and the States, but enough similarity exists to afford a good basis of comparison.

1. *Manufacturing.*—Both American and Canadian figures cover a large proportion of the total factory employees. Indexes for the States are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-1925, as 100 per cent, while the base of the Canadian indexes is 1926; the American figures have been converted on a 1926 base to bring about greater comparability with our own data.

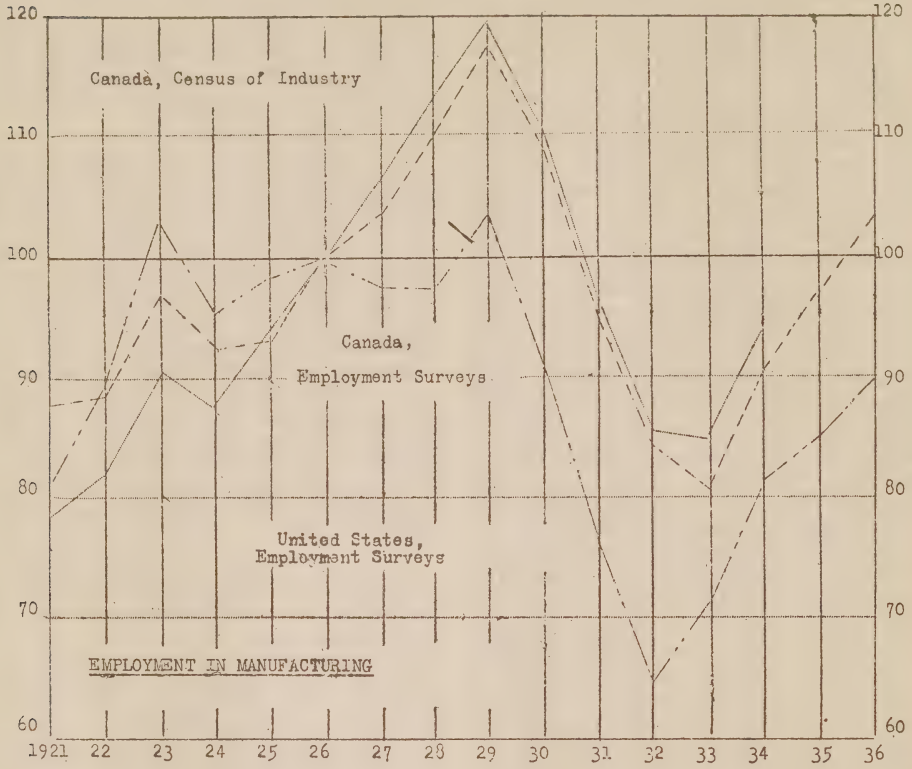
The United States index numbers have recently been revised and adjusted to the Census of Manufactures totals for 1933; this has not altered their trends, but it has raised the previously published monthly figures, thereby diminishing the differences between the American and the Canadian indexes. In the Dominion, the curves of employment plotted from the data collected in the annual Census of Industry and in the monthly surveys of employment have been so similar that revision has not been found necessary, the disparities that exist resulting chiefly from differences in the dates of collection; this factor appears to be important mainly when employment is fluctuating to a greater-than-normal degree.

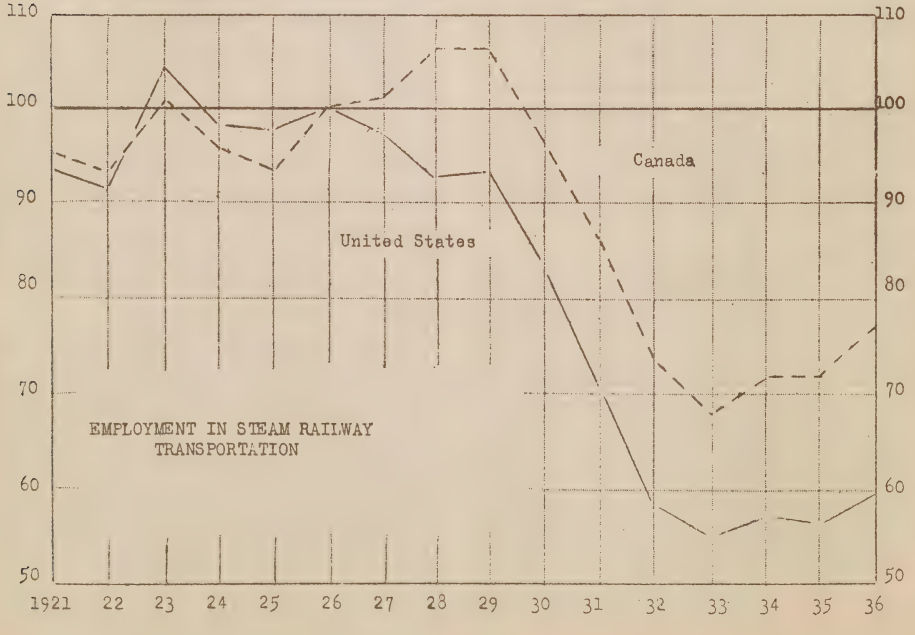
Chart 3 shows the movements of factory employment in Canada and the United States since 1921 in manufacturing and steam railway transportation.

In the years 1921 to 1926, employment in manufactures in Canada was at a lower level than in the United States, but from 1926 the development of industry in the Dominion was rapid and the curve rose to a level much higher than in the States. It is probable that during these years, curtailment of staffs due to technological improvements was a factor of generally greater influence in restricting employment in the United States than in Canada, where the more recent establishment of many industries no doubt provided from the first for the use of labour-saving machinery. Again, the fluctuations in employment resulting from technological changes are to some extent conditioned by the industrial distribution of the workers, and by the scale of operations characteristic of the various industries. These factors differ considerably in the two countries.

Factory employment in both countries was, of course, seriously affected during the depression, and apparently to somewhat the same degree; thus, the falling-off in the index from the peak year to the trough was not quite 39 points in the States and just over 36 points in the Dominion. Indeed, a very interesting feature of the chart since 1927 is the great similarity of the curves, which from 1928 to 1932 were almost parallel.

CHART 3.- EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND IN STEAM RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1921-1936.





In 1933, factory employment in the Dominion, on the average, was in smaller volume than in the preceding year, despite the marked improvement recorded from the second quarter; in the United States, however, under the stimulus of the National Industrial Recovery Acts and other factors, employment was brisker than in 1932. From 1933, the curves for the two countries continued in the same general direction, although it appears that, on the whole, the recovery in Canada has been slightly more accelerated than in the States. This is partly a result of the varying degrees to which the different industries have responded to the generally upward movement. From the information available, the recovery in the durable goods industries in the two countries appears to have been fairly similar, the differences lying mainly in the class of non-durable goods. Thus, employment in food, textile, leather, pulp and paper, chemical and some other groups in Canada appears relatively decidedly more active than across the border in the States.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics in the United States does not publish figures corresponding to the industrial "relative weights" shown in our employment surveys, but a comparison of the data of the 1933 Biennial Census of Industries with the industrial distribution of the workers covered in the current statistics, shows considerable differences in the importance of corresponding industries in the two countries judged on an employment basis. In Canada, it happens that some of the industries in which activity is at a higher level than across the border, employ a relatively greater proportion of the total workers than is the case in the States; this, of course, tends to raise the general index.

A comparison of the monthly figures shows that employment in the Dominion fluctuates in accordance with seasonal movement to a much greater extent than in the United States. For this reason, among others, the annual averages have been used in plotting the above curves. Again, the fact that the aggregate on which the index numbers are based are much smaller here than in the States tends to emphasize changes in employment in the Dominion.

2. *Steam Railway Transportation.*— The United States Interstate Commerce Commission tabulates statistics of the employment afforded by Class 1 railroads, while data are also furnished by the railways in Canada. The statistics in the two countries differ in scope, but the figures are sufficiently similar to warrant a comparison of their movements.

The course of employment on steam railways in the two countries is depicted in the accompanying chart; this shows that employment was at a higher level in the States than in Canada from 1922 to 1926. From then until 1928, the upward trend in the latter compared favourably with declining activity across the border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; although employment continued at a higher level in the Dominion than in the States, the curves showed the same general movements, in that, repeating the experience in manufacturing. Since 1934, a measure of recovery has been indicated in each country, although railway employment has not yet shown either in Canada or the States a revival commensurate with the improvement indicated in many other lines of business.

The Situation in the Dominion during 1936

Employment at January 1, 1936, showed the contraction invariably indicated at that date, but the shrinkage was on a scale less than average in the experience of the years since 1921. A further moderate decline, contra-seasonal in character, occurred at the beginning of February, while at March 1 the trend was seasonally upward. Curtailment was again indicated in the succeeding report, but from April 1 the movement was uninterruptedly favourable, the period of expansion extending to November 1. There was a seasonal slowing-up in activity at the beginning of December, but the losses in employment were on a smaller scale than has been customary in the years since 1921, while the general index continued higher than in all but two months of last year, being also higher than at any period of the last five years.

The situation in every month of 1936 was better than in the same period of 1935, although the fluctuations in the two years differed. The trend was upward in nine months of 1935, and in eight months of the year under review, when neither the increases nor the decreases reported on the whole by the co-operating firms were so large as in the former year.

The annual average index numbers of employment in the sixteen years of the record are as follows:—

1921	88·8	1929	119·0
1922	89·0	1930	113·4
1923	95·8	1931	102·5
1924	93·4	1932	87·5
1925	93·6	1933	83·4
1926	99·6*	1934	96·0
1927	104·6	1935	99·4
1928	111·6	1936	103·7

* As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1 to December 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of employment, the general index in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.[1] This factor, of decreasing importance in both 1935 and 1936, only indirectly affects the situation in many large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review—notably manufacturing, logging, mining, trade, etc.

In connection with the statistics of employment herein reviewed, and particularly with those for manufacturing, it may again be mentioned that the tendency during the years of depression has been to retain as many as possible on the staff by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. Thus, had statistics of the earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment been available, they would in the period of declining industrial activity have shown in many cases a greater shrinkage than the number on the payrolls, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook is reflected in an extension of the working hours as well as in an increase in the personnel. This situation is illustrated in the recent statistics of earnings in the United States, which are collected from the firms furnishing monthly data on employment. Thus, at November 15, 1936, the preliminary index of employment in manufacturing stood at 96·6 p.c. of the basic average for the three years, 1923-1925, or 7·9 points higher than in November, 1935, while the index of earnings was 90·1, an increase of 14·6 points over the same period in the preceding year.

[1] The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief by the provinces and Dominion Departments for the eleven months January to November, 1936, was 2,768,480. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 17,042. In federally and provincially operated camps where single men were given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance, 3,706,730 man-days relief was afforded during the first eleven months of 1936. These figures include 2,683,461 man-days relief afforded in camps administered by the Department of National Defence which were in operation from January to June, during which period an average monthly number of 18,103 single men were cared for (after June practically all these men were afforded employment on the railways in connection with the program of maintenance of way and betterment works carried out under arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the Railways). All of the above figures are subject to revision when final reports are received.

During the year 1935 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 4,388,225 and the average number of men afforded employment per month was 25,047. The number of man-days relief afforded on a subsistence basis in 1935 was 6,750,621 and the average number of men cared for monthly on this basis was 23,935.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that practically all industries except construction shared in the improvement noted during 1936 as compared with 1935, while in most cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in 1934, 1933 and 1932.

Manufacturing, employing rather more than half of the total workers included in these surveys, experienced during 1936 a lengthy period of uninterrupted expansion. Almost all branches of factory employment contributed in greater or less degree to the recovery shown in 1936, when activity was generally greater than in any other year since 1930. At the beginning of December the index stood at 107·0, being then 10·5 p.c. above that at January 1, 1936; this advance exceeded the average increase of between eight and nine per cent in the index from January 1 to December 1 in the years 1921-1935. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months of the year just passed, with the result that employment in the group as a whole was at a higher level than in any other year of the record. Logging showed exceptionally pronounced increases, and in that industry also, activity during 1936 reached its maximum for the period since 1921. The volume of employment afforded in trade was only exceeded by that in 1929, while in services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), the index was higher than in any other year since 1931. Improvement in general business conditions in the Dominion, together with an unusually brisk tourist season, resulted in the favourable situation in these industries during 1936. Transportation and communication provided employment for a greater number of persons than in any other year since 1932, but the index numbers in these industries were generally lower than in preceding years since 1921.

The exception to the generally upward movement of 1936 was construction, in which employment, though in greater volume than in 1932 or 1933, was not so active as in most other years of the record. Railway construction provided work for a greater number of workers than in 1935, 1934, 1933 or 1932, partly as a result of the transfer of men from the unemployment relief camps. The building contractors furnishing data reported, on the whole, the same employment as in 1935. Work on the highways, however, was not so active in 1936 as in the preceding year, when a decidedly larger number of persons had had work on the unemployment relief projects of the various governing authorities.[2]

[2] See footnote (1) this page.

Comparison of Employment in 1936 and 1935

The table below summarizes the employment data for 1936, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, January 1-December 1, 1936. The changes since 1935 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages. With some exceptions, the 1936 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 5·1 per cent in the number of reporting employers,[1] while that in the reported number of employees was 5·0 per cent and the index increased by 4·3 per cent in 1936 as compared with 1935. Of the last two comparisons, that

AVERAGE NUMBER OF REPORTING FIRMS, OF THEIR EMPLOYEES AND THE AVERAGE INDEXES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, JAN. 1-DEC. 1, 1936, TOGETHER WITH THE CHANGES SHOWN IN THESE FIGURES AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1935

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1936			Increase over 1935 in the			
	Average Number		Average Indexes (1926=100)	Average Number		Average Index Numbers	
	Of Firms	Of Employees		Of Firms[1]	Of Employees		
						Points	P.C.
Economic Areas							
Maritime Provinces	679	78,446	109·4	30	4,534	5·7	5·5
Quebec	2,297	278,569	100·7	95	16,298	5·3	5·6
Ontario	4,301	411,397	106·7	221	16,184	3·4	3·3
Prairie Provinces	1,417	125,810	99·3	68	5,721	4·1	4·3
British Columbia	1,023	85,519	101·1	55	3,919	3·4	3·5
CANADA	9,717	979,741	103·7	469	46,656	4·3	4·3
Cities							
Montreal	1,328	138,313	92·1	41	7,708	4·8	5·5
Quebec City	170	12,661	95·2	5	−58	−1·7	−1·8
Toronto	1,460	124,893	101·5	88	6,350	4·0	4·1
Ottawa	186	13,905	106·3	14	760	4·1	4·0
Hamilton	281	31,578	98·3	11	1,948	5·7	6·2
Windsor	172	16,495	121·3	7	927	6·3	5·5
Winnipeg	473	39,595	92·3	25	2,006	4·5	5·1
Vancouver	429	33,295	103·7	24	2,665	7·1	7·3
Total, 8 Leading Cities	4,499	410,735	97·7	215	22,366	4·6	4·9
MANUFACTURING	5,710	522,756	103·4	230	35,092	6·3	6·5
Animal products, edible	296	23,815	123·5	20	1,644	6·2	5·3
Fur and products	60	1,890	90·4	3	−23	−1·4	−1·5
Leather and products	294	22,090	108·3	14	817	3·7	3·5
Lumber and products	829	40,604	76·9	23	3,182	5·6	7·9
Musical instruments	35	1,319	46·2	.....	239	8·4	22·2
Plant products, edible	460	33,433	115·4	24	2,722	8·7	8·2
Pulp and paper products	600	61,471	101·1	16	3,577	5·5	5·8
Rubber products	52	12,464	97·8	.....	701	5·5	6·0
Textile products	1,013	100,953	117·7	48	5,729	6·1	5·5
Plant products, n.e.s.	178	16,507	122·9	11	601	1·4	1·2
Wood distillates and extracts	8	580	139·7	.....	70	16·9	13·8
Chemicals and allied products	200	11,354	138·1	10	1,103	9·2	7·1
Clay, glass and stone products	201	8,806	79·6	7	828	7·2	9·9
Electric light and power	98	14,733	116·7	.....	543	4·2	3·7
Electrical apparatus	121	14,831	121·6	12	2,381	7·4	6·5
Iron and steel products	852	117,086	89·2	17	8,092	6·5	7·9
Non-ferrous metal products	167	21,172	133·1	13	2,232	13·5	11·3
Non-metallic mineral products	139	13,991	138·2	11	396	3·6	2·7
Miscellaneous	107	5,657	127·1	1	256	6·0	5·0
LOGGING	321	39,234	138·7	20	3,807	11·8	9·3
MINING	371	62,838	136·5	35	6,389	13·2	10·7
Coal	102	24,300	89·8	1	385	1·4	1·6
Metallic ores	188	30,991	256·0	32	4,928	37·6	17·2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	81	7,547	110·1	2	1,076	15·3	16·1
COMMUNICATIONS	85	21,456	81·0	.....	357	1·2	1·5
TRANSPORTATION	436	100,801	84·1	34	4,754	2·9	3·6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,082	103,796	88·2	38	−10,887	−9·6	−9·8
Building	699	22,499	55·4	30	99	.....	.....
Highway	350	50,342	135·5	9	−14,524	−40·0	−22·8
Railway	33	30,955	77·6	−1	3,538	8·8	12·8
SERVICES	464	27,028	124·5	13	1,550	6·3	5·3
TRADE	1,249	101,832	127·5	98	5,586	5·4	4·4
ALL INDUSTRIES	9,717	979,841	103·7	469	46,656	4·3	4·3

[1] See footnote (1) on page 60.

between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the cessation of defunct businesses.

Heightened activity was recorded in all five economic areas in 1936 as compared with the preceding year. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec the rate of increase was rather greater than in the Dominion as a whole, while in Ontario and British Columbia the improvement was not so marked. Thus, firms in Quebec employed nearly 35 per cent of those added to payrolls, but only 28 per cent of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments, and in the Maritimes these proportions were 9·7 per cent and 8·0 per cent respectively. On the other hand, Ontario, with 42·0 per cent of the average employees, and British Columbia with 8·7 per cent, reported only 34·7 per cent and 8·4 per cent, respectively, of the total number re-employed during the year. These discrepancies, of course, result from the different degrees of activity experienced by the industries predominating in the various economic areas.

Although the general recovery in the cities was proportionately rather greater than in the country as a whole, it was not so marked as in the preceding year over 1934. Employing some 42 per cent of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported nearly 48 per cent of the total number added to the payrolls, while in 1935 some 60 per cent of the net increase had been reported by firms operating in these cities.

The gains were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities: Quebec showed a slight decline in activity, while in the remaining cities, the increases over 1935 ranged from four per cent in Ottawa to 7·3 per cent in Vancouver. Montreal recorded the largest gain in actual numbers involved, amounting to over 34 per cent of the general increase in these municipalities, a quota that very slightly exceeded the proportion of workers in Montreal to the number employed in the eight cities, viz., 33·7 per cent. Toronto firms reported 28·4 per cent of the total increase, but 30·4 per cent of all the employees reported in the centres for which data are tabulated. Vancouver, with 8·1 per cent of the aggregate staff, contributed 11·9 per cent of the increase.

In 1936, as in the preceding year, the expansion in manufacturing was especially pronounced, there being an increase of 6·5 per cent in the average index, as compared with that of 4·3 per cent in all industries. Mining as a whole, logging and services also showed disproportionately large advances in 1936 as compared with 1935, while in trade the gain approximated the average for all industries. On the other hand, in communications and transportation, the rate of improvement was lower than in the above named industrial divisions, although the percentage gains were higher than those recorded in 1935 over 1934. Railway construction reported decidedly greater activity than in the preceding year, while employment as reported by building contractors remained at the same level. Highway construction and maintenance, however, showed curtailment, so that employment in the construction group as a whole declined by 9·8 per cent, as compared with 1935. This was partly due to the reabsorption of many former highway workers into other industries as the general situation improved, changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments also influencing considerably the situation[2] in this line of work.

Employment by Economic Areas

The improvement in industrial activity during 1936 extended in greater or lesser degree to all five economic areas. The situation at the end of 1936 was better in each of these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and except in the Prairies, was also more favourable than at the end of any of the preceding four years. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta taken as a unit, the index was slightly lower than at the close of 1935, but was higher than towards the end of 1934, 1933 and 1932. The greatest proportional gain between the 1936 low and high points occurred in Quebec, where the maximum

[1] A continued growth in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms are furnishing statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is generally adhered to in accordance with statistical usage in other series and other countries, and also as presenting a better visualization of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in many cases the less well-known businesses.

[2] See footnote on page 58.

of activity was at December 1, the index then stood at 112·6, being 21·2 points higher than the minimum of 91·4 recorded at April 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1935, being also at a more satisfactory level than in 1934, 1933 or 1932. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 5·5 per cent in the 1936 mean over that for 1935, in Quebec of 5·6 per cent, in Ontario, of 3·3 per cent, in the Prairies, of 4·3 per cent and in British Columbia, of 3·5 per cent.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces fluctuated rather less in 1936 than had been the case in 1935; moderate improvement at the first of the year was followed by declines in the next two months. The trend then became favourable, continuing so from April 1 until November 1, when the index, at 119·4, was higher than in any other month since September 1, 1930. Seasonal curtailment on a greater than average scale took place at the beginning of December, 1936, approximately 3,000 persons being released from the payrolls of the co-operating firms. In spite of this pronounced decline, employment continued at a relatively high level, the index being higher than at December 1 in any previous year of the record, including December 1, 1929, when the falling-off had been outstandingly large resulting in the dismissal of nearly 7,600 workers by the co-operating firms. The index at 115·3 at December 1, 1936, was 7·2 points higher than at the opening of the year, being also 7·8 points above the December 1, 1935, level. The aggregate payrolls of the 679 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 78,446 persons in 1936; in the year before, 649 firms had employed a mean of 73,912 men and women. The 1936 average index, at 109·4, was higher than in any of the last five years.

The index in manufacturing as a whole was consistently higher throughout the year than in 1935, the mean being 102·0, as compared with 95·9 in 1935 and 91·8 in 1934. The December 1, 1936, index, at 107·4, was 13·1 per cent higher than at the opening of the year, and eight per cent higher than in the same month in the preceding year. The greatest improvement was in the pulp and paper, lumber, and iron and steel industries, while the index in textiles was also rather higher, on the average, than in 1935.

Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last few years, although this industry afforded, on the whole, a slightly greater volume of employment in 1936 than in 1935. Communications generally showed moderate improvement over 1935. Construction on the whole was somewhat more active, being brisker in most months of last year than in the same period of 1935. Services and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining, except at May 1 and June 1, showed some improvement, the index averaging 106·7, compared with 104·2 in the preceding year. Logging was rather brisker than in 1935, but was not so active as in 1934, the index of employment averaging 162·5, as compared with 160·0 in 1935, and with 203·0 in 1934.

Quebec.—With only one exception, the general trend of employment from May 1 to December 1 was favourable in Quebec, the gains on the whole being on a larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. The index rose from its 1936 low of 91·4 at April 1 to its maximum of 112·6 at November 1, or by over 23 per cent. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between rather wider limits than in 1935, the index advancing by over 21 points between the trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of some 19 points in the preceding year. Activity in each month of 1936 was greater than in the corresponding month of 1935.

The labour forces of the 2,297 co-operating employers varied between 252,688 and 312,279 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 278,569 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 100·7; the 1935 average of the 2,202 reporting firms was 262,271, and the index averaged 95·4, while in the preceding year it was 91·7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1935, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1936 index averaged 103·3, or 6·2 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Practically all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment; the improvement in the major groups—lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel—was especially important, in view of the large number of workers engaged in such industries.

The index of employment in communications remained unchanged in 1936. There was a small advance, on the whole, in transportation. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in eight of the twelve months; the index averaged 219·8, as against 192·2 in 1935. Mining was decidedly more active in 1936 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 184·4 as against 144·5 in the year before. Services and trade also showed greater activity during the year under review.

Ontario.—An average staff of 411,397 employees was registered by the 4,301 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was

106·7 in 1936, or 3·4 points higher than in the preceding year, when the pay-rolls of the 4,080 co-operating establishments had averaged 395,213. Employment, on the whole, showed slightly less fluctuation during 1936 than in preceding years, there being a range of only 10½ points between the maximum and minimum indexes, as compared with that of 12 points in 1935, and of nearly 19 points in 1934. The situation each month was better than in the corresponding period of 1935, the December 1 index, at 112·9 being 5·5 per cent higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity throughout 1936, employment generally being in larger volume than in any other year since 1930. As in 1935, the index in 1936 was slightly higher than that of factory employment in the second great manufacturing province—Quebec—while in 1934 and 1933 the opposite had been the case. This was mainly due to a revival of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows that the heavy industries in this province have experienced a relatively greater measure of recovery than has been the case in Quebec. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber and textiles continued substantially higher in the latter than in Ontario.

Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal, food and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1935, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from January 1 to May 1, 1936, succeeded by contractions in the next four months; the trend was again distinctly upward in the last quarter of the year. The contra-seasonal gains at December 1 brought the index to 100·5, being then 11·7 per cent higher than at the opening of the year. The index averaged 94·7, as compared with 88·1 in 1935, 72·1 in 1934, 58·3 in 1933, and 64·3 in 1932. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from January 1 until April 1, and expansion was also indicated in August, September and October; at the October 1 maximum, the index was 6·7 per cent higher than at January 1, and in spite of the seasonal curtailment indicated at the beginning of December, it was then still 6·5 points above the January 1 index. The 1936 mean of 112·3 was over four points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1936 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index averaging 116·6, as compared with 107·4 in 1935, 95·9 in 1934 and 47·9 in 1933. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; at December 1 the index was 239·0, while in the twelve months it averaged 217·6, as compared with 185·8 in 1935, 154·5 in 1934 and 127·2 in 1933. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at an unusually high level during the year just passed, international monetary conditions again providing an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was very slightly greater than in 1935. Transportation, in each month of 1936, was brisker than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, and the mean index was 80·0, or several points higher than that of 75·9 in 1935, being also higher than in any other year since 1932. Construction generally afforded less employment, partly a result of the changes in the unemployment relief policies; private and commercial building, however, was in rather greater volume than in the preceding year. The index for construction as a whole averaged 91·3 in the twelve months of 1936, compared with 118·9 in 1935, 158·8 in 1934, 86·2 in 1933 and 101·1 in 1932. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. The volume of employment in trade was also greater throughout 1936 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 134·3, or 3·6 points higher than in 1935.

Prairie Provinces. — Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather less variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 90·5 at April 1 to 108·6 at the beginning of October, as compared with a spread of some 21 points between the 1935 high and low. The general situation at the beginning of most months was better than at the same date of the year before, but in the last two months the index numbers were lower; however, that for October 1 was the highest since November 1, 1931. The average for the twelve months under review was 99·3, or 4·1 points more than in the preceding year. The 1,417 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 125,810 persons during the year, while in 1935 the 1,349 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 120,089 workers.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment the population of the Prairies depends to such an extent upon agriculture that much distress results from any dislocation of the world wheat market and from unsatisfactory crop conditions, such as the 1936 drought. This latter is reflected in the lowered employment indexes shown towards the close of last year. Nevertheless, activity in manufacturing, mining, transporta-

tion and communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was generally greater during 1936 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Logging was quieter in most months of the year, the index averaging 63·2, compared with 100·8 in 1935.

British Columbia.—The 1,023 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 85,519 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 81,600 was reported by 969 employers; the 1936 index averaged 101·1, as compared with 97·7 in 1935. In these years it was higher than in 1934, 1933, 1932 or 1931.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at the end of 1936 than at the beginning, while the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. Logging showed improvement, although employment in this and other branches of the lumber industries continued to suffer from the decline in world demand, the indexes still being at a low level in comparison with most years of the record. Mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were brisker practically throughout 1936, the mean index in each of these being higher than in 1935, when they were, in turn, higher than in 1934 and 1933. On the other hand, construction was not so active in the year under review as it had been in 1935.

Employment by Cities

Improvement in industrial employment was reported in seven of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City there was a slight recession. The gains were relatively greater during 1936 in Hamilton and Vancouver than in the other cities. As in 1935, the recovery in these cities which during 1933 and 1934 had been generally at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole was in 1936 slightly more pronounced. Their index numbers showed an average advance of 4·9 per cent, as compared with the general increase of 4·3 per cent in the Dominion. The continued improvement in manufacturing and trade in recent months largely accounts for this situation.

The reports show that employment was again maintained at a generally higher level in Ottawa and Windsor than in the other centres above-named, while as in 1935 the lowest indexes were indicated in Montreal and Winnipeg.

Montreal.—The staffs of the 1,328 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,313 persons, while the mean index, at 92·1, was 5·5 per cent higher than that for the preceding year. The fluctuations in employment in 1936 were different from those of 1935; however, gains were made in eight months, and these provided work for a rather larger number of persons than had been added to the reported staffs in the preceding year. The index rose from 86·4 at January 1, 1936, to 98·3 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its highest since the early autumn of 1931. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of the year under review; the index averaged 95·8, as compared with 89·8 in 1935. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during eleven months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, the average index being higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other divisions reported substantial improvement on the whole as compared with 1935. The communications index was fractionally lower. Transportation was quieter in most months, the index averaging 90·5 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 92·1 in 1935. Construction firms reported slightly larger payrolls during the greater part of 1936, their employment average during the year being rather better; towards the close of 1936, public works were undertaken for the relief of unemployment which greatly improved the situation. In trade the index throughout the year under review was higher than in 1935; the annual average was several points higher, at 127·9.

Quebec City.—The 1936 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to little more than six points in the index, a range much less than that of nearly fourteen points in 1935, when the average index, at 96·9, was slightly above that of 95·2 in the year under review. The staffs of the 170 employers furnishing data averaged 12,661, as compared with the mean of 12,719 reported by 165 firms in 1935. Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the mean index standing at 97·5, as against 95·6 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1935, and other branches of manufacturing also showed a betterment. Employment in transportation and construction, on the whole, was quieter.

Toronto.—Employment improved moderately during eight months of 1935; at the close of the year the index was five points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 101·5 compared favourably with that of 97·5 for 1935. The employees of the 1,460 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 124,893, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,372 reporting employers was 118,543. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1936 than in 1935, and the average index of 99·2 was nearly five points higher. Within this group, vegetable food, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported greater employment in the twelve months under review. The gains in iron and steel works were most marked; nevertheless, activity in this division continues relatively dull, the index averaging only 82·2 per cent of the 1926 average as 100.

Transportation during 1936 showed steady improvement over the preceding year, the index averaging 93·4 as compared with 89·4 in 1935. Communications again afforded slightly less employment; there was also a moderate falling off in construction, in which the mean index was only 58·6. Trading establishments, on the other hand, showed heightened activity; the index averaged 126·9 in 1936, as compared with 123·7 in the preceding year.

Ottawa.—There were advances in Ottawa during six months of last year, as compared with eight monthly increases in 1935. However, the number of persons added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers was greater in 1936, when the index averaged 106·3, compared with 102·2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a rather larger volume of employment; lumber and other plants showed greater activity, but pulp and paper mills reported no general change. Construction was slacker, while trade was more active than in 1935. An average payroll of 13,905 workers was employed by the 186 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1935 average of 13,145 reported by 172 employers.

Hamilton.—Employment in Hamilton in 1936 did not increase to so great an extent as in 1935, but the mean index for the year under review, at 98·3, was higher than that of 92·6 in the preceding year. The 281 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 31,578 persons; in 1935, 270 establishments had 29,630 workers on the average. Manufacturing showed gains in many months, being generally more active than in 1935. Iron and steel, electrical appliances, textiles and other groups of factory employment, on the whole, reported improvement over 1935. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was at a low level, the index averaging 49·4, compared with 53·4 in the preceding year. On the other hand, trade afforded greater employment in 1936.

Windsor.—The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 121·3 and the recorded payrolls of the 172 co-operating firms averaged 16,495 workers in 1936, compared with the mean index of 115·0 and 15,568 employees in 165 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153·2. Manufacturing showed general improvement, as compared with 1935, the index averaging 129·9, or 6·2 points higher than in 1935. Heightened activity on the whole, was indicated in automobile and other factories. Employment in construction continued in very small volume, the index at 32·2, being only fractionally higher than in the preceding year. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in Windsor, it frequently happens that activity at the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on many other days in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in that centre.

Winnipeg.—Conditions in this city continued to improve moderately, but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other leading city, except Montreal. Owing to the geographical position, Winnipeg has been particularly affected by the agricultural situation, as well as by other unsatisfactory factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in only five months, the difference between the low and the high index of employment being eight points. The mean index for the year was 92·3, compared with 87·8 in 1935. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1935; considerable improvement occurred in iron and steel, food, textile and other factories. Transportation, construction and trade generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 39,595 was employed by the 473 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 37,529 reported by 448 establishments in 1935.

Vancouver.—During 1935, employment in Vancouver had advanced during six months; the 1936 period of expansion extended over seven months, while the index averaged 103·7, or 7·1 points more than in the preceding year. The December 1 index, at 106·0, compared favourably with that of 97·2 recorded at January 1; in 1935, however, there had been

a gain of 11·6 points between January 1 and December 1. Data were furnished by 429 employers with an average payroll of 33,295 workers in 1936, while in 1935 the means were 405 establishments and 30,630 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be indicated by these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although they may never have appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. The situation in that city is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed as compared with other parts of Canada.

Manufacturing showed improvement over 1935 during most months of 1936, when the index averaged 105·6, or 10·1 points higher than in the year before. In most months, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade in each case averaged higher than in 1935; there was a slight advance in construction, but the index continued low, averaging only 59·9 during the twelve months.

Employment by Manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing generally increased month by month from January 1 to October 1, some 62,800 men and women being added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments during this period. In 1935 there had been advances from the first of the year to November 1, or during ten months, while no previous year has shown more than nine consecutive monthly advances. Seasonal losses on a scale less than average in the experience of the years, 1921-1935, were noted at November 1 and December 1, 1936; the result was that the index at the latter, after adjustment for seasonal influences, stood at 108·1, a level higher than in any other month since midsummer of 1930.

The crude index at the end of the year, at 107·0, was 10·5 per cent higher than at January 1, 1936, this increase over the twelve months exceeding the average advance indicated between January 1 and December 1 in the period 1921-1935. Employment in each month of 1936 was in greater volume than at the same date in the preceding year, while the unadjusted index at the 1936 maximum of 109·0 at October 1 was higher than in any other month since August 1, 1930.

Statistics were received during 1936 from some 5,710 manufacturers employing, on the average, 522,756 operatives, as compared with the average of 487,664 reported by the 5,480 establishments making returns in 1935. The index averaged 103·4 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 97·1 in the preceding year, 90·2 in 1934, 80·9 in 1933, 84·4 in 1932, 95·3 in 1931, 109·0 in 1930, and 117·1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; in 41 of these, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1935; in two it was unchanged, while in the remaining two it was not so brisk.

The most pronounced gains during 1936 occurred in the iron and steel and other metal, textile, lumber, vegetable food, chemical and clay, glass and stone divisions. The mean index in iron and steel advanced from 82·7 in 1935, to 89·2 in the year under review, or by 7·9 per cent; this gain is of particular importance as indicative of a continued upward movement in the production of capital goods, the recovery from the low point of the depression having originated in the production of goods for immediate consumption.

The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, leather, vegetable food, textile (notably silk, woollen and knitting mills), tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, rolling mill, automobile, heating appliances, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactures. On the other hand, the indexes in fur, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, cotton, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel works, as a whole, were lower than the average for all manufacturing industries.

Logging

Employment in logging during 1935 had reached a volume never exceeded in this record; during 1936, activity generally continued at a high level, and the annual index showed a further increase, standing at 138·7, as compared with 126·9 in 1935, and with 125·8 in 1929, the previous maximum. Improvement over 1935 was indicated in all but the Prairie Provinces, that in Quebec being especially marked. The working force of the 321 logging firms supplying information during 1936 averaged 39,234. The reported payrolls varied between 25,033 at May 1 and 75,664 at the first of December. In 1935, the number employed by the 301 employees co-operating was 35,427. Previous issues have mentioned that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement.

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From many of such contractors, it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment.

Mining

There were gains in mining during seven months of 1935, while the trend was upward in only six months of last year when employment was, however, maintained at a consistently higher level, being, on the average, also in greater volume than in any other year on record. The index at 150·3 at December 1, 1936, was 15·7 per cent higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 14·6 per cent higher than at December 1, 1935. The mean index for 1936 was 136·5, compared with 123·3 in the preceding year.

Coal-mining.—Employment was in slightly greater volume, on the whole, the index averaging 89·8, compared with 88·4 in 1935. The labour force of the 102 co-operating operators averaged 24,300 workers in 1936, as against a mean of 23,915 men employed in 101 mines in the preceding year.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in the extraction of metallic ores was generally much brisker than in 1935, or any other year for which statistics are available; the mean index, at 256·0, was over 17 per cent above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 226·6 at January 1 to 286·7 at November 1, showing uninterrupted improvement during these months. The staffs of the 189 reporting firms averaged 30,991 during the year under review, compared with 26,064 in 157 mines during 1935. World monetary conditions continued to exercise a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) again showed considerably increased employment, the situation in each month of 1936 being better than in the same period of the preceding year. The index averaged 110·1, as compared with 94·8 in 1935. An average payroll of 7,547 persons was employed during 1936 by the 81 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 6,471. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded heightened activity.

Transportation

The fluctuations in employment during the year under review differed from those of 1935, there being increases in seven months, during which the numbers added to staffs were larger than in the preceding year. The employment index for 1936 averaged 84·1, as compared with 81·2 in 1935. The 436 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 100,801 workers, as compared with the mean of 96,047 reported by the 402 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

Steam Railway Division.—In the steam railway division, the index averaged 74·7, as compared with 72·1 in 1935. An average working force of 59,414 employees was recorded in steam railway operations, compared with 57,321 in the year before. It is probable that the working hours of many railroad employees, which had been reduced in the last few years, have also been lengthened as a result of the general improvement in business.

Street Railways, Etc.—Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 226 with a mean of 26,224 workers, reported a slightly better level of employment, the index averaging 117·1, or over four points higher than in the preceding year. Activity in shipping and stevedoring was also rather greater than in 1935; the mean index was 84·5, while the reported staffs averaged 15,163, varying between 11,424 persons at January 1, and 17,298 at the beginning of July. In the year before, the mean index was 82·3.

Communications

The communications division reported a very slightly greater volume of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 81·0, compared with 79·8 in 1935. Telegraphs and telephones both showed moderate improvement. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 21,456 employees, of whom approximately 77 per cent were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year, the average was 21,099, some 77 per cent of whom were also engaged in telephonic communications, while in 1933 this proportion had been 80 per cent.

Construction and Maintenance

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1936, during which period approximately 48,500 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were recorded in eight months, and the number of persons then added to the payrolls was about 55,300. In 1936, the persons engaged on unemployment relief projects[1] were not so numerous as in 1935, when they in turn were in smaller number than in 1934 and 1933. There were ad-

[1] See footnote on page 58.

vances last year in railway construction, to which many workers were transferred from the unemployment relief camps; however, these gains were not sufficiently large to counteract the declines recorded in work on roads, while building contractors showed no general change from the preceding year. Employment in construction as a whole was therefore in smaller volume than in 1935 and most other years of the record. This was the only main industrial group showing reduced activity from 1935. The forces of the 1,082 co-operating employers aggregated 103,796 in the year being reviewed, varying from 84,265 at April 1, to 128,463 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in only five months in 1936, as compared with eight monthly increases in 1935. However, the mean index in the year under review, (55·4 per cent of the 1926 average), was the same as in the preceding year, but was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 699 reporting contractors was 22,499. In 1935, 669 contractors had reported an average of 22,400 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This is particularly true of the present time, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the Dominion Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in every month of 1936 than in the same period of 1935. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 50,342, ranging between 40,291 at February 1 and 61,689 at the beginning of November; in 1935 the average was 64,865. The 1936 indexes averaged 135·5, compared with 175·5 in 1935, and 221·3 in 1934. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms, but in the last few years, has provided work for men on unemployment relief projects. The number[1] engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps, however, was smaller than during 1935, and there were not so many employed on work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

Railway Construction.—Employment in railway construction was generally rather more active, improvement being indicated in seven of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 30,955, as compared with 27,417 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 33, one fewer than in 1935. The mean index was 77·6, while in 1935, it was 68·8. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of fifteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116·7.

Services

Statements were received monthly from some 464 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 27,028. The situation showed improvement during eight months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1935. The index averaged 124·5, compared with 118·2 in the preceding year, and 115·1 in 1934. Employment in hotels and restaurants was brisker than in 1935, reflecting the generally improved business situation, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, employment was also in greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 130·7, being nearly ten points higher.

Trade

Trade was generally at a higher level than in 1935; at the first of February, employment showed the usual pronounced contraction (in reaction from the intense activity of the Christmas and holiday season), and it also declined at the beginning of April and August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout the year under review. The payrolls of the 1,249 co-operating firms averaged 101,832 persons, and the index, 127·5, compared with 122·1 in 1935.

It has been mentioned in previous issues that during the depression many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, reduced the hours worked, so that the per capita earnings of the persons employed would, if available, have shown a greater falling-off than the personnel. In the same way, it is likely that the working hours

[1] See footnote on page 58.

of many men and women in trading establishments have recently been extended, with consequent increase in the earnings of the individual, as well as in the numbers employed.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1936, approximately 74 per cent were classified as employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in trade at a relatively high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Tables of index numbers, by economic areas, leading cities and industries, by months and with yearly averages, are published in the bulletin entitled "Annual Review of the Employment Situation in Canada during 1936," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This bulletin, which contains full particulars regarding employment in the various districts and industries together with numerous charts illustrating the course of employment in recent years, will be forwarded on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Monthly index numbers have been published in each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, those for December 1 appearing elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1936

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritime Provinces showed little change, with farm produce, though somewhat limited as to variety, plentiful at the holiday markets and prices good. Logging was quiet, being handicapped by recent mild weather. Many of the camps were closed for the holidays and were not likely to reopen until the new year. As the majority of fishing fleets were in harbour and winter quarters and adverse weather prevailed, only small catches of fish were reported. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated three and four days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to four days per week and one mine idle. Manufacturing remained unchanged, with nearly all plants running on full time. Building construction was slack, but all work under contract was progressing steadily. Road construction also continued. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy and owing to lack of snow, roads were kept open for motor traffic, which was brisk. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was very good and in some centres it was reported to have been the best since 1929. A fair demand for domestics existed in the Women's Division.

No activity was recorded in farming in the Province of Quebec. Logging also, except in Quebec City district, was not so active as usual, although, as a result of some new contracts, a number of men had been placed at Chicoutimi and a few others at Sherbrooke. Manufacturing, taken throughout the province, showed little change; metals, tobacco, fur, clothing and paper industries recorded some improvement, but boot, shoe, rubber and leather factories were rather quiet. Building construction, with the exception of relief projects, was slack; a number of men, however, were hired for road work, sponsored by the Government. Railroad transportation at Three Rivers was heavier, due to the close of navigation. Trade over the holidays was much better and proved encouraging for merchants. The demand for female domestics and cooks had been greater than usual, nearly nine hundred (900) persons having been placed in domestic service during December.

Except for an occasional request for men for chores, few calls were received for farm help in Ontario. Many men who came out of the logging camps for Christmas were expected to return early in the new year, but a reduction in the number was likely to take place, due to the fact that the cut had been completed in several camps, particularly in the North Bay district; elsewhere, although the demand for loggers and pulpwood cutters was good, some men were slow to accept the work offered on a piece basis. Mining was active at Timmins, the chief requests being for surface labour, but at Fort William, Port Arthur and Sudbury, conditions were quiet. Improvement continued in manufacturing, one of the best aspects of the situation being the increased wages and bonuses given to employees by industrial concerns. A few factories were closed for stock taking and canneries

and wineries, where seasonal workers had been employed, reduced their staffs, but many other plants reported business up from 15 per cent to 100 per cent. Building, which was more active than formerly, was still well below normal. Contracts under way were progressing steadily, but little new work, other than repairs, was being undertaken, however, the outlook for 1937 in the building trades appeared bright. Highway construction continued, but on a modified scale. More casual work was available in the larger cities, being augmented by requests for additional help from the Post Office Department, for the distribution of Christmas mail. Both the passenger and freight traffic was heavy and the Michigan Central machine shops at St. Thomas operated on full time. Trade was better than for several years past. The call for temporary help over the holidays in the Women's Domestic Section was much higher than usual, but the registration of experienced maids for household service continued light and such positions were difficult to fill.

The demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces under the Farm Relief Plan slackened considerably during the holidays. Many unfilled orders remained, although some of these were likely to be completed at the beginning of the new year. Logging showed improvement, but mild weather affected the mines, with the result that pay cheques were disappointingly small. Manufacturing remained steady at Winnipeg, but quiet at Medicine Hat. Practically the only operations in building and road construction were those undertaken as relief measures. Christmas trade was good, with a decided increase in mail order shipments from outside points. Quietness prevailed in the Women's Division. Some orders for household domestics remained unfilled, the majority of these being listed under the Farm Relief Plan, but applicants were often lacking in experience and thus difficult to place.

Farming in British Columbia was very quiet and in the fruit industry, packing houses were on half time. Open weather along the coast continued favourable for logging. Many camps, nevertheless, had closed down for the holidays, but these were to reopen with the new year. Saw and shingle mills were busy with off-shore trade. Mining was active, with no shortage of help. Factories at Nelson were working full time. Some contraction was recorded in building, but other general construction work was fairly active and highway construction and the cutting of trails continued under the Government Relief Scheme. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but longshoremen were busy at New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. At the latter ports part of the increase in labour was due to the longshoremen's strike in the United States' harbours. Railroads were busier with more passengers, freight and express. Trade was encouraging. Many women did not wish to work during the Christmas holidays, so that there was a decided falling off in registration in the Women's Division, but hotel orders for waitresses were numerous and casual help, accordingly, was supplied to stores, hotels and private homes.

Retirement Plan of National Grocers

According to an article appearing in the *Canadian Grocer* of December 11, 1936, the National Grocers Company, wholesale grocers with more than 30 branches in Ontario, has established in co-operation with employees, an "Employees Retirement Annuity Plan."

All permanent employees in the service of the company on July 1, 1936, were eligible as long as they were under the normal retirement age. Employees joining the service after July 1 became eligible upon completion of three months continuous service. While the normal retirement age is 65 years, under special circumstances retirements earlier or later are permitted. The amount of the annuity payable under such circumstances depends on the age of retirement and the total contribution made by and on behalf of the retiring member. Scheduled payments each month by employees depend on the monthly salary received.

It was also announced that in appreciation of the services given by employees during past years, the company was giving credit in the plan for past services, this credit to be half of the rate effective on future services. In other words, the company was bearing the entire cost of such benefits, and the amount to be expended in so far as past services were concerned approximates $150,000. The company's contribution in respect of credit for future services was approximately in the ratio of half the amount contributed by the members.

In a recent press interview, President Roosevelt was reported to have indicated his intention to seek an amendment to the Social Security Act to wipe out or curtail the proposed $40,000,000,000 old age reserve fund (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1101) and to put the pension payments on a "pay-as-you-go" basis

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reported on December 1 was 10,106, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,044,969 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,821, having an aggregate membership of 182,688 persons, 12·7 per cent of whom were without employment on December 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1936, as Reported by the Employers

Following a period of marked expansion, industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a seasonal contraction, which was the first general decline indicated since April 1. The reduction at the latest date was the smallest recorded at December 1 in many years, being considerably less than the average loss between November 1 and December 1 in the period, 1921-1935. The situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of the years 1931-1935.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 10,106 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,053,548 at the beginning of November to 1,044,969 at December 1, 1936. The unadjusted index (1926=100) then stood at 110·1, compared with 111·0 at November 1, 1936, and 104·6 at the same date in 1935. In preceding years since 1920, the December 1 index has been as follows:—1934, 98·9; 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7; 1927, 108·1; 1926, 102·3; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 96·9; 1922, 96·3, and 1921, 88·3. As a result of the less-than-normal curtailment in staffs at the latest date, the seasonally-adjusted index number rose from 106·6 at November 1 to 107·8 at December 1.

Manufacturing (notably of food and lumber products), mining, communications, transportation as a whole, construction and services showed seasonal recessions at December 1, 1936. The losses in manufacturing and transportation were decidedly less than average, according to the experience of the last fifteen years; those in construction, on the other hand, exceeded the average losses at December 1 in the period 1921-1935, but were smaller than those which took place at the beginning of December of last year. On the other hand, logging and trade reported marked improvement, the gains in employment being greater than the average seasonal advances noted in these industries at December 1 in the years since 1920.

The staffs of the 9,462 firms making returns for December 1, 1935, had aggregated 985,155, a decline of 28,566 from the preceding month; this loss in employment had exceeded the average reduction between November 1 and December 1 in preceding years of the record. Manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services had shown seasonal curtailment, while improvement of a similar character had occurred in logging and trade.

A brief survey of general conditions at the end of 1936 shows that the index of 110·1 at December 1 was 11·1 per cent higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between January 1 and December 1 in the last fifteen years has approximated 8 per cent, the improvement effected during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal. Outstanding features of the 1936 situation have been the pronounced and gen-

eral revival in manufacturing, mining and logging, although most of the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment showed decided betterment as compared with the last few years, construction being the great exception. Geographically, the recovery on the whole has also been widespread, although activity in the Prairie Provinces in the last two months was less than in the same period of 1935.

A review of employment during the year 1936, in considerable detail, appears elsewhere in this issue.

at December 1 in the years 1921-1935, but was smaller than that noted at December 1 in certain other years of the record, notably in 1929, when approximately 7,600 men and women had been laid off by the employers whose data were tabulated. The index at the latest date, standing at 115·3, was higher than at the beginning of December of other years of the record, including 1929, when the extraordinarily large contraction mentioned above had considerably reduced the general index. Most of the decrease at the date under review took place in construction, although manu-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment by Economic Areas

Two of the five economic areas registered heightened activity of a contra-seasonal character at December 1, there being a considerable increase in Quebec, and a slight advance in Ontario. On the other hand, the trend in the Maritime and Western Provinces was downward. Except in the Prairies, employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a seasonal reduction in the Maritime Provinces, according to returns from 706 firms employing 83,093 workers, as against 86,060 at November 1. This decline exceeded the average recorded

facturing, particularly of pulp and paper, lumber and food products, was also slacker than in November. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal mining, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were also seasonally active.

At December 1, 1935, the 654 reporting establishments had 76,711 employees, as compared with 79,193 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—There was a further improvement in the situation in Quebec, according to statements from 2,395 employers of 312,279 persons, or 6,422 more than at the first of November. Employment has shown a falling off at the beginning of December in thirteen of the

preceding fifteen years for which statistics have been prepared, so that the upward movement indicated at the latest date is particularly interesting. The index rose from 110·3 at November 1 to 112·6 at December 1, 1936, when it was 8·5 per cent higher than at December 1, 1935. Manufacturing reported moderate curtailment as compared with November 1, 1936; the largest losses, which were seasonal in character, were in the food, leather, lumber, metal and textile divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier. Building and railway construction were seasonally slacker, but the opening of certain unemployment relief projects resulted in heightened activity in the highway group. Logging and trade also recorded greatly increased employment, the gains being of a seasonal nature, while steam railway transportation was busier. Statistics had been tabulated from 2,239 firms with a combined payroll of 286,467 persons at December 1, 1935, being a decline of over 3,500 from their November 1 staffs.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a slight contra-seasonal increase at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, logging and retail trade reported considerably heightened activity. Within the first-named, iron and steel, tobacco and beverage factories showed marked improvement. On the other hand, there were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food and lumber divisions. Mining, transportation and construction were also slacker, the losses in construction being pronounced. The firms making returns for December 1, 1936 (4,499 in number) had 438,641 employees, compared with 438,135 at the beginning of November. The index, at 112·9 at December 1, 1936, compared favourably with that of 107·0 at the same date in 1935; the 4,180 employers whose reports were then

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88·3	100·4	79·8	91·5	94·9	78·9
Dec. 1, 1922	96·3	103·4	89·5	100·5	100·8	84·8
Dec. 1, 1923	96·9	102·3	93·9	99·5	98·6	86·7
Dec. 1, 1924	91·9	89·0	90·8	94·1	91·1	88·7
Dec. 1, 1925	96·5	93·7	93·9	98·6	96·7	96·7
Dec. 1, 1926	102·3	95·5	102·7	103·1	104·7	100·0
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	109·5	106·7	108·2	118·6	100·0
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	112·7	94·7	99·3	106·0	90·5
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	83·8	82·9	84·1	86·7	73·8
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	93·4	92·4	93·3	89·3	85·4
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	106·9	96·4	101·7	94·3	92·9
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	99·0	91·3	98·0	91·2	88·8
Feb. 1	94·6	100·1	89·5	100·2	89·2	89·6
Mar. 1	96·4	98·6	91·3	103·5	87·2	91·9
April 1	93·4	95·8	85·9	100·7	86·9	91·8
May 1	95·2	97·4	89·7	101·7	87·9	92·6
June 1	97·6	101·6	93·8	101·6	92·2	96·6
July 1	99·5	106·7	94·8	102·7	96·3	99·5
Aug. 1	101·1	106·7	97·2	102·4	98·7	106·8
Sept. 1	102·7	107·0	99·3	103·9	100·5	108·0
Oct. 1	106·1	112·9	103·1	108·1	102·7	106·0
Nov. 1	107·7	111·1	105·0	110·0	108·1	101·8
Dec. 1	104·6	107·5	103·8	107·0	101·3	99·3
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1936	100·00	7·9	29·9	42·0	12·0	8·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

compiled had reported 410,441 persons on their paylists, compared with 422,383 at November 1, 1935.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal declines on a scale above the average noted in the years since 1920 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review; the 1,460 reporting employers had let out 9,320 workers since November 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 125,321 at December 1. Retail trade and logging increased the numbers at work, the gains being seasonal. On the other hand, transportation, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment; the losses in personnel in the last-named were considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a rather lower level than at the same date in 1935, when the decrease had been somewhat smaller, according to data from 1,382 establishments with 128,138 employees, compared with 136,671 at the first of November, 1935.

British Columbia.—Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of sixteen years. There were gains in trade, but manufacturing was seasonally slacker, chiefly in food factories, and transportation and construction also released employees. A rather smaller decrease had been recorded at December 1, 1935, when the index was slightly lower. The 1,046 firms reporting for the date under review had 85,635 employees, as compared with 88,855 in their preceding statement. At December 1, 1935, 1,007 employers had reported a staff of 83,398 persons, or 2,100 fewer than at November 1.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Hamilton

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95·9	.....	102·7	.....	.....	.....	100·1	78·5
Dec. 1, 1923	94·8	.....	99·7	100·4	93·1	.....	90·3	84·9
Dec. 1, 1924	94·3	99·6	96·6	98·3	81·4	.....	85·5	90·0
Dec. 1, 1925	98·3	95·4	100·4	96·3	93·3	92·9	93·7	95·8
Dec. 1, 1926	101·9	102·3	103·8	99·9	101·7	98·7	107·9	101·4
Dec. 1, 1927	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
Dec. 1, 1928	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
Dec. 1, 1929	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
Dec. 1, 1930	108·6	128·0	113·8	116·0	104·6	113·6	104·3	107·4
Dec. 1, 1931	96·7	108·7	104·8	112·7	94·0	72·3	93·2	98·3
Dec. 1, 1932	85·1	95·9	91·2	92·6	76·6	63·7	82·2	85·8
Dec. 1, 1933	84·5	92·9	92·0	95·4	80·0	78·2	83·3	84·9
Dec. 1, 1934	86·7	92·4	97·1	96·0	86·1	77·9	87·1	89·0
Jan. 1, 1935	84·8	88·9	95·8	97·5	83·0	88·4	85·6	88·7
Feb. 1	81·6	90·0	93·0	98·2	84·6	109·1	82·6	88·0
Mar. 1	86·3	94·0	94·0	99·0	85·8	127·0	83·3	90·0
April 1	83·8	93·4	94·8	99·3	87·7	132·6	83·5	89·7
May 1	86·3	96·7	96·7	101·3	90·3	133·5	85·5	93·4
June 1	87·2	95·8	97·9	103·5	93·5	123·5	87·0	96·5
July 1	86·8	99·0	97·9	106·2	93·9	113·4	89·1	99·9
Aug. 1	87·2	100·9	97·2	104·3	95·4	106·6	90·6	101·7
Sept. 1	88·7	102·8	98·7	103·9	95·2	105·2	90·1	105·7
Oct. 1	91·5	101·8	101·1	105·6	100·1	106·8	91·1	103·5
Nov. 1	91·7	100·5	101·7	104·0	101·4	115·4	91·4	101·3
Dec. 1	91·9	99·0	100·8	103·6	100·4	118·7	94·1	100·3
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1936	14·1	1·2	12·6	1·4	3·1	1·7	3·9	3·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

and Windsor showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Except in Quebec, the situation in each of these cities was better than at Dec. 1 in any of the last four years.

Montreal.—There was a considerable increase in the employment afforded by the 1,371 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 5,516 persons to 147,709 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported rather less employment, mainly in textile, electrical apparatus, leather and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories were more active. Steam railway transportation and trade showed improvement, while there were substantial gains in construction, chiefly as a result of unemployment relief works undertaken in the last few weeks. Without these, however, the trend in Montreal was upward. A small increase had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was several points lower than that of 98·3 at the latest date. The 1,298 establishments furnishing returns for December 1, 1935, had reported 138,249 employees, an increase of 195 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Industrial activity in Quebec City declined moderately, 225 workers being laid off by the 174 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,706 employees at December 1; this reduction was smaller than the average loss indicated at that date in the years since 1923. The largest contractions since November 1, 1936, were in manufacturing and building construction, while trade and transportation showed some improvement. The general recession indicated at the beginning of December in 1935 had been on a

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88·3	85·8	110·5	102·5	89·2	98·7	69·4	78·0	95·5
Dec. 1, 1922	96·3	94·9	152·9	107·5	87·2	106·5	75·2	79·9	96·2
Dec. 1, 1923	96·9	95·5	148·4	110·8	91·1	105·1	76·7	88·7	96·0
Dec. 1, 1924	91·9	88·7	153·6	103·8	94·0	99·9	71·5	89·5	98·3
Dec. 1, 1925	96·5	95·3	139·3	101·3	96·8	101·4	78·7	90·6	103·1
Dec. 1, 1926	102·3	101·5	139·2	109·0	102·2	101·5	91·3	97·9	108·9
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	100·6	106·5	117·8	115·3	102·5	127·3	123·9	134·8
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	89·6	73·1	107·5	100·5	93·5	128·8	116·1	125·6
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	80·3	56·2	99·9	89·3	83·9	67·6	103·7	117·8
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	84·4	166·5	105·5	81·0	79·8	94·6	108·8	119·1
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	91·3	198·6	122·9	79·8	80·1	100·3	115·2	126·0
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	87·4	181·3	119·1	78·6	76·2	87·9	115·2	130·6
Feb. 1	94·6	90·1	183·4	120·3	77·8	76·2	87·2	111·9	116·6
Mar. 1	96·4	92·7	166·9	118·8	77·5	76·5	94·2	111·7	116·7
April 1	93·4	93·9	104·3	117·7	77·7	76·3	80·2	111·4	117·4
May 1	95·2	95·6	93·9	116·2	77·5	80·1	84·7	116·4	119·3
June 1	97·6	98·4	96·0	119·2	79·2	79·9	89·5	118·5	119·9
July 1	99·5	98·5	82·2	121·5	80·8	82·7	101·1	123·6	122·1
Aug. 1	101·1	99·8	79·0	125·2	81·6	85·4	104·7	127·9	120·7
Sept. 1	102·7	100·8	77·7	128·6	82·1	85·8	110·9	127·8	121·8
Oct. 1	106·1	103·3	115·8	129·5	82·1	86·4	117·4	120·5	123·8
Nov. 1	107·7	103·5	158·4	132·5	81·4	84·5	119·9	117·1	124·6
Dec. 1	104·6	101·4	183·5	131·1	81·0	84·0	95·9	116·3	131·1
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1936	100·00	51·9	7·2	6·6	2·1	9·9	9·1	2·6	10·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

somewhat smaller scale, and the index was then a few points higher.

Toronto.—Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,521 firms who employed 131,398 persons, as compared with 131,784 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement and services were also more active. Manufacturing, however, was seasonally dull, the textile group reporting the greatest reductions. On the whole, much larger losses had been registered at December 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was nearly five points lower than that of 105·7 at the latest date. For December 1, 1935, 1,406 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 123,162 workers, compared with 124,250 at November 1.

Ottawa.—There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported moderate curtailment, and construction was also quieter. Two hundred and two employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,811 workers, as against 14,336 in their last report. Employment was in slightly greater volume than at the beginning of December, 1935, although the decline then indicated had been on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.—A further increase occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,725 persons was employed by the 289 firms furnishing data, who had 32,310 employees on their November 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, due to improvement in iron and steel and some other branches In the non-manufacturing division, transportation, construction and trade also showed some gains. The index, at 101·7, was slightly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when the tendency had been downward.

Windsor.—There was another advance in Windsor, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 174 employers with 17,653 workers, compared with 17,185 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1936	Nov. 1, 1936	Dec. 1, 1935	Dec. 1, 1934	Dec. 1, 1933	Dec. 1, 1932	Dec. 1, 1931
Manufacturing	51·9	107·0	107·7	101·4	91·3	84·4	80·3	89·6
Animal products—edible	2·4	128·4	132·8	115·4	108·9	101·0	95·0	99·0
Fur and products	·2	95·5	87·6	101·5	89·0	88·7	81·0	82·5
Leather and products	2·1	106·0	109·0	103·8	94·3	86·8	86·7	84·6
Boots and shoes	1·3	103·2	107·6	102·6	92·3	87·7	90·8	87·8
Lumber and products	3·9	77·7	81·4	69·8	64·5	59·0	50·6	62·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	67·2	72·5	57·2	52·5	46·0	36·2	45·9
Furniture	·7	90·3	88·8	85·4	78·1	79·1	73·9	97·6
Other lumber products	1·0	100·8	103·7	96·2	90·7	76·5	76·2	84·9
Musical instruments	·1	50·2	55·9	51·8	52·3	44·4	43·9	74·4
Plant products—edible	3·4	122·5	136·9	114·7	103·7	103·1	102·9	107·7
Pulp and paper products	6·1	105·5	105·8	98·7	94·7	88·1	86·1	94·2
Pulp and paper	2·8	96·7	98·3	87·4	83·4	74·1	70·2	81·1
Paper products	1·0	127·9	127·1	118·1	109·4	103·7	99·3	100·2
Printing and publishing	2·4	109·5	108·4	106·9	104·5	101·4	102·9	109·9
Rubber products	1·2	101·2	101·5	98·3	92·3	89·2	86·1	95·3
Textile products	10·0	120·8	121·5	117·0	107·1	103·5	96·3	94·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·9	136·2	132·7	136·9	121·2	116·6	105·4	99·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	97·8	94·7	97·8	86·3	82·3	76·9	79·6
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	150·0	145·3	142·4	123·9	130·7	112·9	103·2
Silk and silk goods	·9	517·2	512·0	538·7	476·7	427·3	367·2	324·4
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	128·2	128·0	127·6	117·6	120·2	115·1	108·5
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	109·0	113·5	99·4	94·2	88·8	85·0	87·0
Other textile products	·9	97·7	101·3	94·5	87·7	81·9	73·5	78·1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·8	134·8	114·1	143·8	128·3	118·7	121·7	119·4
Tobacco	·9	119·5	91·9	144·1	122·7	119·9	125·4	113·8
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	157·2	147·3	141·0	137·1	115·9	115·6	127·3
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	158·1	138·6	140·0	127·2	128·0	105·2	102·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·1	143·7	144·2	135·5	122·4	114·8	106·9	114·1
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	82·3	84·0	75·8	68·9	57·7	53·9	88·8
Electric light and power	1·4	117·5	121·1	116·2	113·1	104·9	110·6	126·6
Electrical apparatus	1·6	125·0	126·3	124·5	111·3	96·3	101·5	132·4
Iron and steel products	11·5	92·1	89·8	86·8	71·4	63·0	60·1	75·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	120·9	117·8	115·7	92·3	74·3	63·7	73·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	110·4	109·4	93·6	83·3	68·3	67·7	89·6
Agricultural implements	·4	51·8	44·9	52·5	39·1	30·6	24·2	27·3
Land vehicles	5·1	87·1	83·7	83·7	67·8	63·3	62·1	76·5
Automobiles and parts	1·9	140·5	127·4	120·0	69·8	61·3	50·9	62·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	61·0	63·7	59·5	52·2	43·2	54·5	64·5
Heating appliances	·5	121·6	126·8	105·3	92·8	84·7	72·0	86·9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·5	85·6	89·5	89·5	61·5	51·3	46·2	85·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	104·7	102·1	94·8	77·1	64·7	62·8	74·1
Other iron and steel products	1·7	95·3	94·1	87·2	77·4	68·8	65·3	83·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·1	140·4	141·1	125·8	110·4	93·8	79·8	101·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	142·5	143·3	137·5	132·2	125·9	118·2	120·8
Miscellaneous	·6	133·5	133·6	125·0	119·2	103·6	98·4	98·2

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

indicated at December 1, 1935, but the index was then over ten points lower.

Winnipeg.—Employment showed a further slight recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 483 firms employing 40,639 persons, as compared with 40,737 at November 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food and textile plants; there was also a decline in communications and construction, while trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character, and transportation was also brisker. The general index, at 94·7, was fractionally higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase had been noted.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 437 employers of 34,130 workers, as compared with 34,406 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food products, was rather slacker, and construction also afforded less employment, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A larger loss had been reported at the beginning of December, 1935; the index then was nearly six points lower than that of 106·0 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—A seasonal decrease in employment occurred at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,841 of which employed 542,803 operatives, compared with 546,159 at Nov. 1. This decline of 0·6 per cent was much smaller than the normal seasonal loss indicated in the experience of the fifteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for seasonal movement, showed an increase over the preceding month, standing at 108·1 at the beginning of December, as compared with the seasonally adjusted index of 106·6 for Nov. 1. Fur, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel works reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power, musical instrument and non-ferrous metal product industries. A larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1935, and the crude index was then between five and six points lower.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100) have been as follows at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920: 1936, 107·0; 1935, 101·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 84·4; 1932, 80·3; 1931, 89·6; 1930, 100·6; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 112·9; 1927, 104·3; 1926, 101·5; 1925, 95·3; 1924, 88·7; 1923, 95·5; 1922, 94·9 and 1921, 85·8.

For Dec. 1, 1935, returns were received from 5,579 manufacturers having 510,365 operatives, as against 521,318 at the beginning of November a year ago.

The continued improvement in manufacturing has been a satisfactory feature of the situation during 1936. The Dec. 1 index of 107·0 was 10·5 per cent higher than at the beginning of 1936; this was an increase during the year that exceeded the average advance indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1936, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1; seasonal curtailment occurred in the last two months of the year, but in each case the loss was smaller than is customary at the time of year, as indicated in the experience of the period, 1921-1935. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were further seasonal declines in fish canneries, while meat-packing plants and dairies were also slightly slacker. There was a reduction of 834 in the staffs of the 286 firms making returns, who had 24,743 employees. This decrease involved a smaller number of persons than that recorded at the same date in 1935, and employment was then at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this industry showed a considerable loss at the beginning of December, occurring almost entirely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 301 manufacturers, employing 21,573 persons, as compared with 22,170 at November 1. Similar reductions had been noted at December 1, 1935; the index was then rather lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than at the beginning of December, 1935, took place in this group; the losses were principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 859 lumber firms, whose staffs declined from 43,157 workers at November 1 to 41,270 at December 1. The index was several points higher than at the same date a year ago.

Plant Products—Edible.—There was a seasonal reduction of 4,099 employees in the vegetable food factories whose returns were received; they reported a combined working

force of 35,710 operatives. The curtailment indicated was chiefly in canneries, but flour and cereal mills were also slacker, while improvement occurred in sugar refineries. The largest losses, on the whole, were in Ontario. The index of employment at December 1, 1936, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of December, 1935.

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 609 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were decreased by 237 persons to 64,300 at the beginning of December. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1935, when a similar decline had occurred. Improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper mills released employees. The largest reductions in personnel were in the Maritime Provinces.

Rubber Products.—Little general change was reported in the rubber group. The working forces of the 53 co-operating establishments stood at 12,898, compared with 12,938 at November 1. An increase had been shown at the corresponding date in 1935, but the level of employment was then lower.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries; most of this occurred in clothing and headwear factories, while cotton, woollen and some other mills showed improvement. Returns were compiled from 1,048 manufacturers employing 104,252 workers, or 540 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a decidedly greater loss at the beginning of December, 1935, when the index was rather lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in tobacco factories greatly advanced, and there was also an increase in beverage works. An aggregate payroll of 18,330 persons was indicated by the 187 co-operating firms, compared with 15,517 at the beginning of November. Similar gains, on the whole, had been shown at the same date in 1935, but the index was then higher.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal reductions occurred in this industry, 173 persons being released by the 204 co-operating manufacturers, who had 9,084 on their payrolls. A downward tendency had also been in evidence at December 1, 1935, when the volume of employment was smaller.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—A slight falling-off was indicated in the chemical group at December 1, according to data received from 201 firms having 11,810 employees, as compared with 11,858 in the preceding month. An advance had been noted at the beginning of December, 1935, but the index then was lower than at the date under review.

Electric Light and Power.—There was a decrease in employment in electric current plants, 96 of which had 14,840 employees, or 465 fewer than at November 1. The greatest losses occurred in Ontario. A smaller reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1935, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Electrical Appliances.—A decline was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 126 manufacturers employed 17,185 persons, as compared with 17,366 in their last report. Employment at December 1, 1935, was at practically the same level as at the date under review, although the reductions then reported involved many more workers.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a considerable expansion in employment in iron and steel factories; the rolling mill, machinery, agricultural implement, vehicle, wire and some other groups increased the number employed. On the whole, there was an increase of 3,014 in the staffs of the 863 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 120,071. The general level of activity in this group was decidedly higher than at the same date in the preceding year, when a contraction had been indicated.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—A decline occurred in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 169 employers of 22,368 persons, as compared with 22,476 in the preceding month. The index was much higher than at December 1, 1935; a slightly larger loss had then been registered.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—There was a further moderate reduction in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; 141 firms employed 14,330 workers, or 53 fewer than at the beginning of November. Activity in this group was higher than at December 1, 1935, when curtailment had been noted.

Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which activity increased in all provinces except British Columbia. Statements were tabulated from 363 logging camps having 75,664 employees, or 16,922 more than in their last report. This gain involved a greater number of persons than that registered at the same date in 1935, being also above the average increase from November to December in the years since 1920, while the index was higher than at December 1 in other years of the record.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines increased at the beginning of December, 181 persons being added to the payrolls of the 104 co-operating operators, who had 26,030 employees. There was improvement in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. A larger gain had been shown at the corresponding date in 1935; the index number then, however, was slightly lower.

Metallic Ores.—For the first time in 1936, there was a decrease in employment in metallic ore mines; 359 workers were laid off since November 1 by the 218 employers from whom information was received, and who had 34,655 persons on their pay lists. A loss had also been indicated in December, 1935, when the number employed by the firms reporting in this division was decidedly smaller.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Curtailment in employment was noted in the extraction of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. In this division, 85 firms furnished data showing that they employed 8,709 persons, as compared with 9,211 at November 1. Activity was greater than in the same month of 1935, when a loss had also been indicated.

Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs and telephones; 364 persons were released by the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,646 employees at the date under review. The index was fractionally higher than in the early winter of 1935.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—This division was seasonally quiet, the largest losses in employment occurring in Ontario. Data were compiled from 236 firms whose staffs declined from 27,128 at November 1 to 26,929 at the beginning of December. This loss was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1935, and the index then was lower.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 100 employers and branches reporting 59,687 workers, as compared with 60,278 in the preceding month. There were decreases in Ontario and the Western Provinces. The index number was rather higher than at December 1, 1935, when much larger reductions had been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Slight improvement was registered in shipping; an increase of 73 persons was reported by the 111 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 17,172. A greater increase had been noted at December 1, 1935, but the index then was rather lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 749 contractors employing 21,081 persons, as compared with 24,971 at November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario. Shrinkage on a smaller scale had been reported at December 1, 1935, and employment was then in greater volume.

Highway.—Important reductions were noted in the staffs of the 376 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 49,885 workers at December 1, as compared with 61,754 in the preceding month. Employment decreased in all provinces except Quebec, where unemployment relief projects had been undertaken. A larger number of persons, on the whole, had been laid off at December 1, 1935, but the index was then many points higher.

Railway.—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline, which involved more workers than that occurring at the same date in 1935; the index was then a few points lower than at December 1, 1936. Statistics were received from 36 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 31,127 men at November 1 to 23,736 at the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in the Prairie Provinces, although there were large losses throughout the country.

Services

Reductions were reported by the 472 co-operating service firms, who had 26,672 employees, or 562 fewer than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants showed curtailment, while little general change was indicated in other divisions. Employment was more active than at December 1, 1935, when a smaller loss had been recorded.

Trade

Important seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 1,329 trading establishments with 110,300 employees, or 3,328 more than at November 1. The index was higher than at the same date in the preceding year, or indeed, than in any other December on record, being fractionally higher than at December 1, 1929.

The additions to payrolls recorded at December 1, 1936, exceeded the average increase at that date in the years since 1920.

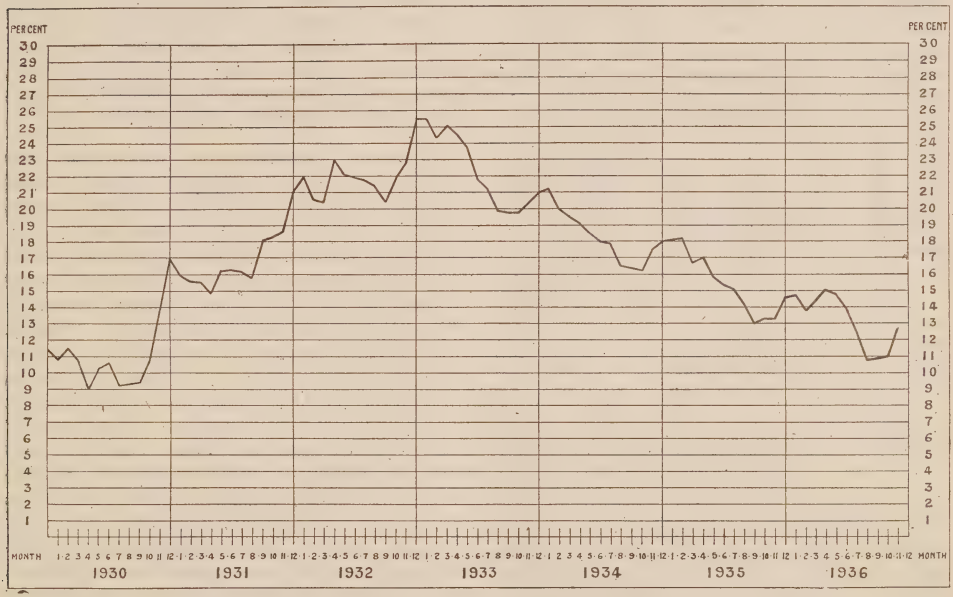
TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated areas or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of November, 1936

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The volume of unemployment among Local Trade Unions at the close of November was slightly in excess of that registered in the preceding month according to the returns compiled from a total of 1,821 labour organizations involving a membership of 182,688 persons. Of these, 23,287 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 12·7 as contrasted with 11·0 per cent of inactivity in October. Little change in the situation was shown from November a year ago though the tendency was favourable, the percentage of idleness for that month standing at 13·3. With the exception of New Brunswick all provinces indicated some lessening in employment available from October, which was most marked in the province of Ontario where restricted activity in clothing establishments was the determining factor in the curtailment recorded. The recessions in the other provinces were not of particular significance, while in New Brunswick the employment trend though upward varied very slightly from October. Contrasted with the returns for November, 1935, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec unions all showed improvement of around 2 per cent during the month

reviewed and the level of activity in New Brunswick and Manitoba was slightly above that of November a year ago. Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan unions, however, reported employment declines on a small scale.

The returns on unemployment affecting Local Trade Union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Of these, Saint John members showed a rather noteworthy gain in employment during November from the previous month, and improvement of somewhat lesser degree was reflected from Halifax. Toronto and Edmonton unions, however, registered moderate curtailment in work afforded, and in Vancouver, Regina, Winnipeg and Montreal there was some slight lowering in the volume of work accorded. Decidedly better conditions were manifest in Saint John when compared with the returns for November, 1935, and in Montreal also, advancement on a substantial scale was noted. The gains recorded in Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Halifax were of moderate proportions, while in Winnipeg the variation was slight though favourable. Toronto unions alone, showed employment contractions which were, however, but fractional.

From the chart which accompanies this article and illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date, it will be noticed that the projection of the curve during the month under review was upward from the previous month denoting an increasing unemployment volume. The point attained at the close of the month was, however, below that of November, 1935, indicative of a greater abundance of available work during the month reviewed.

A downward movement of employment was evident in manufacturing industries during November over both the previous month and November, 1935, the contractions in the former comparison being the more noteworthy. This was apparent from the reports received from 508 local unions with a membership aggregate of 61,907 persons, 9,642 or 15·6 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month as contrasted with percentages of 11·6 in October and 13·6 in November, 1935. Quietness in the garment trades was an important factor in the adverse situation noted in both comparisons. Unemployment for leather, and hat, cap and glove workers, was also considerably more prevalent than in October, and less favourable conditions obtained for fur, glass and wood workers, general labourers, paper makers, and bakers and confectioners. Heightened activity on a pronounced scale was reflected by brewery workers, and the situation for printing tradesmen, textile and carpet, iron and steel, jewelry, and cigar and tobacco workers, improved slightly. In addition to the garment trades, glass, hat, cap and glove, and leather workers, and general labourers, all showed some curtailment of activity from November, 1935, and declines in employment on a small scale were evident among jewelry, fur, and brewery workers, and paper makers. On the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Nov., 1919.....	1·2	1·6	2·8	2·0	2·1	1·2	·5	17·1	3·6
Nov., 1920.....	2·2	·5	14·7	6·4	4·3	4·1	3·6	24·7	10·2
Nov., 1821.....	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	11·1
Nov., 1922.....	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Nov., 1923.....	3·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Nov., 1924.....	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Nov., 1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Nov., 1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Nov., 1927.....	2·5	1·7	7·8	3·5	5·1	3·4	4·6	8·0	5·2
Nov., 1928.....	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Nov., 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Nov., 1930.....	4·4	5·1	19·2	13·9	10·9	12·7	10·9	14·0	13·8
Nov., 1931.....	12·8	10·0	22·1	18·8	18·3	17·0	14·7	20·6	18·6
Nov., 1932.....	7·9	13·6	27·6	25·2	20·6	17·3	19·8	24·4	22·8
Nov., 1933.....	17·1	10·7	22·8	22·1	20·4	16·1	15·0	21·3	20·4
Nov., 1934.....	5·3	7·9	25·7	16·3	16·3	11·7	10·7	21·3	17·5
Dec., 1934.....	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
Jan., 1935.....	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	18·1
Feb., 1935.....	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	18·2
Mar., 1935.....	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
April, 1935.....	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
May, 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June, 1935.....	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July, 1935.....	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935.....	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935.....	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936.....	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936.....	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar., 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	12·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7

other hand, extensive employment advancement was reflected by wood workers, and decided recovery was also shown by cigar and tobacco, and textile and carpet workers, and bakers and confectioners. In the printing, and iron and steel trades the tendency was favourable though the change from November, 1935, was small.

Coal mining, on the whole, showed little variation in conditions during November from either the previous month or November, 1935, the same degree of change being shown in each comparison. Reporting for November were 47 unions of coal miners combining a membership of 15,028 persons, 745 or 5·0 per cent of whom were out of work on the last day of the month compared with 4·6 per cent of inactivity in both the preceding month and November, 1935. In Alberta, the employment trend was slightly upward from the previous month and also from November a year ago, the gain in the latter comparison being somewhat greater. This better movement was, however, more than counteracted by minor contractions evident in British Columbia and Nova Scotia mining areas in both comparisons. Short time work was prevalent among the miners throughout November.

The building and construction trades showed a slight lowering in the employment volume afforded during November, continuing the less favourable tendency noted in the two preceding months and incidental to the autumn and winter seasons. This was reflected by reports forwarded by 205 associations of building and construction tradesmen with a membership numbering 19,431 persons, 6,628 or 34·1 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with 32·6 per cent in October. Substantial employment recovery was manifest from November, 1935, when 42·5 per cent of the members recorded were without work. Hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers, whose combined membership was rather small, registered noteworthy percentage increases in employment from October, and among electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters, the trend was toward greater activity though the change was slight. On the other hand, steam shovelmen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, were much slacker than in October, and activity was considerably curtailed for painters, decorators and paper hangers. More moderate recessions were evident among granite and stone cutters, while among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners, employment was very slightly restricted.

When contrasted with the reports for November, 1935, in the building and construction trades, decided employment revival was apparent among steam shovelmen, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, hod-carriers and building labourers, and plumbers and steamfitters during the month reviewed, and a somewhat better level of activity was reflected by bridge and structural iron workers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers. Contractions in activity of moderate proportions, however, were registered by granite and stone cutters, while brick-layers, masons and plasterers showed but fractional recessions. Among tile layers, lathers and roofers the unemployment volume remained the same as in November, 1935.

The transportation industries with 807 associations combining a membership of 58,093 persons, at the close of November showed that 3,828 or a percentage of 6·6 were idle, contrasted with 6·1 per cent of unemployment in October. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, indicated a nominal adverse employment tendency from October, and among navigation workers, conditions were somewhat quieter. Street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, however, reported improvement of less than one per cent. An upward trend of activity was noted in the transportation industries, as a whole, from November, 1935, when 7·5 per cent of inactivity was recorded. The steam railway division was mainly responsible for this better movement, though teamsters and chauffeurs also contributed to the total advancement. The situation for navigation workers and street and electric railway employees varied but slightly from November, 1935, the tendency, however, being less favourable.

An almost unchanged situation was apparent among retail shop clerks during November from the previous month, unemployment standing at 4·7 per cent as compared with a percentage of 4·8 in October. The percentage for November was based on the reports tabulated from 5 associations with a membership numbering 1,439 persons. Some curtailment of activity was evident, however, from November, 1935, when 1·8 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Among civic employees the tendency was toward greater activity during November than in either the previous month or November, 1935, though the variation in each comparison was but fractional. Reports were forwarded from 80 associations of these workers includ-

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TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
November, 1919	20·8	....	1·0	2·8	1·0	1·5	2·2	1·1	....	·5	·3	·1	·5	·1	1·3	4·3	1·3	2·7	....	....	5·8	4·5	32·4	1·4	1·4	·1	·1	....	·2	2·1	·5	3·8	3·6
November, 1920	6·5	....	·6	13·1	4·2	2·3	1·8	2·6	....	7·3	38·1	2·1	59·2	....	8·9	9·9	7·8	·5	0	3·3	12·4	2·5	2·7	3·4	1·3	·2	·2	....	0	3·3	3·1	3·4	10·2
November, 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	....	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	....	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
November, 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	....	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	....	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
November, 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	....	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
November, 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	....	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
November, 1925	0	40·	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	....	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
November, 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	....	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
November, 1927	19·9	0	2·9	7·2	2·0	3·2	4·8	2·5	....	22·0	7·7	·3	7·3	19·6	10·9	6·4	6·5	7·4	0	17·1	13·3	3·3	43·5	2·7	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	2·3	·7	6·7	5·2
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	....	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	....	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
November, 1930	13·6	20·2	2·2	14·8	7·0	11·2	19·7	7·2	....	21·1	37·3	14·1	39·6	28·7	16·0	7·7	22·8	23·9	0	40·7	37·7	8·2	25·6	8·9	·7	6·3	6·4	0	·3	7·1	1·3	14·2	13·8
November, 1931	30·0	30·1	9·5	19·5	10·6	12·2	15·3	10·8	....	45·6	28·9	11·6	30·3	24·3	24·1	16·6	43·5	37·2	0	48·1	51·9	11·1	29·1	12·5	1·4	7·5	7·6	0	·5	9·3	1·4	19·2	18·6
November, 1932	27·0	46·5	7·0	26·0	10·3	16·0	17·6	15·4	0	49·1	37·7	24·4	36·6	72·9	20·6	28·3	46·9	32·3	0	39·5	63·5	13·5	19·6	15·8	1·5	13·4	13·7	0	5·8	10·8	5·6	21·3	22·8
November, 1933	26·3	20·3	12·7	20·5	10·4	14·0	14·0	14·0	0	15·4	11·6	15·4	6·7	53·8	41·5	23·2	13·3	35·1	0	44·4	67·6	13·2	31·4	14·6	1·1	11·6	11·8	0	0	8·2	3·2	16·8	20·4
November, 1934	33·3	38·8	6·2	18·0	5·9	8·4	5·6	10·4	0	33·0	25·2	16·8	27·2	18·0	9·2	20·2	15·8	9·5	100·	63·1	61·6	10·4	54·3	10·0	1·0	11·8	12·1	0	5·9	5·9	1·2	15·4	17·5
December, 1934	88·8	50·6	4·7	17·8	7·9	9·3	7·9	10·4	0	42·0	24·4	4·3	23·2	33·0	10·2	19·6	15·3	11·5	0	52·0	58·6	11·3	74·3	10·9	·9	11·5	11·8	0	7·8	7·8	3·8	15·4	18·0
January, 1935	91·8	47·6	7·3	17·1	6·9	10·5	11·6	9·7	0	36·7	23·0	12·7	20·9	31·8	10·6	18·5	20·0	13·3	0	53·4	61·6	10·6	53·3	11·0	·7	12·4	12·7	0	4·4	6·3	1·6	15·6	18·1
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17·8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	19·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	8·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1'3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18	2	39	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7

ing a total of 8,607 members, 124 or 1·4 per cent of whom were out of work at the close of the month as compared with 1·6 per cent in October and 2·0 per cent in November a year ago.

The miscellaneous group of trades with 131 unions involving a membership of 6,985 persons on the last day of November showed that 720 were unemployed, a percentage of 10·3 contrasted with percentages of 9·8 in October and 10·6 in November, 1935. Stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers were afforded a slightly better volume of work than in October, but moderate contractions in activity were evident among theatre and stage employees. Declines of minor importance were recorded by hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers. Considerably better conditions prevailed for hotel and restaurant employees than in November, 1935, and among unclassified workers slight variation was noted, though the trend was upward. Stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage employees, and barbers, however, suffered losses in activity on a small scale.

The volume of unemployment among fishermen during November showed an increase over both the preceding month and November, 1935, the 3 unions making returns with 580 members, indicating that 38·8 per cent were idle on the last day of the month as compared with 25·9 per cent in October and 31·6 per cent in November a year ago.

Lumber workers and loggers reflected little change in conditions during November from the preceding month though the tendency was favourable, and improvement on a substantial scale was noted from November, 1935. Returns were compiled from 2 unions with a total membership of 1,365 persons, 2·1 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of November contrasted with 2·3 per cent in October and 12·1 per cent in November, 1935.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and for each month from November, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1936

The volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1936 in offices operated by the Employment Service of Canada was over 5 per cent more extensive than in October, according to average daily placements made, but total placements for the month were slightly lower, as there were two less working days in November than in October. When compared with November a year ago, an increase also in average daily placements of nearly 6 per cent was shown; total placements, too, were higher, even though working days were again one less in November, 1936, than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In industrial comparison with October noteworthy increases were recorded in farming and construction and maintenance, and minor gains in trade, manufacturing and transportation, which, however, were more than offset by a heavy loss in services, augmented by smaller declines in logging and mining. When compared with November, 1935, a very pronounced gain was recorded in farming, but this was also almost entirely counteracted by a heavy decrease in construction and maintenance, and lesser declines in logging, services and mining, nominal increases only being shown in manufacturing, trade and transportation.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications fluctuated but little during the month and at the end of November both were at practically the same levels as those shown at the close of the corresponding period a year ago.

The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 51·0 during the first half and 51·2 during the second half of November, 1936, in contrast with ratios of 47·8 and 51·3 during the corresponding periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 47·5 and 48·1 as compared with 46·1 and 48·8 in the corresponding month of 1935.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1936, was 1,397 as compared with 1,332 during the preceding month and with 1,288 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices

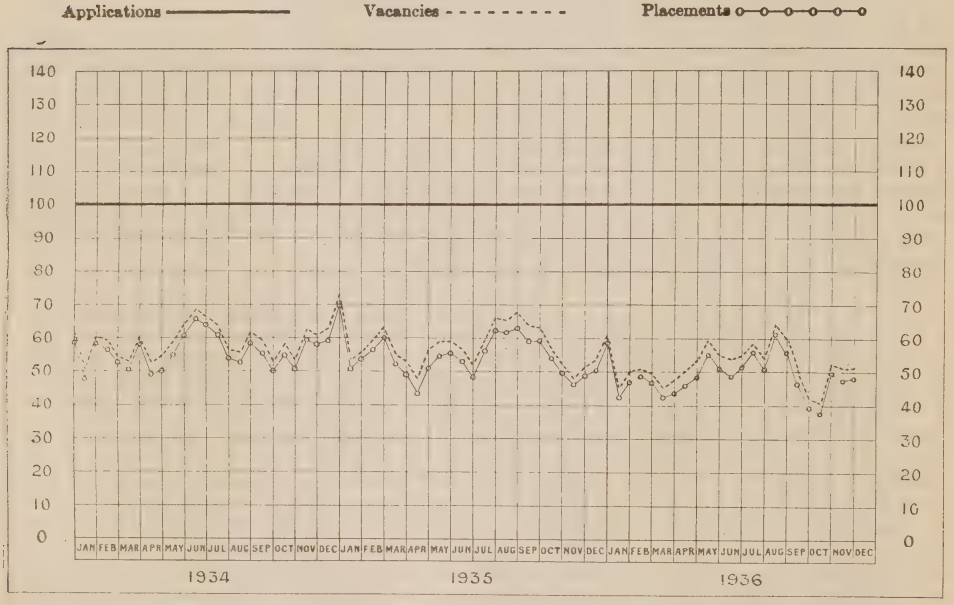
during the month under review was 2,732, in comparison with 2,823 in October and with 2,602 during November, 1935.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during November, 1936, was 1,307, of which 994 were in regular employment and 313 in work of one week's duration, or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,241 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,234 daily, consisting of 870 placements in regular and 364 in casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1926	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936 (11 months)	194,791	105,248	300,039

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



During the month of November, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 33,000 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,347 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,836, of which 18,994 were of men and 4,842 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,511. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,251 for men and 9,271 for women, a total of 33,522, while applications for work numbered 65,556, of which 50,519 were from men and 15,037 from women. Reports for October, 1936, showed 34,615 positions available, 73,390 applications made and 32,266 placements effected, while in November, 1935, there were recorded 32,196 vacancies, 65,033 applications for work and 30,835 placements in regular and casual employment.

Nova Scotia

There was a decrease of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during November when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1935. Placements also were nearly 5 per cent less than in October, but nearly 5 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. Increased placements in services, and construction and maintenance caused the gain over November a year ago, but were offset, in part, by a decline in logging. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 412 and in services 406. Of the latter, 255 were of household workers. There were 110

men and 87 women placed in regular employment during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during November called for over 37 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 29 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1935. Slightly lower percentages of loss were recorded in placements under both comparisons. Fewer placements under construction and maintenance and in services accounted for the decline from November, 1935. Small changes only were reported in all other groups, the majority showing improvement. Placements in services numbered 496, of which 321 were of household workers. During the month 10 men and 85 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

During the month of November, positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec were 18 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 89 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements also showed an increase of over 18 per cent when compared with October and 91 per cent in comparison with November, 1935. The substantial increase over November a year ago was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on roads, sidewalks, parks, etc., chiefly in the City of Montreal. There were, in addition, small gains in manufacturing, farming and trade. There was a large reduction in bush placements and a moderate loss in services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 127; logging, 505; construction and maintenance, 6,043; trade, 109 and services, 2,224, of which 2,051 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,769 of men and 1,625 of women.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during November, were nearly 20 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 12 per cent below the corresponding month of 1935. There was a decrease of over 20 per cent in placements when compared with October and of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. The most important decline in placements from November, 1935, was under construction and maintenance and accounted for the adverse change under this comparison for the Province as a whole. A small loss was shown in services. Bush placements were considerably higher and small gains were reported in farming and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 615; logging 1,290; farming 675; transportation 171; construction and maintenance 2,459; trade 286, and services 3,181, of which 2,227 were of household workers. There were 3,757 men and 1,380 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba received orders for over 7 per cent more workers in November than in the preceding month, but nearly 39 per cent less than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase in placements of over 7 per cent when compared with October, but a decline of nearly 38 per cent when compared with November, 1935. The reduction in placements from November a year ago was due to a substantial loss under construction and maintenance. Declines were also reported in services and mining. Farm placements were considerably higher and logging also showed an increase. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 260; farming 2,020; construction and maintenance 81, and services 549, of which 469 were of household workers. During the month 2,364 men and 314 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during November were over 1 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 105 per cent more than during the corresponding month in the previous year. There was an increase in placements of nearly 3 per cent when compared with October and of over 106 per cent in comparison with November, 1935. The increase over November of the previous year was due to a substantial gain in farm placements, the majority being made under the Farm Relief scheme. Placements were also higher in services and logging. The only loss of importance was in construction and maintenance, although minor declines were reported in manufacturing, trade and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 45; logging 65; farming 3,394; and services 916, of which 864 were of household workers. There were 3,381 men and 777 women placed in regular employment during the month.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1936

Offices	Vacancies			Applicants				Regular placements same period 1935
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**912**	**22**	**1,122**	**906**	**197**	**697**	**2,359**	**334**
Halifax	503	19	678	484	92	392	1,632	192
New Glasgow	122	3	160	135	87	36	343	119
Sydney	287	0	284	287	18	269	384	23
New Brunswick	**552**	**1**	**751**	**554**	**95**	**459**	**1,132**	**281**
Chatham	28	0	50	28	2	26	237	10
Fredericton	10	0	58	10	0	10	135	148
Moncton	262	1	334	264	65	199	115	60
St. John	252	0	309	252	28	224	645	63
Quebec	**10,061**	**630**	**15,676**	**10,379**	**8,394**	**673**	**4,588**	**3,904**
Chicoutimi	424	0	660	424	381	43	119	302
Hull	358	9	1,068	417	397	0	511	1,193
Montreal	5,608	291	8,040	5,549	4,644	353	1,973	1,175
Quebec	2,679	236	4,252	2,857	2,240	115	1,856	692
Rouyn	270	14	567	257	245	12	59	104
Sherbrooke	403	35	735	448	334	45	12	273
Three Rivers	319	45	354	427	153	105	58	165
Ontario	**9,412**	**382**	**27,072**	**8,962**	**5,137**	**3,579**	**59,016**	**5,854**
Belleville	121	0	161	121	59	62	138	49
Brantford	132	5	526	127	92	35	1,752	92
Chatham	203	0	276	203	142	61	417	155
Ft. William	315	0	393	315	240	75	723	123
Guelph	36	25	153	52	22	9	1,087	50
Hamilton	446	6	1,850	449	215	202	6,711	173
Kenora	92	0	557	92	71	21	464	–
Kingston	557	18	727	543	437	106	518	579
Kitchener	90	6	443	93	52	34	1,079	42
London	493	17	1,432	578	311	192	2,322	1,086
Niagara Falls	116	0	250	114	84	30	1,486	76
North Bay	219	0	367	258	211	47	747	94
Oshawa	1,139	0	1,245	1,133	149	984	1,292	209
Ottawa	450	7	2,335	450	319	115	5,741	694
Pembroke	176	0	265	128	40	88	69	251
Peterborough	188	0	394	190	71	119	815	44
Port Arthur	684	0	697	578	536	42	614	520
St. Catharines	266	12	413	254	208	46	2,455	91
St. Thomas	102	0	202	102	50	52	405	66
Sarnia	237	0	265	235	125	110	391	77
Sault Ste. Marie	319	22	385	208	164	38	562	23
Stratford	75	0	334	71	48	23	1,199	89
Sudbury	294	3	725	299	230	69	253	137
Timmins	536	40	1,061	505	335	170	889	84
Toronto	1,711	195	10,050	1,441	685	667	18,178	744
Windsor	415	26	1,566	423	241	182	8,709	306
Manitoba	**2,898**	**12**	**4,821**	**2,975**	**2,678**	**294**	**15,184**	**4,438**
Brandon	211	4	340	207	202	5	772	297
Winnipeg	2,687	8	4,481	2,768	2,476	289	14,412	4,141
Saskatchewan	**4,998**	**1,038**	**4,619**	**4,471**	**4,158**	**310**	**1,582**	**1,750**
Estevan	118	36	95	91	90	1	17	22
Moose Jaw	787	132	750	713	632	78	521	344
North Battleford	320	10	310	310	310	0	22	48
Prince Albert	592	259	495	458	422	36	73	121
Regina	1,297	123	1,327	1,279	1,184	95	317	496
Saskatoon	819	199	686	666	639	27	553	377
Swift Current	176	21	153	163	160	3	63	103
Weyburn	174	36	157	154	131	23	2	106
Yorkton	715	222	646	637	590	47	14	133
Alberta	**2,635**	**17**	**5,392**	**2,641**	**2,431**	**202**	**11,851**	**3,338**
Calgary	756	0	2,380	809	760	49	5,910	1,332
Drumheller	127	7	304	104	92	12	189	128
Edmonton	1,351	3	2,066	1,302	1,235	59	4,854	1,440
Lethbridge	186	1	382	213	194	19	506	263
Medicine Hat	215	6	260	213	150	63	392	175
British Columbia	**2,054**	**43**	**6,103**	**2,112**	**746**	**1,297**	**8,600**	**1,831**
Kamloops	17	3	246	23	10	2	160	141
Nanaimo	416	0	430	407	292	115	147	177
Nelson	153	0	183	153	14	139	19	126
New Westminster	131	0	191	130	43	88	332	140
Penticton	22	2	42	19	11	8	59	202
Prince George	4	26	7	2	2	0	42	–
Prince Rupert	63	0	92	63	8	55	110	3
Vancouver	471	12	3,736	538	212	267	6,757	958
Victoria	777	0	1,176	777	154	623	974	84
Canada	**33,522**	**2,145**	**65,556**	**33,000**	**23,836**	**7,511**	**104,312**	**21,730**
Men	24,251	915	50,519	23,702	18,994	4,518	88,752	17,253
Women	9,271	1,230	15,037	9,298	4,842	2,993	15,560	4,477

ALBERTA

There was an increase of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during November, when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 33 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements also were nearly 11 per cent higher than in October, but nearly 31 per cent below November a year ago. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably less than during November, 1935, and accounted for the adverse change for the Province as a whole under this comparison. This decrease was partly offset by a large increase in bush placements. Small changes only were reported in all other groups, the largest being a decline in manufacturing and a gain in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 114; farming 1,782; mining 78; construction and maintenance 132, and services 446, of which 359 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,124 of men and 307 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of November, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for over 12 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 40 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1935. Slightly higher percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. With the exception of a large reduction under construction and maintenance and a nominal decline in logging, all industrial divisions showed placement gains when compared with November, 1935. None, however, were large. The only increase of importance was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 44; farming 87; construction and maintenance 1,076; trade 48, and services 729, of which 496 were of household workers. There were 479 men and 267 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1936, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 23,836 placements in regular employment, 12,467 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 898 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 818 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 80 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to journey to employment at a distance for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during November originated at the Hull office which was instrumental in the dispatch of 10 bushmen to employment in the Pembroke zone. Persons securing certificates at Ontario centres during November totalled 554, these going to provincial situations. Travelling from Port Arthur 329 bush workers, 3 mine employees and 2 waitresses were bound for centres within the same zone. At Sudbury, 123 bush workers, at Fort William 68 bush workers and one taxi driver, and at Timmins 3 bush workers, were granted certificates for reduced transportation to points within their respective zones. The Timmins zone was also the destination of 25 bushmen shipped from North Bay. The labour movement in Manitoba during November was from Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 126 persons, 56 of whom went to employment within the province and 70 to outside centres. Provincially all workers proceeded to various points in the Winnipeg zone, included among whom were 21 highway construction workers, 20 bush workers, 12 mine workers, one shoe maker, one survey man and one labourer. Journeying outside the province 69 bush workers were conveyed to Port Arthur and one farm hand to Prince Albert. Saskatchewan offices granted 114 certificates for reduced transportation during November, all to points within the province. The Prince Albert office issued certificates to 74 bushmen and the Yorkton office to 34 bushmen travelling to centres within their respective zones. From Regina one teacher was transferred within the territory covered by that zone office and one bushman to the Yorkton zone. On certificates secured at Saskatoon 3 bushmen were sent to Prince Albert and one farm hand to North Battleford. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during November were provincial, numbering 90 and effected by the Edmonton Office. All of these were of persons destined to the Edmonton zone and included 52 bush workers, 28 fish company employees, 4 sawmill workers, 3 domestics, one druggist, one miner, and one yard foreman. In British Columbia during November, 4 persons travelled on reduced rate certificates to situations within the province. Proceeding from Vancouver one sawmill clerk was carried to Prince George and one mine engineer and one farm hand to Kamloops.

At Prince Rupert a certificate was issued to one tie maker going to employment within the zone embraced by that city office.

Of the 898 workers who were granted certificates at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November, 511 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 344 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 28 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 15 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1936

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 58 cities during November was $3,030,425. This was a seasonal decline of $1,089,991, or 26·5 per cent, as compared with the October figure of $4,120,416, while the total was also lower by $417,228, or 12·1 per cent, that in November, 1935, when the estimated value of the building authorized by these cities was $3,447,653.

The value of the building permits taken out in the first eleven months of the present year was $36,584,168; this was lower than the aggregate of $44,158,767 reported in the period January-November, 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in the first eleven months of either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last five years has been very much lower than in any other year on record; the wholesale prices of building materials since 1931 have also been decidedly lower than in any preceding year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for November, 1936, showing that they had issued over 280 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than $1,198,000, and about 1,400 permits for other buildings estimated at almost $1,600,000. During October, permits were issued for the erection of about 400 dwellings and 2,250 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,495,000 and $2,577,600, respectively, while an engineering project valued at $1,280 was also undertaken.

British Columbia reported a slight increase in the value of the building authorized as compared with October, 1936, but elsewhere reductions were indicated, that of $396,365, or 19·2 per cent, in Ontario being largest.

As compared with November, 1935, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases, of which the greatest was that of $119,596, or 23·1 per cent, in Quebec. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of $685,986, or 29·3 per cent, in Ontario was most pronounced.

Of the four largest centres, Vancouver recorded an increase in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with November of last year. In Montreal and Winnipeg the aggregate value was higher than in November, 1935, but lower than in October of this year, while Toronto showed a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Sydney, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Nanaimo and New Westminster reported higher building authorizations than in either comparison.

Cumulative Record for first eleven months 1920-1936

The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Index of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (1926=100)
	$	$	%	%
1936.....	3,030,425	36,584,168	25·3	85·2
1935.....	3,447,653	44,158,767	30·5	81·2
1934.....	2,622,534	24,935,704	17·2	82·7
1933.....	1,624,138	19,793,204	13·7	78·1
1932.....	2,553,373	40,750,142	28·1	77·4
1931.....	7,282,117	104,327,739	72·0	82·1
1930.....	11,821,292	150,939,044	104·2	91·4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	152·0	99·1
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	140·1	96·9
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	119·3	96·2
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	100·0	100·1
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	81·2	102·9
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	82·9	107·1
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	87·3	111·8
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	95·7	108·6
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	76·8	123·9
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	77·4	144·3

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was lower by 17·2 per cent than in 1935, but was higher than in the same period of either 1934 or 1933. With these exceptions, the 1936 total to date was lower than in any other year of the record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though slightly higher than in any of the years, 1931-1935, was considerably lower than in the months January to November of other years since 1920.

The accompanying tables give the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in October and November, 1936, and November, 1935. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Nov., 1936	Oct., 1936	Nov., 1935	Cities	Nov., 1936	Oct., 1936	Nov., 1935
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	185,385	45,680	40,744
Charlottetown	2,250	21,440	3,650	*St. Thomas	825	2,620	1,005
Nova Scotia	98,627	108,548	80,885	Sarnia	4,150	7,775	55,458
*Halifax	80,727	96,340	71,235	Sault Ste. Marie	11,655	10,940	5,995
New Glasgow	6,000	2,778	1,900	*Toronto	821,351	1,045,033	1,097,798
*Sydney	11,900	9,430	7,750	York and East York Townships	136,870	247,630	219,940
New Brunswick	66,552	78,542	11,735	Welland	3,712	5,245	3,350
Fredericton	36,600	9,360	450	*Windsor	60,872	72,955	17,665
*Moncton	2,975	12,107	1,508	Riverside	250	9,135	350
*Saint John	26,977	57,075	9,777	Woodstock	7,697	3,690	5,610
Quebec	638,326	856,870	518,730	**Manitoba**	70,200	295,850	56,250
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	503,773	607,895	428,115	*Brandon	2,700	Nil	1,600
*Quebec	43,690	87,823	60,245	St. Boniface	8,800	1,650	50
Shawinigan Falls	3,003	43,465	200	*Winnipeg	58,700	294,200	54,600
*Sherbrooke	44,850	44,200	16,100	**Saskatchewan**	25,845	55,733	115,165
*Three Rivers	13,010	23,862	1,400	*Moose Jaw	4,520	4,613	85,225
*Westmount	30,000	49,625	12,670	*Regina	12,850	33,670	23,390
Ontario	1,670,295	2,066,660	2,356,276	*Saskatoon	8,475	17,450	6,550
Belleville	1,200	15,575	125	**Alberta**	96,116	285,515	30,663
*Brantford	22,138	15,705	15,736	*Calgary	68,041	219,855	15,961
Chatham	4,250	25,480	2,175	*Edmonton	13,005	51,900	6,180
*Fort William	6,800	8,000	4,300	Lethbridge	14,740	12,960	4,587
Galt	10,305	6,404	2,206	Medicine Hat	330	800	3,935
*Guelph	2,420	13,637	15,846	**British Columbia**	362,214	351,258	274,299
*Hamilton	179,805	160,814	142,305	Kamloops	7,120	6,900	2,951
*Kingston	7,915	35,409	15,250	Nanaimo	48,685	6,270	2,931
*Kitchener	31,560	75,450	77,589	*New Westminster	17,000	15,950	16,425
*London	38,310	50,090	252,730	Prince Rupert	275	3,880	3,305
Niagara Falls	5,010	23,270	280	*Vancouver	254,015	251,440	216,955
Oshawa	3,100	4,670	2,100	North Vancouver	1,055	3,115	370
*Ottawa	76,455	127,800	358,000	*Victoria	34,064	63,703	31,362
Owen Sound	5,600	8,085	4,300				
*Peterborough	31,779	19,755	9,680	Total—58 Cities	3,030,425	4,120,416	3,447,653
*Port Arthur	6,526	16,738	4,889	Total—*35 Cities	2,707,763	3,639,899	3,121,435
*Stratford	4,355	9,075	850				

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1936, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in November showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was much better than in November, 1935. There was an improvement in employment between October 26 and November 23 in coal mining, the iron and steel industry, engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, the cotton and wool textile industries, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand there was a decline in building and public works contracting, in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, in hotel and boarding house, etc., service, and in agriculture.

It is estimated that at November 23, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,120,000. This was 17,000 more than at October 26, 1936, and 560,000 more than at November 25, 1935.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at November 23, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·2, as compared with 12·1 at October 26, 1936, and 14·5 at November 25, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at November 23, was 11·9, the same as at October 26, as compared with 14·3 at November 25, 1935.

At November 23, 1936, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,367,492 wholly unemployed, 188,643 temporarily stopped, and 67,467 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,623,602. This was 11,792 more than a month before, but 294,960 less than a year before. The total of 1,623,602 included 1,281,354 men, 45,019 boys, 252,198 women, and 45,031 girls. Of the total increase of 11,792 between October 26 and November 23, 1936, in the numbers registered as unemployed, agricultural workers accounted for approximately 9,000. Some part of this increase may be attributed to the operation of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, under which benefit became payable to unemployed workers insured under the agricultural scheme as from November 5, 1936.

The persons on the registers included 1,379,932 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 135,372 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 108,298 uninsured persons. Of the 1,379,932 applicants for benefit or allowances, 717,718 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 582,580 had applications authorized for allowances at November 23; the balance of 79,634 included 45,140 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,718 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 25,776 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at November 23, 1936, was 1,693,945, as compared with 1,677,127 at October 26, 1936, and 1,982,713 at November 25, 1935.

United States

According to an announcement made by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a further expansion in November. "The November gain continues the unbroken succession of employment increases which have been shown each month since February of this year," Miss Perkins said. "Approximately 58,000 workers were returned to employment in these combined industries between October and November and weekly pay rolls in November were nearly $5,000,000 greater than in the preceding months."

The survey made shows that comparisons with November, 1935, indicate a gain of more than 1,100,000 workers over the year and an increase of nearly $50,500,000 in weekly wage disbursements in the industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these industries employing more than one-half of the population at work.

The gains in employment between October and November in several of the industrial groups surveyed raised the November aggregates to the highest level of the recovery. Factory employment in November was above the maximum of any month since March, 1930. The further gain in employment in wholesale trade over the month interval raised the November, 1936, level above that of any month since December, 1930. Similarly in the important group of retail general merchandising establishments which includes department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, employment was above all preceding November levels since November, 1929.

Manufacturing Industries.—Factory employment in November showed a contraseasonal gain of 0·1 per cent. Pay rolls rose 1·5 per cent. These gains are particularly significant as employment has increased from October to November in only three of the preceding 17 years and pay rolls have increased in only two instances. The November, 1936, employment index (96·6) is above the level of any month since March, 1930, and stands 8·9 per cent above the index of November, 1935 (88·7). The November pay roll index (90·1) is the maximum recorded in any month since June, 1930, and is 19·3 per cent above November, 1935 (75·5). The foregoing indexes are a continuation of the revised series of indexes which were released on November 20 by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and which have been adjusted to census totals through 1933. The previously published series of indexes which had been adjusted to census totals only through 1931 and which has now been superseded by the revised series, stands at 92·4 for factory employment in November, 1936, and the pay roll index on the old basis is 87·9 for November, 1936.

Among the 54 industries in which gains in employment were reported between October and November, the most important gain (14·7 per cent) was in the automobile industry and was due to increased production on new models. Other industries in which substantial gains were reported over the month interval were: hardware (8·0 per cent); lighting equipment (7·1 per cent); woollen and worsted goods (6·9 per cent); wirework (6·3 per cent); iron and steel forgings (6·1 per cent); and slaughtering and meat packing (5·4 per cent). Industries of major importance in which smaller gains were noted were electrical machinery (3·3 per cent); cigars and cigarettes (2·6 per cent); cotton goods (1·9 per cent); furniture (1·5 per cent); foundries and machine shops (1·4 per cent); book and job printing (1·4 per cent); and steam and hot-water heating apparatus (1·0 per cent). The machine tool industry, which is a barometer of orders placed for power-driven metal-cutting machinery, added more workers in November, the increase of 1·4 per cent continuing the gains which have been reported successively each month, with but one exception, since October, 1934. The November employment index in this industry (127·8) is the highest level recorded in any month since June, 1930.

The largest declines in employment from October to November were seasonal in character. The canning and preserving industry

showed a decline of 44·0 per cent; millinery, 15·6 per cent; fertilizer, 9·0 per cent; tin cans and other tinware, 6·6 per cent; boots and shoes, 5·5 per cent; ice cream, 5·2 per cent; beverages, 4·1 per cent; agricultural implements, 3·8 per cent; and radios and phonographs, 3·6 per cent. The declines of 10·4 per cent in employment in cane sugar refining, 5·9 per cent in shipbuilding, and 5·2 per cent in sawmills, were due in part to the maritime strike, while labour disturbances in certain localities accounted for part of the decrease of 6·1 per cent in the glass industry. Employment in the blast furnace, steel works, and rolling mills industry showed a very slight decline (0·3 per cent). Pay rolls for November were 3·0 per cent greater than in the preceding month. The November employment index for this industry (107·6) is, with the exception of the immediately preceding month, the highest level recorded in any month since April, 1924.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-1925, taken as 100. They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. Reports were received in November, 1936, from 23,853 manufacturing establishments employing 3,956,536 workers, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest November 15 were $90,861,908.

Non-Manufacturing Industries.—The combined 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed a net gain of more than 49,000 workers from October to November. The gains and losses in employment in November in these industries followed for the most part the usual seasonal pattern. Retail trade establishments added approximately 49,000 additional workers to handle increased business, while wholesale trade firms added more than 11,000 workers to their pay rolls. Anthracite and bituminous coal mines reported increased numbers of workers in November and small gains in employment were also reported in crude petroleum producing, electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, and brokerage offices.

Among the non-manufacturing industries reporting declines, seasonal recessions were shown in quarrying, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, hotels, and private building construction. Metal mines reported fewer employees in November than in the preceding month and slight decreases were shown in reports received from telephone and telegraph, power and light, and insurance companies.

Many establishments reported decreased pay rolls during the November 15 pay period due to election day and the observance of Armistice Day. A slightly offsetting influence to these pay roll decreases, however, was the wage-rate increases that were reported between October and November. Approximately 92,000 employees in the total of over 5,600,000 workers covered by the Bureau's November survey received wage-rate increases over the month interval, the major portion of these increases being reported in manufacturing industries.

Public Employment.—More than 3,133,000 workers were employed on projects of the Works Program in November, an increase of 57,000 over the number employed in October. The increase occurred on that part of the program operated by the Works Progress Administration and was partially accounted for by an expansion of employment in the drought areas. Over 2,726,000 of the workers engaged on The Works Program were employed on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Pay roll disbursements totalled in excess of $159,211,000 and the value of orders placed for materials amounted to $48,896,000.

On construction projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration 270,000 were employed in November. Compared with October this was a decrease of 27,000 or 9 per cent in the number of wage earners. Total pay roll disbursements amounted to $20,539,000, a decrease of approximately $3,000,000 compared with the preceding month. Orders placed for construction materials were valued at $31,155,000. Of the total number of workers employed on the program in November, 165,000 were engaged on projects financed from E.R.A.A. funds.

A decrease of 14,000 in the number of workers employed in emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps) was reported in November. Of the 391,000 employees engaged on this program in November 341,000 were enrolled workers; 8,000, reserve officers; 2,000, educational advisers; and 40,000, supervisory and technical employees. Pay roll disbursements for the month amounted to $18,572,000.

Employment on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations was 150,000 in November compared with 156,000 in the preceding month. Pay roll disbursements for the month were $13,960,000. The value of material orders placed was $15,306,000.

The construction and maintenance of State roads furnished 182,000 persons with employment in November, a decrease of 2,000 compared with October. Pay roll disbursements for the month were more than $11,330,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less htan those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or

frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wage conditions have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repairs, etc.)

Construction of an Airmen's Barrack Block at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Ross-Meagher Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1936. Amount of contract, $106,600.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement Finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator —steam	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator —gas., elec	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators—gas., elec	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 80	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 70	8	44
Three or more drums	0 80	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers—wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44
Tile setters—ornamental	0 90	8	44
Tile stters' helpers—all men assigned to help tradesmen	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of mastic floors in the Filling Group Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Roofers, Inc., Montréal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 7, 1936. Amount of contract, $18,113.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver, horse and cart	$0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 45	8	44
Mastic floor layers	0 65	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Treatment of concrete ceilings at the R. C. A. F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $4,464.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 60	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1-2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 ton	1 90	8	44
4 ton	2 40	8	44
5 ton	2 90	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helper (continuously employed mixing and tempering material)	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of three magazine buildings and earth traverses at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Jos. Gauthier, Jr., Chicoutimi, P.Q. Date of contract, December 9, 1936. Amount of contract, $11,894.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Engineers—operating—steam—			
Single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 65	8	44
Lathers—wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempeing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stone cutters	0 65	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Compressor operators—gas., elec	0 50	8	44
Tile setters—ornamental	0 80	8	44
Tile setters' helpers—all men assigned to help tradesmen	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an Administration Building at the Permanent Force Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., for $73,628.00. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke,

P.Q. Date of contract, December 8, 1936. Amount of contract, $73,628.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 50	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortor)	0 35	8	44
Carpenters	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Drivers, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Drivers, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 55	8	44
Three or more drums	0 65	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operators (gas or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 50	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 45	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 and 2 ton	1 35	8	44
3 ton	1 85	8	44
4 ton	2 35	8	44
5 ton	2 85	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 50	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material)	0 35	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44
Shovel operators (gas)	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stone cutters	0 60	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Tile stters (ornamental)	0 70	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Surfacing the floor of the Drill Hall, Stanley Park Armoury, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. H. D. Layfield, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,400.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trades or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	$0 90	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck drivers and trucks—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Asphalt rakers and finishers	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations to the Armoury at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Andrew Hartvikson, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, December 29, 1936. Amount of contract, $750.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trades or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Masons	$1 00	8	44
Masons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Barrack Block No. 2 at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date

of contract, December 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $105,600.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 75	8	44
Cement finishers	0 95	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Engineers, operating (steam)—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Firemen (stationary)	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 70	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 and 2 ton	1 45	8	44
3 ton	1 95	8	44
4 ton	2 45	8	44
5 ton	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 95	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators (gas)	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Stone cutters	0 95	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 95	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, Equipment, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of December, 1936, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
1 Service dinghy with engine	A. Linton & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
2 " "	Peterborough Canoe Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Cartridges	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Complete overhaul of airplane engine.	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Design, manufacture and installation of transparent hoods for 6 airplane cockpits.	Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Complete overhaul of caterpillar tractor.	Coleman Machinery Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
Complete reconditioning of landplane monoplanes (2).	Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Complete overhaul of airplane engine.	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cockpit heaters	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cotton bandoliers	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
"	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cotton drawers and shirts	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloaks	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Greatcoats	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Serge lining	The Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Gabardine	The Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab cloth	The Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Waterproof cloth	The Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Drab frieze	The J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B.
Drab serge	The Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Waterproof cloth	The Canadian Industries, Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.
Complete overhaul of airplane	Wells Air Harbour, Vancouver B.C.
Uniform overcoats, collars and vests.	Roy M. Isnor, Halifax, N.S.
Horse rugs	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cotton drawers and undershirts.	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Woollen drawers and shirts	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of December, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supplies ordered	Contractor
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and repairing rubber stamps.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
" "	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
" "	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
" "	M. Feldstein Son Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
"	J. Spencer Turner Co., Hamilton, Ont.
"	Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
"	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of an addition to Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractors, Schultz Construction Co., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $26,665.00 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wage not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	0 75	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, steam	0 65	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, gas or elec.	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, one horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Marble setters	0 90	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 ton	1 45	8	44
3 ton	1 95	8	44
4 ton	2 45	8	44
5 ton	2 95	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Roofers, composition	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo layers' finishers and helpers	0 50	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

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N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of the outer end of the west pier at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1936. Amount of contract, $32,464.72, approximately. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric)	0 45	8	44
Compressor operators—gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Engineers, operating steam—			
single or double drums	0 65	8	44
three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Piledriver engineer	0 65	8	44
Piledriver fireman	0 40	8	44
Timberman and cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction and placing of fascine work loaded with rock in the northern entrance to harbour, Port Hood, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Maurice A. Condon, Kentville, N.S. Date

of contract, December 7, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $20,930.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trades or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boatmen	$0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Hoist operators (gasoline)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor boat operator	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 ton	1 35	8	44
3 ton	1 85	8	44
4 ton	2 35	8	44
5 ton	2 85	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Rebuilding the pier head of the east pier at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, Stuart Grant & Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $10,485. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 55	8	44
Boatmen	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Hoist engineer, single or double drum—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Fireman	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Teamster, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Teamster	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Motor boat operator	0 40	8	44
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, X-cut saw, broad-axe, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44
Diver (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon)	1 75	8	44
Diver's tender	0 55	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such esser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of a public wharf at East Robson, Kootenay West District, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 8, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $6,463. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Piledriver engineer	$0 65	8	44
Fireman	0 45	8	44
Labourer	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and additions to the R.C.N.V.R. Building at Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Thomas Carson, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 20, 1936. Amount of contract, $7,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete mixer operator (gas or electric)	$0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 75	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 90	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Lathers—			
Metal	1 00	8	44
Wood	0 75	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material)	0 62½	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Driver, one horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, two horses and wagon	1 00	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and 1-2 ton truck	1 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and 3 ton truck	2 00	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Roblin, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. John G. Hartmeir & Sons, Roblin, Man. Date of contract, December 10, 1936. Amount of contract, $10,422 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Concrete mixer operator (gas or electric)	0 45	8	44
Concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 65	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material)	0 42½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone, and limestone)	0 80	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf and extension and repairs to shed at New Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Robertson, Massett, B.C. Date of contract, December 10, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $5,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boomman	$0 90	8	44
Bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Fireman	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8	44
Pile driver man	0 90	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of improvements to portage road and dock at Great Bear River Rapids, N.W.T. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph J. Doyle, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, June 17, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $15,915. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 60	8	44
Carpenter and joiner	0 70	8	44
Teamster, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Teamster	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Powderman	0 50	8	44
Tractor operator	0 50	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 50	8	44

N.B.—All persons taken to this work from outside points shall receive free transportation and sleeping accommodation both in and out, with meals. The full hourly rate of their classification shall be paid while travelling both in and out and they shall receive free board and lodging while employed. All local workmen who may be employed are also to receive board and lodging in addition to the minimum hourly rate specified. The same conditions shall apply to teams taken in from outside points, and if teams are hired locally, the contractor shall furnish feed and stable in addition to the minimum hourly rate specified.

Reconstruction of a public wharf at Renata, Kootenay West District, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 1, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately, $5,932.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Fireman	$0 45	8	44
Labourer	0 40	8	44
Pile driver engineer	0 65	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the Jetty at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 3, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $28,948.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8	44
Pile driver boomman	0 90	8	44
Pile driver men	0 90	8	44
Pile driver bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Pile driver fireman	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Electricians (inside wireman)	0 75	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or electric)	0 55	8	44
Wharf and dock builders	0 90	8	44
Watchmen	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of partial wharf in Old Dry Dock for use of Department of National Defence, at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $3,461.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8
Pile driver man	0 90	8
Boomman	0 90	8
Bridgeman	0 90	8
Fireman	0 65	8
Labourer	0 45	8

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a float and approach extension at Alert Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Gagne, Campbell River, B.C. Date of contract, October 27, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $3,260.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8
Pile driver man	0 90	8
Boomman	0 90	8
Bridgeman	0 90	8
Fireman	0 65	8
Labourer	0 40	8

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work in the inner harbour at Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, November 30, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $30,302.40. The General Fair Wages Clause above referred to was included in this contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Supply and installation of post office conveying machinery and related equipment at Postal Terminal Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, the Lamson General

Conveyors Ltd., Joliette, P.Q. Date of contract, November 27, 1936. Amount of contract, $148,459. The "B" Labour Conditions above mentioned were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of new interior fittings in the public building on Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1936. Amount of contract, $8,119. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of new interior fittings in the public building at Guysborough, N.S. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, December 19, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,126. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Oxford, N.S. Name of contractors, J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, December 15, 1936. Amount of contract, $947. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Russell, Man. Name of contractors, W. H. Cushing Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 30, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,006. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Kindersley, Sask. Name of contractor, W. H. Cushing Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 3, 1936. Amount of contract, $1,048. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

The following contracts were awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of December, 1936, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supplies ordered	Contractor
Fur coats	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Brass buttons	J. R. Gaunt & Son (Canada) Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Chevrons and badges	J. R. Gaunt & Son (Canada) Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Italian lining and rubber tissue	John M. Garland Son & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Riding boots	Hart Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Black ankle boots	Dufresne & Locke Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Flannel shirting	Paris Wincey Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.
Fish nets and twine	John Leckie Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
White duffle	Bates & Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Mechanics overalls	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Service: Business and Personal

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN WINDOW CLEANING FIRM AND THE WINDOW CLEANERS' FEDERAL UNION No. 98.

Agreement reached following the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 986.

Agreement to be in effect from November 3, 1936, to November 2, 1937.

Only union members to be employed and only with the approval of the shop committee.

Hours: 44 per week. No work on five specified holidays.

Wages per hour: a minimum of 40 cents, with higher rates based on experience and service to a rate of 60 cents for expert employees. All work on scaffolds must be paid at a minimum of 60 cents. The basis of payment per hour will be from the time a man leaves the establishment for the job until he returns. In case of employees working on a percentage basis they will be paid 70 per cent of the amount charged by the firm for the work. For work out of town, fare, lodging and 35 cents daily towards meals is to be paid by the employer.

The firm is to supply all tools and materials necessary for the work.

The work is to be divided amongst the permanent staff as equally as possible and no new help is to be taken on as long as the present staff is not employed full time.

All questions as to this agreement, working conditions and wages shall be taken up between the duly elected shop chairman and committee and representatives of the firm. If they cannot agree, a third party will be called in to help settle the dispute.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Water Transportation

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, LAKEHEAD TERMINAL DIVISION AND THE WESTERN STEVEDORE COMPANY—SCHEDULES OF RULES AND RATES OF PAY GOVERNING THE SERVICES OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN HANDLING RAIL AND WATER FREIGHT.

Schedules to be in effect from November, 1936, to December 31, 1937, and thereafter, subject to thirty days' notice.

Hours: work between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. is to be eliminated as far as possible, but men will work if required. If a new gang or additional men required to start work between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. they will be paid for at least 5 hours' work.

Work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, time and one half.

Hourly wage rates for employees of Canadian National Railways: for day work: checkers and assistant stevedores 47 cents, sealers and coopers 42 cents, porters 40 cents, crane operators 65 cents; for night work 2 cents per hour extra. These rates are subject to a deduction of 10 per cent and a bonus of 6 cents per hour is added.

Hourly wage rates for employees of the Western Stevedore Company: stevedores 50 cents; checkers, sealers and assistant stevedores 45 cents, coopers 41 cents, porters 39 cents, crane operators 61½ cents. Night work 2 cents per hour extra except for stevedores, for whom rate is 50 cents for both day and night work. A bonus of 3 cents per hour is added to all the above rates.

Seniority to prevail in preference of employment as from season to season, and for promotions, providing ability and merit is sufficient.

Any employee who considers himself unjustly treated shall have a fair and impartial hearing and may be represented by one or two employees, and if an appeal is taken from the decision, he may again be represented.

Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreement and amendments to agreements have been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Building Trades, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John District.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Province of Quebec (Amendment).

Bakers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (Amendment).

Building Trades, Montreal (Amendment).

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and the terms summarized in the article beginning on page 106 of this issue:—

Barbering Trade, Windsor.

Electrical Repair and Construction Trade, London.

Plumbing and Heating Trade, London.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC
Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act include the extension by Order in Council of an agreement affecting building trades at Chicoutimi and the Lake St. John district and amendments to the agreements affecting barbers at St. Hyacinthe, building trades at Montreal and men's clothing workers throughout the Province, which agreement and amendments are summarized below. In addition, a request for the extension of a new agreement affecting apprentices in the building trades at Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 26, and requests for amendments to the agreement affecting building trades at Joliette and the furniture industry throughout the Province in the issue of December 12.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, July, 1936, page 607, and December, page 1127. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of

the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

BUILDING TRADES, CHICOUTIMI AND LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.—An Order in Council approved December 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 26, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction des Syndicats Catholiques et Nationaux du district de Chicoutimi (The Building Trades Council of the National Catholic Unions of the district of Chicoutimi), Le Conseil de Construction des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux de Jonquière (The Building Trades Council of the National Catholic Unions of Jonquière), Les Syndicats Nationaux Catholiques de la Construction de Saint Joseph d'Alma (The National Catholic Unions of Building Trades of St. Joseph d'Alma) and L'Association des Constructeurs Saguenay-Lac Saint Jean Incorporée (The Association of Builders of Saguenay and Lake St. John, Incorporated).

The Order in Council is in effect from December 7, 1936, to December 6, 1937, and shall be automatically renewed unless one of the contracting parties has notified the other party 30 days before its expiration of their intention of repealing it.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the Counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Lake Saint John, Roberval and Saguenay.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time. In the County of Saguenay, however, overtime work shall be paid at the regular rate providing it does not exceed 2 hours a day.

Wages per hour for all work in Zone I (the municipalities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, St. Joseph d'Alma, La Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grande Baie, Desbiens Mills and within two miles of their limits and for contracts of $10,000 or more in the rest of the territorial jurisdiction except the County of Saguenay): bricklayers, mason and plasterers, 70 cents, blacksmiths (drill sharpener operators), 70 cents, blacksmiths on ordinary construction, 50 cents, shovel enginemen (steam, gas, electric, crude oil), 75 cents; hoisting enginemen (steam, gas, electric, crude oil)—for one drum, 50 cents, for two drums, 55 cents, for three drums, 60 cents, for four drums, 70 cents; stationary enginemen (repair and maintenance), 50 cents; enginemen—pumps of all kinds, 50 cents; enginemen-compressors, mixers of all kinds, 45 cents; steam shovel firemen, 50 cents, stokers, 45 cents, firemen-watchmen, 40 cents; carpenters and joiners, floormakers, cement finishers, marble setters, drillers, painters and paperhangers, 50 cents; painters working at a height of more than 45 feet and decorators, gilders, 60 cents; granite cutters, roofers (slate, tile, composition, asbestos), plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, riggers, ornamental iron workers, joint pointers, carters (one horse), 50 cents; tile setters and terrazzo setters, 55 cents; carters (two horses), 65 cents; lathers (wood or metal), 45 cents; helpers, 40 cents; powder men, 60 cents; truck drivers, 40 cents; common labourers and drivers (one or two horses), 35 cents.

The agreement does not cover plumbing work, steamfitting work, roofing work and installations of less than $300 in the municipalities of Chicoutimi and Rivière du Moulin.

Wages for foremen, 10 cents per hour more than the minimum wage for workmen if the number of men under their direction does not exceed ten; if more than ten men, the foreman must be paid 20 cents per hour over workmen's rate.

In Zone II (the rest of the territorial jurisdiction of the counties of Roberval, Chicoutimi, Lake St. John and Charlevoix), the wage rates are 15 cents per hour less than in Zone I for bricklayers, masons, plasterers, hoisting enginemen for four drums and steam shovel firemen, 5 cents per hour less than in Zone I for common labourers, marble setters, watchmen, firemen, granite cutters, truck drivers and drivers (one or two horses), 5 cents per hour more than in Zone I for shovel enginemen, 10 cents per hour less for all other trades listed in Zone I.

In Zone III (County of Saguenay) for work on contracts of $5,000 or more, the following hourly scale applies: bricklayers and masons, 70 cents; enginemen—steam and gas shovel, 65 cents to $1, compressor operators, 40 to 45 cents, enginemen—gas, 35 to 45 cents, stationary enginemen, 30 to 35 cents, hoisting enginemen, 55 cents, electricians, 50 to 60 cents, blacksmiths, 45 to 55 cents; carpenters and joiners (finishing work) and cement finishers, 45 to 50 cents; plumbers and steamfitters and painters, 40 to 50 cents; carpenters and joiners (preparation work and concrete forms), 40 to 45 cents, riggers, 40 cents; carters (two horses), 50 cents; carters (one horse), 40 cents, drivers, 30 cents, truck drivers, 35 cents, powdermen, 40 cents, drillers, 35 cents, semi-skilled labourers and mechanics' helpers, 30 to 35 cents, labourers, 30 cents.

Contracts of a total cost of over $5,000, clearing operations, including the cutting and the scouring of wood and road building are governed by the provisions of this Order in Council.

The number of apprentices shall not exceed one to every five journeymen for all trades requiring an apprenticeship.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year—15 cents, second year, 25 cents, third year, 35 cents; in the municipalities of Zone II, 5 cents per hour less.

Employers to pay travelling and board expenses of workmen sent outside their localities to work.

Permanent maintenance men employed in public buildings or in an industrial or commercial establishment to be paid a minimum of $18 per week for qualified workmen and $13 for common labourers in Zone I, and $15 per week for qualified workmen and $12 for common laboures in Zone II, with a 48-hour week. If such employees room or board in the establishment, they may be charged a maximum of $2 per room per month and 20 cents per meal.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council approved December 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 26, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 238, April, page 323, August, page 733, November, page 1064, February, 1936, page 200, March, page 275 and July, page 660).

The classes of workers in the coats, pants and vests department are revised and the wage rates increased to the rates shown below. In these three departments, class AA consists of skilled cutters in all three departments; class A, of head operators and shape sewers on unbasted coats in the coat department and pocket makers and tape sewers in the vest department; class BB, of pocket makers and skilled trimmers in the coat department, back and front pocket makers, trimmers and seamers in the pants department and skilled trimmers in the vest department; class B, of fitters and offpressers in the coat department, leg pressers in the pants department, offpressers and second operators in the vest department; class C, of edge basters, second basters, shapers and top collar makers in the coat department and lining stitchers in the pants department; class D, of examiners, joiners (second operators), lining makers and pocket tackers in the coat department, lining sewers and top pressers in the pants department, fitters in the vest department; class EE, of steam machine pressers and underpressers in the coat department and general underpressers in the vest department; class E, of choppers, lining basters, machine edge basters and undercollar basters in the coat department, pocket makers and outside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants, lining sewers and attachers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants in the pants department; class FF, of underpressers in the pants department; class F, of armhole basters, buttonhole makers, lapel makers, sleeve makers in the coat department, buttonhole makers, fitters, inside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants and trimming makers in the pants department, buttonhole makers, head basters, lining makers and vee sewers in the vest department; class G, of bottom of collar and leaf of collar fellers, button sewers, canvas basters, canvas makers, coat finishers, general hands, inside coat tackers in the coat department, button sewers, examiners, finishers, fly makers, loop makers, pocket sergers and tackers in the pants department, brushers, button sewers, examiners, finishers, general hands, ticket sewers in the vest department; class H, of buttonhole tackers, fellers of bottom sleeve linings, pocket closers, sleeve lining tackers, ticket pocket makers, apprentice cutters and trimmers in the coat department, buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the pants department and buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the vest department; class K, of basting pullers (male).

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN COATS, VESTS AND PANTS DEPARTMENTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
AA	76	68	64
A	71	64	61
BB	65	58	55
B	63	56	53
C	60	54	51
D	53	48	45
EE	47	42	40
E	45	40	38
FF	38	34	32
F	36	32	30
G	31	28	26
H—1st 6 months	17	15	13
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	24	21	19
4th 6 months	28	25	23
After 2 years	31	28	26
K	16	12½	11½
Apprentice choppers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	23	20	19
3rd 6 months	27½	25	23
4th 6 months	32½	29	28
5th 6 months	37½	34	32
After 2½ years	45	41	36
Apprentice trimmers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	23	20	19
4th 6 months	25	23	21
5th 6 months	27½	25	23
6th 6 months	31	27	27
After 3 years	37½	34	32

Where piece work rates are in effect, the following increases on the rates in force on October 1, 1936, are to apply: 5 per cent for classes A, B, C and D, 10 per cent for classes E, F, G and for offpressers, fitters and choppers, 15 per cent for seam and steam pressers. Manufacturers who employ contractors are to increase the prices paid to said contractors in accordance with the aforementioned increases.

These wage rates to be effective from January 1, 1937, throughout the Province except in establishments which had agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union on or before November 1, 1936, in which establishments the above-mentioned rates and conditions became effective November 1, 1936.

In the manufacture of infants' and children's clothing up to the age of 6 years, not exceeding size 24, as well as sportswear, and for girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years, providing such clothing is manufactured entirely by the same method and manner of production as that used in the men's and boys' clothing industry and is not made by a manufacturer, contractor or jobber principally engaged in the cloak and suit industry, hours are 44 per week with a 5-day week in Zone I and 48 per week with a 5½ day week in Zones II and III, with overtime at time and one-quarter.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR MANUFACTURE OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled markers	68	61	59
Trimmers	61½	55½	52½
Shape makers	53	48	45
Tape sewers, offpressers, sleeve hangers	53	48	45
Pocket makers	44	40	38
Steam machine pressers, choppers, machine edge basters, buttonhole makers, pocket tackers, joiners, second operators, lining makers, shapers	35	31½	30
Sleeve makers, lapel makers, armhole basters, coat finishers, button sewers, general hands, canvas makers, canvas basters, underpressers	30	27	25½
Sleeve lining tackers, sleeve lining sewers, undercollar makers, pocket closers, basting pullers, buttonhole tackers, cleaners, size ticket sewers, brushers, apprentices—			
1st 6 months	17	15	14
2nd 6 months	19	17	16
3rd 6 months	23	21	20
4th 6 months	27	24	23
After 2 years	30	27	25½

In the manufacture of odd pants, that is those which are not intended to be part of suits and which are intended to be sold only to retail and wholesale establishments, the following minimum rates apply:—

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN MANUFACTURE OF ODD PANTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled cutter	68	61	59
Front and back pocket maker, trimmer and seamer	61½	55½	52½
Lining stitcher and leg presser	57	51	48
Lining sewer and top presser	50	45	42½
Chopper, pocket maker, lining sewer, stitchers and seamers (outside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	41	37	35
Fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker, seamer (inside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	33	30	28
Fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, finisher, loop maker, examiner, cleaner and buttonhole tacker	28½	25½	24½
Apprentices—			
1st 6 months	16	12½	11½
2nd 6 months	18	16	15
3rd 6 months	21½	19	18
4th 6 months	25	22	20
After 2 years	28½	25	22

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE.—An Order in Council, approved December 18 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 26, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 631, October, page 954, and March, 1936, page 275).

The territorial jurisdiction is extended to include the town of Sorel and within a radius of 2 miles of its limits.

Certain changes are made in the arrangement of hours but the maximum week's work remains at 59 hours per week.

For the town of Sorel and within 2 miles of its limits the minimum wage rate is $12 per week for male barbers and hairdressers and $8 for female ladies' hairdressers.

The hourly rate for extra employees is omitted.

The schedule of wages by the job is revised to include rates for Sorel.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved December 18 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 26, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 460, and October, page 954) by cancelling the provision which exempted from the provisions of the agreement maintenance men employed in hotels and manufacturing establishments.

The December issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, contains an article entitled "Lump-sum Settlements in Workmen's Compensation in New York." As pointed out in the review, this form of settlement has not proved satisfactory according to recent investigations conducted in New York State. Lump-sum settlement is generally made in cases of head and back injuries, and it has been believed that giving the claimant the full sum due him would act as a curative device. The investigation in New York State, however, found that in practice the curative benefits were slight, and that, in most cases, instalment payments would have been much more helpful to the recipients.

According to a "Report on the Hat and Cap Industry in Canada, 1935," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, considerable improvement was shown by that industry during 1935. Capital investment rose from $5,812,476 in 1934 to $6,451,000, a gain of about 11 per cent, while the gross value of production increased from $10,845,759 to $11,524,478, a gain of over 6 per cent. Employment was given to 4,211 persons as compared with 3,957 in 1934, an increase of 254 or approximately 6·4 per cent, and the remuneration paid these employees increased from $3,331,879 to $3,659,281 or more than 9 per cent. There was an increase in the cost of the materials used which rose from $5,188,631 to $5,549,013, an increase of more than 6 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

BARBERING TRADE, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated December 10, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, December 19, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering trade in the city of Windsor.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 29, 1936 "during pleasure."

Work may be performed on any day except Sundays, Wednesday after 12 o'clock noon and eight specified holidays, providing that work may be done after noon on Wednesday in any week in which one of the eight specified holidays occurs.

Class A consists of persons regularly employed on a percentage basis by a master barber, class B of master barbers who personally perform work at the trade and any person who carries on a business in a one-chair establishment or who operates a barber chair in any shop as a separate unit. For these classes A and B, the minimum rate of wages is "such percentage of the earnings of the barber or chair operated by him as will ensure to the barber a minimum wage equivalent to what he would have received for the same work if he had been employed pursuant to an arrangement whereby he would receive 60 per cent of the amount taken in at the following shop prices: haircut (adults), 40 cents; hair cut (children), shave, singe, hair tonics, 25 cents; shampoo (plain), facial massage (plain), 35 cents; razor honing, 40 cents.

Class C consists of persons who are regularly employed at the trade and the minimum wage rate is $20 per week.

Class D consists of persons who are not regularly employed at the trade and for these the minimum rate is $3 per day except when they are employed only on Saturdays or the day preceding a holiday, in which case they shall be paid $5 per day. If engaged for less than one day, 60 cents per hour with at least 3 hours' pay.

No deduction from wages to be made for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

ELECTRICAL REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION TRADE, LONDON.—An Order in Council, dated December 21 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, December 26, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the electrical repair and construction trade in a zone which includes the City of London and surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from January 5, 1937, "during pleasure."

The schedule covers construction of new buildings or structures or parts thereof or the alteration or remodelling of existing buildings or structures or parts thereof. It does not include employees of industrial or manufacturing establishments who are engaged in manufacturing processes nor regular employees of such establishments who are engaged in the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant and equipment used in the operation of the plant, or who are engaged in work in connection with new installations, alterations, or extensions of a minor nature in or to the plant or its equipment, nor to the repairing or servicing of electrical machines or appliances when the work is done in commercial establishments or when done by regular employees of manufacturers or their agents pursuant to the terms of a guarantee or contract accompanying the sale or installation of such machines or appliances.

Hours: 8 per day (between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. where one hour is given for lunch or between 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. where one-half hour is given for lunch) from Monday to Friday inclusive, 4 on Saturday from 8 a.m. to noon, a 44 hour week. Whenever work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during a regular working day, it may be done at night at the regular wage rate for 8 hours. Whenever work is done on shifts, any 8 hours to be considered a regular days work, but for those working on the night shifts 91 cents per hour to be paid.

Overtime, including work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 80 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped person.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

PLUMBING AND HEATING TRADES, LONDON.—An Order in Council, dated December 21 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 26, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating trades in a Zone which includes the City of London and the surrounding district which is included in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from January 5, 1937, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not include employees of industrial or manufacturing plants who are engaged in manufacturing processes nor to employees of such plants engaged in the repair, servicing or upkeep of its equipment or in new installations or extensions of a minor nature in or to such plant.

Hours: 8 per day (between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. whenever one hour is given for lunch or between 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. whenever one-half hour is given for lunch) from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. Work may be done on Saturday morning at the regular wage rate if required for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts. Whenever work is done in shifts, those on the night shifts to be required to work only 7 hours and they will be paid 91 cents per hour.

Overtime worked between 1 a.m. Monday and noon on Saturday, time and one-half. All other overtime including work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 80 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Whenever this Act does not govern the employment of fifth year junior mechanics they shall be subject to this schedule except that the minimum rate of wages shall be two-thirds of the regular rate.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1936

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

The movement in prices continued upward, a slight increase being recorded in the cost of the weekly family budget and a substantial increase in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.36 at the beginning of December as compared with $8.32 the previous month. Price changes during the month were not large, the most important being advances in eggs, butter, bread, beans and potatoes, and declines in beef, pork, bacon, and evaporated apples. The cost of the food budget for certain earlier dates was $8.14 for December, 1935; $7.54 for December, 1934; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.83 for December, 1929. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $16.99 at the beginning of December; $16.96 for November; $16.65 for December, 1935; $16.02 for December, 1934; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years), $22.11 for December, 1929; $21.49 for December, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.26 for December, 1914. In fuel, changes were slight, advances in the cost of coal being offset by declines in wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced week by week during December from 77·2 for the week ended November 27 to 80·8 for that ended January 1, 1937, a total advance of nearly 5 per cent. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for November, when the index number was 77·2 as compared with 72·7 for December, 1935; 71·1 for December, 1934; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·0 for December, 1929; 96·4 for December, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·4 for December, 1914. Grain prices were substantially higher during the month under review, particularly wheat which was quoted at the highest price since January, 1930. Important advances also occurred in the prices of certain non-ferrous metals, chiefly copper, lead and zinc. Iron and steel prices, which had shown stability over a long period, advanced considerably in December. The vegetable products group advanced 28 per cent during the year 1936, wood products 5·8 per cent, iron and its products 4·9 per cent and non-ferrous metals 17·8 per cent. Other groups in the chief component materials classification were only slightly higher.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1934	Dec. 1935	Nov. 1936	Dec. 1936
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	47·4	73·4	71·2	52·8	56·8	69·2	70·2	63·2	50·0	38·0	38·6	45·0	45·4	44·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·4	50·8	46·0	28·6	31·2	42·6	44·4	37·2	26·6	20·4	20·6	24·2	23·8	23·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15 7	17·6	27·5	28·0	18·0	19·8	23·4	24·9	21·8	16·0	11·3	11·6	13·5	13·3	13·3
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·7	34·2	33·4	26·5	28·6	30·0	30·2	26·7	21·9	17·4	18·9	20·2	20·8	20·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·3	36·7	38·8	26·4	28·7	27·1	28·9	26·8	16·6	15·6	19·1	20·8	21·2	20·4
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	69·6	70·6	52·2	54·2	53·2	54·6	53·2	36·0	30·8	38·2	40·6	39·8	38·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·3	57·0	41·0	42·6	39·0	39·7	39·0	22·3	21·1	32·7	30·0	30·0	29·2
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·2	73·8	70·4	46·0	47·2	45·2	42·8	41·6	26·0	26·8	29·4	36·6	31·8	31·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·1	71·3	88·8	60·3	64·9	64·1	65·2	58·5	49·5	44·8	41·4	43·5	43·9	45·7
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	34·5	59·7	73·9	46·1	50·8	50·8	50·5	45·9	36·7	30·9	31·0	34·7	34·4	35·2
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	82·2	93·6	71·4	72·6	74·4	76·8	72·6	63·6	58·2	61·2	61·2	62·4	62·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·4	118·6	76·4	79·0	87·4	87·6	69·8	47·4	44·4	44·2	53·2	50·8	52·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·9	58·1	65·3	44·4	43·2	47·8	47·5	38·2	27·2	25·6	25·1	30·4	28·4	29·4
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	34·8	40·0	$30·6	$30·4	$33·6	$33·1	$29·9	$22·5	$19·6	$19·4	$20·4	$22·5	$22·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	32·8	37·9	$30·6	$30·4	$33·6	$33·1	$29·9	$22·5	$19·6	$19·4	$20·4	$22·5	$22·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	133·5	100·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	99·0	90·0	88·5	90·0	91·5	97·5	99·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	69·0	70·0	$44·0	$52·0	$50·0	$53·0	$38·0	$31·0	$31·0	$34·0	$35·0	$39·0	$39·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40·5	38·5	27·5	30·0	31·0	32·5	27·0	23·5	25·5	26·0	26·0	27·0	27·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	30·8	$20·8	$21·6	$20·6	$20·0	$19·6	$17·6	$16·0	$16·0	$15·6	$15·8	$16·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	32·0	21·8	16·8	16·2	20·6	21·6	16·2	9·8	8·6	9·6	10·8	12·8	13·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·2	22·8	28·2	22·5	20·0	21·0	21·5	19·7	17·4	15·1	15·3	15·4	17·1	16·2
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·8	19·4	26·1	19·1	15·6	13·5	15·8	12·9	11·8	12·4	12·6	11·3	11·3	11·3
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	49·6	53·6	37·2	32·4	30·4	29·2	25·6	24·8	32·0	26·0	24·8	24·4	24·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·4	22·6	25·2	17·6	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·4	11·8	15·4	12·6	12·2	12·0	12·2
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·7	15·6	15·1	$14·8	$18·0	$17·6	$17·6	$14·4	$13·2	$11·0	$13·3	$13·0	$13·0	$13·0
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	15·1	16·1	$14·8	$18·0	$17·6	$17·6	$14·4	$13·2	$11·0	$13·3	$13·0	$13·0	$13·0
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	15·1	13·5	11·3	9·9	9·5	9·2	8·9	8·9
Potatoes	¼ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	32·7	62·0	75·3	37·9	68·0	41·4	75·5	42·2	23·3	35·4	24·1	40·5	48·5	50·0
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 13·65	$ 14·84	$ 10·39	$ 11·18	$ 11·31	$ 11·83	$ 10·10	$ 7·85	$ 7·37	$ 7·54	$ 8·14	$ 8·32	$ 8·36
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	81·8	125·9	114·3	105·2	101·9	101·4	101·0	101·2	95·0	94·8	92·7	92·1	92·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	63·6	92·3	75·3	64·9	62·9	63·1	62·8	60·8	57·9	58·9	58·7	58·3	58·5
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·2	79·8	87·8	78·8	76·0	74·9	76·2	75·6	69·8	59·2	61·9	60·4	59·6	59·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30 6	31·1	57·7	69·1	58·9	55·8	55·3	54·3	54·1	51·3	45·4	46·4	45·1	45·4	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	27·8	40·5	31·1	31·5	31·0	31·1	30·7	27·2	27·6	27·3	27·1	27·0	27·0
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·88	$ 3·11	$ 4·16	$ 3·58	$ 3·33	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 3·10	$ 2·85	$ 2·89	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·82
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·39	$ 4·83	$ 6·62	$ 6·95	$ 6·85	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 6·77	$ 5·57	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·77
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·26	$ 21·64	$ 25·67	$ 20·97	$ 21·40	$ 21·56	$ 22·11	$ 20·48	$ 17·76	$ 15·83	$ 16·02	$ 16·65	$ 16·96	$ 16·99

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·76	13·92	14·63	10·51	11·18	11·29	11·76	10·42	8·44	7·64	7·75	8·34	8·38	8·36
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·90	12·00	12·79	9·48	10·21	10·26	10·85	9·85	7·88	7·21	7·32	7·73	8·08	8·14
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·76	13·58	14·76	10·51	11·26	11·28	11·60	10·37	8·29	7·67	7·94	8·32	8·45	8·50
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·37	13·07	14·05	10·00	10·37	10·54	11·02	9·45	7·29	6·72	7·00	7·58	7·69	7·79
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·74	13·62	14·91	10·31	11·31	11·33	11·75	10·05	7·74	7·37	7·53	8·19	8·37	8·35
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·25	13·29	14·38	9·87	10·51	10·95	11·64	9·59	7·40	6·85	7·21	7·74	8·30	8·46
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·80	13·86	14·52	10·25	11·12	11·36	12·03	9·83	7·54	7·02	7·33	7·66	8·06	8·15
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·47	13·80	14·56	10·09	11·07	11·37	12·13	9·90	7·59	7·14	7·34	7·87	8·07	8·20
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·94	14·54	15·93	11·45	11·99	12·34	12·99	11·14	8·61	8·22	8·19	8·87	9·11	9·15

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the

(Continued on page 116)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1934	Dec. 1935	Nov. 1936	Dec. 1936‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·9	94·6	96·0	77·7	70·4	69·0	71·1	72·7	77·2	80·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	95·0	86·3	93·9	59·3	56·4	60·4	66·7	67·1	79·2	86·9
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·0	109·4	109·8	90·5	66·4	63·7	66·2	73·0	73·5	74·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·2	93·2	89·6	76·9	71·8	71·7	71·5	69·6	69·6	71·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	99·0	98·3	93·2	85·2	76·7	64·4	64·5	65·9	69·4	69·6
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·0	93·4	89·0	87·3	86·7	86·8	87·2	88·3	91·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	95·7	95·1	96·5	71·6	66·3	66·5	63·7	71·5	74·0	80·9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	103·1	93·4	93·4	89·4	87·5	85·8	86·1	85·4	84·8	85·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·3	94·2	95·1	90·3	86·6	80·8	80·4	77·5	78·8	79·0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·3	94·5	95·3	83·2	73·6	73·3	72·9	74·4	76·0	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·0	97·4	103·3	81·0	65·4	67·4	67·9	72·5	76·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	96·1	92·5	90·0	84·6	79·0	77·3	76·2	75·6	75·8	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·8	93·4	95·9	71·3	67·4	64·3	68·3	69·4	76·3	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	110·4	94·5	96·2	91·5	91·1	87·2	89·6	90·1	89·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·4	93·3	95·9	69·0	64·8	61·8	65·9	67·1	74·8	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·8	98·1	97·9	85·0	79·3	80·6	81·4	82·1	86·8	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·1	92·3	95·5	65·5	61·6	58·6	63·3	64·5	72·8	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·2	86·0	91·5	60·5	57·1	60·3	64·9	64·6	74·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	99·8	106·5	106·7	88·0	67·0	65·3	67·7	73·4	74·4	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·7	95·5	104·5	61·8	53·8	53·6	61·6	65·5	77·1	86·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·7	107·7	107·0	87·0	71·6	66·8	70·5	68·0	71·3	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	99·0	98·3	93·1	85·1	76·7	64·7	64·6	66·0	69·7	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	100·2	92·3	92·3	85·3	83·4	82·2	82·1	83·0	83·3	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·2	94·0	98·9	67·3	60·2	58·9	64·3	67·2	75·8	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·5	93·8	93·2	81·5	72·6	72·0	72·5	72·9	75·5	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended January 1, 1937 monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·1**	**17·8**	**16·6**	**11·8**	**9·7**	**13·3**	**20·5**	**20·4**	**19·4**	**29·2**	**32·5**	**51·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·4**	**18·7**	**16·1**	**11·8**	**10·1**	**11·0**	**16·0**	**22·0**	**19·3**	**27·4**	**30·4**	**49·6**
1—Sydney	24·2	20·4	16·9	13·2	11·5	10	17	22·1	19·7	28	31·1	50·6
2—New Glasgow	25	20	18	13·7	10·7	12	.....	23·5	18·2	26·2	29·7	48·6
3—Amherst	20	17·5	.....	10	8	.....	.....	20	18·1	28	30·8	48·3
4—Halifax	23·3	16·5	15·5	11·8	11·2	11	15	21·5	19·6	27·1	30·1	48·5
5—Windsor	25	18	15	12	10	.....	.....	20	19	26·7	30	.....
6—Truro	23	20	15	10	9	.....	.....	25	21	28·4	30·7	52·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·2**	**19·0**	**17·2**	**12·0**	**11·5**	.....	.....	**21·3**	**17·9**	**27·7**	**31·1**	**48·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·7**	**19·9**	**19·0**	**13·1**	**10·0**	**12·1**	**20·1**	**22·3**	**19·9**	**28·6**	**32·1**	**52·0**
8—Moncton	25	19·3	18·7	12	9	10	.....	22	20	29·2	33·4	53·3
9—Saint John	27·9	19·8	19·9	13·5	10·8	14·4	22·7	22·5	19·9	27·1	31·6	53·2
10—Fredericton	28·7	20·5	18·2	11·7	10·2	12	17·5	22·5	19·8	29·3	31·8	51·3
11—Bathurst	25	20	19	15	10	.....	20	.....	19·7	28·7	31·7	50
Quebec (average)	**22·1**	**17·2**	**17·8**	**11·7**	**7·5**	**11·9**	**22·4**	**17·3**	**17·7**	**27·5**	**30·5**	**50·4**
12—Quebec	20·8	16·8	16·2	12·8	7·9	12·5	23·1	16·6	16·9	23·2	28·7	44·3
13—Three Rivers	23·3	17·5	16	11·6	7·2	11·8	24·5	17·3	16·7	28·6	31·9	51·9
14—Sherbrooke	24·4	18·9	22·3	12·6	8·4	12·5	25·7	18·5	18·8	26·9	29	51·7
15—Sorel	26	17	17·7	10·2	6·7	9	20	15·7	17·2	30	31·2	51·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·7	14·9	15	11	7·7	16·5	20	15·5	16·2	28·7	31·7	49·2
17—St. Johns	21	18·7	21·7	12·7	6·2	12·5	25	18·2	17·1	29·2	30·8	51·4
18—Thetford Mines	.....	14·7	14·3	11·7	7·3	12·5	20	16·3	19·7	25	30	47·5
19—Montreal	25	18	20·1	10·4	7·9	9·7	21·2	18·6	18·5	28	30·5	53·7
20—Hull	21·9	18·5	17·1	12·1	8·3	10·4	22·8	19·2	18·2	28	30·4	52·2
Ontario (average)	**22·4**	**18·6**	**17·1**	**12·6**	**10·4**	**15·2**	**21·2**	**20·9**	**19·8**	**28·2**	**31·4**	**51·8**
21—Ottawa	24·9	18·3	19·5	13·1	9·6	13	23	18·3	18·2	27·9	31·6	52·8
22—Brockville	25·7	20·7	17·7	11·6	9·3	11	.....	18·5	19·3	28·1	30·9	52·9
23—Kingston	21·8	17	17·1	12	8·8	13	20·8	20·1	18·9	26·3	29·8	50·5
24—Belleville	18·2	14·4	15·7	10·7	8·6	15	19·3	19	16	29·7	31·8	49·9
25—Peterborough	24·7	19·3	17	13	10·8	16	24	21	21	27·9	31·2	53·4
26—Oshawa	19	17	16·2	11	10·3	15·5	23	20·7	19·2	27·5	31·7	52·9
27—Orillia	20	16	17·7	11·8	11·3	18·7	25	21·5	20·2	29·3	33·4	52·5
28—Toronto	24·4	19·5	18·6	12·8	12·3	15·3	21·9	21·4	20·5	30·1	34·9	53·7
29—Niagara Falls	24	20	17	13·7	11·4	15·7	17·5	20·7	18·2	27·4	30·8	52·2
30—St. Catharines	21·8	18·5	17·5	13·8	10·2	15·2	19·5	21·3	20·7	26·9	30·1	50·2
31—Hamilton	22·8	19·3	19·3	13·3	11·7	16·3	21·6	20·8	23	26·9	30·8	52
32—Brantford	22·8	19	17·5	13·6	9·7	15·5	23·7	22·7	20	27·2	30	52·6
33—Galt	24·9	20·8	19·2	15	13·3	16·8	22·5	22·2	18	27·7	30·8	50·5
34—Guelph	20·3	17·8	17·2	12·2	11·6	16	18	19·8	19·2	27·5	31	51·7
35—Kitchener	19·6	17·6	14·9	12·4	10·6	15·2	22	19·7	17·4	27·1	29·4	48·9
36—Woodstock	23	19	17·7	13·1	10·5	16	18	23	20	28·3	30·7	52·1
37—Stratford	22	19·5	15·5	12·7	10·7	16·7	20	21	.....	26·7	29·4	52
38—London	23·9	19·9	19·3	13·2	10·1	15·5	20·3	20·8	19	28	31·5	51·5
39—St. Thomas	23·4	19	16·7	12·3	10·2	14·6	24	21·8	21·3	27·8	31·3	53·9
40—Chatham	22	18·1	16·8	13·3	9·1	16·3	18·5	21	18·8	28·2	31	51·7
41—Windsor	22·5	17·9	17·2	13·1	9·7	16·4	21	21·4	18·2	26·7	29·1	51·8
42—Sarnia	22·1	18·3	16·6	12·9	10·7	16	18·2	20·3	20·6	26·2	29·2	49·5
43—Owen Sound	22·4	18·2	16	12·9	9·6	15·7	17·5	19·2	20	26·8	29·1	48·6
44—North Bay	21	17·3	16	12	8·7	12	20	20·7	21·3	29	30·9	50·3
45—Sudbury	19·7	17·7	14·7	11·7	9·7	14	23·5	25	19·2	29·1	34·1	50·8
46—Cobalt	.....	20	.....	11	9	.....	.....	18	23·5	29·7	31·8	49·2
47—Timmins	26	22·6	18·4	13·9	11·2	16·2	26·3	23·2	20·2	27·6	31	53
48—Sault Ste. Marie	24·1	19·9	17·2	12·7	10	15·2	20	21·5	19·7	29·2	31·7	52·2
49—Port Arthur	20·8	17·2	15·5	12·3	9·8	13·3	.....	20·7	21·9	33·5	37·2	55·3
50—Fort William	23·2	18	15·6	11·1	12·3	13·7	22·5	22·2	21·1	32·2	35·3	56
Manitoba (average)	**19·8**	**15·8**	**15·4**	**11·1**	**9·6**	**12·1**	**19·7**	**18·9**	**18·7**	**31·5**	**34·3**	**50·8**
51—Winnipeg	21·6	16·6	15·8	10·4	9·8	11·6	19·3	20·8	18·7	30·5	33·8	51·1
52—Brandon	18	15	15	11·7	9·3	12·5	20	17	.....	32·4	34·7	50·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**18·0**	**14·1**	**13·2**	**8·8**	**7·7**	**9·7**	**15·3**	**18·8**	**18·0**	**33·7**	**37·8**	**52·9**
53—Regina	18·7	14·1	13·8	8·4	8·2	9	13·7	17·6	15·7	33	37·4	54·6
54—Prince Albert	15	12·5	12	8	6·5	10	15	20	20	36	41	51·2
55—Saskatoon	18·2	14·7	13·3	8·6	7·6	10·1	15·5	19·3	18·2	33·4	37·2	52
56—Moose Jaw	20	15·2	13·8	10	8·4	9·6	17	18·2	.....	32·5	35·7	53·8
Alberta (average)	**17·5**	**14·1**	**12·8**	**8·8**	**7·1**	**10·0**	**17·9**	**18·1**	**17·8**	**29·7**	**33·5**	**49·9**
57—Medicine Hat	16·8	13·3	14·3	9·7	7·5	10·3	15	17·3	19	31·7	36·4	50·7
58—Drumheller	17·5	13·7	11	9	6	11	17·5	18	16	28·5	31·5	48·3
59—Edmonton	16	13·5	11·5	7·5	6·1	10·1	19·3	17·8	16·7	28·1	31·4	49·4
60—Calgary	19·5	15·3	13·8	9·9	8·7	10·8	20·5	20	17·2	32·1	35·3	50·8
61—Lethbridge	17·7	14·5	13·5	8	7·2	8	17	17·2	20	28	32·7	50·3
British Columbia (average)	**22·9**	**18·5**	**16·9**	**11·8**	**11·5**	**13·4**	**22·1**	**22·7**	**21·8**	**33·5**	**36·8**	**54·0**
62—Fernie	20	15	14	11	12·5	12	20	20	21·3	30·5	35	52·5
63—Nelson	22·5	17·5	17	11	12	13·5	20	23·5	22	32·6	37·6	56·2
64—Trail	25	21·3	18	13·8	12	14·7	25	25	22·8	35·3	39·7	57·7
65—New Westminster	23·3	20·2	16·8	11·2	11·9	12·8	22·4	22	21·7	32·7	35·7	53·7
66—Vancouver	24·7	20·1	18	12·1	12·3	13·5	23·5	23·1	22·3	33·3	36·6	53·2
67—Victoria	24·1	19·4	18·3	12·2	11·8	13·6	21·7	24	23	34·2	36·1	52·9
68—Nanaimo	23·3	18·5	15·7	11·5	11·2	14·3	23·3	20	20	33·6	35·2	52·1
69—Prince Rupert	20	16	17·3	11·7	8	12·5	21	23·7	21·5	35·5	38·4	54

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1936

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·9	**22·8**	**18·8**	**13·3**	**49·7**	**17·8**	**16·9**	**21·3**	**15·9**	**45·7**	**35·2**	**10·4**	**26·0**	**29·4**	
9·1	**20·4**	.....	.....	**43·7**	**12·8**	**14·1**	**15·3**	**16·6**	**50·7**	**39·5**	**10·0**	**25·9**	**31·0**	
8·1	20·8	.....	.....	42·4	12	13·6	15·6	16·6	56·1	38·3	10–12	.....	29·9	1
.....	20	.....	.....	50	12·9	15	15·6	16·1	48	38·4	11b	27	30·2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	13·6	15	14·2	16	44	39·6	8c	28·4	31·8	3
10	.....	.....	.....	40	12	11·2	14·7	16·6	56·1	36·7	11·8a	21·5	29·6	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·5	15	16·2	17	50	40	10c	25	33·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12·5	15	15·2	17	50·2	44	8	27·5	31	6
.....	**25·0**	.....	.....	**44·7**	**12·3**	**15·0**	**18·7**	**16·4**	**46·3**	**37·8**	**8·0–9·0**	**25·0**	**28·5**	7
13·8	**28·2**	.....	.....	**49·4**	**13·9**	**15·4**	**18·0**	**16·6**	**45·9**	**34·6**	**10·5**	**27·5**	**30·7**	
13	26·8	.....	.....	48·7	13·7	14·5	15·9	16·6	51·5	36·6	10	29·4	31·1	8
13·3	27	.....	.....	49·6	13·6	14·5	22·5	16	54·4	34·3	12	26·7	31·2	9
15	30·7	.....	.....	50	14·5	17·1	18·6	17·2	43·8	37·4	10	29·3	30·7	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·7	34	30	10	24·7	29·7	11
13·3	**24·7**	**18·3**	**8·3**	**56·7**	**14·2**	**15·4**	**14·5**	**15·3**	**45·4**	**34·6**	**9·3**	**25·4**	**28·0**	
.....	22	20	.....	.....	.....	13·4	15	15·6	49·1	35·4	10	26·2	28·9	12
11	26·5	.....	.....	50	18·7	15·7	16	15·5	45·1	35·1	10b	25	27·8	13
16	23·3	.....	8	.....	13·8	16·6	15·5	15·7	49·2	37·1	10a	25·2	27·7	14
11	27·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·2	11·3	14·8	41	29·5	8	24	27·6	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·8	14·5	46·3	37·4	8b	.....	28·4	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	13	15	43·2	35·4	8c	.....	27·7	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·7	15·2	38	32·4	8c	25·5	28·1	18
12	25	.....	7·5	60	12	16·3	18·5	15·1	49·8	33·9	11–12	26·6	28·6	19
16·5	24	16·5	9·3	60	11·6	15·3	14·8	16·4	46·8	34·9	10	25	27·5	20
15·7	**23·1**	**21·2**	.....	**53·7**	**16·9**	**16·5**	**24·1**	**15·6**	**46·1**	**36·3**	**10·7**	**26·8**	**29·4**	
14	25	18·3	.....	.....	19·7	16·6	26·8	15·1	51·2	37·5	11	27	28·9	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·2	15	20·9	15·7	42·6	37	9	.....	28	22
14	19	19	.....	50	17	16·5	21·3	15·2	46·6	36·9	10	25·4	28·4	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15·5	20·8	15	44·8	36·7	9	29·7	28·5	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15·7	23·3	17·9	44·4	36·5	11	26·2	29·1	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	17	22·9	15·8	46·7	37·3	11b	25·5	29·8	26
.....	**18·5**	17	.....	.....	18	18	26·1	16·4	44·6	35·5	10	26·7	30·4	27
.....	**25**	.....	.....	.....	23	17·3	29·8	15·4	50·9	34·8	12	23	29·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·4	15·2	21·5	14·8	43	35·8	11	27	29·3	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15·8	28	14·9	45·2	35·7	11	28·3	29·6	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	16·5	25·9	15·2	46·6	34·5	11·5a	28·5	29·7	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·6	16·3	25·4	14·5	39·8	33	11	29	29·9	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	15	24	15·7	46·5	38·6	11	27·7	29·2	33
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	18	27·1	15·4	46·3	36·3	11	25	29·6	34
18	22	18	.....	50	.....	18	20	14·9	42·5	35·3	11	26·5	28·7	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17	29·4	15·2	41·7	33·8	10	.....	29·7	36
.....	22·5	20	.....	.....	16·7	15·5	23·9	14·7	46·1	34·8	10	28	29	37
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·3	16	29	15·2	44·9	37·6	10	22·5	28·9	38
.....	.....	27	.....	.....	15·1	15·7	31·4	15·1	44·9	40·5	10	29·2	30·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19·5	24·3	14·6	40·6	35·4	10	26·2	28·4	40
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	16	15	25	13·7	45·7	34·7	12	.....	28·3	41
11	23·5	25	.....	.....	15	15·7	26·4	15·6	43·5	38·3	10	27·2	29·1	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19·5	13·6	42·3	31	10	28	29·4	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	16·2	22	16·2	52·4	38·8	12	.....	28·6	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	18	18·5	20·6	16·5	52	35·7	12b	.....	29·5	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	18	16	17·5	18·5	54·3	40·8	10b	.....	30·3	46
20	24	25·5	.....	53·3	18·7	18·5	16·2	16·3	50·7	35·6	12·5a	.....	30·4	47
.....	.....	18·8	.....	.....	18	16·3	23·9	17·8	48·7	36·1	11	25	29·4	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·2	16·4	23·5	17·6	46·3	38	11	27·5	30·2	49
.....	25	20	.....	.....	18	18	25·7	16·6	48·1	35·2	11	27·7	30·5	50
20·0	**21·5**	**17·7**	.....	**50·0**	**21·4**	**18·0**	**22·8**	**15·8**	**44·9**	**31·0**	**9·2**	**23·6**	**28·6**	
.....	21·9	17·7	.....	.....	20	18·5	27·1	15·5	46·1	31·1	10	23·7	28·6	51
20	21	.....	.....	50	22·7	17·4	18·5	16	43·6	30·9	8·3	23·4	28·5	52
22·1	**21·9**	**12·2**	**11·7**	.....	**23·7**	**19·1**	**19·8**	**15·7**	**41·6**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**22·6**	**27·7**	
22·4	23·2	.....	.....	.....	23·6	18·2	17·3	15·4	42	30·4	10	21·3	27·4	53
22	20	.....	8·3	.....	25	20	19	16	40	31·8	10	21·8	28·2	54
19	21·3	12·2	15	.....	21·2	17·8	18·9	15·5	43·2	28·9	10	23·3	26·6	55
25	23·2	.....	.....	.....	25	20·5	24·1	15·7	41·3	28·8	10	23·8	28·5	56
21·9	**22·3**	**14·1**	**16·3**	.....	**24·0**	**19·1**	**22·1**	**15·9**	**43·3**	**32·0**	**10·8**	**23·9**	**28·2**	
25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	17·6	16·6	47·5	35·4	11	22·7	27·4	57
21·5	22·5	11	16·5	.....	25	19	20·9	16·2	41·7	32·2	10	23·7	29	58
22	21·8	20	.....	.....	22·6	19	21·6	15·4	41·6	30·4	11	23·6	28	59
21·7	22·2	13	.....	.....	.....	19	28·9	14·7	43·9	28·3	11	23·7	28·4	60
19·5	20·2	12·5	16	.....	23·5	19·5	21·7	16·5	41·8	33·7	11	25·7	28	61
17·0	**19·8**	.....	**15·7**	.....	**22·4**	**20·1**	**24·8**	**16·9**	**43·9**	**34·2**	**11·3**	**28·1**	**31·4**	
22	25	.....	20	.....	23·5	23·5	24·2	17·5	45	33	10	27	30·6	62
21	23·2	.....	17·5	.....	25	22·5	21·7	17·7	48	36	12·5	27	32·6	63
20·7	24·7	.....	18·5	.....	25	22	28·4	19	51·2	37·6	12·5	27	32·1	64
14·7	18	.....	.....	.....	20	17	21·8	15	39·4	31·7	10	29	30·2	65
14·2	17	.....	10	.....	21·6	17·3	29·4	15·2	38·4	32·2	10	.....	30·4	66
11·6	15	.....	.....	.....	21·6	19·8	23·8	15·8	41·4	36·6	11	30·4	32	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	26·7	15·7	42·5	34·4	10	.....	31·1	68
15	16	.....	12·5	.....	20	18·9	22·1	19·6	45·1	32·3	14·3a	.....	32·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·4**	**6·6a**	**15·2**	**3·9**	**5·4**	**8·0**	**11·0**	**12·7**	**12·2**	**12·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·3**	**6·8**	**15·4**	**4·3**	**5·1**	**7·6**	**13·1**	**12·9**	**12·0**	**12·1**
1—Sydney	21·4	7·3	17	4·2	5·2	6·9	12·6	12·5	12·1	12·1
2—New Glasgow	23·2	6·7-7·3	15·7	4·5	5·2	8	12·5	12·1	10·9	11·3
3—Amherst	22·5	7·3	13·5	4·5	5	7·7	11·7	12	11·8	11·8
4—Halifax	22·7	4–6·7	14·7	4·2	5·4	8	14·2	12·9	11·9	11·9
5—Windsor	21	7·3	18	4·2	5	8	15	13·7	12·5	12·7
6—Truro	23	6–7·3	13·5	4·4	5	7	12·7	14	12·5	12·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·6**	**8·9**	**15·0**	**4·1**	**5·0**	**8·3**	**13·7**	**13·5**	**12·0**	**11·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·1**	**7·4**	**16·2**	**4·2**	**5·2**	**7·4**	**13·3**	**13·1**	**11·6**	**11·4**
8—Moncton	22·2	8·0	16	4·3	5·2	8·5	14	12·9	12	11·9
9—Saint John	22·8	6–6·7	17·3	4·2	5·1	7·2	13·1	13·2	11·3	11·3
10—Fredericton	21·9	7·3	14·3	4·2	5·1	7·4	13·2	12·6	11·1	11
11—Bathurst	21·3	8	17	4·2	5·2	6·5	13	13·7	12	11·5
Quebec (average)	**19·9**	**5·5**	**12·9**	**3·9**	**5·2**	**6·2**	**10·8**	**12·2**	**11·5**	**11·9**
12—Quebec	21·9	4·5–8·5	13·8	4	5·2	6·4	10·8	12·8	11·5	12
13—Three Rivers	20	5·3–6	13·3	4·1	5·3	6·7	12·2	12·8	12·6	12·2
14—Sherbrooke	19·9	5·3	12·3	3·3	5·1	5·8	11·4	12·6	11·5	13·6
15—Sorel	20	.....	13·4	3·7	5·5	5·9	9·8	12·9	11·9	11·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·7	4·7	12·3	3·6	5·5	6·4	10·5	12·2	11·4	11·2
17—St. Johns	19·1	4·7–5·3	13·4	3·5	5·2	5·8	10	11·8	10·4	13·2
18—Thetford Mines	19·5	4·7	12·1	4·3	5·1	5·8	11·2	11·9	12·7	10·6
19—Montreal	20·3	5·3–6·7	13·9	4·4	5·2	7	10	11·7	10·8	10·9
20—Hull	19·3	5·3–6	11·5	4·1	5	6·3	11·5	11·5	11·1	12
Ontario (average)	**21·8**	**6·1**	**14·9**	**3·5**	**5·3**	**8·6**	**11·0**	**12·2**	**11·9**	**11·9**
21—Ottawa	21·7	6·7–7·3	13·7	4·2	5·7	8·7	11·6	11·9	10·9	11·2
22—Brockville	19·9	6	11·1	4	5·1	7·8	11·3	10·4	10·9	10·6
23—Kingston	19·7	5·3–6	13·3	3·7	5·1	8	11·4	11·8	11·3	11
24—Belleville	21·3	5·3	12·7	3·2	4·9	7·9	9·9	11·5	10·9	11·3
25—Peterborough	20·2	6–6·7	16·5	3·4	5·1	8·4	10·5	11·5	10·9	11·2
26—Oshawa	21·5	6·7	14·3	3·4	4·9	8·5	10	11·6	11·9	11·7
27—Orillia	22·7	6b	14·6	3·1	5	8·8	11·8	12·2	12·2	12·4
28—Toronto	23·8	6·7	16·4	3·5	5·1	8·8	10·1	11·9	11·6	11·6
29—Niagara Falls	20·7	6–6·7	15·5	3·5	5·3	8·1	11	11·2	11·5	11·5
30—St. Catharines	22·6	5·3–6·7	14·7	3·4	5·6	9	11·2	11·4	11·4	11·4
31—Hamilton	25·1	6–6·7	14·8	3·3	5·1	8·4	9·6	11·9	11·6	12
32—Brantford	22·5	6–6·7	15·2	3·2	5	9·5	9·9	12·3	12·1	11·8
33—Galt	23·6	6·7	16·3	3·1	5·2	9·2	10·5	11·9	11·9	11·9
34—Guelph	22·8	6	14·8	3·1	5·1	9·3	11·2	11·6	11·9	11·8
35—Kitchener	22·8	6–6·7	14·7	3·2	5·3	8·7	10·2	12	11·8	11·7
36—Woodstock	21·1	4·7–6	13·7	3	4·9	8·5	9·7	12·2	12·4	12·4
37—Stratford	21·4	6	15·1	3·1	5·2	9·4	11·3	12·5	12·2	11·6
38—London	22	6–6·7	17·1	3·1	5·3	8·9	10·4	12·4	11·8	11·7
39—St. Thomas	22·2	6	17·3	3·3	5·4	9·1	12·5	12·9	12·6	12·4
40—Chatham	20·8	5·3	15·7	3·2	5·2	8·2	10·4	12·4	12·7	11·7
41—Windsor	19·7	5·3–6·7	14	3·4	5	7·1	9·8	11·7	11·4	11·6
42—Sarnia	21·5	5·3–6·7	17·5	3	5·2	8·5	11·3	12·6	12·3	11·9
43—Owen Sound	21	5·3	14·7	3·1	5·2	8·2	10·7	11·8	11·8	11·8
44—North Bay	22·6	5·3–6	14·2	4·2	5·5	9·1	11·8	13·4	13·2	12·7
45—Sudbury	20	6	14	4·5	5·9	8·6	14	13·1	12·6	12·2
46 Cobalt	22·3	7·3	.....	4·7	5·5	8·1	11·3	14·5	13·1	14·2
47—Timmins	22·5	6·1	13·2	4·3	6	8·7	12	13·1	12·6	12·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·1	6–6·7	13·3	4	5·7	7·8	12·3	12·5	12·9	12·5
49—Port Arthur	21·4	5·3–6·7	17·7	4	5·6	9·2	10·7	12·2	11·2	11·4
50—Fort William	23	5·3–6·7	15·5	4·2	5·7	8·2	10·4	12·5	12	12·3
Manitoba (average)	**23·9**	**6·8**	**16·8**	**4·2**	**5·8**	**9·5**	**10·8**	**13·6**	**12·7**	**13·1**
51—Winnipeg	24·6	6–7·5	16·8	4·1	5·5	8·9	10·1	13·3	12·5	12·8
52—Brandon	23·2	6·4–7·1	.....	4·2	6·1	10·1	11·4	13·9	12·8	13·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**6·7**	**15·4**	**4·1**	**5·8**	**9·2**	**10·8**	**14·1**	**13·2**	**13·2**
53—Regina	24	6·4–7·2	15·2	3·8	5·8	9·2	9·9	14·1	12·8	13
54 Prince Albert	24·3	5·6	14·5	4·1	5·8	8·8	12·2	13·7	13·5	13·5
55—Saskatoon	22·6	7·2	16	4·1	5·6	9·1	10·6	14·4	12·9	13
56—Moose Jaw	23·4	7·2	16	4·2	5·8	9·5	10·6	14·2	13·5	13·3
Alberta (average)	**25·8**	**7·0**	**15·7**	**4·1**	**6·2**	**8·3**	**11·0**	**13·5**	**13·3**	**13·4**
57—Medicine Hat	25·5	7·2	15	4·1	6·5	8·1	10·8	13·2	13·2	12·9
58—Drumheller	27	6·7	15	4·2	6·6	7·6	11·7	13·7	12·9	13·5
59—Edmonton	24	6·4–7·2	16·7	4	6	8·6	10·6	13·4	13·2	13·3
60—Calgary	26·4	7·2	16·2	4·1	5·5	8·1	10·6	13	13·2	13·3
61—Lethbridge	26	7·2	.....	4·1	.....	9·2	11·2	14·1	14	14·2
British Columbia (average)	**25·3**	**8·3**	**17·7**	**4·5**	**6·1**	**7·0**	**8·3**	**13·0**	**12·8**	**12·9**
62—Fernie	25	9	17	4·7	6	7·9	8·9	13	13·9	13·6
63—Nelson	25·4	8·3	20	4·6	6	8·1	8·8	13·5	15	13·8
64—Trail	23·8	8	16	4·4	6	7·7	8·8	14·2	13·6	13·6
65—New Westminster	25·3	8·3–8·9	19·7	4·3	5·9	6·2	8·1	12·5	12·3	12·4
66—Vancouver	25·2	8·3–8·9	20	4·5	5·8	6·2	8·1	12·4	11·2	12
67—Victoria	25·8	8	19·1	4·5	6·3	7	7·8	12·5	11·9	11·8
68—Nanaimo	27·5	8	15	4·5	6·2	6·7	8·2	12·2	11·4	12
69—Prince Rupert	24·2	7·5–8·3	15	4·7	6·6	6·5	7·6	13·4	13·4	14·1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1936

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·8	3·4	1·500	29·4	23·1	16·2	11·3	16·6	15·1	59·4	19·6	54·9	43·7	
6·5	3·6	1·332	25·6	21·9	14·6	11·6	16·1	15·2	57·0	18·8	57·4	46·2	
6·8	3·3	1·558	29·3	25	16	11·8	15·3	14·8	50	18·1	65	46·6	1
6·1	3·6	1·325	25	20	12·5	12·1	15·8	14·8	55	18·6	55	45·6	2
6	4·1	·927	18·9	20	16·5	10·7	15·7	14·4	60	18·3	.....	47·5	3
6·7	3·6	1·528	29·2	26·7	.....	11·4	16·7	16·7	65	19·9	55	47·2	4
6·2	3·3	1·387	26·2	.....	.....	13	17	15·3	.....	19·3	.....	45	5
7	3·5	1·267	25	17·7	13·4	10·7	15·8	15	55	18·8	54·5	45·5	6
6·3	4·1	1·034	20·2	19·2	.....	12·1	15·1	14·2	.....	19·5	49·0	46·2	7
6·7	3·6	1·112	24·2	19·8	13·3	12·0	15·7	14·6	52·3	18·6	55·2	48·4	
6·4	3·4	·956	18·8	19·2	13	12·9	16	15	55	20·4	55	51·6	8
6·6	4	1·308	27·8	20·7	14·2	12·1	15·2	13·7	55	17·9	55	45·2	9
7	3·1	1·057	25·1	19·6	14	11·4	15·9	14·5	49	17·9	55·5	46·7	10
6·7	4	1·125	25	.....	12	11·7	15·7	15	50	18	.....	50	11
6·5	4·1	1·290	25·5	24·8	14·6	11·5	16·1	14·3	56·9	19·5	58·7	42·7	
6·8	3·8	1·238	24·4	21·2	13·7	12·8	16·6	14·7	66·7	20·5	59·7	42·6	12
7	4·6	1·265	25·4	20	15·9	11·3	16·4	14·2	53·6	20·3	59·5	45·4	13
6·8	4·5	1·387	26·8	29	14·7	11·6	16·4	15·3	48·5	21·1	58	43·7	14
5·1	4·2	1·261	24·7	.....	13·8	12·4	16	13·3	50	17·7	.....	41·9	15
6·2	4·3	1·32	23·4	.....	15·4	12·5	15·8	13·7	50	18	58	42·1	16
6·5	4·1	1·224	26·3	27	14·4	10·9	16	14·8	.....	19·8	60	41·3	17
6·1	4·3	1·275	26·6	.....	13·7	10	16·3	13·4	60	20·4	.....	45·6	18
6·8	3·4	1·527	27·8	28·5	14·7	11·1	16·2	13·1	77·2	19·4	58·2	40·7	19
6·9	4	1·114	24·3	23·2	14·8	11	15·5	15·8	49·2	18·6	57·7	40·9	20
6·8	3·0	1·519	30·2	23·4	16·3	11·5	16·7	15·4	60·2	18·8	56·6	42·3	
7	4·4	1·323	27·4	25·3	14	11·7	16·2	16	55·7	19·5	61·3	42·6	21
6·3	2·3	1·237	26	25	14·5	9·1	17	14·7	.....	17·2	63·3	42·6	22
7·3	3·6	1·50	29·9	25	25	12·1	16·8	15·4	57	18·5	55·5	42	23
7	3·4	1·40	28·3	20·3	.....	12·3	16·1	14·6	49	18·1	49	40·8	24
7·7	3	1·444	28·7	24·6	15	11·5	17·4	14·9	56	19·5	55·5	41·8	25
7·2	3	1·50	29·7	22	.....	13·2	16·7	15·3	55	19·3	62	41·7	26
7·4	2·5	1·457	31	30	15	11·3	17·1	15	59	18·2	57·5	43·3	27
5·7	3·1	1·529	29·9	19	.....	10·2	16·8	15·1	59·7	18·2	59·1	42·8	28
7	2·7	1·605	30·6	17·5	.....	11·3	17·5	14·8	65	15·8	.....	43	29
7·5	2·9	1·573	30·3	23·7	.....	10·7	16·5	14·8	65	16·6	55	41·8	30
6·4	3·2	1·452	28·1	24·2	17	10·7	16·3	14·6	.....	16·7	.....	41·8	31
6·9	2·3	1·345	25·8	21·7	.....	11·3	16·6	14·1	49	18·1	.....	40	32
6·4	2·2	1·343	28	20	.....	11	17·6	15·8	65	18·6	58	40·2	33
7·2	2·7	1·385	29·5	24·3	.....	11·4	17·7	14·9	.....	20·6	59	41·7	34
6·9	2·6	1·364	29·2	21·2	.....	11·5	16·4	15·1	.....	18·2	65	41·6	35
6·3	2·6	1·397	27·8	19	.....	10·9	15·2	14·5	49	19·2	.....	39·7	36
6·9	2·4	1·375	27·2	23·1	.....	10·6	16·9	14·5	.....	18·5	61·3	40·5	37
6·3	2·5	1·367	26·7	17·6	.....	11·6	15·6	14·3	.....	17·3	60	40	38
7	3	1·502	29·1	21·5	.....	12·2	16·7	15	.....	21	.....	42·2	39
6	2·6	1·595	30·7	24·3	.....	11	15·6	15	75	18·7	59	41·1	40
6·8	2·5	1·69	29·8	22·2	.....	10·6	15·2	14·7	.....	18·7	.....	40·6	41
6·9	3·2	1·586	30·9	18·1	.....	11·8	16·1	15·7	.....	20·1	.....	39·8	42
6·2	2·3	1·217	24·6	32	.....	11·4	16·7	15	.....	18·5	49	41·7	43
6·5	3·2	1·446	30·7	28·7	.....	12	17·5	17	63	19·2	53	43	44
6·1	4·3	1·47	29·3	.....	15	13	17·3	16·2	66	20·2	54	46	45
7·2	3·5	1·90	39·3	25	15·7	11·4	18·2	16·4	67·6	20·6	50	48·8	46
7·5	3·8	2·214	45·8	.....	17	11·8	16·5	16·8	69·3	19	54·7	44·3	47
6·3	3·5	1·554	30·2	27·5	15	12·4	16	17·1	62·5	19	59	45	48
6·6	3	1·923	36·4	29·4	16·8	12·4	16·7	17·2	57·9	19·6	49·7	42·7	49
6·7	2·9	1·885	34	.....	15·5	11·9	17·4	17·7	59	20·2	52	45·7	50
7·3	3·6	1·890	35·7	.....	17·4	10·8	17·2	15·3	63·4	19·8	49·0	43·1	
6·8	3·3	1·92	38·1	.....	15·8	10·3	17	14·8	60·5	18·5	47·2	42·5	51
7·8	3·8	1·86	33·3	.....	19	11·3	17·3	15·7	66·2	21	50·8	43·6	52
7·2	4·2	1·625	29·8	.....	19·2	11·3	17·2	15·6	64·8	21·6	53·0	47·2	
6·5	3·9	1·77	32·5	.....	22·5	11·6	17·6	15	66·4	21·3	52·7	47	53
7·3	3·7	1·12	21·7	.....	17	11	17·7	16·2	63	23	52·4	47·5	54
7·2	4	1·75	32·6	.....	17·2	11·4	16·8	15·6	65·9	21·2	52·5	46·9	55
7·7	5	1·86	32·4	.....	20	11·2	16·7	15·5	63·8	20·7	54·5	47·3	56
7·1	3·6	1·431	27·7	.....	16·0	11·0	17·8	15·8	64·0	22·5	53·2	45·8	
7·5	3·5	1·47	30·7	.....	16·8	10·6	17·7	16·5	65·4	22·5	55·4	46·8	57
7·4	4	1·69	32	.....	18	11·2	18·5	15·7	67·3	23·5	55	47·3	58
7·5	3·9	1·11	23	.....	17·7	11	17·4	15·6	60·6	22	50·8	45·2	59
6·9	3·4	1·61	29·7	.....	12·5	10·6	16·6	15·3	60·9	21·7	50·8	45	60
6·4	3·3	1·275	23·3	.....	15	11·6	18·7	15·8	65·7	23	54	44·7	61
6·8	3·6	1·924	36·6	.....	19·4	10·1	17·0	14·4	58·6	20·9	49·4	42·5	
7·2	3·4	1·80	35	.....	19	11·4	18·9	16·4	63·3	22·5	60	48·5	62
7·4	3·9	2·10	35	.....	22·5	11·2	18·7	15	64·3	25	56·7	48·3	63
7·7	3·5	2·12	40·2	.....	20	10·2	18·2	15·2	63	23·5	50·7	45	64
6·2	3·7	1·68	31	.....	16·5	9·5	15·4	13·3	54·3	18·8	43·6	37·5	65
6	3·1	1·70	36·4	.....	.....	9·2	15·4	14·2	55·2	17·5	42·4	39	66
6·6	3·6	1·85	35·5	.....	19	9·8	16·3	13·2	57·7	17·9	46·1	39·4	67
6·3	3·7	1·82	35·3	.....	.....	10	14·9	13·2	51	21·2	46·5	37	68
6·7	4·2	2·32	44·6	.....	19·2	9·7	17·9	15	60	20·6	49	45	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**35·5**	**52·1**	**20·1**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**37·9**	**49·0**	**11·7**	**4·9½**	**14·778b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**40·3**	**48·9**	**19·4**	**9·8**	**2·8**	**39·6**	**39·4**	**12·2**	**4·9**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·1	5·8	41·7	48·9	20·1	11·1	2·9	40·4	42	12	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6	5·9	32·9	48·6	19·7	9·8	2·9	42·7	35·3	12·6	4·8	.....
3—Amherst	5·9	5·9	45	49·1	17·3	9·8	2·8	38·3	36	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	5·8	5·5	41·1	47·9	20·8	9·7	2·5	42·7	49·3	12·4	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	6	5·7	39·5	50	20	8·8	2·7	.....	.....	12·3	5	.....
6—Truro	6·2	5·7	41·4	49	18·4	9·8	2·9	34	34·4	11·6	4·7	.....
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	**5·8**	**5·5**	**41·0**	**48·9**	**17·1**	**14·0**	**2·7**	**40·0**	**40·0**	**12·1**	**5·1**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**41·3**	**49·0**	**18·3**	**10·9**	**2·8**	**38·0**	**37·4**	**11·9**	**5·1**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6	5·7	42·9	50	19·4	10·8	2·9	43·3	38·3	12	5·3	g
9—Saint John	6·1	6	37·5	47·8	18·6	10	2·6	38·6	41·2	11·8	5	14·50
10—Fredericton	6	5·8	41·1	48·1	17·6	11·1	2·5	32·7	32·6	11·4	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6	6	43·7	50	17·5	11·7	3·1	37·5	37·5	12·5	4·9	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·7**	**5·5**	**34·1**	**52·9**	**20·9**	**12·4**	**2·8**	**41·8**	**50·0**	**10·7**	**4·7**	**13·929**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·6	35·1	54·7	20·4	15·7	2·8	38·6	54·4	10·5	5	13·00
13—Three Rivers	5·9	5·7	34·9	60·5	22·5	14·1	2·9	44·1	58	11·4	4·7	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·4	5·3	31·2	50·5	21·5	11·1	2·8	43·3	46·6	10·4	4·8	15·00
15—Sorel	5·8	5·7	35·5	55·7	22·7	10·2	2·5	38·3	45	10·5	4·8	13·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·5	5·3	37·1	46·6	18·8	12·3	3	41·8	49·3	11·2	4·9	13·50
17—St. Johns	5·8	5·5	29	46·7	21·4	12·6	2·8	41·7	51·7	10	4·8	.....
18—Thetford Mines	5·8	5·5	36·2	49·8	18·9	12·6	2·9	42	46·7	11	4·5	.....
19—Montreal	5·6	5·4	34·8	57·4	20·9	13	2·6	46·2	47·6	10·4	4·6	13·50
20—Hull	5·9	5·6	33·2	54·1	21·3	10·9	2·6	40·5	50·4	10·6	4·5	15·00
Ontario (average)	**6·1**	**6·0**	**35·5**	**55·2**	**19·9**	**12·0**	**2·5**	**36·3**	**48·9**	**10·8**	**4·8**	**14·672**
21—Ottawa	5·8	5·7	35·6	55·5	20·4	12·2	2·6	38·5	52·6	10·5	4·9	15·00
22—Brockville	5·6	5·3	37·1	53·6	21·5	9·8	2·5	35	48	10·3	4·8	14·00
23—Kingston	5·9	5·8	38·4	46·8	18·3	11·8	2·5	38	43·7	10·7	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·1	5·8	37·5	53·5	19	10·3	2·4	34·9	46·7	10	4·8	14·00
25—Peterborough	6	6	39·7	53	18·7	12·8	3	40	52·5	10·7	4·9	15·00
26—Oshawa	5·8	5·7	39·4	52·8	22	11·2	2·5	34	46·7	11	4·6	14·00
27—Orillia	5·8	5·8	33	56·3	21·3	9·8	2·4	35·8	51·5	10·2	5·2	15·00
28—Toronto	5·7	5·6	38·1	53·5	18·8	11·1	2·4	37·8	45·6	10·2	4·4	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	5·7	5·7	35	55·6	18·9	11	2·2	37·1	.....	10·3	4·8	13·50g
30—St. Catharines	6	6	34·6	59·9	20·1	11·6	2·4	35·8	42·5	10·7	5·4	14·00g
31—Hamilton	5·9	5·8	34·6	55·9	19·5	9·9	2·4	33·9	51	9·9	4·6	13·50
32—Brantford	6	6	37·1	55·4	19·4	11·2	2·6	37·1	45·8	10	4·9	14·50
33—Galt	6·2	6·3	35	50·5	19	11·5	2·3	42·5	56·7	10·8	4·6	14·50
34—Guelph	5·9	5·9	35·4	54·5	20·4	10·3	2·4	40	50	10 7	4·8	14·50
35—Kitchener	5·9	5·9	29·1	58·1	17·4	10·5	2·8	37·7	45	10·2	4·2	14·50
36—Woodstock	6	6	37·5	48·5	19	10	2·6	34·7	49·5	10·7	5·3	14·00
37—Stratford	6·2	6·2	36·5	56	20·1	11·2	2·8	41	48·3	10·7	4·9	14·50
38—London	6	6	35·6	53·4	16·7	11·4	2·2	33·7	45	10·2	4·7	14·50
39—St. Thomas	6·4	6·3	38·7	57·4	19	11·6	2·5	41·3	50·7	10·4	5·3	14·50
40—Chatham	6	6	35·1	53·1	18·7	12·1	2·2	35	52·5	10	4·5	15·00
41—Windsor	5·9	5·8	31·6	51·4	17·1	10·6	2	29·7	50	10·1	4·6	14·75
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·4	36·8	57·9	20·8	10·3	2·5	35	53	10·5	5·5	15·00
43—Owen Sound	5·9	5·9	38·5	52·7	21·7	10·5	2·8	28·3	.....	10·2	4·6	15·25
44—North Bay	6·2	6	40·7	60	22	14·8	2·5	39·2	47·7	13·2	4·8	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·5	6·5	31·2	61·7	24	15	2·9	35	.....	.....	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·1	6·8	37·2	57	20	15·8	2·7	36	46·7	14	4·8	.....
47—Timmins	6·6	6·3	30·5	58·7	21·7	15·4	3·2	34·2	.....	.....	4·6	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·2	30	58·7	17·7	15	2·6	33·7	54	12·7	4·7	14·00
49—Port Arthur	5·9	6	32·5	56·2	22·2	16·2	2·6	40	46·2	11·7	4·9	15·25
50—Fort William	6·5	6·5	33·8	57·5	22·6	14·7	2·2	35·3	50·5	12·5	4·8	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**6·6**	**6·6**	**31·9**	**48·6**	**20·5**	**13·2**	**2·6**	**33·0**	**53·9**	**12·9**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·5	6·7	32·4	48·8	19·1	12·1	2·7	34·2	56	12·2	5·8	18·50
52—Brandon	6·7	6·5	31·3	48·4	21·8	14·3	2·4	31·7	51·7	13·5	4·8	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**6·7**	**7·2**	**32·9**	**51·7**	**20·7**	**19·2**	**3·1**	**35·3**	**55·6**	**14·3**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	6·4	7·8	34	50·3	19·6	17·7a	2·8	36·6	60	13·1	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	6·8	6·8	32·4	53·3	19	20·3a	3·6	38·1	50	14·5	5·1	.....
55—Saskatoon	6·9	7·6	31·6	50·3	20·9	18·6a	2·7	35·8	59·2	14·7	4·7	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·8	6·7	33·4	53	23·2	20a	3·1	30·8	53	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·9**	**32·3**	**47·4**	**21·3**	**18·6**	**3·0**	**36·7**	**52·1**	**14·4**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·8	31·4	47·1	21·7	22·6a	2·8	33·6	56	.....	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	6·9	7·6	31·7	48·3	25	18·7a	3·1	31·7	55	15	5·6	.....
59—Edmonton	6·7	6·8	35·4	47·7	21·9	16·7a	3·1	37	51·2	14·4	5	g
60—Calgary	6·8	6·8	30·9	46·4	19·7	17·6a	2·9	41	53·3	13·2	4·5	g
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·5	32·3	47·7	18	17·5a	2·9	40	45	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·3**	**6·0**	**34·1**	**47·7**	**20·5**	**20·6**	**2·7**	**41·5**	**54·2**	**12·1**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·5	6·8	35	48·2	17·5	22·5a	2·6	42·5	56	13·2	4·7	.....
63—Nelson	6·6	6·2	35	50	25	20a	2·8	45	60	13·7	5	.....
64—Trail	6·7	6·3	40	50·7	21	23·3a	2·9	36	50	14	7	.....
65—New Westminster	5·7	5·6	30·5	44·8	18·3	20·3a	2·6	40·7	51	11·7	5·7	.....
66—Vancouver	5·7	5·5	31·5	43·6	18·6	16·7a	2·7	36	55	10	4·2	.....
67—Victoria	6·5	6	34	47·5	22·2	20·1a	2·7	40	54·3	11·1	4·9	.....
68—Nanaimo	5·8	5·7	32·5	46·4	19·7	20a	2·4	.....	50	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·1	5·7	34	50	22	21·7a	3	50	57·5	11·2	5·9	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1936

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·355	**12·255**	**9·506**	**11·235**	**7·181**	**8·382**	**7·540**	**27·0**	**9·6**	**23·083**	**16·769**	
7·975	**9·425**	**6·500**	**7·667**	**5·250**	**6·250**	**6·250**	**29·7**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·2	9·9	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	5·00c	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·9	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	10·50	8·00–10·00	9·00–11·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	33·7	9·4	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
8·500–9·400	**10·800**	**8·750**	**10·250**	**6·250**	**7·250**	**9·000**c	**28·7**	**10·0**	**18·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·219	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·3**	**9·9**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·8g	10	20.00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
11·25–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·7	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	10	20·00	15·00	11
8·892	**11·417**	**10·532**	**11·901**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·450**	**23·6**	**9·5**	**20·111**	**14·188**	
10·00	10·50	12·00	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	22	9·8	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	26·4	9·7	18·00–27·00	12·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	23·6	9·6	20·00–26·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	9·5	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
7·50	11·50	10·33c	11·67c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·7	9·7	17·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·5	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9	10·00–12·00	5·00– 7·00	18
8·00– 8·50	10·00–11·00	13·33c	13·67–16·00e	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00e	26	9·2	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	9·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·225	**12·297**	**10·074**	**11·864**	**8·015**	**9·585**	**8·896**	**24·9**	**9·3**	**24·536**	**18·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	24·4	9·1	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	8·5	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·5	9·3	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	8·00	[9·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·4	9·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	22	9·2	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·3	9·3	20·00–30·00	14·00–18·00	26
9·50	13·00	8·00–8·50	[9·50–10·50	6·00–7·00	7·50– 8·50	.....	24·4	9·6	20·00–24·00	12·00–20·00	27
10·75	11·25	14·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	25	9	25·00–34·00	18·00–25·00	28
7·50– 9·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21g	8·6	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	29
8·50g	11.00–12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	23·2g	9·4	23·00–33·00	16·00–23·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	24·5	9·1	24·00–35·00	15·00–24·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	13·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·5	9·4	23·00–27·00	15·00–23·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·1	20·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·6	9·3	21·00–27·00	14·00–21·00	34
8·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·2	9·5	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·8	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·7	9·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10.50–12·00	12·00	.....	12·00c	.....	9·75c	.....	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·00–12·00	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	39
8·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9·2	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00	11·50–12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00–12·00c	12·00–14·00c	.....	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	9·7	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·2	8·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·9	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	7·50c	30	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	31	9·7	20·00	14·00	46
14·50	16·00	8·50	9·50	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·1	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·7	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	26·5	9·5	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	[7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	26·7	9·1	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·750	**15·188**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·375**	**7·125**	**27·9**	**9·6**	**23·500**	**15·750**	
5·75–12·75h	14·75–15·50	.....	.....	5·50–8·50	6·00– 9·00	7·25	27·7	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	51
5·50–11·00h	13·00–17·50	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	28	9·5	18·00–22·00	10·00–16·00	52
8·000	**16·938**	.....	.....	**5·250**	**7·469**	**8·500**	**28·3**	**9·9**	**24·250**	**17·750**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	25	9·7	22·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·50	5·00– 6·00	.....	29·5	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	17·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·5	9·9	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00c	10·00c	29·2	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·156	.....	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·6**	**9·8**	**22·500**	**16·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32·5g	9·3	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·25h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	10·2	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28g	9·7	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	61
9·921	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·531**	**6·911**	**4·804**	**33·7**	**10·0**	**22·500**	**16·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·00–7·50	8·00– 8·50	5·00	40	10	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–31·00	18·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	31·2	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	66
8·75–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31	10·8	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·00	.....	33·3	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

(Continued from page 109)

prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
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Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
April 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
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July 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935....	105	139	131	113	154	124
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Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	115	154	127
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	115	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	117	153	128
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	117	154	128
Dec., 1936....	114	142	135	117	154	129

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices in the average continued the gradual downward movement in progress during recent months. In beef, sirloin steak declined from an average price of 22·7 cents per pound in November to 22·1 cents in December, while fresh roast of pork was down from 21·2 cents per pound to 20·4 cents and breakfast bacon from 30 cents per pound to 29·2 cents. Egg prices were generally higher, increases being larger in the prairie provinces and in the maritimes than in other provinces. The Dominion average price for the fresh grades was 45·7 cents per dozen in December and 43·9 cents in November. Butter prices were higher in most cities, the Dominion average for creamery being up 1 cent per pound to 29·4 cents. Increases in the price of bread were reported from several cities and the Dominion average was fractionally higher at 6·6 cents per pound. Canned tomatoes have moved gradually higher month by month since early summer, the average price being 12·7 cents per tin in December and 11·1 cents in May. Dry beans rose from 6·4 cents per pound in November to 6·8 cents in December.

Potato prices averaged 5 cents per ninety pounds higher at $1.50, the largest increases being reported from Quebec and the maritime provinces, where prices are still lower than in other provinces. Evaporated apples were down from an average price of 17·1 cents per pound in November to 16·2 cents in December. Anthracite coal was again slightly higher averaging $14.78 per ton.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"—Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50; Saint John, $14; Quebec, $13; Three Rivers, $15 and $14 Sherbrooke, $15 and $15.50; St. Hyacinthe, $13.50; Montreal, $13.25 and $13.50; Otawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15 Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50 and $14; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Brantford, $16.50; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1936," which is a Supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 98·3 for November, an advance of 0·7 per cent for the month. All industrial materials and manufacturing groups advanced, while the food and tobacco groups declined. The most notable advances were in wool which rose 9·3 per cent and non-ferrous metals which rose 7·7 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 94·2 at the end of November, an increase of 3·1 per cent for the month. Foodstuffs on the whole were unchanged, but all three of the industrial materials groups recorded substantial advances.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 151 at the first of December, showing no change from the previous month in any of the component groups.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914 = 100 (gold index) was 67 for November, an advance of 4·7 per cent for the month. Every one of the six groups showed increases over the previous month.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 104·4 for November, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. The most notable changes were increases of 9·3 per cent in rubber and 7·2 per cent in non-ferrous metals.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 124·3 for November, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month due to lower food prices.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was $10·7895 at December 1, an advance of 5·6 per cent for the month. Of the 13 groups, eleven advanced, one (coal and coke) was unchanged, and one (chemicals and drugs) showed a decline.

Dun's index number, which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was $192·959 at December 1, a rise of 4·6 per cent for the month. This is the highest point reached since March, 1929. Each one of the seven groups contributed to the general advance.

COST OF LIVING.—The National Industrial Conference Board index number on the base 1923 = 100, was 85·8 for November, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. Food prices were lower, but all other groups showed some advance over the October level.

Injuries resulting from industrial accidents in the iron and steel industry decreased in 1935 as compared with 1934, according to an article in the December issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*. The frequency rate declined from 19·42 to 17·14 per million man-hours, and the severity rate declined from 2·42 to 2·11 per thousand man-hours, although the total man-hours worked increased by 17 per cent. The effectiveness of safety work is indicated by the experience of a select group of establishments with a frequency rate of about one-third that of the entire group.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC., IN CANADA

Dominion

Department of Labour, Confederation Building, Ottawa, Canada:
Minister, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, M.A., B.Litt., B.C.L.
Deputy Minister, W. M. Dickson.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown.
Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, W. M. Dickson.
Chief Conciliation Officer, M. S. Campbell.
Director of Employment Service of Canada, R. A. Rigg.
Superintendent, Canadian Government Annuities, E. G. Blackadar.
Registrar, Combines Investigation Act, F. A. McGregor.
Associate Editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE, H. J. Walker.
Chief of Statistical Branch, C. W. Bolton.
Labour Intelligence Branch, D. J. Sutherland.
Library and Research Branch, Miss M. Mackintosh.
Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, Harry Hereford.

National Employment Commission:
Chairman: Arthur B. Purvis.
Commissioners: Tom Moore,
W. A. Mackintosh,
A. N. McLean,
E. J. Young,
A. Marois,
Mrs. M. M. Sutherland.
Secretary: H. Spencer Relph.
Consultant Co-ordination of Aid: Miss C. Whitton, O.B.E.
Director of Publicity: Ray Brown, O.B.E.
Director of Registration: V. C. Phelan.

Provincial

Alberta

Department of Trade and Industry, Edmonton, Alta.:
Minister, Hon. E. C. Manning.
Deputy Minister, W. D. King.

Board of Industrial Relations:
(Administered by the Department of Trade and Industry.)
Chairman: Clayton Adams.
W. D. King, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry.
Dr. V. W. Wright, Chairman of Workmen's Compensation Board.
Industrial Standards Officer: J. O. Jones.
Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Labour Disputes Act: Clayton Adams.

Tradesmen's Qualification Act:
(Administered by the Department of Trade and Industry.)
Chairman of Board of Examiners: R. J. Gaunt.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
Chairman: Dr. V. W. Wright.
Secretary: Frederick D. Noble.
Chief Boiler Inspector: A. Bradshaw.
Chief Factory Inspector: H. M. Bishop.

Old Age Pensions:
(Administered by Workmen's Compensation Board.)
Superintendent: A. Blackie.

Mothers' Allowances:
(Administered by Workmen's Compensation Board.)
Superintendent: T. R. Blain.

Employment Service Offices:
(Administered by Department of Health.)
General Superintendent: M. W. Robertson.

Unemployment Relief:
(Administered by Department of Health.)
Chairman of Unemployment Relief Commission: A. A. MacKenzie.

Coal Mines Act:
(Administered by Department of Lands and Mines.)
Chief Inspector: A. A. Miller.

The Theatres Act:
(Administered by Provincial Secretary.)
Chief Inspector: G. P. Barber.

British Columbia

Department of Labour, Victoria:
Minister, Honourable George S. Pearson.
Deputy Minister, Adam Bell.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Robert Morrison.
Chief Factories' Inspector, H. Douglas, Vancouver.
General Superintendent of Employment Service, J. H. McVety, Vancouver.

Board of Industrial Relations:
Adam Bell, Chairman.
Mrs. Rex Eaton.
Dr. W. A. Carrothers.
James Thompson.
C. J. McDowell.
Miss Mable A. Cameron, Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Chairman.
Parker Williams.
J. H. Pillsbury.
F. P. Archibald, Secretary.
Address of Board: 411 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver.

Old Age Pensions Branch:
(Administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.)
H. L. Greenwood, Secretary.

Unemployment Relief:
Administrator, E. W. Griffith, Unemployment Relief Branch, Department of Labour, Victoria.

Inspector of Apprenticeship:
Hamilton Crisford, Stock Exchange Building, Vancouver.

Economic Council:
Dr. W. A. Carrothers, Chairman.

Manitoba

Department of Labour, Winnipeg:
Minister of Public Works and Labour, Hon. W. R. Clubb.
Deputy Minister of Labour, A. MacNamara.
Chief Inspector, R. A. Stewart.

Employment Service Offices:
J. Neish, General Superintendent.

Fair Wages Board:
A. MacNamara (Deputy Minister of Labour and Asst. Deputy Minister of Public Works), Chairman.
E. Claydon, Sr.
C. J. Harding.
Thos. J. Williams.
F. Fraser.

Bureau of Labour (sub-department):
Secretary, Edward McGrath.

Elevator and Hoist Board:
E. McGrath, Chairman.
A. Steventon.
W. J. Easterbrook.
S. E. Howarth.

Cinema Projectors' Board:
E. McGrath, Chairman.
George Graham.
V. Armand.

Board of Examiners for Engineers:
T. M. Power, Chairman.
Wm. Coburn.
R. A. Stewart.

Electricians' Board:
George Newman.
J. H. Schumacher.
F. MacIntosh.

Minimum Wage Board:
A. MacNamara, Chairman.
M. P. McLean, Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
C. K. Newcombe, Commissioner.
Geo. E. Carpenter, Director.
J. L. McBride, Director.
Nicholas Fletcher, Secretary.
P. V. E. Jones, As't. Secretary.

Old Age Pensions:
(Administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.)
T. S. Hamilton, Superintendent.

Mothers' Allowances and Child Welfare:
J. W. Jackson, M.D

Unemployment Relief:
A. MacNamara, Asst. Deputy Minister of Public Works.

New Brunswick

Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B.:
Minister of Health and Labour, Hon. Wm. F. Roberts, M.D., LL.D.
Fair Wage Officer, Horace R. Pettigrove.

Employment Service Offices:
(In charge of Minister of Health and Labour.)

Factory Inspection Branch:
E. J. Dunphy Downing, Provincial Building, Saint John.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
Robert B. Irving, Chairman.
Eugene R. Steeves, Vice-Chairman.
Dr. L. M. Curran, Commissioner.

Unemployment Relief:
A. W. Barbour, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Old Age Pensions Board:
W. P. Jones, Chairman and Director.
Robert Scott.
J. A. Robichaud.

Forest Operations Commission:
H. F. G. Brydges.
W. H. Miller.
J. H. Wallace.

Nova Scotia

Department of Labour, Halifax, N.S.:
Minister, Hon. M. Dwyer (Acting).
Deputy Minister, E. B. Paul.

Employment Service Offices:
(In charge of Deputy Minister of Labour.)

Unemployment Relief:
R. H. MacKay, Supervisor.

Mothers' Allowance Board:
E. H. Blois, Director and Administrator.
John A. McDonald.
Hon. Robert Irwin.
Mrs. Ella Elliott.
Mrs. J. W. Allen.

Old Age Pensions Board:
E. H. Blois, Chairman and Director.
Hon. Robert Irwin.
John A. McDonald.
Hiram S. Farquhar, Assistant Director.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
F. L. Milner, K.C., Chairman.
F. W. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman.
John J. Joy, Commissioner.
Dr. M. D. Morrison, Chief Medical Officer.
Dr. O. G. Donovan, Assistant Medical Officer.
Norman M. Morrison, Claims Officer.
John McKeagan, Assessment Officer.

Minimum Wage Board:
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G. A. Smith, Halifax.
W. H. Ross, New Glasgow.
Miss Alice Hatfield, Yarmouth.
Mrs. F. G. Murphy, Sydney.
Miss Evelyn B. Spruin, Secretary, Halifax.

Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities:
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John S. Roper, K.C., Vice-Chairman.
Ira MacNab.

Department of Public Health:
Minister, Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D.

Department of Public Works and Mines:
Minister, Hon. M. Dwyer.

Economic Council:
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Stewart Bates, M.A., Secretary.

Ontario

Department of Labour, East Block, Toronto:
Minister, Honourable David A. Croll, K.C., LL.B.
Deputy Minister, J. F. Marsh.
Industrial Standards Officer, Louis Fine.
Senior Investigator, Miss Marion Findlay.
Accountant, Mrs. A. D. Harpell.
Inspector of Caisson Work, F. A. Swarbrick.
Composite Inspection Branch, J. R. Prain, Chief Inspector.
Boiler Inspection Branch, J. H. Briggs, Examiner of Designs.
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers, J. M. Brown, Chairman.

Apprenticeship Board: J. F. Marsh, Chairman.
F. J. Hawes, Director of Apprenticeship.
A. W. Crawford.
F. S. Rutherford.

Minimum Wage Board: A. W. Crawford, Chairman.
Miss Margaret Stephen.
Patterson Farmer.
E. W. A. O'Dell, Inspector.

Employment Service Offices, H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent.

Department of Public Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Toronto:
Minister, Honourable David A. Croll, K.C., LL.B.
Deputy Minister, M. A. Sorsoleil.

Mothers' Allowance Commission: M. A. Sorsoleil, Chairman.
H. A. Bentley, Commissioner.

Old Age Pensions Commission: M. A. Sorsoleil, Chairman.
C. H. Green, Commissioner.

Workmen's Compensation Board, Canada Life Building, Toronto:
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E. Hutchinson, Vice-Chairman.
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S. R. Johnston, Secretary.
Dr. D. E. Bell, Medical Officer.
Dr. J. M. Bremner, Medical Officer.
Dr. J. F. Hazelwood, Medical Officer.
F. W. Graham, Claims Officer.
T. Norman Dean, Statistician.

Unemployment Relief:
Miss Nell Wark, Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Welfare.

Prince Edward Island

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Attorney and Advocate-General, Honourable Thane A. Campbell, K.C., M.A.
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, P. S. Fielding.

Old Age Pensions:
Superintendent, Otto W. Campbell.

Unemployment Relief:
Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., M.A.
Address: Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Quebec

Department of Labour, Quebec City:
Minister, Honourable William Tremblay.
Deputy Minister, Gérard Tremblay.
Secretary, J. O'Connell-Maher.

Chief Inspector of Industrial and Commercial Establishments and Public Buildings, Alfred Robert, 97 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

General Superintendent of Provincial Employment Bureaux, Joseph Ainey, 92 St. James Street East, Montreal.

Women's Minimum Wage Commission:
Gustave Francq, Chairman, 89 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
Alfred Crowe, Secretary, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.

Chief Examiner of Stationary Enginemen and Chief Inspector of Pressure Vessels: N. S. Walsh, 89 St. James Street E., Montreal.

Chief Examiner of Electricians and Director the Inspection Service of Electrical Installations: J. N. Mochon, 96 St. James Street East, Montreal.

Chief Examiner of Pipe-Mechanics: J. Gordon Heitshu, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec.

Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration: (vacant).

Unemployment Relief: Michel Guimont, Director.

Old Age Pensions Commission: Oliver Asselin, President.
J. R. Forest, Commissioner.
H. Lebrun, Commissioner.
F. T. Hecker, Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation Commission:
Robert Taschereau, K.C., President.
Simon Lapointe, K.C., Vice-President.
O. E. Sharp, Commissioner.
O. G. Molleur, Secretary.
Address of Commission: 73 Grand-Allée, Quebec City.

Saskatchewan

Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, Regina: Sask.:
Minister, Hon. R. J. M. Parker.
Commissioner, Thos. M. Molloy.
General Superintendent of Employment Service, G. E. Tomsett.

Minimum Wage Board:
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Ralph Heseltine, Regina.
W. W. Champ, Regina.
Mrs. J. F. Cairns, Saskatoon.
Mrs. T. E. Campbell, Moose Jaw.
Miss M. G. Halbert, Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
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A. W. Heise.
Ralph Heseltine.
Thos. L. Elliott, Secretary.

Mothers' Allowances:
Commissioner, L. B. Ring.

Old Age Pensions:
Geo. A. Beckett, Superintendent.

Unemployment Relief:
Thos. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS, Minister W. M. DICKSON, Deputy Minister

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1936

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1936*

Wholesale prices in most countries were at higher levels at the end of the year than at the end of 1935, there being advances during the last half of the year following a period of relative stability or in some cases slight declines in the earlier months. The recovery in prices commenced in 1933 in nearly all countries except those whose currencies were still on the gold basis. In the latter the downward movement continued until 1935 when there was some advance which became more pronounced following devaluation in 1936. The upward movement in most cases was due in the main to higher prices of grains, non-ferrous metals and other primary products. The cost of living was irregularly higher in many of the principal countries during the year continuing the upward movement which commenced in 1933, the advances being due in large part to the higher cost of foods.

The Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada during 1936

Table I brings down to the end of 1936 the index number of changes in the cost of living in Canada, based on prices in 1913 as 100, and shows the percentage changes in the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement of this index was within narrow limits during 1936, the high point reached in December being only 3·2 per cent above the low reached in the spring and 1·5 per cent above December, 1935. The food group was again the chief factor in the movement of the index though there were slight seasonal changes in the fuel and clothing groups and an advance in rent in the spring and again in the autumn. Since the recovery in prices began in the summer of 1933 the index number of the cost of living has risen 7·5 per cent, here, also, influenced mainly by the movement in foods and to a considerable extent by clothing and rent. In spite of this increase it was at the end of the year 19 per cent below the level of December, 1929, the figures being 129 and 160 respectively.

The movement in the food group was to a large extent seasonal, the index declining from 111 in December, 1935, to 106 in May and June, 1936, and then rising to 114 by the end of the year, an increase as compared with the end of 1935 of 2·7 per cent. Most of the items changed little, declines being somewhat more numerous than advances though the latter exerted greater influence on the index than the former. The most important increases were in the prices of bread, flour and cheese during the later months of the year, and in two commodities usually subject to wide seasonal variations, namely eggs and potatoes. Between March, 1933, the low point in many years for the group, and December, 1936, foods rose 25 per cent. On the latter date the index was, however, 29 per cent below the figure for December, 1929.

In the fuel and light group the movement during 1936 was slight, such as occurred being due almost entirely to the usual seasonal changes in the price of United States anthracite coal. This group has remained at approximately the same level since 1933, being about 10 per cent below that of 1929.

Rent for workingmen's houses advanced slightly during 1936, continuing the movement which commenced in the autumn of 1934, the low point for the group having been in the summer of that year. The advance from the low point down to the end of 1936 was 5·5 per cent.

Clothing declined slightly in the spring and advanced in the autumn as in recent years. The level at the end of the year was about two per cent higher than at the beginning. From the low point of 107, reached in the summer of 1933, the index for the group advanced to 117 at the end of 1936, or 9 per cent, but it was still about 25 per cent below pre-depression levels.

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures, as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada): quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and other countries).

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA SINCE 1914

All Items—Food, Fuel, Rent, Clothing and Sundries. Average Prices in 1913=100

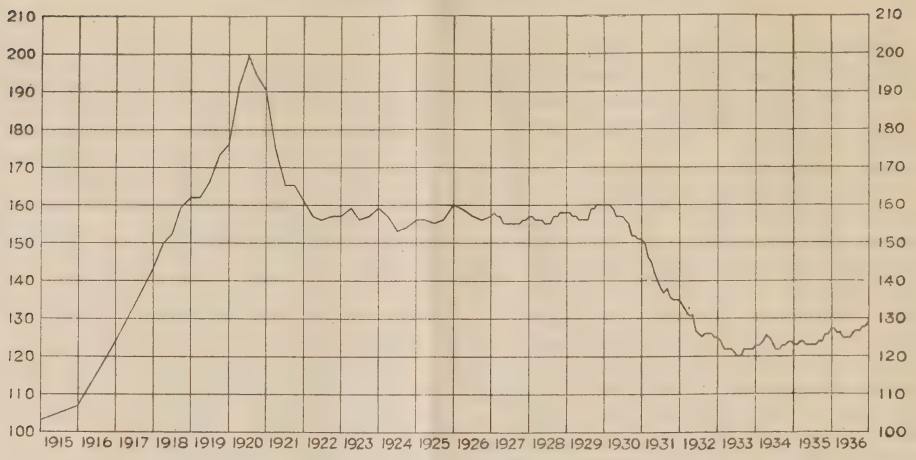


TABLE I.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1936*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*	—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103	Mar. 1931.....	124	156	160	141	164	145
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107	June 1931.....	111	153	158	137	164	138
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124	Sept. 1931.....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Dec. 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143	Dec. 1931.....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162							
Dec. 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176	Mar. 1932.....	99	151	158	123	162	131
Dec. 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190	June 1932.....	93	148	147	120	162	126
Dec. 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161	Sept. 1932.....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Dec. 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157	Dec. 1932.....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Dec. 1933.....	146	172	158	164	171	159							
Dec. 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156	Mar. 1933.....	91	145	141	112	160	122
							June 1933.....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Mar. 1925.....	146	162	158	160	168	156	Sept. 1933.....	99	141	131	113	156	122
June 1925.....	142	159	158	160	168	155	Dec. 1933.....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Sept. 1925.....	147	160	158	159	167	156							
Dec. 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160	Mar. 1934.....	109	143	129	113	156	126
							June 1934.....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Mar. 1926.....	156	166	158	157	166	159	Sept. 1934.....	102	142	128	117	155	123
June 1926.....	151	162	156	157	166	157	Dec. 1934.....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Sept. 1926.....	149	160	156	157	166	156							
Dec. 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157	Mar. 1935.....	104	143	129	113	155	124
							June 1935.....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Mar. 1927.....	151	161	156	157	166	157	Sept. 1935.....	105	140	131	113	154	124
June 1927.....	148	158	156	154	166	155	Dec. 1935.....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Sept. 1927.....	148	158	156	155	166	155							
Dec. 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157	Jan. 1936.....	111	142	132	115	154	127
							Feb. 1936.....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1928.....	149	159	156	155	166	156	Mar. 1936.....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1928.....	146	158	157	157	166	155	April 1936.....	107	142	132	114	154	125
Sept. 1928.....	152	157	157	157	166	157	May 1936.....	106	141	133	114	154	125
Dec. 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158	June 1936.....	106	140	133	114	154	125
							July 1936.....	109	140	133	115	154	126
Mar. 1929.....	153	158	157	157	166	157	Aug. 1936.....	111	139	133	115	154	127
June 1929.....	149	157	158	157	166	156	Sept. 1936.....	113	140	133	115	153	127
Sept. 1929.....	159	156	158	156	166	159	Oct. 1936.....	112	140	135	117	153	128
Dec. 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160	Nov. 1936.....	113	141	135	117	154	128
							Dec. 1936.....	114	142	135	117	154	129
Mar. 1930.....	159	157	158	155	166	159							
June 1930.....	151	156	160	155	166	157							
Sept. 1930.....	141	156	160	148	165	152							
Dec. 1930.....	138	156	160	148	165	151							

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Tables II and IV show the cost of a weekly family budget of foods, fuel and lighting, and rent in terms of the average prices for the Dominion and by groups for each province.

Retail prices for meats showed relatively little movement during the year, remaining at about the levels prevailing during the last few months of 1935. In beef, sirloin steak averaged 23·1 cents per pound for the year, the same as for 1935, as compared with the pre-depression level of 36·3 cents in 1929. Fresh leg roast of pork was at the low price for the year in December at 20·4 cents per pound as compared with the high of 22·4 cents in August. The yearly average price was 21·4 cents per pound in 1936 and 21·2 cents in 1935, as compared with 12·1 cents in March, 1933 (the low point) and a yearly average for 1929 of 30 cents per pound. Wholesale prices for beef and pork were lower during most of 1936 than in 1935, factors in this being the considerably greater movement of live stock off the farms in the former year than in 1935 and the substantial increase in the figures as to slaughterings of cattle and hogs, as well as improvement in export movement of live stock, beef and bacon. Lard was about 2 cents per pound lower at the end of the year than at the beginning, the price in December being 15·9 cents per pound as compared with a low price in recent years of 11·3 cents in July, 1932.

Egg prices were higher month by month during 1936 than in the previous year. The average price for the fresh grades was 33·8 cents per dozen as compared with 31·2 cents in 1935. Stocks in cold storage were about the same throughout the year as in 1935. The production of creamery butter during the year was the greatest on record, being about 4 per cent more than in 1935. The retail price showed the usual seasonal movement but was about the same at the end of the year as at the beginning and little changed month by month from 1935. The average for the year was 28·3 cents per pound as compared with 27·3 cents in 1935, 25·5 cents in 1933 and 47 cents in 1929.

The price of cheese has shown little recovery during the last five years, except for the closing months of 1936 when the price advanced about 2 cents per pound. The average price for the year was 21·1 cents per pound as compared with 20·4 cents in 1935 and 33·4 cents in 1929.

The price of flour, reflecting the continued improvement in wheat prices, was at the end of the year at the highest level reached since the end of 1930 but still much below 1929 levels. Some comparative figures are: 3·9 cents per pound in December, 1936, 2·6 cents at the beginning of 1933 (the low point) and 5·3 cents in December, 1929. Higher prices for bread were reported from many cities during the year, the average price per pound being up from 6·2 cents in January to 6·6 cents in December.

The yield of potatoes in 1936 was estimated to be about the same as in 1935 and much lower than in 1934. An improved export demand developed from the United States, the 1936 crop there being considerably smaller than in 1935. Prices in Canada during 1936 were higher than for some years, comparative figures being $1.50 per ninety pounds in December, 1936, $1.21 in December, 1935, and 72 cents in December, 1934.

United States anthracite coal declined from an average price of $14.90 per ton in January, 1936, to $14.43 during the summer and then advanced in the autumn to $14.78 in December.

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1936

The accompanying tables, V, VI and VII, show the index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commodities being arranged according to "chief component materials" in table V, "purpose" in table VI and "origin" in table VII.

This index number moved to substantially higher levels during the last half of 1936, following a moderate decline from the beginning of the year. In December the index number was 9½ per cent higher than at the end of 1935 and 25 per cent higher than at the lowest level of recent years reached in 1933, but still 17 per cent below the figure for December, 1929. The feature of the movement during the year was the further improvement in the relative position in the price levels of primary as compared with manufactured products, with the result that at the end of 1936 the index numbers for "raw and partly manufactured goods," and "fully and chiefly manufactured goods" were at approximately the same level for the first time since early in 1930, though still much below the levels of that time. The index number for the former group was 79·3 in December, 1936 and for the latter 77·3, an advance since the end of 1935 of 18 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

The index for consumers' goods advanced from 74·4 in December, 1935, to 76·9 in December, 1936, mainly because of advances in foods, chiefly milled products, milk and its products, vegetables, and bakery products. Producers' goods increased 16 per cent during the same period, the index for the group being up from 69·4 to 80·4. The principal advances were in materials for building and construction, as well as in materials for the furs and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the milling and other industries and for miscellaneous producers' materials.

TABLE II.—COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of items included not to show

	Commodity	Quantity	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
			Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	July
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
1	Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	71·4	71·0	54·6	53·4	54·0	54·2	56·4	57·4	62·8	69·4	71·8	63·0	50·2	41·2	44·4
2	Beef, shoulder	2 "	46·4	44·6	30·4	29·0	29·4	28·4	30·6	31·8	36·4	43·2	45·4	37·2	26·8	22·2	24·0
3	Veal, shoulder	1 "	25·7	26·9	18·9	18·3	18·6	17·8	18·5	19·9	21·7	23·9	25·1	22·0	15·4	12·2	12·0
4	Mutton roast	1 "	32·3	30·8	25·6	27·2	26·9	27·6	28·9	28·5	29·0	30·1	31·0	26·9	22·1	16·6	20·5
5	Pork, leg	1 "	36·5	36·0	26·7	26·7	24·1	24·1	28·5	28·8	25·9	27·2	29·8	25·9	15·9	12·7	16·1
6	Pork, salt	2 "	69·6	71·4	52·0	51·6	47·6	46·8	53·8	54·8	51·2	53·2	54·4	52·6	34·4	28·0	30·0
7	Bacon, breakfast	1 "	52·4	58·4	39·8	40·8	37·0	33·7	41·4	41·8	37·2	38·4	39·4	38·3	20·9	18·1	20·4
8	Lard, pure	2 "	77·6	67·8	43·4	45·6	46·0	46·6	49·8	46·4	44·2	44·8	42·6	41·6	25·6	24·6	25·4
9	Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	86·6	85·2	71·2	63·3	61·3	66·9	62·8	66·5	64·3	60·2	64·4	50·5	41·8	39·1	21·1
10	Eggs, storage	1 "	69·5	75·7	58·7	46·6	46·9	51·9	50·1	52·7	52·0	48·4	52·1	40·1	32·6	29·5	17·1
11	Milk	6 qts.	90·6	93·0	79·8	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·8	73·2	73·8	75·0	77·4	72·6	63·0	57·0	54·6
12	Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	135·2	113·4	83·4	81·0	85·4	79·4	92·0	86·0	85·8	88·2	88·0	67·6	48·8	45·6	39·8
13	Butter, creamery	1 "	74·8	63·6	48·6	45·5	48·2	43·9	50·7	47·9	47·0	48·3	47·5	37·3	27·5	26·1	23·8
14	†Cheese, old	1 "	40·9	39·2	32·6	30·7	33·2	29·0	33·4	30·5	32·1	33·8	33·0	29·2	22·2	19·6	19·4
15	†Cheese, new	1 "	38·1	37·5	29·3	30·7	33·2	29·0	33·4	30·5	32·1	33·8	33·0	29·2	22·2	19·6	19·4
16	Bread	15 "	120·5	132·0	105·0	100·5	100·5	112·5	115·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	99·0	90·0	84·0	84·0
17	†Flour, family	10 "	74·0	68·0	48·0	44·0	42·0	55·0	54·0	52·0	52·0	50·0	53·0	37·0	31·0	26·0	31·0
18	Rolled oats	5 "	40·0	36·0	28·0	27·5	27·5	31·0	29·0	30·5	31·5	31·5	32·0	26·5	23·5	23·0	23·5
19	†Rice	2 "	30·4	28·2	19·6	21·0	20·8	21·6	22·0	21·8	21·2	21·0	20·6	19·6	17·4	16·4	16·0
20	Beans, handpicked	2 "	23·2	21·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	16·4	16·0	16·2	16·0	21·2	20·8	15·4	9·6	7·8	8·2
21	Apples, evaporated	1 "	26·2	24·9	22·0	21·6	18·6	20·0	20·3	20·2	19·4	20·6	21·3	19·6	16·5	15·5	14·9
22	Prunes, medium	1 "	25·7	25·3	18·4	19·0	17·0	15·3	15·7	15·4	13·9	13·6	16·0	12·6	11·7	10·8	11·7
23	Sugar, granulated	¼ "	62·0	51·2	36·8	38·4	48·4	38·0	31·6	33·6	32·4	30·0	29·2	25·6	24·4	23·2	31·6
24	Sugar, yellow	2 "	28·6	24·6	17·4	18·2	23·2	18·0	15·0	15·8	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·2	11·8	11·2	15·4
25	†Tea, black	¼ "	16·0	14·5	13·5	14·9	17·2	17·6	17·9	18·0	17·8	17·7	17·6	14·3	12·9	10·8	10·4
26	†Tea, green	¼ "	16·7	15·7	15·1	14·9	17·2	17·6	17·9	18·0	17·8	17·7	17·6	14·3	12·9	10·8	10·4
27	Coffee	¼ "	14·7	14·8	13·6	13·4	13·4	14·5	15·1	15·4	15·2	15·2	15·1	13·3	11·2	10·2	9·9
28	Potatoes	⅛ bag	103·0	75·5	52·6	39·0	47·8	46·4	88·0	68·0	54·8	42·6	77·9	41·7	24·2	31·0	38·6
29	Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
30	All Foods	.....	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·77	11·63	11·37	11·19	11·30	11·88	9·86	7·68	6·95	6·95
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
31	Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	4·7	4·9	4·2	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·9	3·8	3·9
32	Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	87·8	125·0	109·6	115·1	111·5	105·1	114·7	105·3	102·7	102·1	101·4	101·4	101·2	96·0	91·0
33	Coal, bituminous	1/16 "	65·2	92·1	71·7	74·0	70·6	65·0	65·8	64·6	63·7	63·0	63·1	62·5	61·0	58·4	57·6
34	Wood, hard	1/16 cord	80·6	90·5	80·2	80·6	79·0	78·4	76·9	75·9	75·0	75·5	76·0	75·6	69·8	63·6	61·1
35	Wood, soft	1/16 "	62·5	69·0	59·8	59·4	57·8	57·5	56·2	55·9	55·8	55·4	54·3	54·4	50·9	47·8	46·3
36	Coal oil	1 gal.	31·0	40·3	31·7	31·6	30·1	30·5	30·1	31·7	31·2	31·0	31·1	30·7	27·7	27·0	26·9
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
37	Fuel and lighting	.....	3·27	4·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	3·37	3·44	3·33	3·28	3·27	3·26	3·25	3·11	2·93	2·83
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
38	Rent	¼ mo.	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·96	6·92	6·91	6·86	6·85	6·89	6·94	6·99	7·06	6·77	5·98	5·67
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
39	‡‡Totals	.....	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	21·09	21·96	21·59	21·41	21·55	22·17	29·21	17·59	15·89	15·48

‡‡ An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.
† Kind most sold since October 1922.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group showed much the greatest advance of any of the eight principal groups, being up 26 per cent at the end of the year as compared with December, 1935, owing chiefly to higher prices for grains, milled products, vegetables, tobacco, rubber and vegetable oils. Important increases occurred also in the Wood and Wood Products group, mainly because of advances in the prices of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of higher prices for copper, lead, zinc and tin; the Iron and its Products group, because of advances in prices of pig iron, rolling mill products and in scrap. The Animal and its Products group was only slightly higher, there being important declines in prices of live stock, meats and eggs, and increases in furs, hides, leather and milk and its products. The Textile Products group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemical and Allied Products group were little changed.

Table III, on page 7, gives the wholesale prices of certain commodities on primary markets and is compiled from information in the monthly bulletins on "Prices and Price Indexes," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

1934		1935				1936													
Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	
c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	
40·0	45·4	40·0	45·2	50·6	47·4	45·8	46·4	47·0	46·2	46·4	46·6	46·8	46·6	46·8	46·2	45·4	44·2	46·2	1
21·8	24·4	21·6	25·2	28·0	25·4	25·0	25·8	25·8	25·2	25·8	25·4	25·4	25·2	24·6	24·2	23·8	23·6	25·0	2
12·0	11·9	12·1	12·7	12·9	13·2	14·1	14·7	15·1	13·8	13·8	13·2	13·3	13·1	13·3	13·3	13·3	13·3	13·7	3
19·0	20·5	19·7	21·5	21·4	20·8	21·3	21·8	22·3	22·1	22·4	22·6	22·5	22·3	22·4	21·1	20·8	20·5	21·8	4
16·6	20·9	19·4	20·0	22·5	22·7	21·1	21·3	21·2	21·0	21·2	21·1	21·9	22·4	22·4	21·7	21·2	20·4	21·4	5
31·4	37·4	37·8	38·6	40·2	41·0	40·4	40·8	40·6	40·2	40·0	40·0	40·2	40·4	40·6	40·2	39·8	38·8	40·2	6
21·6	31·1	32·3	31·2	30·2	31·8	29·3	29·1	29·0	28·7	28·8	29·1	29·5	30·1	30·8	30·6	30·0	29·2	29·5	7
27·0	25·2	29·2	30·4	31·0	36·0	35·8	34·4	33·2	32·0	31·8	31·4	30·6	30·8	31·4	31·4	31·8	31·8	32·2	8
40·7	24·9	37·0	24·3	24·7	35·8	41·5	33·9	38·1	28·1	23·6	24·2	27·2	30·1	33·5	35·5	43·9	45·7	33·8	9
30·2	21·1	29·5	20·3	21·2	30·1	33·9	28·9	31·6	23·2	20·0	20·6	23·4	25·6	28·5	29·6	34·4	35·2	27·9	10
58·2	58·2	61·8	61·8	60·6	61·2	61·8	61·8	61·8	61·8	61·2	61·2	61·2	61·2	61·2	61·8	62·4	62·4	61·9	11
48·8	44·2	44·4	49·2	42·8	47·0	54·0	52·8	51·2	49·4	47·4	44·2	44·6	48·0	50·8	51·6	50·8	52·0	49·7	12
28·4	25·2	25·5	28·1	24·8	27·1	30·6	30·1	28·7	27·6	26·8	25·2	26·2	28·0	29·6	29·3	28·4	29·4	28·3	13
19·7	20·0	19·4	20·0	19·9	19·9	20·6	20·5	20·6	20·6	20·4	20·3	20·7	21·0	21·7	22·4	22·5	22·4	21·1	14
19·7	20·0	19·4	20·0	19·9	19·9	20·6	20·5	20·6	20·6	20·4	20·3	20·7	21·0	21·7	22·4	22·5	22·4	21·1	15
88·5	87·0	90·0	88·5	88·5	88·5	93·0	93·0	93·0	93·0	93·0	93·0	93·0	93·0	96·0	97·5	97·5	99·0	94·5	16
31·0	33·0	34·0	33·0	33·0	34·0	34·0	35·0	35·0	34·0	34·0	34·0	34·0	35·0	37·0	38·0	39·0	39·0	35·7	17
25·0	25·0	26·0	26·0	26·0	26·5	26·0	26·0	25·5	25·5	26·0	25·5	25·5	26·0	26·5	27·0	27·0	27·0	26·1	18
16·2	16·2	15·8	15·6	15·6	15·8	15·6	15·8	15·6	15·6	15·8	15·8	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·8	19
8·8	9·2	9·8	10·4	10·8	10·6	10·8	10·8	10·8	10·0	10·0	9·8	9·8	10·2	11·4	12·2	12·8	13·8	11·0	20
15·5	14·9	14·8	15·4	16·0	15·6	15·5	16·0	15·8	15·6	15·8	15·6	16·2	15·9	16·4	16·4	17·1	16·2	16·0	21
12·3	12·8	12·5	12·3	12·4	12·1	11·4	11·2	10·9	11·0	10·8	10·9	10·9	11·1	11·3	11·2	11·3	11·3	11·1	22
32·0	27·2	25·6	25·6	25·6	25·2	25·2	24·8	24·8	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·8	24·6	23
15·6	13·2	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·2	12·2	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·2	12·1	24
11·4	12·8	13·2	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	25
11·4	12·8	13·2	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	26
9·9	9·8	9·5	9·4	9·3	9·3	9·2	9·1	9·1	8·9	9·0	9·0	8·9	8·9	8·9	8·9	8·9	8·9	9·0	27
36·5	37·7	24·4	26·1	25·4	36·6	41·4	43·5	45·1	44·5	53·8	56·6	65·1	72·2	62·3	52·7	48·5	50·0	53·0	28
·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	29
$ 7·50	$ 7·43	$ 7·51	$ 7·50	$ 7·53	$ 7·93	$ 8·17	$ 8·07	$ 8·12	$ 7·82	$ 7·82	$ 7·79	$ 7·97	$ 8·17	$ 8·28	$ 8·24	$ 8·32	$ 8·36	$ 8·09	30
c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	31
94·9	92·6	95·1	94·1	88·7	91·1	93·1	93·0	93·0	92·9	92·0	90·2	90·2	90·2	90·8	91·5	92·1	92·4	91·8	32
57·9	57·7	58·9	58·6	57·9	58·4	58·8	58·8	58·9	58·8	58·6	58·5	58·4	58·3	58·2	58·4	58·3	58·5	58·5	33
58·9	60·4	62·1	62·2	60·8	60·8	60·2	60·4	60·0	60·0	59·7	59·7	60·0	59·7	59·7	59·7	59·6	59·4	59·8	34
45·2	45·9	46·4	45·8	45·4	45·1	45·1	45·3	45·3	45·1	45·1	45·1	45·1	45·1	45·0	45·2	45·4	44·9	45·1	35
27·5	27·4	27·2	27·3	27·3	27·3	26·9	26·9	27·0	26·9	27·2	27·1	27·0	27·0	27·0	26·6	27·0	27·0	27·0	36
$ 2·84	$ 2·84	$ 2·90	$ 2·88	$ 2·80	$ 2·83	$ 2·84	$ 2·84	$ 2·84	$ 2·84	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·80	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	37
$ 5·57	$ 5·53	$ 5·54	$ 5·55	$ 5·57	$ 5·63	$ 5·63	$ 5·63	$ 5·63	$ 5·63	$ 5·68	$ 5·70	$ 5·70	$ 5·71	$ 5·71	$ 5·77	$ 5·77	$ 5·77	$ 5·69	38
$ 15·95	$ 15·84	$ 15·99	$ 15·97	$ 15·94	$ 16·42	$ 16·68	$ 16·58	$ 16·63	$ 16·33	$ 16·36	$ 16·33	$ 16·51	$ 16·72	$ 16·84	$ 16·87	$ 16·96	$ 16·99	$ 16·65	39

TABLE III.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, 1929-1936

Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936	Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936
		$	$	$	$	$			$	$	$	$	$
Oats	bush.	0·634	0·210	0·298	0·298	0·500	Cotton, raw	lb.	0·183	0·082	0·116	0·139	0·147
Wheat	bush.	1·378	0·424	0·603	0·847	1·202	Cotton yarns	lb.	0·357	0·210	0·270	0·290	0·310
Flour	brl.	8·600	4·400	5·200	5·700	7·500	Wool, raw	lb.	0·240	0·090	0·195	0·180	0·245
Sugar, raw	cwt.	.....	.....	.....	1·950	1·875	Pulp, groundwood	ton	29·470	19·650	21·940	19·557	20·717
Sugar, granulated	cwt.	5·270	4·180	6·370	4·705	4·610	Pig iron, malleable	ton	22·000	19·000	19·000	19·000	20·000
Rubber, raw	lb.	0·161	0·038	0·088	0·133	0·201	Steel bars	100 lb	2·400	2·250	2·250	2·250	2·400
Cattle, good steers	cwt.	9·630	4·100	5·090	6·330	5·460	Copper	cwt.	19·750	7·021	9·068	9·407	11·550
Hogs, bacon	cwt.	11·940	3·970	6·480	8·400	8·210	Lead	cwt.	6·500	3·386	3·903	4·655	6·246
Hides, beef	lb.	0·145	0·048	0·095	0·148	0·155	Spelter	cwt.	6·000	3·971	4·720	4·364	4·768
Butter, creamery	lb.	0·430	0·238	0·252	0·278	0·273	Coal, anthracite	ton	13·470	13·328	12·454	12·340	10·710
Cheese	lb.	0·280	0·180	0·160	0·150	0·170	Coal, Nova Scotia	ton	6·000	5·250	5·250	5·250	5·250
Eggs, fresh	doz.	0·678	0·406	0·403	0·424	0·404	Gasoline	gal.	0·195	0·180	0·185	0·150	0·150

TABLE IV.—COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND FOOD

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	July
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·77	11·63	11·37	11·19	11·30	11·88	9·86	7·68	6·94	6·95
Nova Scotia	15·35	14·72	11·18	10·68	11·12	10·85	11·80	11·34	11·12	11·33	11·92	10·21	8·19	7·32	7·21
Prince Edward Island	13·42	13·18	9·78	9·43	9·68	9·76	10·77	10·52	10·32	10·23	11·00	9·81	7·69	7·04	6·81
New Brunswick	14·97	14·44	11·11	10·48	11·13	10·94	11·82	11·42	11·26	11·21	11·81	10·20	8·24	7·32	7·26
Quebec	14·67	13·76	10·63	10·24	10·28	10·12	11·23	10·62	10·37	10·54	11·11	9·24	7·14	6·45	6·39
Ontario	15·35	14·39	10·88	10·45	10·67	10·60	11·66	11·48	11·22	11·27	11·84	9·77	7·56	6·85	6·93
Manitoba	16·09	13·94	10·87	10·16	10·31	10·51	10·83	10·74	10·80	11·13	11·51	9·33	7·36	6·66	6·68
Saskatchewan	15·39	14·10	11·06	10·47	10·50	10·91	11·21	11·47	11·37	11·36	11·90	9·58	7·40	6·66	6·65
Alberta	15·88	14·77	10·94	10·26	10·61	11·13	11·31	11·24	11·29	11·52	12·15	9·51	7·46	6·72	6·60
British Columbia	16·11	15·75	12·08	11·39	11·80	11·89	12·42	12·12	12·16	12·26	12·85	10·89	8·38	7·65	7·69
FUEL AND LIGHT*															
Canada	3·27	4·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	3·37	3·44	3·33	3·28	3·27	3·26	3·25	3·11	2·93	2·83
Nova Scotia	2·65	3·70	3·18	3·20	3·11	2·99	3·03	2·87	2·91	2·88	2·89	2·97	2·78	2·49	2·48
Prince Edward Island	3·15	4·27	3·20	3·54	3·50	3·36	3·02	3·36	2·89	2·94	2·95	2·94	2·94	2·71	2·63
New Brunswick	3·06	4·12	3·45	3·30	3·35	3·15	3·19	3·20	3·12	3·06	3·08	3·05	2·88	2·72	2·70
Quebec	3·18	4·14	3·53	3·63	3·47	3·31	3·48	3·39	3·35	3·36	3·33	3·22	3·15	2·93	2·83
Ontario	3·39	4·36	3·60	3·78	3·62	3·46	3·58	3·45	3·39	3·39	3·37	3·38	3·24	3·04	2·92
Manitoba	3·48	4·52	3·72	3·84	3·84	3·60	3·57	3·51	3·39	3·62	3·62	3·67	3·12	2·95	2·94
Saskatchewan	3·96	4·15	4·04	3·73	3·79	3·63	3·48	3·47	3·53	3·48	3·44	3·32	2·31	1·99	1·95
Alberta	2·68	3·36	2·49	2·59	2·38	2·51	2·41	2·41	2·28	1·92	1·92	1·92	1·81	1·80	1·72
British Columbia	2·97	3·60	3·39	2·99	2·96	2·88	2·80	2·82	2·82	2·82	2·83	2·82	2·76	2·52	2·44
RENT															
Canada	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·96	6·92	6·91	6·86	6·85	6·89	6·94	6·99	7·06	6·77	5·98	5·67
Nova Scotia	4·71	5·93	6·00	5·93	5·58	5·47	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·96	6·08	5·79	5·46
Prince Edward Island	3·75	4·25	5·63	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·75	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88
New Brunswick	5·19	6·13	6·13	6·59	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·44	6·44	6·09	5·81
Quebec	3·89	4·64	5·29	5·58	5·76	5·76	5·72	5·75	5·79	5·83	5·83	6·03	5·76	5·51	5·07
Ontario	5·78	6·90	7·36	7·35	7·32	7·28	7·23	7·16	7·24	7·30	7·36	7·40	7·03	6·07	5·76
Manitoba	6·56	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	7·81	6·56	6·19
Saskatchewan	8·33	8·59	8·75	8·91	8·91	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·05	6·31	6·09
Alberta	7·19	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·19	7·03	7·03	7·34	7·19	7·50	7·50	7·81	7·27	6·19	5·91
British Columbia	5·23	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·45	6·45	6·56	6·56	6·69	6·69	6·64	5·85	5·55
TOTALS†															
Canada	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	21·09	21·96	21·59	21·41	21·55	22·17	20·21	17·59	15·89	15·48
Nova Scotia	22·76	24·39	20·40	19·84	19·85	19·35	20·48	19·86	19·67	19·86	20·46	19·17	17·09	15·64	15·19
Prince Edward Island	20·38	21·75	18·66	18·89	19·10	19·04	19·45	19·55	18·88	18·96	19·87	18·66	16·56	15·67	15·36
New Brunswick	23·27	24·74	20·73	20·42	21·26	20·88	21·81	21·41	21·17	21·06	21·68	19·73	17·60	16·17	15·81
Quebec	21·79	22·58	19·49	19·49	19·54	19·23	20·48	19·80	19·55	19·77	20·32	18·53	16·08	14·94	14·33
Ontario	24·57	25·70	21·87	21·62	21·65	21·38	22·50	22·12	21·89	21·99	22·62	20·57	17·86	15·99	15·65
Manitoba	26·18	27·26	23·38	22·79	22·94	22·90	23·20	23·04	22·98	23·54	23·92	21·79	18·34	16·22	15·85
Saskatchewan	27·75	26·91	23·91	23·16	23·25	23·34	23·49	23·75	23·70	23·64	24·14	21·69	17·80	15·01	14·75
Alberta	25·80	26·00	21·29	20·71	20·22	20·71	20·80	21·04	20·80	20·99	21·62	19·29	16·58	14·75	14·27
British Columbia	24·36	25·78	21·89	20·79	21·18	21·19	21·73	21·43	21·59	21·69	22·40	20·44	17·83	16·06	15·72

* Coal, wood and coal oil, no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces.
† Including also laundry starch.

RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN THE DOMINION AND IN EACH PROVINCE

FOOD

1934		1935				1936												
Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
7·50	7·43	7·51	7·50	7·53	7·93	8·17	8·07	8·12	7·82	7·82	7·79	7·97	8·17	8·28	8·24	8·32	8·36	8·09
7·81	7·62	7·73	7·74	7·61	8·07	8·35	8·20	8·11	7·95	7·81	7·89	8·00	7·93	8·17	8·20	8·38	8·36	8·11
7·35	7·07	7·30	7·11	7·13	7·56	7·72	7·69	7·51	7·50	7·60	7·66	7·40	7·60	7·98	7·91	8·08	8·14	7·73
7·72	7·50	7·85	7·78	7·62	8·06	8·41	8·29	8·29	8·06	8·10	8·05	8·18	8·22	8·31	8·35	8·45	8·50	8·27
6·95	6·80	6·98	6·91	6·88	7·27	7·62	7·57	7·58	7·34	7·29	7·35	7·58	7·51	7·54	7·59	7·69	7·79	7·54
7·47	7·50	7·50	7·53	7·52	8·05	8·25	8·10	8·10	7·85	7·89	7·84	8·04	8·35	8·40	8·29	8·37	8·35	8·15
7·06	6·90	7·20	7·30	7·50	7·48	7·82	7·74	7·88	7·41	7·49	7·42	7·53	8·19	8·31	8·17	8·30	8·46	7·89
7·34	7·09	7·27	7·34	7·31	7·43	7·65	7·68	7·88	7·33	7·23	7·19	7·25	7·66	8·04	8·03	8·06	8·15	7·68
7·32	7·15	7·33	7·35	7·44	7·53	7·79	7·71	8·03	7·53	7·43	7·41	7·49	7·70	8·01	7·98	8·06	8·20	7·78
8·24	8·17	8·18	8·25	8·41	8·72	8·87	8·81	8·96	8·64	8·65	8·59	8·79	8·92	9·21	9·16	9·11	9·15	8·90

FUEL AND LIGHT*

2·84	2·84	2·90	2·88	2·80	2·83	2·84	2·84	2·84	2·84	2·83	2·81	2·81	2·80	2·81	2·81	2·82	2·82	2·82
2·59	2·47	2·53	2·56	2·41	2·48	2·52	2·53	2·52	2·52	2·50	2·47	2·48	2·43	2·44	2·40	2·43	2·47	2·48
2·78	2·70	2·68	2·68	2·68	2·65	2·61	2·59	2·59	2·68	2·69	2·67	2·64	2·58	2·62	2·62	2·57	2·62	2·62
2·70	2·66	2·70	2·70	2·65	2·66	2·64	2·64	2·65	2·61	2·61	2·60	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·62
2·79	2·87	2·89	2·89	2·79	2·81	2·83	2·83	2·83	2·83	2·83	2·81	2·78	2·78	2·79	2·79	2·81	2·83	2·81
2·95	2·95	3·05	3·01	2·92	2·95	2·97	2·97	2·97	2·96	2·95	2·92	2·93	2·93	2·93	2·94	2·95	2·94	2·95
2·94	3·01	3·03	3·02	3·03	3·03	3·03	3·02	3·03	2·97	2·98	2·98	2·98	2·99	2·99	3·02	2·92	2·94	2·99
1·91	1·94	1·99	1·99	1·99	1·97	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94
1·68	1·66	1·66	1·66	1·63	1·63	1·62	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·64	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·64	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·63
2·39	2·37	2·36	2·37	2·36	2·37	2·37	2·39	2·39	2·39	2·39	2·38	2·38	2·39	2·38	2·38	2·39	2·39	2·39

RENT

5·57	5·53	5·54	5·55	5·57	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·68	5·70	5·70	5·71	5·71	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·69
5·33	5·29	5·29	5·29	5·35	5·42	5·42	5·42	5·42	5·42	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·38
5·75	5·75	5·75	5·75	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38
5·75	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·58
5·07	4·96	4·96	4·96	4·96	4·96	4·96	4·96	4·96	4·96	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·00
5·70	5·71	5·78	5·78	5·84	5·93	5·93	5·93	5·93	5·93	5·98	6·03	6·03	6·05	6·05	6·14	6·13	6·13	6·02
5·94	5·94	5·94	5·94	5·81	5·81	5·75	5·75	5·75	5·75	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·83
6·09	5·97	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·06	6·06	6·06	5·97
5·63	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·56	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·60
5·28	5·22	5·24	5·30	5·31	5·42	5·42	5·42	5·45	5·45	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·58	5·63	5·63	5·52

TOTALS†

15·95	15·84	15·99	15·97	15·94	16·42	16·68	16·58	16·63	16·33	16·36	16·33	16·51	16·72	16·84	16·87	16·96	16·99	16·65
15·77	15·41	15·60	15·62	15·41	16·01	16·33	16·18	16·09	15·93	15·70	15·76	15·87	15·76	16·00	15·99	16·21	16·22	16·00
15·93	15·55	15·77	15·57	15·23	15·63	15·75	15·70	15·52	15·59	15·71	15·75	15·45	15·60	16·01	15·94	16·06	16·18	15·77
16·20	15·89	16·28	16·21	15·85	16·28	16·63	16·50	16·50	16·24	16·28	16·22	16·35	16·39	16·49	16·72	16·82	16·87	16·50
14·85	14·66	14·85	14·79	14·66	15·08	15·44	15·40	15·40	15·17	15·18	15·22	15·43	15·36	15·39	15·44	15·57	15·68	15·39
16·15	16·20	16·36	16·35	16·32	16·96	17·19	17·03	17·03	16·77	16·85	16·83	17·04	17·36	17·41	17·41	17·49	17·46	17·16
15·98	15·89	16·21	16·30	16·38	16·36	16·64	16·55	16·71	16·18	16·39	16·32	16·43	17·10	17·22	17·10	17·13	17·31	16·77
15·38	15·04	15·18	15·24	15·22	15·33	15·52	15·54	15·74	15·19	15·22	15·17	15·23	15·64	16·03	16·08	16·11	16·20	15·64
14·67	14·36	14·53	14·55	14·68	14·79	15·06	14·98	15·30	14·80	14·71	14·68	14·76	14·97	15·29	15·28	15·37	15·50	15·06
15·95	15·80	15·81	15·95	16·12	16·54	16·70	16·66	16·85	16·53	16·61	16·55	16·74	16·87	17·16	17·16	17·17	17·20	16·85

TABLE V.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS

ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS, 1913-1936
(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	All Commodities
Number of Commodities 1913–1925	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
Number of Commodities 1926–1933	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
Number of Commodities 1934–1936	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
1913	58·1	70·9	58·2	63·9	68·9	98·4	56·8	63·4	64·0
1914	64·8	72·6	56·9	60·3	67·3	94·7	53·7	65·3	65·5
1915	75·6	74·0	58·3	56·5	73·9	106·9	52·7	68·1	70·4
1916	87·0	85·0	77·6	64·0	104·6	135·1	58·0	78·0	84·3
1917	124·5	110·4	114·6	79·8	151·8	143·9	71·6	98·1	114·3
1918	127·9	127·1	157·1	89·1	156·9	141·9	82·3	118·7	127·4
1919	136·1	140·8	163·8	109·6	139·1	133·5	93·6	117·5	134·0
1920	167·0	145·1	176·5	154·4	168·4	135·5	112·2	141·5	155·9
1921	103·5	109·6	96·0	129·4	128·0	97·0	116·6	117·0	110·0
1922	86·2	96·0	101·7	106·3	104·6	97·3	107·0	105·4	97·3
1923	83·7	95·0	116·9	113·0	115·8	95·3	104·4	104·4	98·0
1924	89·2	91·8	117·9	105·9	111·0	94·8	104·1	102·5	99·4
1925	100·6	100·3	112·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	100·3	99·6	102·6
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	98·3	101·9	93·7	98·5	96·2	91·5	96·5	98·3	97·7
1928	93·0	108·1	94·5	98·7	93·2	92·0	92·5	95·3	96·4
1929	91·6	109·0	91·3	93·9	93·7	99·2	92·9	95·4	95·6
1930	77·7	99·1	81·8	88·7	91·1	80·7	91·3	92·8	86·6
1931	56·9	73·9	73·4	79·1	87·4	64·6	86·5	86·7	72·1
1932	54·8	59·7	69·7	69·1	86·3	59·0	85·5	83·9	66·7
1933	59·3	59·4	69·7	62·8	85·4	64·3	84·4	81·3	67·1
1934	66·6	67·2	72·9	65·4	87·0	64·3	86·0	81·2	71·6
1935	67·3	70·4	70·2	64·6	87·2	69·1	85·5	79·1	72·1
1936	72·6	71·8	69·7	68·5	88·0	70·1	85·4	77·9	74·6
Mar. 1929	88·5	110·0	92·8	94·9	93·5	107·1	92·7	95·0	95·6
June 1929	84·8	107·7	91·6	94·0	93·8	98·7	93·0	95·6	93·4
Sept. 1929	98·9	108·9	91·2	93·7	93·8	98·2	93·2	95·5	97·8
Dec. 1929	93·9	109·8	89·6	93·2	93·4	96·5	93·4	95·1	96·0
Mar. 1930	84·9	106·1	85·8	91·8	92·5	93·1	93·3	94·1	91·8
June 1930	83·0	97·0	82·1	89·1	91·2	77·8	90·5	93·0	87·7
Sept. 1930	69·8	93·4	79·2	86·2	90·4	73·7	90·8	92·0	82·1
Dec. 1930	59·3	90·5	76·9	85·2	89·0	71·6	89·4	90·3	77·7
Mar. 1931	58·7	80·6	74·3	81·3	87·8	68·6	86·9	87·9	74·5
June 1931	57·9	70·5	74·6	79·7	87·4	62·1	84·8	86·7	71·8
Sept. 1931	54·0	69·0	72·4	76·8	86·8	60·7	86·5	84·6	69·7
Dec. 1931	56·4	66·4	71·8	76·7	87·3	66·3	87·5	86·6	70·4
Mar. 1932	57·5	63·2	70·8	73·2	86·3	60·2	86·3	84·0	69·0
June 1932	54·7	57·0	69·3	70·5	86·6	56·6	85·9	83·5	66·4
Sept. 1932	53·9	60·8	70·0	64·3	86·0	58·9	85·9	83·4	65·9
Dec. 1932	50·1	57·4	68·5	63·8	86·2	57·5	86·1	83·5	64·0
Mar. 1933	51·8	58·4	67·7	62·7	85·0	59·8	84·8	81·8	64·3
June 1933	61·5	58·5	69·9	61·7	85·3	68·0	82·7	80·8	67·5
Sept. 1933	62·5	60·6	71·7	63·8	85·5	67·5	85·0	81·5	68·9
Dec. 1933	60·4	63·7	71·7	64·4	86·7	66·5	85·8	80·8	69·0
Mar. 1934	65·8	70·4	74·5	65·3	87·2	66·0	86·2	81·0	72·1
June 1934	67·4	67·1	73·8	66·2	87·5	64·1	85·6	81·9	72·0
Sept. 1934	68·6	67·4	71·8	65·3	86·6	62·1	86·1	81·7	71·9
Dec. 1934	66·7	66·2	71·5	64·5	86·8	63·7	86·1	80·4	71·1
Mar. 1935	67·4	69·7	70·4	64·4	87·6	65·2	85·8	80·5	71·9
June 1935	66·1	68·7	70·4	63·9	87·2	69·6	85·1	79·8	71·4
Sept. 1935	67·5	72·1	68·8	65·1	87·2	71·1	85·2	76·9	72·4
Dec. 1935	67·1	73·0	69·6	65·9	87·2	71·5	85·4	77·5	72·7
Jan. 1936	67·7	72·9	69·9	67·4	87·2	68·3	85·3	77·3	72·9
Feb. 1936	66·3	72·1	69·4	67·8	87·3	68·6	85·9	77·2	72·5
Mar. 1936	66·7	70·5	69·6	67·8	87·3	69·3	85·9	77·2	72·4
April 1936	66·5	69·8	69·5	67·9	87·4	69·2	85·5	77·3	72·2
May 1936	65·7	69·0	69·1	68·2	87·8	68·3	85·4	77·2	71·8
June 1936	66·9	69·7	69·2	68·1	87·7	67·7	85·7	77·2	72·3
July 1936	73·1	70·5	69·6	68·4	87·8	68·1	85·1	78·3	74·4
Aug. 1936	77·6	72·3	70·0	68·6	87·9	69·1	85·2	78·4	76·2
Sept. 1936	77·4	73·6	69·7	68·8	88·2	70·2	85·4	78·5	76·4
Oct. 1936	79·6	73·3	69·6	69·4	88·2	70·4	84·9	78·7	77·1
Nov. 1936	79·2	73·5	69·6	69·4	88·3	74·0	84·8	78·8	77·2
Dec. 1936	84·3	73·9	71·0	69·6	91·4	77·8	85·8	79·1	79·7

TABLE VI.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE," 1913–1936

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I. Consumer's Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
						Producers' Materials		
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Producers' equipment	All	Building and construction	Manufacturers
Number of commodities... 1913–1925..	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99
1926–1933..	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232
1934–1935..	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267
1913	62·0	61·8	62·2	67·7	55·1	69·1	67·0	69·5
1914	62·1	65·0	60·1	70·1	52·4	72·1	62·8	74·2
1915	62·8	68·7	58·8	77·1	51·2	80·0	60·5	84·6
1916	72·2	81·2	66·2	89·7	55·7	93·5	69·5	99·1
1917	90·5	109·1	78·1	120·6	65·3	126·7	87·4	136·0
1918	102·7	119·0	91·9	133·3	81·9	139·0	100·7	148·1
1919	115·2	127·9	106·7	139·8	90·7	145·2	117·8	151·6
1920	136·1	150·8	126·3	164·8	108·6	171·0	144·0	177·3
1921	108·9	105·1	111·5	113·3	113·8	113·3	122·7	110·8
1922	96·9	90·2	101·4	98·8	104·1	98·2	108·7	95·8
1923	94·7	91·2	97·0	97·6	102·5	97·1	111·9	93·7
1924	94·2	90·4	96·8	99·4	102·7	99·0	106·6	97·5
1925	97·0	97·7	96·5	104·9	99·2	105·5	102·9	106·2
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	95·7	99·4	93·3	98·5	101·1	98·2	96·1	98·6
1928	95·6	99·6	92·9	96·7	93·7	97·0	97·4	96·9
1929	94·7	100·0	91·1	96·1	94·6	96·3	99·0	95·9
1930	89·3	93·1	86·8	82·5	92·9	81·3	90·8	79·7
1931	76·2	70·4	80·0	67·1	90·0	64·6	81·9	61·7
1932	71·3	61·5	77·8	62·4	88·7	59·5	77·2	56·5
1933	71·1	63·8	76·0	63·1	86·0	60·5	78·3	57·5
1934	74·1	69·7	77·0	67·8	88·9	65·5	82·5	62·6
1935	73·6	70·4	75·7	69·5	89·8	67·2	81·2	64·8
1936	74·7	73·4	75·6	72·4	90·1	70·5	85·4	67·9
Mar. 1929	94·6	98·8	91·8	96·1	94·1	96·3	100·6	95·4
June 1929	93·4	96·7	91·2	93·5	94·0	93·4	98·6	92·2
Sept. 1929	96·0	103·7	90·8	98·9	94·7	99·4	99·6	99·3
Dec. 1929	95·3	103·3	90·0	95·9	96·2	95·9	97·9	95·5
Mar. 1930	93·3	100·2	88·7	89·5	96·2	88·8	96·1	87·2
June 1930	89·5	94·2	86·4	85·0	91·4	84·3	92·2	82·5
Sept. 1930	86·1	86·7	85·7	76·7	91·2	75·1	86·8	72·5
Dec. 1930	83·2	81·0	84·6	71·3	91·5	69·0	85·0	65·5
Mar. 1931	79·2	76·2	81·2	69·0	90·6	66·6	83·8	62·8
June 1931	75·4	68·9	79·8	68·0	89·1	65·7	82·8	61·9
Sept. 1931	74·4	66·9	79·4	65·1	89·3	62·4	79·9	58·5
Dec. 1931	73·6	65·4	79·0	67·4	91·1	64·8	79·3	61·6
Mar. 1932	72·5	64·2	78·0	66·0	90·8	63·2	78·9	59·7
June 1932	70·5	59·7	77·7	63·1	88·1	60·3	76·8	56·6
Sept. 1932	71·6	62·2	77·8	61·5	88·1	58·5	76·2	54·6
Dec. 1932	70·0	59·5	77·0	58·5	87·7	55·3	75·7	50·8
Mar. 1933	69·3	59·8	75·7	59·5	87·1	56·4	75·1	53·2
June 1933	70·4	63·9	74·8	64·6	84·8	62·4	78·9	59·6
Sept. 1933	72·7	65·7	77·3	65·6	85·6	63·4	80·8	60·4
Dec. 1933	73·3	67·4	77·3	64·3	87·2	61·8	80·6	58·6
Mar. 1934	75·9	72·8	78·0	67·1	87·9	64·8	82·2	61·8
June 1934	74·1	69·7	77·1	68·8	89·2	66·5	83·9	63·6
Sept. 1934	73·9	69·6	76·7	68·9	89·5	66·6	82·7	63·9
Dec. 1934	72·9	67·9	76·2	68·3	89·6	65·9	81·4	63·3
Mar. 1935	73·6	70·1	75·9	69·1	89·7	66·8	81·1	64·4
June 1935	72·7	68·6	75·5	69·3	89·9	67·0	81·0	64·6
Sept. 1935	73·4	71·0	75·0	70·1	89·8	67·9	81·2	65·6
Dec. 1935	74·4	72·5	75·6	69·4	90·1	67·1	82·1	64·5
Jan. 1936	74·2	72·3	75·4	69·8	90·0	67·6	83·6	64·9
Feb. 1936	73·9	71·3	75·7	69·3	90·3	67·0	84·2	64·1
Mar. 1936	73·8	70·8	75·8	69·3	90·3	67·0	84·2	64·1
April 1936	73·3	70·3	75·3	69·1	90·3	66·7	84·6	63·7
May 1936	73·2	70·1	75·3	68·1	89·9	65·7	84·9	62·4
June 1936	73·7	71·2	75·4	68·5	90·0	66·1	84·8	62·9
July 1936	74·3	73·3	75·0	72·1	89·7	70·1	85·4	67·5
Aug. 1936	75·5	75·6	75·5	74·7	89·7	73·0	85·7	70·8
Sept. 1936	75·5	75·6	75·5	75·4	89·7	73·8	86·0	71·7
Oct. 1936	75·8	76·4	75·4	76·3	89·5	74·8	86·6	72·8
Nov. 1936	76·0	76·2	75·8	76·3	89·5	74·8	86·8	72·8
Dec. 1936	76·9	77·4	76·5	80·4	91·8	79·1	88·0	77·6

TABLE VII.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN," 1913-1936

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	Raw and partly manufactured	Fully and chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II Marine	III Forest	IV Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
Number of Commodities..{1913–1925..	107	129	87	53	36	8	21	67
{1926–1933..	232	276	167	90	59	16	52	183
{1934–1935..	245	322	186	105	70	16	57	203
1913	63·8	64·8	59·2	70·1	64·1	65·9	60·1	67·9
1914	66·2	65·6	65·2	70·7	70·2	63·9	58·4	64·9
1915	72·5	71·1	75·6	73·7	77·9	65·0	56·1	68·9
1916	86·4	84·6	87·6	86·1	89·8	69·8	61·8	85·5
1917	113·6	113·5	124·5	112·5	128·5	87·2	76·9	107·7
1918	120·8	127·7	134·7	129·0	132·6	111·7	89·7	115·2
1919	130·3	132·1	142·5	142·6	146·7	115·8	107·9	114·3
1920	154·1	156·5	176·4	146·0	160·6	114·1	151·3	134·6
1921	107·2	116·1	106·6	108·2	103·7	91·2	136·9	117·8
1922	94·7	100·4	91·2	95·9	88·0	91·7	106·8	106·4
1923	91·1	103·1	93·1	95·7	81·5	85·4	112·8	106·6
1924	94·8	101·9	96·6	90·9	88·1	92·9	107·6	104·6
1925	100·8	103·8	104·0	100·5	101·0	97·8	103·3	101·7
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	99·9	96·5	97·9	100·5	102·1	100·2	98·3	94·6
1928	97·4	95·0	92·2	105·1	100·7	100·6	98·6	91·5
1929	97·5	93·0	90·1	105·5	100·8	105·3	93·7	92·8
1930	82·2	87·3	76·3	95·6	82·3	95·3	88·5	88·4
1931	61·9	74·8	57·7	73·9	56·3	75·6	79·0	81·9
1932	55·0	69·8	55·1	60·6	48·4	63·8	69·2	81·4
1933	56·6	70·2	59·3	61·0	51·0	62·9	63·0	80·6
1934	63·5	73·4	64·8	68·2	59·0	71·1	65·5	82·2
1935	66·0	72·8	65·1	70·6	63·5	69·2	64·7	82·8
1936	70·8	73·7	69·2	72·4	70·1	69·2	68·5	82·3
Mar. 1929	96·6	93·2	88·1	107·0	98·0	105·4	94·7	93·5
June 1929	92·9	91·1	84·2	103·5	93·1	102·8	93·9	93·0
Sept. 1929	101·8	94·1	96·1	105·2	107·7	105·5	93·5	92·7
Dec. 1929	98·9	93·2	91·5	106·7	104·5	107·0	93·1	92·3
Mar. 1930	89·8	91·3	83·1	103·0	91·1	97·4	91·6	91·2
June 1930	84·6	87·2	80·4	92·8	86·1	94·8	89·0	87·8
Sept. 1930	74·0	84·8	69·3	90·0	71·2	91·3	86·0	87·2
Dec. 1930	67·3	81·5	60·5	88·0	61·8	87·0	85·1	85·3
Mar. 1931	64·4	78·0	59·3	80·2	59·4	75·3	81·2	84·2
June 1931	61·3	74·0	58·5	70·8	56·0	72·7	79·6	80·2
Sept. 1931	58·5	72·4	54·9	69·2	52·6	73·5	76·8	80·8
Dec. 1931	60·2	72·6	57·1	67·0	53·8	71·6	76·7	83·4
Mar. 1932	58·0	71·5	57·3	63·8	52·6	66·5	73·1	81·4
June 1932	53·8	69·4	54·5	57·9	47·6	61·9	70·6	81·1
Sept. 1932	54·2	69·3	54·5	61·6	47·3	60·8	64·5	81·2
Dec. 1932	51·0	67·8	51·0	58·8	42·6	60·0	63·9	81·2
Mar. 1933	52·1	67·8	52·5	59·5	44·6	58·5	63·1	80·0
June 1933	57·6	70·2	61·6	59·9	52·5	60·3	61·9	79·8
Sept. 1933	59·9	71·5	62·7	62·7	54·6	66·5	64·0	81·6
Dec. 1933	58·9	72·0	60·3	65·3	53·6	66·8	64·7	82·2
Mar. 1934	62·3	75·1	64·2	71·0	56·9	68·5	65·5	82·7
June 1934	64·6	73·0	65·3	68·0	59·6	69·2	66·4	82·1
Sept. 1934	64·8	73·5	66·7	67·5	61·2	75·3	65·4	81·8
Dec. 1934	64·3	72·5	64·9	67·7	61·6	70·5	64·6	82·1
Mar. 1935	65·2	73·3	65·4	70·0	62·7	71·8	64·5	82·5
June 1935	65·0	71·5	64·4	68·5	61·4	69·1	64·0	81·6
Sept. 1935	67·3	72·4	65·1	72·1	65·2	68·7	65·1	82·8
Dec. 1935	67·2	72·9	64·6	73·4	65·5	68·0	66·0	83·0
Jan. 1936	67·9	72·8	65·4	73·4	65·9	67·1	67·4	82·2
Feb. 1936	67·5	72·2	64·2	72·5	66·0	68·3	67·8	82·6
Mar. 1936	67·3	72·1	64·4	71·4	65·5	69·3	67·7	82·7
April 1936	66·8	72·2	64·2	71·2	65·0	67·9	67·9	82·5
May 1936	66·2	71·7	63·3	70·5	64·8	65·3	68·1	82·3
June 1936	66·6	71·9	64·2	70·1	64·5	67·3	68·0	82·4
July 1936	69·7	73·3	68·9	70·7	66·3	68·2	68·3	82·3
Aug. 1936	73·0	74·8	73·1	72·0	73·3	71·2	68·5	82·5
Sept. 1936	73·9	75·1	73·1	73·7	75·0	71·8	69·1	82·9
Oct. 1936	75·2	75·4	75·0	73·5	76·3	73·0	69·6	82·7
Nov. 1936	75·8	75·5	74·9	74·4	77·1	71·3	69·7	83·3
Dec. 1936	79·3	77·3	79·5	75·5	82·4	69·6	69·8	85·1

Prices in Great Britain and Other Countries

The accompanying tables numbered VIII to XXIII give index numbers of retail prices of foods and cost of living and of wholesale prices in several of the principal commercial and industrial countries for 1936 and for preceding dates to show the movements of prices in comparison with those in Canada. The information in the following tables is obtained for the most part from publications of the governmental or other authority compiling the index number, but in some cases from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, Geneva, which bulletin publishes figures for many countries. The quarterly supplement to Prices and Price Indexes issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, also contains index numbers for many countries.

Great Britain

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number (Table X), based on the prewar standard of living of a workingman's family (food expenditure weighted 60 per cent) declined during the early months of the year. Beginning in July, an upward movement appeared and the index for December 1 was 4·8 per cent higher than the June level. In this same period, food advanced 8 per cent. There was a slight increase in clothing prices early in the year and the higher level was maintained. The fuel and light, sundries and rent groups, however, showed little or no change during the year.

Wholesale Prices.—Following a rise in prices in the latter part of the year 1935 and in January 1936, prices on the whole showed little variation during the first five months of the year, according to the Board of Trade index number (Table XI). In July, a general advance began which extended to all of the eleven component groups. Comparing prices in December, 1936, with the same month in 1935, the general index number had advanced 10·2 per cent. All groups were included in the advance, cereals rising 28·6 per cent and wool 25·6 per cent.

France

Cost of Living.—The decline in the index number of the cost of living, Paris (Table XII), which began in 1931, continued until it reached its lowest point in this period in the third quarter of 1935. Since that time, each quarterly figure has shown an advance, the fourth quarter of 1936 being 12·9 per cent higher than for the same quarter in 1935.

Wholesale Prices.—The upward movement which began in August, 1935, continued throughout 1936, with the exception of slight recessions in two months (Table XIII). After the gold basis was disontinued in September, 1936, prices in terms of national currency increased considerably, but prices index numbers based on gold values (not included in this table) decreased in October, advancing again in November and December.

Germany

Cost of Living.—There was no marked trend in the cost of living during 1936 (Table XIV). The index number for November, 1936, was 1·1 per cent higher than for the same month in 1935. Fats and meats were upward. Clothing had increased 4·2 per cent in this period, while the other groups showed only slight variations.

Wholesale Prices.—Wholesale prices also showed little variation during the year 1936, advancing one per cent between November, 1935, and November, 1936 (Table XV). In this period, agricultural products declined slightly, while the other three main groups recorded small advances.

United States

Cost of Living.—Between October, 1935, and September, 1936, the Bureau of Labour Statistics index number (Table XXII) advanced 2·1 per cent. Except for a small decline in the fuel and light group, all groups were included in the upward movement during the year.

Wholesale Prices.—There was no marked trend in the movement of wholesale prices between October, 1935, and October, 1936 (Table XXIII). Between the lowest point for this period reached in May and the highest in August and September, there was a difference of 3·8 per cent.

TABLE VIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living *(h)*	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	*(d)*	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July, 1914	July, 1914	1911–1913	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
	$		*(c)*								*(b)*	*(b)*						
1913	7·34	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914—July	7·42	*(i)* 103	.....	*(i)* 102·7	61·3	.....	.....	*(a)* 100	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	628
1915—July	7·74	*(i)* 107	.....	*(i)* 104·7	61·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 676
1916—July	8·46	*(i)* 124	.....	*(i)* 116·6	65·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 724
1917—July	11·62	*(i)* 143	.....	*(i)* 138·3	77·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	180	*(f)* 141·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 786
1918—July	13·00	*(e)* 152	.....	*(i)* 166·9	*(e)* 90·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	203	*(f)* 183·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 850
1919—July	13·77	*(e)* 166	.....	*(e)* 171·1	102·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	208	*(e)* 194·8	.....	186	.....	.....	*(a)* 912
1920—July	16·84	*(e)* 200	.....	*(e)* 211·3	122·6	.....	.....	*(g)* 363	.....	.....	258	252	*(e)* 218·8	.....	190	.....	.....	*(a)* 1019
1921—July	10·96	*(e)* 165	.....	*(i)* 174·9	101·3	*(a)* 100	.....	*(g)* 295	.....	.....	220	219	*(e)* 207·9	.....	177	.....	*(a)* 977	*(a)* 1034
1922—July	10·27	*(e)* 156	.....	*(e)* 169·0	97·2	91·20	.....	*(g)* 289	.....	.....	180	184	*(e)* 186·8	.....	165	*(a)* 236	.....	*(a)* 952
1923—July	10·17	*(e)* 156	100·4	*(e)* 171·8	100·6	107·51	.....	*(g)* 331	.....	.....	162	169	*(e)* 173·5	.....	153	*(a)* 221	.....	*(a)* 959
1924—July	9·91	*(e)* 153	96·0	*(e)* 172·3	100·7	124·21	.....	*(g)* 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	*(e)* 173·3	.....	157	*(a)* 221	.....	*(a)* 984
1925—July	10·49	*(e)* 155	108·0	*(e)* 176·7	104·4	130·37	.....	*(g)* 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	*(e)* 179·1	.....	157	*(a)* 218	.....	*(a)* 1004
1926—July	11·07	*(e)* 157	105·7	*(e)* 178·7	103·4	166·35	.....	*(g)* 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	*(e)* 170·9	.....	157	*(a)* 199	*(a)* 1015	*(a)* 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	.....	*(e)* 177·7	101·5	199·35	.....	*(g)* 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	*(e)* 167·4	.....	156	*(a)* 189	*(a)* 1002	*(a)* 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	.....	*(e)* 172·8	100·3	205·36	.....	*(g)* 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	*(e)* 170·4	.....	147	*(a)* 184	*(a)* 1004	*(a)* 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	*(e)* 172·7	100·3	218·01	*(a)* 102·2	*(g)* 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	*(e)* 169·0	.....	148	*(a)* 181	*(a)* 1044	*(f)* 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	*(e)* 170·3	95·8	223·94	*(a)* 100·0	*(g)* 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	*(e)* 162·1	.....	139	*(a)* 155	*(g)* 963	*(f)* 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	*(e)* 153·9	86·5	201·59	*(a)* 98·8	*(g)* 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	*(e)* 153·5	.....	108	*(a)* 136	*(g)* 827	*(f)* 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	*(e)* 138·9	77·5	179·53	*(a)* 87·6	*(g)* 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	*(e)* 140·9	.....	109	130	*(g)* 796	*(f)* 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	*(e)* 129·8	75·7	177·84	*(a)* 82·9	*(g)* 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	*(e)* 137·4	72·3	103	143	*(g)* 771	.....
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	*(e)* 136·6	79·3	169·84	*(a)* 78·0	*(g)* 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	*(e)* 139·9	65·9	97	147	*(g)* 792	.....
1935—January	7·51	123	77·5	.....	81·2	173·37	.....	*(g)* 494	119·4	122·4	125	143	*(e)* 138·8	63·6	98	151	*(g)* 805	.....
April	7·50	123	81·2	*(e)* 140·4	82·8	167·41	69·1	*(g)* 490	119·0	122·3	119	139	*(e)* 136·7	62·4	98	149	*(g)* 809	.....
July	7·53	123	80·2	140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	*(g)* 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	*(e)* 135·8	65·7	101	150	*(g)* 824	.....
August	7·73	124	79·6	.....	82·4	176·52	.....	.....	123·2	124·5	126	143	.....	65·1	103	152	.....	836
September	7·74	124	80·1	.....	82·7	181·28	.....	.....	120·9	123·4	125	143	135·6	65·6	103	149	.....	.....
October	7·93	126	80·5	140·7	83·0	184·45	67·6	*(g)* 478	119·6	122·8	128	145	.....	65·8	103	150	*(g)* 827	.....
November	8·04	126	81·5	.....	83·4	187·12	70·2	.....	119·9	122·9	131	147	.....	65·4	104	149	.....	853
December	8·14	127	82·0	.....	83·9	185·72	71·8	.....	120·9	123·4	131	147	136·7	61·1	105	150	.....	.....
1936—January	8·17	127	81·7	141·7	83·9	186·14	72·0	*(g)* 486	122·3	124·3	131	147	.....	60·3	103	151	*(g)* 826	.....
February	8·07	126	80·6	.....	83·5	185·84	73·6	.....	122·3	124·3	130	147	.....	59·7	102	151	.....	839
March	8·12	126	79·5	.....	83·2	183·02	73·9	.....	122·2	124·2	129	146	131·1	59·7	102	150	.....	.....
April	7·82	125	79·7	140·6	83·4	181·33	72·8	*(g)* 497	122·4	124·3	126	144	.....	60·7	100	149	*(g)* 831	.....
May	7·82	125	79·9	.....	83·8	178·21	72·2	.....	122·4	124·3	125	144	.....	61·3	100	150	.....	855
June	7·79	125	83·8	.....	85·1	179·88	74·5	.....	122·8	124·5	126	144	131·1	60·7	100	148	.....	.....
July	7·97	126	84·0	143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	*(g)* 504	124·0	125·3	129	146	.....	60·8	101	150	.....	.....
August	8·17	127	84·0	.....	85·6	182·37	73·7	.....	124·2	125·4	129	146	.....	60·5	101	152	.....	869
September	8·28	127	84·3	143·6	85·9	185·74	77·1	.....	122·0	124·4	131	147	132·0	60·7	102	154	.....	.....
October	8·24	128	82·8	.....	85·7	.....	80·4	*(g)* 540	121·7	124·4	132	148	133·5	61·6	103	154	.....	.....
November	8·32	128	82·5	.....	85·8	.....	83·8	.....	121·3	124·3	136	151	133·9	61·9	104	.....	.....	.....
December	8·36	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	85·3	.....	121·0	124·3	136	151	.....	62·4	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. *(d)* Cost of weekly family food budget. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month. *(h)* Highest category workmen's household. *(i)* December.

TABLE IX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet (i)	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau (j)	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	96	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	(f)	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867-1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
		(c)		(b)					(d)			(b)					
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	$ 9·2076	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	8·6566	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	9·8698	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	(a) 146	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	11·5294	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	(a) 226	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	16·0680	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	(a) 276	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	19·1624	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	18·8964	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	19·3528	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	10·7284	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	12·1069	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4	13·0895	504	415	.....	.....	124·8	145	.....	179·0	1395	178	(a)199·1	2052	(a) 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9	12·2257	566	491	127·9	.....	138·4	151	.....	173·3	1404	184	(a)206·4	1855	(a) 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3	13·8526	559	569	142·5	.....	134·3	155	.....	161	1424	158	(a)201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	12·7378	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	12·3803	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	13·1418	841	637	141·6	.....	120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	12·4853	858	626	137·8	.....	115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	10·5611	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	8·7756	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	6·7266	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	8·3373	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	9·2351	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—January	71·4	72·13	78·8	9·4925	472	349	101·1	88·3	83·6	78	52·7	88·3	1074	100	137·1	1459	1345
April	72·5	72·54	80·1	9·6643	531	346	100·8	87·5	84·1	76	52·2	87·1	1044	98	137·8	1444	1367
July	71·4	71·01	79·4	9·8416	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
October	73·1	71·79	80·5	10·1762	574	350	102·8	91·2	85·8	78	54·5	93·3	1080	100	146·6	1499	1434
November	72·7	71·37	80·6	10·2834	582	353	103·1	91·3	86·3	78	54·5	92·8	.....	98	146·3	1479	1419
December	72·7	70·47	80·9	10·4029	579	357	103·4	91·5	86·7	78	52·7	92·1	.....	97	145·0	1460	1414
1936—January	72·9	70·84	80·6	10·3641	581	364	103·6	91·8	86·7	77	52·1	91·1	1120	96	144·9	1475	1405
February	72·5	70·61	80·6	10·0204	582	377	103·6	91·7	86·7	77	52·2	91·0	.....	95	144·3	1466	1384
March	72·4	70·91	79·6	9·9196	578	379	103·6	91·7	86·4	76	52·1	90·9	.....	95	144·1	1485	1386
April	72·2	70·20	79·7	9·8541	574	374	103·7	91·9	85·8	75	53·0	91·9	1122	94	145·4	1515	1393
May	71·8	69·43	78·6	9·8191	569	377	103·8	91·9	85·2	75	53·7	92·0	.....	94	145·4	1521	1391
June	72·3	70·63	79·2	9·7374	570	372	104·0	92·6	84·4	76	53·9	91·9	.....	95	146·3	1523	1399
July	74·4	73·92	80·5	9·8538	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	.....	1395
August	76·2	76·78	81·6	10·1445	582	395	104·6	95·2	88·7	77	53·9	93·4	.....	98	151·7	.....	1409
September	76·4	75·92	81·6	10·1907	594	407	104·4	96·1	90·1	77	54·7	96·8	.....	97	151·9	.....	1421
October	77·1	77·13	81·5	10·2716	602	452	104·3	97·6	91·4	87	55·5	103·1	1111	97	151·4	.....	1426
November	77·2	77·35	82·4	10·2214	.....	473	104·4	98·3	94·2	88	56·1	105·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	79·7	80·04	.....	10·7895	.....	499	105·0	100·8	.....	.....	.....	106·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567. (i) Continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated. (j) Gold index on the base of the franc until September 1936, and on the dollar thereafter.

TABLE X.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Base: July, 1914=100

—	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light	Other	Cost of living
1916—July	161	100	160	135	120	145–150
1917—July	204	100	205	140–145	140	180
1918—July	210	102	320	175–180	180	200–205
1919—July	209	106	360	185–190	195	205–210
1920—July	258	115–120	425	230	220	252
1921—July	220	145	290	260	210	219
1922—July	180	153	240	190	195	184
1923—July	162	147	220	180–185	185	169
1924—July	162	147	225	185	180	170
1925—July	167	147	230	180	180	173
1926—July	161	150	220	195	180	170
1927—July	159	151	210–215	170	180	166
1928—July	157	151	220	165	180	165
1929—July	149	153	215–220	165–170	180	161
1930—July	141	153	210–215	170	175	155
1931—July	130	154	195	170	175	147
1932—July	125	154	185–190	165–170	170–175	143
1933—July	118	156	180–185	165–170	170–175	138
1934—July	122	156	185–190	165–170	170–175	141
1935—January	125	156	185–190	170–175	170–175	143
July	126	158	185–190	165–170	170	143
October	128	158	185	170	170	145
November	131	158	185	170	170	147
December	131	158	185	170	170	147
1936—January	131	158	185	175	170	147
February	130	158	185–190	175	170	147
March	129	159	185–190	175	170	146
April	126	158	185–190	175–180	170	144
May	125	159	190	175	170	144
June	126	159	190	170–175	170	144
July	129	159	190	170–175	170	146
August	129	159	190	170–175	170	146
September	131	159	190	170–175	170	147
October	132	159	190	175	170	148
November	136	159	190	175	170	151
December	136	159	190	175	170	151

TABLE XI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE

Base: 1930=100

—	Cereals	Meat, Fish and Eggs	Other Food and Tobacco	Total Food and Tobacco	Coal	Iron and Steel	Non-ferrous Metals	Cotton	Wool	Other Textiles	Chemicals and Oils	Miscellaneous	Total Industrial Materials and Manufactures	Total all Articles
1930—January	118·0	109·9	103·4	109·5	106·7	102·7	119·5	117·4	117·3	120·4	103·2	105·6	108·1	108·5
July	98·5	97·6	103·1	100·1	96·0	100·1	95·0	101·6	101·9	96·3	100·7	100·0	99·5	99·7
1931—January	80·4	92·8	96·9	90·6	102·7	95·9	85·1	81·7	78·8	80·9	93·5	91·3	90·5	90·5
July	76·1	80·3	98·5	85·9	99·1	91·1	77·3	78·8	78·4	76·7	88·5	85·1	85·8	85·8
1932—January	91·5	77·7	105·2	92·4	108·5	91·7	90·7	79·8	81·4	81·5	91·5	84·5	87·7	89·3
July	85·2	73·0	97·0	85·9	98·7	90·8	75·6	73·6	71·3	74·0	88·8	76·8	81·7	83·1
1933—January	83·7	78·5	89·5	84·5	106·3	92·7	81·6	77·1	73·8	74·1	91·5	80·5	84·8	84·7
July	86·2	72·5	86·3	82·0	97·1	94·9	94·3	84·8	90·1	75·7	90·9	87·4	89·5	86·8
1934—January	82·7	82·8	86·3	84·2	106·5	96·8	86·9	83·5	112·8	71·0	88·8	88·1	91·2	88·8
July	85·2	78·6	87·9	84·3	98·9	98·9	83·8	89·1	89·1	62·7	86·7	89·0	89·0	87·3
1935—January	89·9	83·8	87·2	86·9	104·1	99·7	80·3	89·3	85·6	66·2	90·0	86·6	89·1	88·3
July	82·8	77·8	92·2	85·0	99·1	100·3	87·2	86·3	92·6	68·1	89·6	86·1	89·7	88·1
October	96·5	81·1	91·1	89·5	103·5	100·9	93·4	86·6	94·8	75·0	92·9	87·2	92·0	91·2
November	91·5	80·6	91·9	88·3	105·0	101·8	93·3	88·5	93·8	75·1	93·0	88·0	92·8	91·3
December	91·8	82·4	91·0	88·6	108·1	102·1	91·7	88·9	97·7	74·4	93·6	87·5	92·9	91·5
1936—January	93·6	81·8	90·9	88·9	109·8	102·5	89·7	86·1	100·4	73·8	93·8	88·8	93·3	91·8
February	91·3	80·1	91·9	88·1	109·5	103·3	90·4	84·1	101·8	72·6	93·3	89·7	93·6	91·7
March	90·6	76·4	93·5	87·3	109·2	104·2	92·2	84·1	103·2	72·9	92·8	89·8	94·0	91·7
April	90·3	78·1	92·3	87·3	109·2	104·4	91·5	85·5	103·6	72·0	92·8	90·6	94·3	91·9
May	90·8	78·3	94·1	88·2	104·9	104·7	90·2	85·5	103·0	70·7	91·8	90·9	93·8	91·9
June	87·3	80·9	97·4	89·3	105·0	106·4	88·4	87·2	101·3	70·4	92·3	91·5	94·3	92·6
July	92·0	81·2	95·2	89·9	105·0	108·1	88·9	92·4	101·1	70·7	93·2	92·3	95·5	93·6
August	105·6	82·5	94·2	93·7	104·9	108·4	90·2	90·5	103·0	72·5	93·2	92·7	96·0	95·2
September	110·5	82·6	94·4	95·0	106·6	108·7	92·0	90·3	103·7	72·2	93·7	93·8	96·6	96·1
October	114·3	84·0	98·0	98·0	107·5	108·8	94·7	92·2	104·8	73·3	93·7	94·5	97·3	97·6
November	112·0	82·5	97·5	96·7	108·2	108·9	102·0	94·0	114·5	74·4	94·6	95·3	99·1	98·3
December	118·1	85·0	98·1	99·3	111·2	110·5	106·6	94·5	122·7	75·5	97·1	97·4	101·6	100·8

TABLE XII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE (PARIS)
General Statistical Office
Base: 1914=100

—	Food	Heat and light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1919—1st half	260	164	100	296	228	238
1920—1st quarter	306	200	100	405	356	295
3rd "	358	349	100	518	510	363
1921—1st "	350	319	100	398	510	338
3rd "	310	307	121	318	400	295
1922—1st "	301	302	140	312	400	291
3rd "	288	291	175	326	400	289
1923—1st "	332	308	200	356	400	324
3rd "	338	340	200	385	400	331
1924—1st "	378	356	200	412	440	365
3rd "	373	360	200	440	440	367
1925—1st "	403	370	200	440	440	386
3rd "	419	373	220	460	450	401
1926—1st "	473	447	220	524	495	451
3rd "	562	541	250	635	620	539
1927—1st "	554	570	250	565	600	524
3rd "	525	543	275	563	590	507
1928—1st "	521	547	275	581	590	507
3rd "	536	510	300	591	590	519
1929—1st "	578	535	300	594	600	547
3rd "	577	569	350	604	600	555
1930—1st "	579	633	350	626	625	565
3rd "	626	615	350	626	625	592
1931—1st "	641	633	350	554	610	590
3rd "	607	609	360	526	600	565
1932—1st "	561	620	360	499	600	534
3rd "	534	606	375	499	575	517
1933—1st "	542	617	375	499	590	523
3rd "	530	600	375	504	590	516
1934—1st "	548	614	375	504	580	526
3rd "	525	573	375	504	580	511
1935—1st "	494	592	400	490	580	494
3rd "	466	533	363	490	575	469
1936—1st "	495	548	363	483	575	486
2nd "	514	530	363	483	575	497
3rd "	525	547	363	483	575	504
4th "	562					540

TABLE XIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FRANCE
General Statistical Office
Base: July, 1914=100

—	Vegetable Foods	Animal Foods	Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa	All Foods	Minerals and Metals	Textiles	Miscellaneous	All Industrial Materials	National Products	Imported Products	General Index
1924—January	399	437	550	441	525	693	500	560	.....	.....	505
July	416	423	514	436	479	677	493	539	.....	.....	491
1925—January	484	435	437	455	516	717	552	587	.....	.....	525
July	514	480	498	497	562	755	597	631	.....	.....	569
1926—January	538	511	562	531	698	887	695	748	.....	.....	647
July	788	552	861	703	1025	1147	863	985	733	1074	854
1927—January	624	544	705	605	683	628	668	662	640	624	635
July	617	529	637	585	639	757	652	677	611	674	633
1928—January	568	513	627	556	591	733	693	676	593	669	620
July	616	524	721	597	584	766	671	673	622	665	637
1929—January	616	580	605	599	610	775	671	683	.....	.....	644
July	585	603	604	596	622	690	649	653	639	603	626
1930—January	440	604	539	526	595	558	671	619	606	521	576
July	501	598	504	542	519	471	620	556	598	461	549
1931—January	503	602	437	533	417	338	565	462	567	364	494
July	480	562	486	516	398	317	503	423	532	347	466
1932—January	488	466	459	474	362	258	426	362	477	300	414
July	451	488	483	472	325	246	419	346	468	290	404
1933—January	363	496	443	432	331	255	428	354	446	291	390
July	396	418	469	418	378	281	440	379	431	335	397
1934—January	361	440	466	413	356	273	429	366	434	305	388
July	358	380	466	386	347	252	389	340	400	291	361
1935—January	314	368	426	353	346	271	391	346	381	292	349
July	267	344	386	320	349	278	388	347	352	302	334
October	303	367	382	343	362	282	396	355	375	305	350
November	300	375	388	347	360	300	394	359	377	309	353
December	304	397	386	357	352	301	395	357	387	303	357
1936—January	338	395	383	370	349	300	400	359	396	306	364
February	378	424	378	397	354	299	400	360	414	309	377
March	399	414	384	403	356	294	400	359	417	310	379
April	391	401	383	394	353	290	403	358	413	305	374
May	411	405	386	405	350	280	402	354	421	299	377
June	403	389	397	396	342	274	404	352	415	296	372
July	412	432	411	421	365	277	410	361	434	306	388
August	430	433	415	429	373	281	413	366	443	308	395
September	487	412	434	447	382	288	420	373	457	319	407
October	513	439	459	473	457	371	457	434	486	391	452
November	520	444	486	483	511	395	482	466	504	418	473
December	545	481	515	513	553	409	495	488	527	450	499

TABLE XIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913-1914=100

—	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1925—July	155·0	129·4	81·8	173·9	168·6	145·3
1926—January	144·5	132·5	91·1	171·3	172·3	141·5
July	146·4	131·2	104·4	162·9	167·4	143·1
1927—January	151·8	134·6	104·9	156·9	163·9	145·2
July	158·0	131·6	115·1	156·6	164·8	150·1
1928—January	153·1	135·8	125·5	166·7	168·4	151·1
July	154·1	134·8	125·7	170·6	170·3	152·2
1929—January	154·8	140·9	125·9	172·7	172·2	153·5
July	156·3	139·5	126·0	172·4	172·6	154·2
1930—January	152·8	143·0	126·7	170·1	172·9	152·4
July	148·0	140·5	130·0	165·6	173·2	149·8
1931—January	136·9	140·5	131·8	147·3	166·4	141·1
July	133·1	136·9	131·6	136·2	163·5	137·2
1932—January	120·4	131·7	121·5	120·0	152·7	125·1
July	116·2	125·8	121·3	111·1	146·5	120·7
1933—January	111·3	128·0	121·4	106·9	142·5	117·2
July	113·5	125·1	121·3	106·1	141·5	118·0
1934—January	117·6	127·8	121·3	108·5	139·9	120·4
July	120·0	125·1	121·3	110·2	140·0	121·8
1935—January	119·4	127·6	121·2	116·8	140·4	122·4
July	122·9	124·6	121·2	117·8	140·6	124·3
October	119·6	126·8	121·3	118·4	140·9	122·8
November	119·9	127·1	121·3	118·3	141·0	122·9
December	120·9	126·9	121·3	118·4	141·0	123·4
1936—January	122·3	127·1	121·3	118·5	141·1	124·3
February	122·3	127·1	121·3	118·6	141·3	124·3
March	122·2	127·1	121·3	118·7	141·3	124·2
April	122·4	126·3	121·3	118·7	141·3	124·3
May	122·4	125·1	121·3	119·0	141·3	124·3
June	122·8	124·1	121·3	119·5	141·3	124·5
July	124·0	124·5	121·3	119·9	141·4	125·3
August	124·2	124·9	121·3	120·3	141·4	125·4
September	122·0	125·5	121·3	121·0	141·6	124·4
October	121·7	126·6	121·3	122·2	141·6	124·4
November	121·3	126·8	121·3	123·3	141·6	124·3
December	121·0	126·8	121·3	124·2	141·6	124·3

TABLE XV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913=100

—	Agricultural Products	Provisions	Industrial Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactured Goods	Manufactured Goods	General Index
1924—January	116·3	126·1	150·5	162·2	140·6
July	104·4	124·1	134·8	151·7	127·9
1925—January	136·7	145·1	145·1	150·7	143·5
July	134·8	138·4	141·1	157·7	142·8
1926—January	122·3	132·7	134·4	158·0	135·8
July	128·7	135·6	128·4	146·5	133·1
1927—January	140·3	129·3	128·8	141·6	135·9
July	137·5	129·8	132·2	147·1	137·6
1928—January	132·2	130·0	134·4	156·1	138·7
July	136·6	137·7	135·1	159·6	141·6
1929—January	131·7	123·9	134·0	158·8	138·9
July	132·4	128·2	131·3	157·3	137·8
1930—January	121·8	114·9	128·3	156·0	132·3
July	114·8	113·5	119·4	150·5	125·1
1931—January	106·7	101·7	107·5	141·5	115·2
July	105·4	96·9	103·1	136·3	111·7
1932—January	92·1	90·4	92·2	125·2	100·0
July	92·5	84·0	86·6	116·9	95·9
1933—January	80·9	80·9	87·3	113·0	91·0
July	86·6	77·3	89·9	113·0	93·9
1934—January	92·9	73·0	89·9	114·1	96·3
July	97·5	76·2	91·9	115·0	98·9
1935—January	100·3	81·0	91·8	119·3	101·1
July	103·1	84·7	91·0	119·2	101·8
October	104·2	84·1	92·5	119·2	102·8
November	104·7	84·2	92·8	119·3	103·1
December	105·0	84·3	93·2	119·4	103·4
1936—January	105·2	84·4	93·4	119·7	103·6
February	104·8	84·8	93·7	119·9	103·6
March	104·5	84·6	93·8	120·1	103·6
April	105·0	84·8	93·5	120·3	103·7
May	105·3	85·1	93·2	120·5	103·8
June	105·7	84·9	93·4	120·8	104·0
July	106·1	84·7	93·2	121·2	104·2
August	106·4	85·0	93·7	121·4	104·6
September	105·0	85·6	94·2	121·8	104·4
October	103·8	85·5	94·7	122·4	104·3
November	103·2	85·9	95·2	122·8	104·4
December	103·6	90·7	96·1	123·1	105·0

TABLE XVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average of nine towns, 1910 = 1000

—	Food only	Food, fuel, light and rent	Sundries, clothing, boots	Food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries
1923—March	1340	1304	1673	.....
September	1318	1290	1697	1426
1924—March	1405	1353	1689	1465
September	1346	1323	1667	1438
1925—March	1390	1346	1666	1452
September	1359	1330	1658	1439
1926—March	1353	1328	1638	1432
September	1346	1321	1615	1419
1927—March	1351	1344	1593	1427
September	1345	1339	1602	1426
1928—March	1356	1345	1635	1441
September	1318	1323	1628	1425
1929—March	1339	1345	1618	1436
September	1307	1327	1621	1425
1930—March	1278	1310	1602	1408
September	1233	1281	1566	1376
1931—March	1229	1278	1510	1355
September	1173	1254	1479	1329
1932—March	1140	1235	1437	1303
September	1064	1190	1424	1268
1933—March	1091	1160	1387	1236
September	1133	1180	1394	1251
1934—March	1191	1198	1406	1268
September	1180	1191	1409	1215
1935—March	1151	1103	1413	1254
June	1171	1113	1414	1260
September	1126	1087	1412	1243
December	1168	1111	1411	1258
1936—March	1164	1132	1414	1273
June	1190	1147	1419	1285
September	1145	1122	1421	1269
October	1152	1126	.....	1271

TABLE XVII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: 1911 = 1000

—	Metals and Coal	Jute, Leather, Wool, etc.	Agricultural Produce, etc.	Dairy Produce	Groceries	Meat	Building Materials	Chemicals	All Groups
1920—January	2079	2972	2420	1722	1605	2377	3090	2746	2311
July	2322	2742	2605	2266	1990	4230	3362	2906	2671
1921—January	2368	1581	2107	2506	2030	3094	3070	2506	2233
July	2142	1206	1688	1991	1942	1930	2604	2254	1813
1922—January	2031	1514	1298	1424	1941	1496	2148	2054	1673
July	1942	1693	1636	1882	1868	1921	1842	2041	1789
1923—January	1856	2071	1763	1617	1750	1985	2171	1923	1855
July	1825	2044	1808	2006	1752	3614	1950	1972	2052
1924—January	1823	2657	1733	1794	1707	2366	1981	1894	1984
July	1834	2308	1629	1721	1731	2077	1825	1788	1855
1925—January	1848	2303	1700	1450	1751	2258	1666	1784	1863
July	1831	1900	1755	1689	1721	2419	1758	1759	1846
1926—January	1908	1743	1999	1693	1725	1879	1663	1784	1840
July	1917	1586	1988	1822	1739	2023	1705	1843	1843
1927—January	1994	1447	1898	1732	1714	1735	1659	1843	1760
July	1970	1637	1789	1931	1730	2253	1663	1872	1833
1928—January	1928	1836	1860	1721	1728	2211	1709	1904	1860
July	1914	1803	1728	1777	1707	1973	1746	1909	1795
1929—January	1889	1728	1786	1878	1682	1903	1741	1942	1793
July	1917	1505	1875	1875	1686	2183	1751	1942	1813
1930—January	1916	1353	1676	1725	1674	2192	1797	1942	1719
July	1837	1122	1569	1702	1677	2217	1887	1968	1644
1931—January	1890	974	1162	1424	1811	1689	1925	2059	1454
July	1823	1049	1095	1362	1782	1571	2112	2179	1428
1932—January	1757	1051	1206	1247	1783	1385	1984	2183	1414
July	1734	885	1252	1331	1760	1329	2049	2120	1397
1933—January	1733	1022	1107	1179	1688	1211	2083	2124	1344
July	1707	1200	1231	1196	1720	1647	2047	2113	1455
1934—January	1701	1383	1195	1076	1744	1532	2059	2078	1456
July	1634	1225	1340	1335	1728	1559	2019	2008	1483
1935—January	1638	1191	1315	1318	1728	1475	1988	1950	1459
July	1561	1261	1376	1327	1720	1504	1967	2009	1479
1936—January	1571	1285	1333	1305	1739	1536	1942	2017	1475
February	1564	1292	1328	1312	1736	1468	1922	2010	1466
March	1567	1312	1359	1337	1736	1487	1948	2010	1485
April	1567	1326	1410	1389	1725	1590	1946	2010	1515
May	1567	1324	1413	1395	1726	1640	1948	2010	1521
June	1566	1303	1415	1374	1730	1705	1954	2010	1523
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XVIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: 1926–1930 = 1000

——	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total
1914—July	703	535	585	686	601	628
1926—Year	1026	962	1002	1060	1013	1010
1927—Year	983	1000	1005	1017	1033	1001
1928—Year	1004	1014	1011	995	1002	1006
1929—Year	1013	1019	992	980	986	1004
1930—Year	974	1007	991	947	986	981
1930—February	1000	1015	991	968	983	996
August	968	1008	994	944	990	980
1931—February	879	987	992	895	982	932
August	820	940	987	855	987	891
1932—February	810	904	975	844	987	875
August	761	816	954	800	965	821
1933—February	727	774	959	798	971	797
August	741	762	854	823	973	796
1934—February	763	759	846	828	970	804
August	774	756	837	831	973	807
1935—February	821	766	837	831	962	826
August	828	776	874	829	982	836
1936—February	830	789	874	823	976	839
May	861	800	875	828	979	855
August	878	812	898	843	983	869
November						

TABLE XIX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909–1913 = 1000

——	Foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin	Textile Manufactures	Wood and Wood Products	Animal Products	Metals and their Products	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products	Chemicals and Manures	All Groups combined
1913	991	1020	1072	1088	932	1022	1030	1055
1914	1039	1047	1124	1224	917	1013	1067	1053
1915	1345	1089	1130	1462	888	1007	1210	1235
1916	1313	1315	1210	1532	1051	1121	1436	1328
1917	1394	1616	1333	1676	1293	1333	1681	1511
1918	1587	2453	1530	1713	1524	1538	2040	1778
1919	1675	2750	1732	1750	1448	1629	1961	1858
1920	1891	3359	2124	1894	1752	2034	2318	2181
1921	1803	2623	2359	1674	1672	2136	1915	2025
1922	1678	2343	2172	1287	1268	1852	1510	1736
1923	1648	2201	2183	1447	1129	1583	1408	1666
1924	1761	2179	2192	1490	1151	1506	1365	1634
1925—January	1749	2213	2204	1714	1187	1515	1361	1747
July	1732	2162	2195	1541	1167	1535	1251	1698
1926—January	1780	2135	2101	1480	1150	1475	1245	1677
July	1731	2091	2087	1433	1125	1485	1225	1644
1927—January	1775	2134	1989	1363	1071	1429	1202	1588
July	1596	1995	1976	1335	1035	1429	1174	1541
1928—January	1723	1974	1964	1407	999	1408	1177	1577
July	1640	2005	1954	1450	951	1413	1169	1557
1929—January	1640	1969	1950	1484	939	1404	1154	1554
July	1642	1962	1987	1444	960	1424	1163	1556
1930—January	1643	1917	2007	1435	980	1409	1159	1551
July	1608	1851	1995	1394	974	1385	1157	1519
1931—January	1632	1750	1974	1172	1000	1400	1157	1476
July	1441	1643	1866	1035	1045	1362	1085	1319
1932—January	1590	1610	1845	982	972	1390	1075	1335
July	1582	1562	1842	868	1021	1401	1069	1308
1933—January	1445	1542	1830	855	1003	1375	1037	1266
July	1507	1538	1873	961	1121	1384	1047	1327
1934—January	1555	1537	1873	985	1096	1362	1059	1336
July	1507	1633	1876	1049	1017	1377	1065	1336
1935—January	1539	1618	1887	1052	1031	1359	1062	1345
July	1611	1608	1934	1143	1056	1418	1059	1395
October	1732	1617	1941	1177	1068	1397	1055	1434
November	1683	1620	1940	1168	1069	1390	1051	1419
December	1674	1609	1949	1164	1070	1388	1051	1414
1936—January	1560	1608	1957	1271	1070	1395	1049	1405
February	1503	1607	1954	1228	1074	1403	1049	1384
March	1531	1590	1955	1216	1073	1394	1049	1386
April	1545	1595	1962	1222	1074	1401	1051	1393
May	1548	1593	1967	1212	1076	1394	1050	1391
June	1549	1605	1975	1240	1076	1397	1050	1399
July	1537	1606	1972	1237	1078	1400	1043	1395
August	1561	1617	1983	1245	1090	1412	1035	1409
September	1581	1632	1976	1243	1097	1439	1036	1421
October								

TABLE XX.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Base: July, 1914 = 100

—	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House rent	Cost of Living
1919—July	187	146	303	165	186
1920—July	188	151	313	165	190
1921—July	174	176	263	165	177
1922—July	160	167	260	165	165
1923—July	148	165	205	172	153
1924—July	151	166	229	172	157
1925—July	152	165	192	172	157
1926—July	155	164	160	172	157
1927—July	154	166	149	172	156
1928—July	143	158	158	172	147
1929—July	145	143	160	172	148
1930—July	136	143	137	158	139
1931—July	100	143	122	158	108
1932—July	102	137	112	158	109
1933—July	95	136	116	158	103
1934—July	87	136	112	158	97
1935—July	93	136	112	158	103
October	94	136	112	158	103
November	96	136	113	158	104
December	96	136	113	158	105
1936—January	96	128	113	158	103
February	93	128	113	158	102
March	94	126	111	158	102
April	92	126	111	158	100
May	92	126	111	158	100
June	92	126	111	158	100
July	93	126	111	158	101
August	93	126	111	158	101
September	94	126	111	158	102
October	95	126	111	158	103

TABLE XXI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Labour Office, Bombay

Base: July, 1914 = 100

—	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other Food	Total Food	Oil Seeds	Raw Cotton	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	Total Non-Food	General Average
1920—July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	174	164	288	194	220	221
1921—July	186	152	234	185	191	170	137	270	184	156	244	198	206	200
1922—July	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	192	142	177	189	192	190
1923—July	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
1924—July	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
1925—July	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
1926—July	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
1927—July	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
1928—July	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
1929—July	152	141	140	171	153	147	126	168	103	157	135	133	142	145
1930—July	117	115	125	144	124	102	75	154	95	143	126	131	123	124
1931—July	71	78	106	136	91	84	74	143	84	146	112	142	117	108
1932—July	85	90	116	162	106	73	75	109	95	132	108	132	105	106
1933—July	86	75	109	146	100	69	90	110	77	99	108	118	99	100
1934—July	78	72	102	141	94	64	86	100	73	99	109	117	96	95
1935—July	85	77	106	148	100	98	96	97	76	99	105	116	99	99
October	81	76	110	140	97	98	89	97	79	99	116	118	101	100
November	79	78	109	127	93	98	95	97	80	99	108	118	101	98
December	82	81	113	122	95	96	92	97	76	99	104	112	98	97
1936—January	79	77	110	125	93	95	88	97	79	99	104	112	97	96
February	79	74	110	122	92	96	84	97	76	99	105	110	96	95
March	79	73	110	121	92	95	84	95	76	99	104	110	96	95
April	78	70	106	118	90	96	85	95	76	99	106	110	97	94
May	77	71	101	117	88	96	86	95	76	99	107	110	97	94
June	77	69	104	121	89	98	93	95	76	99	107	110	99	95
July	81	72	106	121	92	100	98	95	73	99	107	110	100	97
August	87	75	101	127	96	101	94	95	73	99	106	110	99	98
September	86	77	103	123	95	97	94	95	73	99	106	110	98	97
October	86	77	102	123	95	95	92	95	73	99	107	110	98	97

TABLE XXII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1913 = 100

——	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
1914—December	105·0	101·0	100·0	101·0	104·0	103·0	102·7
1915—December	105·0	104·7	101·5	101·0	110·6	107·4	104·7
1916—December	126·0	120·0	102·3	108·4	127·8	113·3	116·6
1917—December	157·0	149·1	100·1	124·1	150·6	140·5	138·3
1918—December	187·3	213·4	105·3	146·0	205·0	163·3	166·9
1919—December	200·4	286·3	119·0	153·1	257·8	185·4	191·4
1920—December	183·3	271·1	142·5	192·0	278·3	205·8	195·6
1921—December	157·9	192·5	154·4	183·4	210·5	203·4	174·8
1922—June	151·5	180·3	154·6	177·2	195·5	198·4	169·0
December	153·2	178·4	156·0	189·0	201·8	197·3	170·3
1923—June	154·0	181·4	158·4	182·7	215·5	197·6	171·8
December	157·7	182·8	162·3	187·2	215·6	199·4	174·7
1924—June	152·1	180·6	164·9	180·8	208·4	199·1	172·3
December	157·7	177·5	165·6	184·3	207·7	199·8	174·3
1925—June	165·1	176·9	165·1	181·4	205·2	201·1	176·7
December	176·1	175·8	165·0	196·0	205·0	201·6	181·3
1926—June	172·6	174·2	163·5	185·2	200·9	201·5	178·7
December	171·3	172·7	162·8	191·4	198·6	202·1	178·3
1927—June	172·2	171·0	161·1	184·8	195·8	202·8	177·7
December	165·8	168·7	159·4	187·0	195·0	203·7	175·1
1928—June	162·4	168·4	157·2	181·6	191·0	203·6	172·9
December	163·6	167·4	155·5	185·3	189·8	205·0	173·3
1929—June	164·3	166·6	153·5	180·2	189·1	205·4	172·8
December	167·5	165·6	151·9	184·2	188·4	206·1	173·7
1930—June	160·4	164·3	149·8	178·1	186·1	206·8	170·3
December	145·9	158·1	146·7	182·2	178·4	206·3	163·6
1931—June	127·7	149·7	142·1	174·2	166·2	205·0	153·9
December	120·8	139·3	136·6	177·0	156·9	203·1	148·4
1932—June	107·2	131·9	127·8	165·0	143·4	200·2	138·9
December	102·6	124·7	118·3	166·9	137·5	197·1	133·5
1933—June	102·8	122·8	108·7	157·8	137·8	192·3	129·8
December	110·0	136·7	104·0	167·3	154·1	193·0	134·6
1934—June	116·1	139·8	102·1	162·9	157·2	192·7	136·5
November	119·1	139·7	102·0	165·4	158·3	192·9	137·8
1935—March	126·3	139·9	101·8	165·9	159·4	193·1	140·4
July	127·1	139·6	102·1	157·8	159·8	192·8	140·2
October	127·1	140·1	103·1	163·0	161·4	192·6	140·7
1936—January	129·4	140·5	103·3	164·1	161·4	192·6	141·7
April	125·8	141·0	103·7	163·5	162·0	192·5	140·6
July	133·1	140·7	104·5	159·9	162·3	192·2	143·0
September	133·7	141·1	105·2	162·0	163·8	192·4	143·6

TABLE XXIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1926 = 100

——	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913	71·5	64·2	68·1	57·3	61·3	90·8	56·7	80·2	56·3	93·1	69·8
1914	71·2	64·7	70·9	54·6	56·6	80·2	52·7	81·4	56·8	89·9	68·1
1915	71·5	65·4	75·5	54·1	51·8	86·3	53·5	112·0	56·0	86·9	69·5
1916	84·4	75·7	93·4	70·4	74·3	116·5	67·6	160·7	61·4	100·6	85·5
1917	129·0	104·5	123·8	98·7	105·4	150·6	88·2	165·0	74·2	122·1	117·5
1918	148·0	119·1	125·7	137·2	109·2	136·5	98·6	182·3	93·3	134·4	131·3
1919	157·6	129·5	174·1	135·3	104·3	130·9	115·6	157·0	105·9	139·1	138·6
1920	150·7	137·4	171·3	164·8	163·7	149·4	150·1	164·7	141·8	167·5	154·4
1921	88·4	90·6	109·2	94·5	96·8	117·5	97·4	115·0	113·0	109·2	97·6
1922	93·8	87·6	104·6	100·2	107·3	102·9	97·3	100·3	103·5	92·8	96·7
1923	98·6	92·7	104·2	111·3	97·3	109·3	108·7	101·1	108·9	99·7	100·6
1924	100·0	91·0	101·5	106·7	92·0	106·3	102·3	98·9	104·9	93·6	98·1
1925	109·8	100·2	105·3	108·3	96·5	103·2	101·7	101·8	103·1	109·0	103·5
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1926—January	107·4	102·6	103·3	106·3	98·7	99·9	102·3	101·6	101·4	116·8	103·6
July	98·6	98·8	99·0	98·5	99·5	100·7	99·4	100·4	99·9	97·5	99·5
1927—January	96·5	96·9	101·0	94·3	97·7	98·8	97·5	97·6	97·9	90·3	96·6
July	97·6	93·9	111·7	94·3	84·2	97·7	93·7	95·3	98·0	89·3	94·1
1928—January	106·1	98·5	121·0	96·7	80·8	98·1	90·8	96·3	98·6	89·0	96·3
July	107·1	102·3	124·2	96·8	82·8	98·6	94·4	94·5	96·9	80·8	98·3
1929—January	105·9	98·8	113·6	96·4	82·5	103·6	96·6	95·9	96·6	80·5	97·2
July	107·6	102·8	109·2	92·8	82·0	105·0	96·7	93·4	97·2	81·3	98·0
1930—January	101·0	97·2	105·1	89·4	79·9	101·2	96·2	93·0	97·3	78·7	93·4
July	83·1	86·3	100·7	80·0	75·4	94·3	88·9	87·8	96·2	71·7	84·0
1931—January	73·1	80·7	88·7	71·3	73·3	86·9	83·8	84·5	88·3	72·2	78·2
July	64·9	74·0	89·4	66·5	62·9	84·3	78·1	78·9	85·7	69·7	72·0
1932—January	52·8	64·7	79·3	59·6	67·9	81·8	74·8	75·7	77·7	65·6	67·3
July	47·9	60·9	68·6	51·5	72·3	79·2	69·7	73·0	74·0	64·3	64·5
1933—January	42·6	55·8	68·9	51·9	66·0	78·2	70·1	71·6	72·9	61·2	61·0
July	60·1	65·5	86·3	68·0	65·3	80·6	79·5	73·2	74·8	64·0	68·9
1934—January	58·7	64·3	89·5	76·5	73·1	85·5	86·3	74·4	80·8	67·5	72·2
July	64·5	70·6	86·3	71·5	73·9	86·8	87·0	75·4	81·6	69·9	74·8
1935—January	77·6	79·9	86·2	70·3	72·9	85·8	84·9	79·3	81·2	70·7	78·8
July	77·1	82·1	89·3	70·2	74·7	86·4	85·2	78·7	80·4	67·7	79·4
October	78·2	85·0	93·6	72·9	73·4	86·5	86·1	81·1	80·6	67·5	80·5
November	77·5	85·1	95·0	73·4	74·5	86·9	85·8	81·2	81·0	67·4	80·6
December	78·3	85·7	95·4	73·2	74·6	86·8	85·5	80·6	81·0	67·5	80·9
1936—January	78·2	83·5	97·1	71·7	75·1	86·7	85·7	80·5	81·4	67·8	80·6
February	79·5	83·2	96·1	71·0	76·1	86·7	85·5	80·1	81·5	68·1	80·6
March	76·5	80·1	94·9	70·8	76·2	86·6	85·3	79·3	81·4	68·3	79·6
April	76·9	80·2	94·6	70·2	76·4	86·6	85·7	78·5	81·5	68·6	79·7
May	75·2	78·0	94·0	69·8	76·0	86·3	85·8	77·7	81·5	69·2	78·6
June	78·1	79·9	93·8	69·7	76·1	86·2	85·8	78·0	81·4	69·7	79·2
July	81·3	81·4	93·4	70·5	76·2	86·9	86·7	79·4	81·2	71·0	80·5
August	83·8	83·1	93·6	70·9	76·3	87·1	86·9	79·8	81·4	71·5	81·6
September	84·0	83·3	94·6	70·9	76·1	86·8	87·1	81·7	81·7	71·3	81·6
October	84·0	82·6	95·6	71·6	76·8	86·9	87·3	82·2	82·0	71·5	81·5

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister, HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS Deputy Minister, W. M. DICKSON

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORT No. 20

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1935 and 1936

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1935 and 1936*

THE present bulletin, the twentieth in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contains data for the years 1929, 1935 and 1936, but the tables on building, printing, metal trades and electric railways give figures for 1920, 1926, and 1930 to 1936, while the table on steam railways is for the years 1920 to 1936 inclusive. In the appendices information is given as to minimum wage rates and maximum hours of labour under provincial legislation, also as to the federal government fair wage policy, wages in agriculture in 1935 and certain previous years, average earnings of steam railway employees in recent years with numbers employed in 1935, average earnings of coal miners with numbers employed and days worked from 1921 to 1935 and also average earnings of employees in merchandising and service establishments in 1935.

The table of index numbers of rates of wages contains figures showing changes in a number of occupational groups, from 1901 to 1936, and for certain other groups from 1911 to 1936, the base year being 1913. Index numbers for other groups have not been calculated as figures back to 1913 have not been compiled and published.

Changes in Wages

The recovery in wages, which first appeared in logging and sawmilling and in common factory labour in 1934 and extended to all groups in 1935, continued during 1936, and the increases were again greatest in logging and sawmilling, nine per cent, but were appreciable in factory work, over two per cent, and on street railways one per cent, while in building, metal and printing trades the average increases were less. In coal mining and on steam railways wage rates were unchanged. In building trades the average increase was lessened by lower wage scales being agreed upon in certain

*The first report in this series was issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and contained figures as to wages and hours of labour for certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. It also contained samples of wage rates for common labour in factories, miscellaneous factory trades in a small number of industries, and wages in lumbering from 1911 to 1920, with index numbers. Subsequent reports, in most cases issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January each year, brought these figures down to date with extensions from time to time to include additional industries and classes of labour.

The present report includes figures as to wages and hours in the manufacturing of silk yarns and fabrics, crude forged and rolled steel products, tobacco, cigarettes and cigars, industries not hitherto covered.

Certain of these reports, however, contained special features. Report No. 5 (1923) dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 3 (January, 1922) included an appendix with statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts. Report No. 7 (January, 1925) included an appendix with figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 11 (January, 1928) contained an appendix on wages of employees of steam railways, considerably increasing the information for the years since 1917 with a more extensive record from 1901 to 1927 and also a new series of index numbers. Each report from No. 7 (January, 1925), to No. 14 (January, 1931), contained data not only for the previous year but back to 1920, except that figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924, the years of least change, were omitted from some of the tables owing to lack of space. Report No. 15, issued in January, 1932, contained data for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, with figures for 1920 also in some cases. Report No. 16, issued in January, 1933, afforded figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932 with figures for 1920 and 1926 also in some tables. Report No. 17, issued in January, 1934, contained data for 1929, 1932 and 1933 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 in some tables. For coal mining and steam railways wages for the years 1920 to 1933 were given. Report No. 18 issued in January, 1935, contained data for 1929, 1933 and 1934, with figures for 1920, 1926, and 1930 to 1934 in some tables. For steam railways wages for the years 1920 to 1934 were given. In this report, Table IX on common labour in factories was enlarged to include a greater number of cities and more samples for each, especially in the large cities. Report No. 19, issued in January, 1936, contained data for 1929, 1934 and 1935 and for some of the earlier years in some tables.

In Report No. 15 (January, 1932) the number of cities for which data were given in Table I as to building trades and electric railways was increased to approximately forty, and in the case of printing trades to fifteen, and these cities have since been covered in subsequent reports. Previously this table covered only thirteen cities, except that data for building trades in Windsor, Ont., were included, beginning with the report for 1928. Sheet metal workers employed in building and construction have been included with building trades since 1927, while sheet metal workers in factories have been included in the table on manufacturing industries. The section of the table on metal trades previously given was omitted from Reports Nos. 15 and 16 for 1931 and 1932 but figures for these trades appeared in the tables of sample rates of wages and hours in the sections of Table X on foundries and machine shops and other metal manufacturing industries. This section of Table No. I was, however, included in Report No. 17 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 and has been continued in subseqeuent reports. As in previous reports figures on wages for the metal trades in mines and on railways appear in the tables on those industries.

The appendix on wage rates under provincial minimum wage legislation, included in recent years beginning with Report No. 12, issued in January, 1929, was enlarged in Reports No. 18 and 19 to include also data as to wage rates in certain collective labour agreements enforceable under legislation in several of the provinces. The present report includes also a section on maximum hours of labour under provincial legislation,

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trades and localities where there was little employment in the past few years. In manufacturing industries the greatest increases appeared in automobile plants, over eight per cent, but increases averaged four to five per cent in the manufacture of shirts, flour, meat products, furniture, automobile parts and accessories and fur goods. After September, the month for which most of the figures were obtained, wage increases were announced in a number of establishments in various industries, indicating that the upward movement in wages was being considerably accelerated.

For previous years it will be seen from the table of index numbers that by 1920 wages had reached levels almost one hundred per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for building and printing trades the increases were appreciably less, being only about eighty per cent. After 1920 all groups showed some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining reached the peak in 1921 instead of 1920, declining somewhat thereafter. The decreases in coal mining in 1925 were comparatively steep and tended to reduce the average for the six groups averaged for the period back to 1901. From 1925 to 1930 the movement was upward in each group.

In 1930 the index numbers for most of the groups were slightly higher but that for lumbering declined slightly. In 1931 all groups were downward except printing trades and coal mining. In 1932 and 1933 all groups were down, the greatest decreases being in lumbering and building trades

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA
1901–1936

(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average		Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (g)	* General average weighted
							Unweighted	* Weighted				
1901	60·3	68·6	60·0	64·0	68·8	82·8	67·4	66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	64·2	70·2	61·6	68·0	72·0	83·8	70·0	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	67·4	73·3	62·6	71·1	75·1	85·3	72·5	72·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	69·7	75·9	66·1	73·1	76·9	85·1	74·5	74·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	73·0	78·6	68·5	73·5	74·5	86·3	75·7	75·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	76·9	79·8	72·2	75·7	79·3	87·4	78·6	78·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	80·2	82·4	78·4	81·4	81·0	93·6	82·8	81·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	81·5	84·7	80·5	81·8	86·1	94·8	84·9	84·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	83·1	86·2	83·4	81·1	86·3	95·1	85·9	85·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	86·9	88·8	87·8	85·7	90·1	94·2	88·9	88·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	90.2	91·0	91·6	88·1	95·7	97·5	92·4	92·6	94·9	95·4	96·3	94·1
1912	96.0	95·3	96·0	92·3	97·9	98·3	96·0	97·1	98·1	97·1	98·8	97·3
1913	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·4	101·9	101·3	101·1	101·0	103·2	94·7	101·3
1915	101.5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·4	101·6	101·0	106·2	89·1	102·2
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	105·9	111·7	105·8	105·4	110·4	115·1	109·5	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	124·6†	130·8	119·9	122·4	129·2	128·0	130·2	125·6
1918	125.9	155·2	123·7	142·9	158·0	157·8	143·9	145·9	152·3	146·8	150·5	147·2
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·2	183·9	170·5	165·3	169·5	180·2	180·2	169·8	173·4
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	221·0	197·7	197·9	202·2	215·3	216·8	202·7	207·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	195·9	208·3	191·2	186·8	190·6	202·0	152·6	189·9
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	184·4	197·8	182·5	176·6	183·0	189·1	158·7	180·2
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	186·4	197·8	183·3	178·3	181·7	196·1	170·4	184·2
1934	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	186·4	192·4	183·7	179·5	183·2	197·6	183·1	186·4
1925	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	186·4	167·6	180·1	178·4	186·3	195·5	178·7	185·1
1926	172·1	177·4	193·3	188·4	186·4	167·4	180·8	179·4	187·3	196·7	180·8	186·3
1927	179·3	178·1	195·0	189·9	198·4	167·9	184·8	185·6	187·7	199·4	182·8	190·4
1928	185·6	180·1	198·3	194·1	198·4	168·9	187·4	188·3	187·1	200·9	184·3	192·2
1929	197·5	184·6	202·3	198·6	204·3	168·9	192·7	195·0	187·8	202·1	185·6	196·0
1930	203·2	186·6	203·3	199·4	204·3	169·4	194·4	197·3	188·2	202·3	183·9	197·1
1931	195·7	182·9	205·1	198·6	199·2‡	169·4	191·8	188·7	183·4	197·3	163·0	189·1
1932	178·2	174·7	194·2	191·1	183·9	164·0	181·4	179·4	173·6	184·3	141·3	177·7
1933	158·0	169·2	184·3	182·7	179·7	161·9	172·6	170·2	168·1	175·7	121·7	168·3
1934	154·8	168·0	183·5	182·4	173·7	162·9	170·9	167·1	170·8	180·5	145·1	170·5
1935	159·8	169·7	184·5	183·7	183·9	165·8	174·6	172·4	174·9	184·7	152·3	175·4
1936	160·8	170·1	185·2	185·5	183·9	165·9	175·2	172·9	179·7	188·8	165·9	178·6

*Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.
†Including some increases effected near the end of the year.
‡Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.
(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1936, 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 31 to 42 cities.
(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1936.
(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1936.
(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1936.
(e) Twenty-three classes.
(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1936.
(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased from time to time since 1920; machine operators, helpers, etc. also included.

In 1934 lumbering showed substantial increases, factory labour also advanced appreciably and coal mining slightly while the other groups were lower.

In 1935 all groups were appreciably upward.

Building Trades

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in any of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10 cents per hour were general and in 1922 decreases of 5 cents per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and 1925, while there were upward movements in the average, it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities, and not to a general upward movement for most of the trades and localities. From 1926 to 1930, the upward movement was somewhat more general. During 1931 there were numerous decreases, in some localities the reduction being general while in others it was confined to certain trades. During 1932 and 1933 the decreases were general, averaging about ten per cent, while in 1934 there were decreases in some trades in certain cities but no general downward tendency appeared. In some cases there were increases so that the average decrease was about three per cent. In 1935, increases occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, some of them due to agreements which established minimum wages under provincial legislation as outlined in Appendix E. In 1936 the upward movement continued with, however, decreases in certain trades in a few localities.

Metal Trades

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates from 1915 to 1918 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases occurred. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, in 1925 there was practically no change, from 1926 to 1930 there were some slight changes upward, but during 1931 the changes were downward, while during 1932 and 1933 the decreases averaged five per cent and three per cent respectively. In 1934 there were comparatively few decreases, with some increases, so that the average was down less than one per cent. In 1935 wages recovered, being slightly higher than in 1934, and this slight recovery continued in 1936.

Printing Trades

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were about the same as in the building trades, but in 1921 when many of the three or five-year agreements between employers and the unions expired, rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Increases appeared each year thereafter down to 1931. During 1932 decreases of ten per cent were general in the western provinces and were made in some cities in the east. In 1933 the decreases were general, averaging five per cent. In 1934, while there were further decreases, there were some increases, the average being down less than one per cent. In 1935 and 1936 there were a few increases.

Electric Railways

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920, but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922, recovering somewhat in 1923 and very gradually each year thereafter until 1931 after which reductions occurred each year.

Since 1930, on many of these railways, with reduced traffic, operating costs were lowered to some extent by reducing hours per day, and therefore daily wages, instead of reducing hourly rates. In 1934 very few changes in wages were made so that the index number was practically unchanged. In 1935 and 1936 there were a few increases.

Steam Railways

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921, decreases averaging about twelve per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made, averaging about ten per cent. In 1926, at the end of the year, wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen were advanced about 6 per cent, that is by half the amount of the reduction in 1921, and during 1927 similar increases were made in rates for other classes. In 1929, increases were secured by shop and maintenance of way employees and by certain classes of train crews on some lines. In 1931, while practically all classes were to a great extent on short time, changes in rates were not made until the end of the year when a ten per cent deduction from each employee's pay was made for train, engine and telegraph service employees from December first. In the early months of 1932 the same deduction was applied to other classes.

In 1933, earnings of employees in engine, train and telegraph services were subjected to a deduction of twenty per cent from May to October, inclusive, and fifteen per cent thereafter. The deduction for most of the other classes was increased to fifteen per cent in December.

Toward the end of 1934 amendments to the agreements between the railway companies and the employees provided that the general deduction of fifteen per cent would be changed to one of twelve per cent on January, 1935, and to ten per cent on May 1, 1935.

Coal Mining

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island and in 1923 and 1924 slight decreases occurred in the latter. A substantial decrease occurred in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Slight increases, however, were provided for a number of classes in some of the mines in Alberta toward the end of the year. In 1926, reductions were effected in Nova Scotia but wages in the other fields were practically unchanged. Slight increases were made in some mines in Alberta in 1928. In Nova Scotia in February, 1930, rates for labourers were changed by increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per day and certain other datal classes were slightly increased. During 1931 rates of wages were steady but the industry suffered greatly from short time, that is, collieries were operated less than six days per week to a great extent. In 1932 in Nova Scotia rates were reduced ten per cent in March, except that a minimum of $3.25 per day was provided for in the principal mines. In the other districts rates were reduced only in a few of the smaller mines. In 1933, wages in the Drumheller district in Alberta were reduced more than ten per cent. In Nova Scotia, rates were unchanged in the principal mines but there were reductions of about fifteen per cent in certain mines of medium size. In 1934 partial restorations of these reductions were made in some Nova Scotia mines, while decreases occurred in New Brunswick.

The index number for 1901 to 1935 does not include New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Princeton district in British Columbia. The inclusion of these figures for 1934, when weighted according to numbers of miners employed, made no change in the result. In 1935, increases of about five per cent were made in Nova Scotia and in Alberta in the Drumheller and Edmonton districts. In 1936 wage scales were practically unchanged.

Factory Labour

Factory labour had shown almost the greatest percentage increases up to 1920, both for common labour and for the various trades, but steep decreases appeared from 1921 to 1923 after which the trend was upward until 1931 when a considerable number of decreases occurred. In 1932 decreases in rates were numerous and steep in some cases. There was, however, a pronounced tendency to reduce hours per week or per day or both, frequently on a short time basis, with relatively small reductions in hourly rates. In some cases, where hours per day were reduced more than daily wages, the hourly rate became higher. In 1933, rates were again generally downward but less steeply. In 1934 there were numerous increases in nearly all of the manufacturing industries but comparatively few decreases so that the index number rose by nearly three per cent. In 1935 the upward movement continued. In Ontario and Quebec this was due to some extent to agreements establishing minimum rates in various localities and industries under provincial legislation. These are outlined in Appendix E. In 1936 wages were increased in many establishments in all manufacturing industries.

Logging and Sawmilling

In logging and sawmilling steep increases in wages appeared up to 1920, followed by particularly steep decreases in 1921, after which substantial increases occurred in 1923 and 1924, with a decrease in 1925 and slight increases each year thereafter until 1930 when more decreases than increases appeared. During 1931 decreases were general, and again in 1932, wage reductions of twenty per cent being quite common. In 1933, wages were still downward but there was a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the year for the ensuing season. In 1934, substantial increases in wages were general both in logging and in sawmills so that the index number rose by about twenty per cent. In 1935 the increases averaged five per cent. In 1936 wages were again upward, the increases averaging nearly nine per cent.

Nature and Scope of Report

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wages rates and in hours of labour during the periods covered. The figures given in each report afford a continuous record for the years included, the data being from the same sources as far as is possible. Whenever a new source of information becomes available, the figures for previous years are secured, if possible, and the record is revised accordingly.

Information is compiled from reports secured annually* from representative employers and trade unions, and also from union

* The information is obtained in June for building trades, civic employees, trucking and cartage, longshoremen, logging and sawmilling, pulp and paper mills, and for automobile manufacturing while for other trades and industries the information is secured chiefly in September. For the classes covered in June, later information is frequently received and used.

agreements. Figures are secured from practically all the large establishments in the various industries and from a representative number of the smaller establishments. These reports are supplemented by figures obtained by officers of the Department and by resident correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE in the principal industrial centres.

Wages in manufacturing are shown by samples numbered one, two, etc., each sample showing the predominant rate in a certain establishment; in some cases, for large establishments two or three samples are given. In the present report additional samples of rates above or below the predominant rates have been included where an appreciable number of workers were receiving such rates; where it appears to be preferable a range of predominant rates is used. For common labour in factories, sample rates are given by localities for the principal manufacturing centres.

For the following industries wages are given in the form of samples as in the case of factory labour: grain elevators, electric current production and transmission, telephones, laundries, logging and sawmilling, and metal mining. The locality in each case is not given as it would in many instances make possible the identification of the particular establishment.

Figures for particular localities are given for building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways and civic employees in Tables I and II, and for trucking and cartage, and longshoremen in Table III, also for common labour in factories in Table IX.

The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for nine classes of labour for the years 1920, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. During the year 1931, however, changes occurred later in the season more extensively than is usual, and the rates in effect at the end of the year were therefore obtained and included. For 1933 a similar survey was made again toward the end of the year in several cities. As in all previous years, changes in rates reported down to the end of the year, from the sources mentioned above, are included. In Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, these include new agreement rates made obligatory on all employers affected under provincial legislation as to collective agreements and industrial standards; in British Columbia they include minimum rates for the construction industry under the Male Minimum Wage Act; and in Manitoba under the Fair Wages Act. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are given in Appendix E.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the employees, members of the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways having the same rates for nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in most cases represented by unions and in others by committees of employees. The figures published from 1920 to 1933 were taken from such agreements. The figures for average earnings of contract miners, however, were received from representative employers in each district. In some of the mines in these districts the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than the rates in such agreements. For Report No. 18, and subsequent reports, statements as to wage rates and hours of labour have been requested from the operators of all the larger mines throughout Canada and the figures so secured have been compiled by provinces or districts. The resulting figures include those for many mines not operated under agreements as to wages and working conditions, and cover the mines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the interior of British Columbia for which figures were not previously published.

In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada, secured from representative employers.

In logging, Table VII, the data each year is for the season beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring in Eastern Canada.

Data as to Hours

In earlier reports the hours of labour shown throughout were the standard or regular hours per week, per day, etc., and did not indicate the hours actually worked either overtime or on short time. During 1931 a number of establishments in many of the manufacturing industries reported operations on a short time basis. In the report covering that year, No. 15, wages for such establishments were given on an hourly basis or brought to a basis of full time earnings per week, per day, etc., the resulting figures as to wage rates being therefore on the same basis with those for 1926 and 1930 in the tables.

In Report No. 16, with figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932, in the tables on manufacturing industries, the hours of labour for these years were those reported by employers, whether

short time or regular hours, and the wage rates were brought to an hourly basis, except in certain industries, clothing, bread, cake, biscuit, candy, brewing and paper box making for which regular hours were reported chiefly. The same procedure has been followed in subsequent reports except that wages for boot and shoe manufacturing are given on a weekly basis with the hours shown as reported. In this industry, as in some instances in clothing manufacturing, the hours actually worked by individual piece workers are usually not reported and the hours shown are those on which the department or factory is operated.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the relative changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentage changes in rates from time to time prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers for the six groups the simple arithmetical averages were taken, no allowance being made for the importance of each trade or group by using a system of weighting. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921.

In subsequent reports the index numbers of hourly rates from 1901 to 1921 have been reproduced, with figures since 1921 calculated by ascertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore show approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and show current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily wages in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 has been calculated in the same manner as those for the other groups. The index numbers for metal trades, previously calculated from Section *b* in Table I, omitted for 1931 and 1932, were calculated from the average percentage changes in the samples for such trades in Table X for those years.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering, logging and sawmilling, calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. These figures have been brought down to 1936 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated.

The classes of labour for which rates were used for the calculation of index numbers for the period 1901 to 1936 are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all of these classes, including the unskilled, are organized to a great extent in trade and labour unions. The index numbers for these six groups therefore show the trend of wage rates in a number of organized occupations whose members, except coal miners and steam railway employees, work chiefly in cities. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages outside of industrial centres.

The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages in factories show the trend of wages for labour in manufacturing industries in which there are many establishments in small centres as well as in cities. The figures for lumbering cover sawmilling in both large and small centres and logging in the principal districts.

Weighted Average Index Numbers

For the present report, in addition to the simple average for the six groups with figures from 1901 to 1936, weighted averages have been calculated for these six groups and also for all nine groups in those years for which figures are available. The index number for each group is weighted by the average number of wage-earners in the industry represented, as shown by the decennial or the annual industrial census of 1921 and of 1931, the average of the figures for these two dates being taken in each case.

The weights were as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

It will be observed that this weighting has most effect in modifying the effect on the general averages of the figures for coal mining and lumbering in which from time to time since 1920 the changes have been quite different from those in the other groups.

Weighting, within groups, although desirable, has not been done. In such groups by occupations or industries weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups, Common Factory Labour, Miscellaneous Factory Trades, and Logging and Sawmilling, the index numbers, being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Sydney—								
1920	.95	48	.75	48	.80	48	.75	48
1926	1.00	48	.80	48	.80	48	.80	48
1930	1.00–1.10	48	.80	44	.80	48	.80	44
1931	1.05	48	.80	44	.80	48	.70	44
1932	.95	48	.70	44	.70	48	.65– .70	44
1933	.95	48	.70	44	.50	48	.65	44
1934	.90	48	.70	44	.50	48	.50– .65	44
1935	.90	48	.60– .70	44	.50	48	.50– .65	44
1936	.80– .90	48	.60– .70	44	.50	48	.50– .65	44
Halifax—								
1920	.75	44	.66	44–54	.70	44	.66	44
1926	.90	44	.57	44	.60	44	.57	44
1930	1.15–1.25	44	.73	44	.90	44	.73	44
1931	1.15	44	.73	44	1.00	44	.73	44
1932	.97½	44	.67½	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1933	.80–.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1934	.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1935	.97½	44	.55– .60	44	.80	44	.50– .55	44
1936	.97½ *	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50– .55	44
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
Charlottetown—								
1920	.75–1.00	54	.40– .60	54	.45– .60	54	.41– .60	54
1926	.70– .80	54	.40– .60	54	.45– .60	54	.35– .50	54
1930	.85– .90	48	.45– .60	54	.50– .60	48–54	.40– .60	48–54
1931	.85– .90	48	.45– .55	54	.50– .60	48–54	.40– .60	48–54
1932	.80	48	.40– .50	54	.50	54	.40– .50	54
1933	.75	48	.45	54	.50	48	.45	54
1934	.75	48	.40– .50	48–54	.50	48	.40– .50	48–54
1935	.75	48	.35– .55	48–54	.50	48	.35– .50	48–54
1936	.75	48	.45– .55	48	.45– .60	48	.35– .55	48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Moncton—								
1920	.91	48	.70	48	.65– .70	48	.55– .65	48–54
1926	.91– .94	48	.50– .60	59	.....	.....	.50	48–54
1930	1.12½–1.15	44	.60– .65	54	.65	48	.50– .60	48–54
1931	1.12½	44	.50– .65	54	.65	48	.50– .60	48–54
1932	.90	44	.50	48	.60	48	.50	44
1933	.50– .70	44–48	.35– .40	44–60	.....	.....	.25– .55	44–60
1934	.50– .75	44–48	.35– .55	44–54	.60	44–48	.40– .50	44–54
1935	.50– .75	44–48	.35– .55	44–54	.60	44–48	.40– .50	44–54
1936	.50– .75	48–54	.35– .55	48–54	.52– .60	48	.40– .60	48–54
Saint John—								
1920	.75– .80	48–50	.60– .65	48–54	.50	48	.75	44–48
1926	1.00	44–48	.50– .60	48–54	.50	48	.50– .65	44–48
1930	1.15	44–48	.75	44–48	.65	48	.65	44–48
1931	1.15	44–48	.75	44–48	.65	48	.65	44–48
1932	1.00	44–48	.60	44–48	.65	44–48	.65	44–48
1933	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.60– .75	44–48	.55	44–48
1934	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.50– .55	44–48
1935	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.50– .55	44–48
1936	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.40– .55	44–48
QUEBEC								
*Quebec—***								
1920	.75	50	.50– .60	48–60	.50– .65	54	.50– .60	54
1926	.90	54	.45– .55	54–60	.45– .55	54	.40– .60	48–54
1930	1.00	44–54	.50– .60	44–54	.50– .65	44–54	.50– .60	44–54
1931	1.00	44–54	.50– .60	44–54	.50– .65	44–54	.50– .60	44–54
1932	.90–1.00	44–54	.50– .55	48–54	.50– .60	48	.50– .60	48–54
1933	.75	40–54	.40– .55	40–54	.45– .55	40–48	.40– .50	40–54
1934	.70	40–48	.35– .50	40–48	.40– .55	40–48	.30– .50	40–48
1935	.70– .80	40–48	.40– .60	40–48	.45– .65	40–48	.45– .55	40–48
1936	.70– .80	44–48	.40– .60	40–48	.45– .65	48	.45– .55	44–48
*Montreal***								
1920	1.00	44	.67½	48	.65– .80	54	.65	50–54
1926	1.00	50	.65– .75	44–60	.60– .70	44–46½	.60– .70	44–49
1930	1.20	44	.75– .85	44–55	.75– .90	44–46½	.65– .85	44–49
1931	1.00–1.20	44	.65– .85	44–55	.75– .90	44–46½	.65– .85	44–49
1932	.75– .85	44	.60– .75	44–55	.75	54	.65	44–49
1933	.50– .75	40–50	.30– .65	40–60	.65	44	.45– .60	40–50
1934	.40– .70	40–50	.30– .60	40–55	.50– .65	40–48	.30– .60	40–50
1935	.70– .90	40–48	.60– .70	40–48	.65– .70	40–48	.60– .65	40–48
1936	.70– .90	40–48	.60– .70	40–48	.65– .70	40–48	.60	40–48

*Rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Nova Scotia, 1936.

** Beginning in 1934 agreements approved by Order in Council under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, established minimum rates of wages for various trades in cities, towns and other defined jurisdictional territory throughout the province. In 1935 and 1936 the minimum rate in each range is that approved under the Act. For regulations under the Quebec Act, 1933, respecting the Limiting of Working Hours, see Appendix E.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

TRADES

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.95	48	.75-.80	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.45-.50	48
.....	.....	.70-.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35-.40	44
1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35-.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30-.35	44-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55-.90	48	.....	.....	.25-.35	48-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25-.35	44-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25-.35	44-54
.75-.80	48	.70-.80	44	.50-.70	44-48	.....	.....	.25-.35	44-54
.75	44	.70	44	.70	44	.75-.80	44	.40-.45	48-54
.90	44	.60	44	.60	44	.80	44	.25-.35	44-54
1.00	44	.90	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35-.45	44-54
1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-54
.85	44	.85	44	.75	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-48
.70	44	.70-.85	44	.65-.70	44	.70-.80	44	.30-.40	44-54
.70	44	.75	44	.55-.70	44	.70	44	.30-.40	44-54
.70-.75	44	.75	44	.65-.70	44	.70	44	.30-.40	44-48
.70-.80	44	.75*	44*	.65-.70	44	.70	44	.30-.40	44-48
.60-.80	54	.60	48-54	.55	54	.50-.75	54	.35-.40	54
.55-.65	48	.60	48	.45-.60	54	.45-.50	54	.35-.50	54
.70-.75	48	.60	48	.70-.75	48	.90	48	.30-.45	54
.70	48	.60	48	.70-.75	48	.90	48	.30-.40	48-54
.70	48	.50-.60	48	.70	48	.80	48	.25-.35	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25-.35	48-54
.70	48	.50	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25-.35	48-54
.75	48	.50-.65	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25-.35	48-54
.91	48	.77-.85	48	.60-.68	48	.91	48	.40-.50	48
.91-.94	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30-.35	48-60
.90	48	.85-.90	44	.60	48	.90	48	.30-.40	48-54
1.00	48	.90	44	.60-.65	48	.75-.90	48	.30-.40	48-54
.90	44	.80	44	.55	48	.60	48	.30-.35	48-54
.50-.70	44	.70	44	.50	48	.....	.....	.25-.35	44-60
.50-.75	44-48	.70	44-48	.55-.60	44-48	.70	44-48	.25-.35	44-60
.75	44-48	.70	44-48	.55-.60	44-54	.70	44-48	.25-.35	44-60
.75	48	.60-.75	44-48	.55	44	.....	.....	.25-.35	44-54
.80	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.45	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30-.45	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.75	48	.80	44	.35-.40	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65-.75	48	.80	44	.35-.40	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65-.75	44-48	.65	44-48	.80	48	.30-.40	48-54
.90	44	.60	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.80	44	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.50-.65	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.60-.70	44	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.60-.70	44	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.60-.70	44-48	.30-.35	44-54
.70	54	.50-.60	54-60	.50-.55	54	.65-.70	48-54	.45	54
.85	54	.45-.60	54-60	.45-.55	54	.45-.60	54	.30-.40	54-60
1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-60	.50-.65	44-54	.60-.80	44-60	.30-.45	44-60
1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.60-.80	44-55	.30-.45	44-60
.90-1.00	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.50-.60	44-49½	.60-.80	44-48	.30-.40	44-54
.75	40-54	.40-.55	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.50-.65	40-48	.30-.35	40-54
.70	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.50-.65	40-48	.25-.35	40-54
.70	40-48	.45-.65	40-48	.45-.65	40-48	.50-.65	40-48	.35-.40	40-48
.70	48	.45-.65	44-48	.45-.65	48	.50-.65	40-48	.35-.40	44-48
.80	54	.75	44	.60-.65	44-50	.75	44	.45	50
1.00-1.12½	44-49½	.65-.80	44-49½	.70	44-50	.75	44	.30-.40	50-60
1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.35-.45	44-60
.85-1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.85	44-49½	.75	44	.65	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.50-.75	40-50	.50-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.70	44	.15-.40	44-60
.67	40	.50-.75	40-54	.50-.60	40-50	.65-.70	40	.15-.40	40-60
.70-.80	40	.65-.75	40-44	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40	.30-.40	40-48
.70-.80	40-48	.65-.75	40-48	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40-44	.35-.40	40-48

*Rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Nova Scotia, 1936.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	1.00	44	.85	44	.80	44	.75	44
1926	1.10	44	.75	44	.80	44	.65	44
1930	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1932	1.00–1.12½	44	.80	44	.70– .80	44	.60	44
1933	.75–1.12½	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50– .60	44
1934	.75–1.00	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50– .60	44
1935	.75–1.00	44	.70*	44	.70	44	.60*	44
1936	.85*–1.00	44*	.70*	44*	.70*	40*	.65*	44*
Kingston—								
1920	.85	48	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1930	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1931	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70– .80	44
1933	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1934	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1935	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1936	.95	44	.75*	44*	.70	44	.70*	44*
Belleville—								
1920	.75	54	.65	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.90	54	.75	54	.75	48	.60– .75	54
1930	1.00	44–54	.80	44–54	.75	48	.70– .75	54
1931	1.00	44–54	.80	44–54	.75	48	.70– .75	54
1932	.90	54	.50–.70	54	.60	48–54	.50– .65	54
1933	.75	54	.50–.60	54	.60	54	.40– .50	54
1934	.65–.75	48–54	.50–.60	48–54	.60	48	.35– .50	48
1935	.75–.90	48–54	.50–.70	48–60	.60–.75	48	.35– .60	48–60
1936	.75–.80	48–54	.50–.70	48–54	.60–.70	48–54	.35– .60	48–54
Peterborough—								
1920	.85	48	.75–.85	44–54	.75–.85	48	.60–.70	44
1926	1.00	48	.60–.75	44–54	.62½	48	.50	44
1930	1.10	44–48	.60–.80	44–54	.60–.90	44–48	.50	44
1931	1.10	44–48	.60–.70	44–54	.70–.80	44–48	.50	44
1932	1.00	44–48	.60–.70	44–54	.70–.80	44–48	.50	44
1933	.75–.85	40–44	.50–.60	44–48	.....	.....	.45	44
1934	.75	44	.45–.50	44–48	.....	.....	.40–.50	44
1935	.75	44	.50–.65	44–48	.40	48	.40–.50	44
1936	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–48	.40	48	.40–.50	44
Toronto—								
1920	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44	.75	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80–.90	44	.80	44	.65–.75	44
1930	1.35	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.85–.90	44
1931	1.10	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.75–.85	44
1932	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75–.82½	44
1933	.90	40–44	.60–.80	40–44	1.00	40	.50–.75	44
1934	.75–.90	40–44	.60–.80	40–44	.85–1.00	40	.50–.75	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
St. Catharines—								
1920	.90	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.....	.....	.75	44
1930	1.25	44	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.80	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	40–44	.90	44	.60–.70	44–50	.70	44
1933	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44
1934	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44
1935	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65–.70	44	.60–.75	44
1936	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65–.70	44	.65*–.75	44*
Hamilton—								
1920	1.02½	44	.85	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80	44	.75	44	.70	44
1930	1.25–1.35	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1933	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.60–.70	40–44
1934	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.60	40
1935	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.60*	40*
1936	.90	40	.70–.80	40–44	.75	44	.65*	40*

* Rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.85	44	.80	44	.75	44	.87½–1.00	44	.60	44–50
1.00	44	.85	44	.83	44	1.00	44	.45–.50	44–54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45–.50	44–54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45–.50	44–54
.85	44	.92½	44	.90	44	.90	44	.40–.45	44–54
.75	44	.75	40–44	.75	40–44	.60–.90	44	.35–.40	44–54
.75	44	.75	40–44	.75	40–44	.60–.80	44	.35–.40	44–54
.80*	44*	.75*	40*	.75	40–44	.80	44	.35–.40	44–54
.80*	44*	.83*	40*	.75	40–44	.80	44	.40*	44–50*
.85	48	.80	44	.80	44	.75	48	.....	.....
1.00	44	.90	44	.80	44	1.00	44	.35–.40	44
1.10	44	.90–1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30–.40	44
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30–.40	44
1.10	44	.75–.90	44	.70–.90	44	1.10	44	.35	44
.95	44	.75–.80	44	.80	44	.95	44	.35	44
.95	44	.65–.80	44	.65–.80	44	.95	44	.35–.40	44
.95	44	.65–.80	44	.60–.70	44	.95	44	.35–.40	44
.95	44	.65–.80	44	.60–.70	44	.95	44	.35–.40	44
.75	54	.70	54	.60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.90	54	.70–.75	48	.60–.75	48	.90	54	.40–.45	54
1.00	44–54	.70–.90	48	.60–.70	48	1.00–1.25	44–54	.35–.40	54
1.00	44–54	.70–1.00	48	.60–.70	48	1.00	44–54	.35–.40	54
.90	54	.70–.90	48–54	.70	48–54	.90	48–54	.30–.40	54
.75	54	.60–.70	40–54	.50–.70	40–54	.75–.80	48–54	.30–.40	54
.65–.75	48–54	.60	40–48	.55–.60	40–50	.80	48	.25–.40	48–54
.75–.80	48–54	.60–.75	40–48	.55–.70	40–48	.75–.90	48–54	.30–.40	48–54
.70–.80	48–54	.60–.75	48	.55–.70	40–48	.75–.90	48–54	.30–.40	48–54
.85	48	.75–.90	48	.65–.75	48	1.00	48	.40–.60	48–54
1.00	48	.65–.75	44	.55–.75	48–54	1.00	48	.35–.40	48–54
1.00–1.10	44	.70–.90	44	.60–.80	44–50	1.00–1.10	48	.35–.45	48–54
1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.80	44–50	.90–1.00	48	.35–.45	48–54
1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.90	44	.35	48–54
.75	44	.60–.75	44	.50–.70	40–48	.75	.....	.30–.35	44–50
.75	44	.60–.75	44	.50–.70	40–48	.75	.....	.25–.35	44–48
.75	44	.60–.65	44	.40–.70	44–48	.75	44	.25–.40	44–48
.70–.75	44–48	.60–.65	44	.45–.70	44–48	.75	44	.25–.40	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55–.65	44–60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.35–.65	44–60
1.37½	40	1.25	40–44	1.15	44	1.25	44	.40–.65	44–60
1.12½	40	1.25	40	1.07½	44	1.25	44	.40–.60	44–60
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.30–.50	40–48
.75–1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.35–.50	40–48
.75–1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.40–.60	40–48
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.75*	40*	.87½	40	.50*–.60*	40–48*
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.82½	40	.87½	40	.50*–.60*	40–48*
.90	44	.70–.80	44	.70	44	1.00	44	.35–.50	44–50
1.00–1.15	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40–.50	44–50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40–.45	44–50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40–.45	44–50
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40	44–50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44–50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44
.90	44	.75	44	.70–.75	44	.80–.90	44	.35–.40	44
.80–.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44
1.00	44	.85	44	.85	44	.87½	44	.50–.60	44–50
1.12½	44	.90	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.40	55–60
1.25	44	1.10	40–44	1.00–1.06½	44	1.25	44	.40–.50	44–60
1.25	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40–.45	44–60
1.00	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40	44–60
.90	40	.80–.90	40	.75	44	.87½	44	.40	44–60
.90	40	.80	40	.75	44	.87½	40	.30–.45	44–54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.75	44	.87½	40	.30–.45	44–54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.60–.75	40–44	.87½	40	.30–.45	40–50

* Rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Continued*								
Brantford—								
1920	1.00	44	.80	44	.75	44	.60	50
1926	1.00	44	.80	44	.70–.75	44	.60–.65	44
1930	1.15	44	.90	44	.60–.70	44	.65–.70	44
1931	1.00	44	.90	44	.65–.70	44	.60–.75	44
1932	.90	44	.70–.80	44	.60–.70	44	.60	44
1933	.75–.90	44	.70	44	.60	44	.55	44
1934	.90	44	.70	44	.50–.70	44	.50	44
1935	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50–.70	44	.50–.60	44
1936	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50–.70	44	.50–.70	44
Guelph—								
1920	1.00	44–48	.75	44	.60	59	.60	48
1926	1.10	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1930	1.20	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1931	1.12½	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1932	1 00	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.60	44	.50	48
1933	.50–.75	44	.40–.60	44	.40–.50	44	.40	44
1934	.75–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.75	44	.40–.60	44
1935	.70–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.75	44	.50–.60	44
1936	.75–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.70	44	.50–.60	44
Kitchener—								
1920	1.00	50	.85	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.00–1.05	50	.50–.85	55	.65–.75	50	.60	50–59
1930	1.00–1.20	50–59	.60–.85	50–55	.60–.80	48–50	.50	50–59
1931	1.00	44–50	.60–.85	48	.60–.70	48–50	.50	50
1932	.80	44	.65	44	.50–.65	48	.50	50
1933	.80	44	.40–.60	44–54	.50–.60	48	.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40–.60	44–54	.50–.60	44–50	.40–.50	44
1935	.80	44	.40–.70	44–54	.50–.60	44–50	.35–.50	40–44
1936	.80*	44*	.60*–.70	44*	.60–.70	44–50	.50*	44*
London—								
1920	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70	44
1926	1.10	44	.60–.80	44	.75–.90	44	.60–.65	44
1930	1.20	44	.70–.80	44	.70–.85	44	.60–.75	44
1931	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.70–.75	44	.55–.70	44
1932	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.75	44	.55–.70	44
1933	.80	44	.40–.65	44	.40–.60	44	.40–.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40–.65	44	.50–.60	44	.50–.60	44
1935	.80	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	40*	.50–.60	44
1936	.80–.90	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	40*	.50–.70	44
St. Thomas—								
1920	1.00	54	.60–.70	60	.50	55	.65–.70	54
1926	1.00–1.10	54	.60–.62½	55–60	.52½	48	.60	54
1930	1.10	54	.60–.65	54	.57½	54	.65	48–54
1931	1.10	50	.50–.65	50–54	.60	54	.65	48–54
1932	1.10	50–54	.50–.62½	44	.60	54	.60	48–54
1933	.95	44–54	.50–.60	44	.50–.60	54	.o0	44–54
1934	.95	44–54	.50–.60	44	.60	54	.50	44
1935	.95	44	.50–.70	44	.70	44–54	.50–.60	44
1936	.80	44	.50–.60	44	.50–.70	44–54	.55	44
Windsor—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	54	1.00	48	.75	48
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1,10	44	1.37½	44	.85	44
1931	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1932	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1933	.90–1.25	40–44	.75–1.00	44	1.25	40	.50–.75	44
1934	.90	40–44	.80	44	1.00	40	.50–.60	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00	40	.50–.65	44
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.60–.70	44
Port Arthur—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.90	48	.65–.70	54
1926	1.10	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.60–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.60–.75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.50–.70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50–.60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50–.70	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1936	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–50	.60–.70	44	.50–.60	44–54

* Rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.00	44	.85	44	.75	50	1.00	44	.....	.....
1.00-1.25	44	.85	44	.60-.70	50	.90	44	.30-.50	44-60
1.15	44	.85-.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.15	44	.30-.45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.25-.45	44-60
.80	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.40	44-60
.75- .90	44	.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44
.90	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44
1.00	48	.75	50	.....	.....	1.00	48	.50	54
1.10	44	.65	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.40-.50	44
1.12½-1.20	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.45-.50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	48	.60	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44
.75	44	.55-.75	44	.60	44	.....	.....	.30-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60-.70	44	.80	44	.30-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60-.70	44	.80	44	.25-.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.60-.70	44	.....	.....	.25-.40	44
1.00	50	.75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00-1.05	50	.80	44	.70-.85	44	.80-.90	44	.40-.50	50
1.00-1.20	50-59	.80	44	.65-.85	44	1.00-1.20	44	.30-.50	50-59
.80	44	.80	44	.65-.85	44-49	.90-1.00	44	.40	48-59
.80	44-50	.80	44	.70-.75	44	.80	44	.35	48-59
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.65	44	.65-.80	44	.30-.40	44-50
.80	40-44	.60-.70	44	.50-.70	44	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-50
.80	40-50	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	44	.65-.85	44	.25-.40	44-60
.80*	44*	.60-.70	44	.50-.70	44	.65-.80	44	.40*	44-48*
.85	44	.75	44	.69	50	1.00	44	.50-.55	44-50
1.10	44	.75-.90	44	.70-.80	44	1.00-1.10	44	.40-.50	44-50
1.20	44	.75-.90	44	.50-.60	44	1.20	44	.35-.55	44-50
1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.55-.65	44	1.20	44	.35-.50	44-50
1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.55-.65	44	1.00	44	.35-.45	44-48
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.....	.....	.30-.45	44
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.87½	44	.30-.45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60-.75	44	.87½	44	.35-.45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.70	44	.87½	44	.35-.45	44-48
.85	54	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45-.50	60
.85-.90	54	.75	44-50	.60-.65	44	.85	54	.40-.45	60
1.00	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.45	50-60
1.00	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.45	50-60
.85	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.40	50
.75-.85	50	.50-.75	44-54	.....	.....	.75	54	.30-.40	44-50
.65-.75	50	.50-.75	44-54	.62½	48	.75	54	.25-.30	44-60
.65-.80	44-48	.75	44-54	.62½-.70	44	.75	54	.30-.40	44-60
.65-.80	44-60	.75	44	.62½	44	.75	60	.30	44-60
1.00	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.65	50
1.50	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.37½	44	.60	54
1.50	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45-.65	44-54
1.25	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.12½	44	.45	44-49½
1.25	40-44	1.00	40-44	.90	40	1.12½	40	.40-.45	44-50
1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.75	40-44	.85	40	.40-.50	44-50
.90	40	1.00*	40*	.85	40-44	.85	40	.50*	44-48*
.90*	40*	1.00*	40*	.70-.75	40-44	.85	40	.50*	48*
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35-.40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75-.90	44-54	1.00	48	.35-.50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60-.75	44	1.00	48	.30-.45	48-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60-.75	44	.90	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44-49	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	.75-.90	44	.35-.40	44-60
.70-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44

* Rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Continued*								
Fort William—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.85	48	.65	44–50
1926	1.10	44	.60–.75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.60–.75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.50–.70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50–.60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50–.70	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–50
1936	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–50	.60–.70	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.92½	44	.87½	44
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1932	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.70–.80	44
1933	1.05	44	.75	44	.90–1.00	44	.70	44
1934*	1.00	44	.75	44	.85–.90	44	.70	44
1935*	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1936*	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
Brandon—								
1920	1.15–1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1930	1.30–1.45	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1931	1.10–1.25	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1932	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1933	1.00	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1934*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1935*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1936*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44
1926	1.25	44	.80–.95	44–60	1.00	44	.75–.82½	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44–50	1.10	44–49	.87½	44
1931	1.35	44	.90	44–50	1.05	44	.75	44
1932	1.35	44	.90	44	.90	44	.65–.75	44
1933	1.00	44	.50–.75	44–48	.80–.90	44	.60	44
1934	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1935	1.00	44	.65–.75	44	.80	44	.60–.65	44
1936	1.00	44	.65–.75	44	.80	44	.60	44
Saskatoon—								
1920	1.25	44	.75–.85	50	.80½	47	.70	55
1926	1.25	44	.75–.85	50–54	.70–1.00	49–54	.60–.80	49½–55
1930	1.45	44	.70–.90	50–59	1.00	44	.75–.85	44–50
1931	1.35	44	.70–.90	50–55	1.00	44	.60–.80	44–60
1932	1.35	44	.60–.90	50–55	.70–1.00	44	.60–.70	44
1933	.75–1.00	44	.60–.75	44–54	.70–1.00	44	.50–.70	44
1934	.75–1.00	44	.50–.75	44–54	.70–1.00	44	.50–.60	44
1935	.75–1.00	44	.50–.75	44–54	.70– .80	44	.50–.65	44
1936	1.00	44	.50–.75	44–50	.70– .80	44	.50–.75	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.85–1.00	48	.75–.80	44–49½
1926	1.15	44	.90–.95	44	.90–1.00	44	.70–.75	44–49½
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75–.90	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	40–44	1.00	44	.75	44
1933	.90–1.00	40	.75–.85	40–44	.80	44	.75	44
1934	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90	44	.75	44
1935	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90	40–44	.75	44
1936	.90	40	.75	40	.90†	40–44†	.80†	40†
Edmonton—								
1920	1.25	44	.85	44	.85–.92	44	.85	44
1926	1.25	44	.80	44	.85	44	.70–.80	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1931	1.40	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1932	1.20	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1933	.90–1.05	40–44	.60–.75	44	.85	44	.60–.80	44
1934	1.00	40–44	.60–.75	44	.85	44	.60–.75	44
1935	1.00	40–44	.60–.75	44	.85	44	.75	44
1936	1.00	44	.75†	44†	.85	44	.75	44

* Minimum rates and hours in effect under Fair Wages Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.
† Rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Alberta, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35-.40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75-.90	44-54	1.00	48	.35-.50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60-.75	44	1.00	48	.30-.45	44-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60-.75	44	.90	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44-49	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	.75-.90	44	.35-.40	44-60
.70-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44-60
1.12½	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55-.60	50
1.25	44	1.12½	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.40-.50	50-60
1.45	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.42½-.50	44-60
1.45	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.35	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.05	44	1.00	44	.70-.85	44	.95	44	.30-.45	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.70-.85	44	.90	44	.37½-42½	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70-.85	44	.90	44	.37½-42½	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70	44	.90	44	.37½-.42½	44-48
1.05	44	.80	50-54	.80	50	.....	.....	.55	50
1.25	44	.80	44-54	.80	44	.....	.....	.50	48
1.35	44	.80-1.12½	44-54	.80	44	.....	.....	.35-.55	48-60
1.25	44	.90-1.12½	44-54	.75	44	.....	.....	.30-.50	48-60
1.00	44	.90-1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-60
1.00	44	.80-1.00	44	.70	44	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-54
.90	44	.80-1.00	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
1.20	44	1.00	44	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	54
1.15-1.30	44	1.00	44	.80-.90	44-49	1.10	44	.35-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.25	44	1.00	44-49	1.25	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.30	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
1.10	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.30-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35-.40	44-50
1.25	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	55-60
1.15-1.25	44	1.00-1.10	44	.80-1.00	44-54	1.10-1.25	44	.35-.45	55-60
1.25-1.45	44	1.25-1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60	.....	.....	.35-.55	50-60
1.25-1.35	44	1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60	1.35	44	.30-.45	44-60
1.00-1.35	44	1.05-1.30	44	.80-1.15	44-48	1.00	44	.25-.45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90-1.05	40-44	.75-1.00	44-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
.90-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.60	40
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20	40-44	1.12½	44	1.25	44	.35-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20-1.25	40-44	1.10-1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.30-.50	44-64
1.15	40	1.05	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	.30-.45	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	48
.90	40	.90-1.00	40	.80-.90	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	44-48
.90	40	.90	40	.80	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	44-48
.90‡	40‡	.95	40	.80	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	40-48
80-.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.65-.70	48
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	44-48
1.50	44	1.20	44	1.12½	44	1.10	44	.45-.60	44-48
1.40	44	1.20	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	.45-.55	44-48
1.15	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	1.10	44	.45	44
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	.....	.....	.35-.45	44
.90-1.00	44	1.05	44	.75	40-44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	40-44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44
·90	44	.95‡	40‡	·75	44	1·00	44	.35-.50	44

* Minimum rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

† Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Alberta, 1935.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	1.12½	44	.87½–.90½	44	1.00	44	.87½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.93½	44	.90–1.00	44	.87½	44
1930	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.90	44
1931	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.80	40–44
1932	1.22½	40	.87½	40–44	1.00	44	.75	40–44
1933	1.22½	40	.65–.87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1934	1.10	40	.62½–.87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1935	1.10	40	.60–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1936	1.10	40	.60–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	62½–.80	40–44
Victoria—								
1920	1.00	44	.75–.85	44	1.00	44	.70	44
1926	1.12½	44	.75–.81¼	44	.87½	44	.70	44
1930	1.25	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	40–44	.85	40
1931	1.25	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.75	40
1932	1.00	40	.75	40	.75–.87½	40	.75	40
1933	1.00	40	.65	40	.65–.75	40	.62½	40
1934	.75–.87½	40	.50–.65	40	.60–.75	40	.50–.62½	40
1935	.75–.90	40	.50–.70	40	.50–.75	40	.50–.65	40
1936	.75–.90	40	.50–.70	40	.50–.75	40	.50–.65	40
Prince Rupert—								
1920	1.25	44	.87½	44	.90	44	.90	44
1926	1.25	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1930	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–.97	44	1.00	44
1931	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–.97	44	1.00	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1933	1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1934	1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1935	1.00	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1936	1.00	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Conc.*

TRADES—*Conc.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.06¼	44	.60-.65	44
1.18¾	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.45-.56¼	44
1.35	40	1.25	40	1.12½	44	1.25	40	.50-.62½	44
1.28½	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40-44	1.25	40	.50	44
1.00-1.25	40	1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.25	40	.40-.50	40-48
1.00	40	.90-1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.35-.50	40-48
1.00	40	.75-1.00	40-44	.65-.90	40-44	1.00	40	.35-.50	40-48
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.45*.50	40-48
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.45*.50	40-48
.87½	44	.90	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.55	44
1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	40-44	.45-.66¼	44
1.25	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40	1.25	40	.50-.56¼	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	1.00	40	1.25	40	.50-.56¼	40-44
.75-1.00	40	1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-44
.75	40	.80-1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-44
.62½-.75	40	.75-1.00	40	.62½-.75	40	.75	40	.40-.50	40-44
.75-.90	40	.75-1.00	40	.62½-.70	40	.80	40	.45*.50	40-44
.75-.90	40	.75- .80	40	.62½-.70	40	.75-1.00	40	.45*.50	40-44
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.50-.62½	44-48
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.57½	44
1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.....	.....	.50-.57½	44
1.25	44	1.06¼	44	1.06	44	.....	.....	.50-.57½	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.50	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40-.50	44-48
1.25	44	.90	44	.75-.90	44	.....	.....	.40-.50	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*.50	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*.50	44-48

* Rate of wages approved under the Male Minimum Wage Act, British Columbia, 1934.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Continued*

(b) METAL TRADES*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Halifax—								
1920	.72½-.80	44-54	.72½-.90	50-54	.72½-.84½	44-54	.76½	48
1926	.55 -.75	44-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.70	48
1930	.65 -.75	44-50	.60 -.75	44-50	.60 -.75	44-50	.70	48
1931	.55 -.75	44-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.65 -.75	44-50	.72½-.80	44-48
1932	.55 -.75	40-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.58½-.75	40-50	.67½-.75	40-48
1933	.55 -.75	40-44	.55 -.75	40-44	.58½-.75	40-44	.62 -.65	44-48
1934	.55 -.75	40-44	.55 -.75	40-44	.58½-.75	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
1935	.58½-.80	40-44	.55 -.80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
1936	.58½-.80	40-44	.55 -.80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
St. John—								
1920	.60 -.65	50-54	.60	54	.50 -.73	50-54	.50 -.60	48-54
1926	.55 -.65	44-54	.60	54	.50 -.60	44-54	.50 -.55	48-54
1930	.55 -.65	44-54	.60 -.70	44-54	.50 -.65	44-54	.50 -.65	50-54
1931	.55 -.65	50	.60 -.70	50	.50 -.70	44-54	.45 -.60	48-50
1932	.50 -.65	44-54	.58½-.60	44-54	.50 -.70	44-54	.45 -.60	44-48
1933	.50 -.60	44-54	.45 -.60	44-54	.50 -.60	44-54	.35 -.55	44-48
1934	.38 -.60	44-50	.45 -.60	44-50	.40 -.60	40-54	.35 -.55	40-44
1935	.43 -.60	44-50	.50 -.60	44-50	.40 -.60	44-50	.40 -.55	40-44
1936	.43 -.70	44-50	.55½	44	.40 -.60	44-50	.40 -.55	40-44
QUEBEC								
Quebec—								
1920	.55 -.62½	60	.50 -.60	54	.56½-.64	60	.45 -.62	48-60
1926	.50 -.60	50-54	.40 -.55	49½	.50 -.78½	45-54	.40 -.65½	60
1930	.50 -.72½	50-54	.40 -.65	54	.45 -.80	50-54	.40 -.68	60
1931	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.65	48-54	.45 -.80	40-54	.45 -.68	40-60
1932	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.65	44-48	.45 -.80	40-48	.40 -.68	40-50
1933	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.65	44-54	.45 -.80	40-48	.36 -.68	40-60
1934	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.67½	44-48	.45 -.80	40-48	.36 -.68	40-60
1935	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.67½	44-48	.45 -.80	40-48	.36 -.68	40-48
1936	.50 -.77½	40-54	.40 -.65	44-54	.40 -.80	40-54	.37½-.73	40-48
Montreal—								
1920	.55 -.80	45-60	.80	47	.55 -.85	45-60	.75 -.87½	45-60
1926	.52½-.78	44-58	.50 -.75	47-58	.50 -.75	44-60	.60 -.75	40-55
1930	.60 -.78	44-55	.50 -.85	47-55	.50 -.80	44-55	.65 -.88	44-49
1931	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	44-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.79	40-45
1932	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	44-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.75	40-45
1933	.40 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-45
1934	.40 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-50
1935	.40 -.80	40-55	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-50
1936	.40 -.80	40-55	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-50
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	.60 -.70	50	.68 -.75	50	.50 -.77	50	.62 -.70	50
1926	.51 -.65	44-50	.58½-.75	50	.50- .65	44-50	.50 -.65	44-50
1930	.55 -.65	50	.60 -.75	44-50	.60 -.70	44-50	.55 -.68	44-50
1931	.50 -.65	44-50	.60 -.75	44-50	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	44-50
1932	.50 -.65	44-50	.55 -.68	44-50	.50 -.68	40-50	.50 -.70	44-50
1933	.38 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.50 -.63	40-50	.40 -.70	44-50
1934	.35 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.45 -.70	40-50	.40 -.70	44-50
1935	.35 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.45 -.70	44-50	.40 -.70	40-50
1936	.35 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.45 -.70	44-50	.40 -.70	40-50
Toronto—								
1920	.60 -.81	48-50	.78 -.88	44-48	.50 -.77	44-50	.70 -.80	48-50
1926	.50 -.65	44-50	.60 -.75	44-48	.50 -.70	44-54	.50 -.70	45-54
1930	.60 -.65	44-50	.60 -.75	44-48	.60 -.80	44-54	.60 -.90	45-54
1931	.50 -.75	44-55	.55 -.75	44-50	.50 -.80	40-50	.60 -.90	44-50
1932	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.75	44-48	.50 -.80	44-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1933	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	44-48	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1934	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	40-48	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1935	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	40-48	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1936	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	40-44	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
Hamilton—								
1920	.65 -.80	48-55	.53 -.70	50	.65 -.80	48-59	.70 -.85	48-50
1926	.50 -.70	48-59	.45 -.60	50-59	.40 -.65	44-59	.50 -.80	44-54
1930	.60 -.70	48-59	.45 -.60	50-59	.50 -.75	49½-59	.60 -.80	44-54
1931	.50 -.70	44-58½	.45 -.65	50-58½	.40 -.75	44-59	.50 -.80	44-50
1932	.45 -.63	44-58½	.36 -.48½	50-58½	.40 -.75	40-59	.50 -.75	44-50
1933	.45 -.63	40-58½	.36 -.48½	50-58½	.40 -.70	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1934	.40 -.63	40-58½	.38½-.53	59	.40 -.70	49-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1935	.40 -.65	40-58½	.38½-.53	59	.40 -.75	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1936	.40 -.65	40-58½	.38½-.53	59	.40 -.75	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50

* The range of hours shown are full-time weekly hours; from 1931 to 1935 actual shop hours in many establishments were on a short time basis as low as 24 hours per week; a 40 hour week has been reported as standard in many cases. Data for metal trades on steam railways and in mines appear in tables for those industries.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(b) METAL TRADES*—*Continued*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Concluded*	$		$		$		$	
London—								
1920	.47 -.62	50	.66 -.75	50	.60 -.76	50	.75 -.87	50
1926	.50 -.60	50	.50 -.70	50	.60 -.70	50–55	.58 -.80	50
1930	.50 -.60	44–50	.55 -.70	44	.60 -.68½	44–50	.53 -.75	50
1931	.41 -.54	40–49½	.49 -.57	44	.50 -.68½	40–50	.43 -.70	40–50
1932	.41 -.49	40–49½	.49 -.57	44	.45 -.60	40–50	.43 -.70	40–50
1933	.41 -.49	44	.49 -.57	44	.42 -.50	40–50	.40 -.60	40–50
1934	.37 -.43	40–44	.41 -.55	44	.33 -.55	40–50	.37 -.60	40–50
1935	.40 -.51	40–49½	.41 -.60	40	.33 -.60	40–50	.41 -.60	40–44
1936	.43 -.51	40–49½	.44 -.60	40	.33 -.60	40–50	.41 -.60	40–44
Windsor—								
1920	.85 -.90	49½	.....	.....	.67 -.90	50	.80	50
1926	.55 -.75	49½	.....	.....	.55 -.85	44–50	.60 -.90	44–54
1930	.50 -.66	49½	.....	.....	.60 -.85	44–50	.60 -.90	44–55
1931	.40 -.65	49½–55	.....	.....	.60 -.85	44–50	.45 -.80	44–55
1932	.40 -.65	49½–55	.....	.....	.50 -.75	44–50	.42 -.80	40–55
1933	.40 -.65	44–55	.....	.....	.45 -.70	44–50	.40 -.80	40–55
1934	.40 -.65	44	.....	.....	.45 -.70	40–44	.40 -.70	40–50
1935	.45 -.65	40	.....	.....	.45 -.75	40–48	.40 -.70	40–50
1936	.45- .71	40–48	.....	.....	.45 -.75	40–49½	.50 -.70	40–54
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	.70 -.80	50	.65 -.82	50	.60 -.80	50	.57½-.80	45
1926	.60 -.75	50	.60 -.72	50	.60 -.73	50	.55 -.70	45–50
1930	.60 -.77	40–50	.60 -.74	44	.60 -.74	40–50	.60 -.75	44–50
1931	.40 -.70	44–50	.60 -.80	44	.50 -.78	40–50	.50 -.75	40–50
1932	.40 -.68	40–50	.58 -.71	44	.50 -.75	40–50	.50 -.75	40–50
1933	.40 -.68	40–50	.56 -.68	44	.50 -.75	40–50	.50 -.72	40–50
1934	.40 -.68	44–50	.54 -.68	44	.50 -.75	44–50	.50 -.70	40–50
1935	.40 -.70	44–50	.57½-.72	50	.50 -.75	44–50	.50 -.70	40–50
1936	.40 -.70	44–50	.55 -.72	50	.50 -.75	44–50	.50 -.70	40–50
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	.85	50	.....	.....	.90	50	.78	50
1926	.60 -.85	44	.85	48	.66 -.85	48	.65	44
1930	.60 -.85	50	.85	48	.66 -.85	48	.65	44
1931	.60 -.85	44–50	.85	40	.66 -.85	40–44	.....	.....
1932	.60 -.85	40–44	.85	40	.45 -.85	40–44	.....	.....
1933	.65 -.85	40–44	.85	40	.45 -.85	40–44	.55	44
1934	.85	40	.85	40	.45 -.85	40–45	.45 -.55	44
1935	.85	40	.85	40	.50 -.85	40–45	.45 -.55	44
1936	.85	40	.85	40	.50 -.85	40–45	.45 -.55	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	.80 -.85	44	.85	44	.85	44	.85	44
1926	.70 -.80	44	.77	44	.65 -.77	44	.75 -.77	44
1930	.80 -.85	44	.80	44	.77 -.85	44	.77 -.82	44
1931	.70 -.85	40–52	.80	40	.65 -.80	44–52	.69 -.78	44
1932	.70 -.85	40–52	.80	40	.65 -.80	40–52	.69 -.74	44
1933	.70 -.85	40–44	.80	40	.60 -.80	40–44	.69 -.74	44
1934	.70 -.85	40–44	.80	40	.60 -.80	40–44	.67 -.74	44
1935	.70 -.85	40–44	.85	40	.60 -.85	40–44	.67 -.74	44
1936	.70 -.85	40–44	.85	40	.60 -.85	40–44	.67 -.74	44
Edmonton—								
1920	.70 -.80	44–50	.....	.....	.70–1.00	44–50	.70 -.87½	44
1926	.60 -.85	44–54	.....	.....	.60- .95	44–54	.75	44–54
1930	.65 -.85	44–54	.....	.....	.60- .85	44–54	.80	44
1931	.60 -.85	44–50	.....	.....	.65- .85	44–54	.80	44–54
1932	.50 -.85	44–50	.....	.....	.60- .85	44–50	.55 -.80	44–50
1933	.50 -.75	44–50	.....	.....	.50- .85	44–50	.55 -.80	44–50
1934	.50 -.75	44–50	.....	.....	.50- .85	44–50	.60 -.80	44–50
1935	.50 -.75	44–50	.....	.....	.50- .90	44–50	.60 -.80	44–50
1936	.50 -.70	44–49	.....	.....	.50- .75	44–49	.60 -.80	44–49
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	.75 -.87½	44	.78 -.92½	44	.75 -.95	44	.75 -.90	44
1926	.75 -.87½	44	.75 -.81¼	44	.75 -.81¼	44	.74 -.81¼	44
1930	.75 -.87½	44	.75 -.85	44	.74 -.85	44	.75 -.81¼	44
1931	.65 -.85	44	.75 -.90	44	.65 -.85	44	.68½-.85	44
1932	.65 -.83	44	.75 -.83	44	.60 -.80	44	.67½-.75	44
1933	.62½-.83	40–44	.75 -.83	40–44	.60 -.75	40–44	.66 -.75	44
1934	.60¾-.83	40–44	.72 -.83	40–44	.60 -.75	40–44	.60¾-.75	44
1935	.60 -.85	40–44	.72 -.85	40–44	.60 -.78	40–44	.64 -.75	44
1936	.60 -.85	40–44	.72 -.85	40–44	.60 -.75	40–44	.65 -.75	40–44

* See footnote on page 20.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Continued*

(b) METAL TRADES*—*Concluded*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*	$		$		$		$	
Victoria—								
1920	.75 -.90	44	.77½-.90	44	.82½-.84¾	44	.87	44
1926	.72½	44	.75	44	.68 -.74	44	.68	44
1930	.80 -.84	44	.84	44	.75 -.82	44	.75	44
1931	.75 -.84	44	.84	44	.68 -.82	44	.75	44
1932	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.68 -.75	44	.68	44
1933	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44
1934	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44
1935	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44
1936	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44

* See footnote on page 20.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—*Continued*

(c) PRINTING TRADES*

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Halifax—												
1920	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	10.00	48
1926	32.00	48	30.00-35.00	44–48	30.00	48	31.00	44–48	30.00-35.00	44–48	10.00	44–48
1930	35.00	48	32.00-35.00	44–48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	10.00	44–48
1931	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	10.00	44–48
1932	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	25.00-34.00	48	27.00-31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1933	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	22.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1934	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	21.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44–48	27.00-36.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1935	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	21.50-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44–48	27.00-36.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1936	32.00	48	25.00-33.45	44–48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44–48	27.00-35.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
St. John—												
1920	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926	33.00	48	31.80	44	36.00	48	31.80	44	30.00	44	10.00	44
1930	36.00	48	33.00	44	36.00	48	32.80-36.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1931	37.00-40.00	48	33.00-38.00	44	37.00	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1932	33.30-36.00	48	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1933	33.30-35.10	43⅓	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	43⅓	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1934	30.00-31.59	43⅓	33.00	44	30.00-31.59	43⅓	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1935	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1936	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
Quebec—												
1920	28.00	48	26.00	48	24.00	48	21.00-28.00	48	24.50-30.00	48	6.00-11.00	48
1926	29.00	48	29.00	48	28.00	48	23.00-32.00	48	26.50-32.00	48	8.00-15.00	48
1930	31.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1931	32.50	48	32.50	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1932	32.50	48	32.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.50	48	25.00-32.50	48	9.00-12.00	43–48
1933	30.50	48	30.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1934	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1935	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1936	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
Montreal—												
1920	36.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	14.50	48
1926	38.00-42.00	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1930	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1931	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1932	38.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	35.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44–48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1933	36.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44–48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1934	36.00-44.00	48	30.00-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44–48	27.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1935	36.00-45.50	48	30.00-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44–48	27.00-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1936	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44–48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
Ottawa—												
1920	38.00	45½	35.00	48	34.00	48	35.00	48	34.00	48	13.50	48
1926	42.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44–48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1930	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44–48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1931	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44–48	35.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1932	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	38.70	48	35.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1933	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1934	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1935	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1936	39.60	46½	32.00-41.00	48	38.70	48	32.00-40.00	48	30.00-36.00	48	10.50-14.50	48
Toronto—												
1920	38.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	36.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	34.00-36.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1926	42.50	46½	35.20-40.00	44–48	41.50	48	35.20-40.00	44–48	36.00-40.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1930	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44–48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	36.00-40.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1931	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44–48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	36.00-40.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1932	47.50	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	15.00-18.00	44–48
1933	44.00	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	43.00	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.50-18.00	44–48
1934	45.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	44.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.50-18.00	44–48
1935	46.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	45.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.50-18.00	44–48
1936	47.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.00-18.00	44–48
Hamilton—												
1920	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	12.00-15.00	44–48
1926	41.00	48	35.00	44–48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44–48	35.00-44.00	44–48	11.00-16.00	44–48
1930	43.25	48	35.00-38.00	44–48	42.25	48	35.00-38.00	44–48	35.00-44.00	44–48	11.00-15.40	44–48
1931	43.50	48	35.00-38.00	44–48	42.50	48	35.00-38.00	44–48	35.00-40.00	44–48	11.00-15.40	44–48
1932	43.50	48	33.75-38.00	44–48	42.50	48	33.75-36.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	11.00-15.40	44–48
1933	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44–48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44–48	32.00-40.00	44–48	11.00-15.40	44–48
1934	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44–48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44–48	32.00-40.00	44–48	11.00-15.40	44–48
1935	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44–48	36.75	48	31.50-36.00	44–48	32.00-40.00	44–48	11.00-15.40	44–48
1936	37.75	48	33.00-36.00	44–48	36.75	48	30.00-36.00	44–48	32.00-40.00	44–48	11.00-15.40	44–48

* Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers appear in Table XI.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—*Continued*

(c) PRINTING TRADES*—*Continued*

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
London—												
1920	35.00	44	35.00	48	30.00	44	27.50	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926	38.00	44	37.00	44–48	36.00	44	34.00	44–48	35.00	48	14.00	48
1930	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44–48	36.00	44	36.00	44–48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1931	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44–48	36.00	44	36.00	44–48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1932	34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44–48	32.40	44	36.00	44–48	31.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1933	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44–48	32.40	44	32.40-38.00	44–48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1934	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44–48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44–48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1935	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-38.00	44–48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44–48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1936	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-38.00	44–48	34.20	44	30.00-38.00	44–48	30.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
Windsor—												
1920	39.00	48	39.00	48	45.00	48	35.00	48	.....	.....	14.00	48
1926	48.00	48	41.00	44–48	45.00	48	44.00	48	37.50	44–48	15.00	44–48
1930	52.32	48	44.00	44–48	56.32	48	40.00-45.00	44–48	40.00	44–48	17.00	44–48
1931	50.88	48	44.00	44–48	49.00	48	40.00-48.00	44–48	40.00	44–48	17.00	44–48
1932	45.60	48	39.60-44.15	44–48	42.00	48	34.00-45.00	44–48	36.00	44–48	15.00	44–48
1933	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44–48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44–48	36.00	44–48	15.00	44–48
1934	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	40–48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	40–48	28.00-38.00	44–48	15.00	44–48
1935	38.40	48	35.20-45.00	40–48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	40–48	28.00-40.00	44–48	15.00	44–48
1936	38.40	48	35.20-45.00	40–48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	40–48	28.00-40.00	44–48	15.00	44–48
Winnipeg—												
1920	46.00	46	44.00	48	41.00	48	44.00	48	39.00	48	12.00-18.00	48
1926	44.00	46	39.60	44–48	43.75	48	39.60	44–48	35.00-40.00	44–48	12.00-18.00	44–48
1930	47.00	46	39.60	44–48	45.00	48	39.60	44–48	35.00-40.00	44–48	12.00-18.00	44–48
1931	47.00	46	39.60	44–48	46.00	48	39.60	44–48	35.00-40.00	44–48	12.00-18.00	44–48
1932	43.00	46	39.60	44–48	42.00	48	39.60	44–48	35.00-39.00	44–48	12.00-18.00	44–48
1933	40.00	46	35.20	44–48	39.00	48	35.20	44–48	33.00-39.00	44–48	11.00-18.00	44–48
1934	40.00	46	35.20	44–48	39.00	48	35.20	44–48	33.00-39.00	44–48	11.00-18.00	44–48
1935	40.00	46	35.20	44–48	39.00	48	35.20	44–48	33.00-39.00	44–48	11.00-18.00	44–48
1936	40.00	46	35.20	44–48	39.00	48	35.20	44–48	33.00-38.00	44–48	11.00-18.00	44–48
Regina—												
1920	37.00	48	43.12	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	21.00	48
1926	44.00	48	40.25	44	44.00	48	40.35	44	40.35	44	19.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1931	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1932	43.00	48	39.60	44	42.24	48	39.60	44	44.00	44	18.00	44
1933	37.45	48	34.32	44	36.50	48	34.65	44	40.00	44	15.00	44
1934	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
1935	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
1936	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
Saskatoon—												
1920	42.00	48	42.00	44	46.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	37.50	48	14.00	44
1926	44.00	48	40.35	44	44.00	48	37.50-40.35	44	47.00	48	18.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	48.00	48	44.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1931	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1932	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-48.00	44	17.00	44
1933	40.00	45	39.60	44	42.00	45	39.60	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1934	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1935	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1936	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
Calgary—												
1920	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	21.00	45
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44	43.20	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1933	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-18.00	44
1936	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.00-39.00	44	13.00-18.00	44
Edmonton—												
1920	45.00	45	41.28	48	45.00	45	42.00	44	41.28	44	17.60	44
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.00	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	44.00	44	20.68	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	46.20	44	20.68	44
1932	43.20	45	42.20	44	43.20	45	42.24	44	39.60-42.24	44	18.90	44
1933	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1936	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44

* Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers appear in Table XI.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(c) PRINTING TRADES*—*Concluded*

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Vancouver—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926	45.00	45	42.00	44–48	45.00	48	42.00	44–48	42.00	44–48	21.00	44–48
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44–48	48.00	48	45.00	44–48	45.00	44–48	23.00	44–48
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44–48	48.00	48	45.00	44–48	38.50-45.00	44–48	23.00	44–48
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.50-45.00	44–48	16.00-20.25	44–48
1933	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1934	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1935	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1936	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	35.00-42.30	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
Victoria—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926	45.00	45	44.00	44	45.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44	21.00	44
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1932	43.20	45	40.92-45.00	40–44	43.20	48	45.00	40–44	40.92-45.00	40–44	20.40-22.50	40–44
1933	36.00-43.20	37½–45	36.84-45.00	40–44	43.20	48	36.84-45.00	40–44	36.84-45.00	40–44	20.40-22.50	40–44
1934	36.00-43.20	37½-45	36.84-45.00	40–44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	40–44	36.84-45.00	40–44	19.00-22.50	40–44
1935	36.00-43.20	37½–45	40.50-45.00	44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	19.00-22.50	44
1936	36.00-43.20	37½–45	40.50-45.00	40–44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	19.00-22.50	44

* Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers appear in Table XI.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—*Continued*

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two men cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA											
Halifax—											
1920	.....	.52	59	.56½-.69	54-57	.42½-.70	59-60	.60	54	.35 -.48	54
1926	.....	.45	63	.52 -.61½	54-63	.39 -.63	54-63	.47½-.60	54	.30 -.43	50
1930	.61	.....	60	.50 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.63 -.77	44	.40 -.47	44
1931	.61	.....	60	.50 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.72 -.77	44	.40 -.50	44
1932	.61	.....	60	.55 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.72 -.77	44	.40 -.50	44
1933	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44-56	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1934	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44-56	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1935	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1936	.58	.....	60	.53 -.74	44	.48 -.74	44-56	.69 -.74	44	.35 -.47	44
Sydney—											
1920	.....	.50	54-60	.52	60	.35 -.62	60-91	.38	60	.37½	60
1926	.50	.45	54-63	.43 -.50	53	.33 -.59	60-91	.52	59	.32 -.35	54-59
1930	.50	.....	60-67	.35 -.51	53	.34 -.56	53-91	.52	53	.32 -.35	53-59
1931	.50	.....	60-67	.35 -.51	53	.34 -.50	53-91	.52	53	.32 -.35	53-59
1932	.41	.....	60-70	.41	.....	.40 -.51	45-91	.47	45	.31	54
1933	.45	.....	60-70	.41	.....	.44 -.57	45-91	.52	45	.34	54
1934	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.35 -.44	54
1935	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.35 -.44	54
1936	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.44	54
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Saint John—											
1920	.....	.55	62	.45 -.57	54	.42 -.72	54-63	.55 -.72	48-63	.48	54
1926	.46	.....	62	.42 -.57	54	.35 -.55	48-63	.42 -.58	48	.30	54-63
1930	.50	.....	62	.47 -.57	54	.37 -.62	48-65	.62	48	.30	54-63
1931	.50	.....	62	.50 -.57	54	.37 -.62	44-65	.62	44	.30	54-63
1932*(a)*	*(a)*.50	.....	62	*(a)*.50-.57	*(a)*54	.37 -.62	40-56	*(a)*.62	40	*(a)*.30	54-63
1933	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	40-56	.50½	40	.24½	54-63
1934	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½	54-63
1935	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½-.28	54-63
1936	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½-.28	54-63
QUEBEC											
Quebec—											
1920	.....	.45	60	.45	54	.35 -.53	54-60	.48 -.57	54	.35	60
1926	.....	.45	60	.43 -.45	60	.30 -.53	53½-70	.43 -.57	53½	.30	53½
1930	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	60-65	.34 -.60	47-57	.45 -.54	47	.35	60
1931	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	49½-65	.34 -.62	44	.54 -.64	44	.35	60
1932	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	54-65	.34 -.62	40-57	.56 -.64	40	.35	60
1933	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.32½	54-63
1934	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1935	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1936	.51	.....	60	.41½-.46	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
Levis—											
1920	.40	.....	77	.38	60	.33 -.50	60	.35	60	.30	60
1926	.32	.....	75	.33	55	.30 -.50	55	.42	55	.28½-.30	55
1930	.35	.....	55	.35	55	.30 -.52	55	.49	55	.30	55
1931	.34	.....	50	.33½	45	.30 -.52	50	.50	50	.30	45
1932	.30	.....	63	.33	50	.25 -.50	50	.48	50	.27	45
1933	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1934	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1935	.27	.....	55	.35	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1936	.25	.....	55	.35	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
Montreal—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.56	.51	70	.44 -.51	60	.31 -.58	50-70	.51 -.63	50	.35	60
1930	.60	.55	70	.48 -.55	60	.38 -.62	50-70	.55 -.65	50	.35	54
1931	.60	.55	45-70	.51 -.55	48	.38 -.62	45-65	.55 -.65	45	.35	48
1932	.60	.55	40-70	.51 -.55	40	.38 -.62	45-62	.55 -.65	40-45	.35	48
1933	.56	.51	39-63	.47 -.51	48	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1934	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1935	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1936	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40-48	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
Hull—											
1920	.....	.48	54	.45 -.51	54	.41 -.50	54	.41 -.48	54	.40	54
1926	.49	.45	54	.45 -.51	54	.41 -.46	54-70	.43 -.50	54	.40	54
1930	.49	.45	54	.45 -.48	54	.41 -.46	54-70	.43 -.52	54	.40	54
1931	.49	.45	54	.45 -.48	54	.41 -.46	54-70	.43 -.52	54	.40	54
1932	.44	.40	54	.40½-.43	54	.37 -.41½	48-63	.39 -.47	48	.36	54
1933	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 -.38½	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	54
1934	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 -.38½	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	54
1935	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.35 -.38½	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	48
1936	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.35 -.38½	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34 -.36	48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§—*Continued*

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$			
ONTARIO											
Ottawa—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.54	54	.42 -.60	54	.55 -.57½	54	.48	54
1926	.55	.50	54	.45 -.52	54	.39 -.55	54	.50 -.60	54	.44 -.46	54
1930	.55	.50	50	.40 -.55	54	.40 -.58	54	.40 -.60	54	.38 -.48	54
1931	.54	.49	49½	.48 -.56	48	.39½-.59	48	.40½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1932	.54	.49	49½	.35 -.53	48	.35 -.59	48	.39½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1933	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.53	48	.35 -.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1934	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.53	48	.35 -.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.44½	48
1935	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.53	48	.35 -.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.44½	48
1936	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.53	48	.35 -.59	48	.35 -.61	48	.38½-.44½	48
Cornwall—											
1920	.35	.....	60	*(n)* 90.00	60	.38 -.44	60	.44	60	.32	60
1926	.40	.....	66	*(n)* 90.00 110.00-	60	.38 -.50	56½	.....	.....	.30	60
1930	.44	.....	66	.46	60	.39 -.54	60	.49	60	.35	60
1931	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1932	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1933	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1934	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1935	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1936	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
Oshawa—											
1920	.....	.42	60	.42	60	.40-.48	60	.43-.48	60	.45	54
1926	.....	.40	60	.43	60	.36-.48	51-60	.43-.48	60	.38	54
1930	.52	.....	60	.47	44-48	.40-.65	48-60	.53	54	.40	54
1931	.52	.....	60	.47	44	.40-.55	44-48	.53	48	.40	49
1932*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	40	.40-.55*(b)*	36-48	.53*(b)*	48	.40*(b)*	40
1933*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	40	.40-.55*(b)*	36-48	.53*(b)*	48	.40*(b)*	40
1934*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	44	.40-.55*(b)*	51-63	.....	.....	.40*(b)*	47
1935*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	44	.40-.55*(b)*	51-63	.....	.....	.40*(b)*	51
1936*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	44	.40-.55*(b)*	51-63	.....	.....	.40*(b)*	45
Toronto—											
1920	.....	.60	48	.62 -.68	44	.55 -.75	44	.73	44	.54	48
1926	.65	.60	48	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44	.60 -.73	44	.45 -.59	48
1930	.65	.60	48	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44	.60 -.73	44	.45 -.59	48
1931	.65	.60	48	.72 -.78	40-48	.54 -.81	37½-42	.60 -.79	37½-42	.45 -.59	40
1932	.65	.60	40-48	.72 -.78	36	.54 -.81	32	.60 -.79	32-36	.45 -.59	32
1933	.65	.60	40-48	.72 -.78	36	.54 -.81	32	.60 -.79	32-36	.45 -.60	32
1934	.65	.60	44	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44	.60 -.79	44-48	.45 -.60	48
1935	.65	.60	44	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44	.60 -.79	44-48	.45 -.58	48
1936	.65	.60	44	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44	.60 -.79	44-48	.45 -.58	48
St. Catharines—											
1920	.....	.50	54	.45-.50	60	.35-.53	60	.40-.53	60	.35-.40	60
1926	.....	.48	63	.40-.55	54	.35-.50	50-60	.42-.50	50	.35-.40	60
1930	.52	.48	63	.40-.60	50	.35-.53	45	.50-.58	45	.35	54
1931	.52	.48	54	.40-.60	45	.35-.53	35-56	.50-.58	35	.35	45
1932*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.40-.60*(b)*	45	.37-.53*(b)*	35-50	.50-.58*(b)*	40	.35*(b)*	45
1933*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	45	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	40	.35*(b)*	45
1934*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	49	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	44	.35*(b)*	47½
1935*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	49	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	44	.35*(b)*	47½
1936*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	49	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	44	.35*(b)*	47½
Hamilton—											
1920	.....	.52	57	.50 -.66	55	.46 -.57	55	.58	55	.45	60
1926	.....	.48	54-57	.50 -.66	50	.40½-.52½	55	.58	55	.45	54
1930	.57	.52	54	.48 -.73	44	.46½-.56½	55	.58	55	.49	55
1931	.57	.52	54	.40 -.73	44	.46½-.56½	48	.58	48	.49	48
1932	.54	.49	48	.40 -.65	44	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	48
1933	.54	.....	40	.40 -.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1934	.54	.....	40	.42 -.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1935	.54	.....	40	.42 -.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1936	.58	.....	44	.50 -.69	45	.47½-.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
Brantford—											
1920	.....	*(l)*.43	54	.45	54	.36 -.54	54	.56	54	.42	54
1926	.50	.....	54	.50	54	.41 -.59	54	.61	54	.45	54
1930	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 -.59	50-63	.61	54	.45	50
1931	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 -.59	50-63	.61	54	.45	50
1932	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 -.59	50-63	.66	54	.45	50
1933	.45	.....	46¾	.50	48	.45 -.50	48	.60	48	.45	45
1934	.45	.....	46½	.50	48	.45 -.60	48	.60	48	.45	45
1935	.45	.....	46¼	.50	48	.45 -.60	48	.60	48	.45	45
1936	.45½	.....	46¼	.50½	48	.45 -.60½	48	.60½	48	.45½	45

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§—*Continued*

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two men cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*											
Guelph—											
1920	.....	.45	51	.45	59	.35 –.40	59	.40 –.45	59	.40	54
1926	.45	.....	53	.45 –.47½	59	.45	59	.45	59	.35	59
1930	.45	.....	53	.45	59	.25 –.45	59	.47½	59	.35	59
1931	.45	.....	55	.45	55	.30 –.45	55	.47½	55	.35	55
1932	.45	.....	55	.45	55	.30 –.45	55	.47½	55	.35	55
1933	.40	.....	54	.40	54	.32 –.42½	54	.45	54	.35	60
1934	.40	.....	54	.40 –.45	44–45	.32 –.42½	54	.45	54	.35	50
1935	.40	.....	54	.40 –.45	44–45	.32 –.42½	54–60	.45	54	.35	44
1936	.40	.....	54	.40 –.45	44–45	.32 –.42½	54–60	.45	54	.35	44
Kitchener—											
1920	.....	.45	63⅔	.65 –.72½	54	.35– .55	60	.45	60	.42½	60
1926	.....	.45	70	.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1930	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1931	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1932	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1933	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54–60	.50	54	.40	48
1934*(c)*	.45*(c)*	.45*(c)*	58	.70-.72½*(c)*	54	.40–.50*(c)*	54	.50*(c)*	54	.40*(c)*	48
1935*(c)*	.45*(c)*	.45*(c)*	58	.70-.72½*(c)*	54	.40–.50*(c)*	54	.50*(c)*	54	.40*(c)*	48
1936*(c)*	.45*(c)*	.45*(c)*	58	.70-.72½*(c)*	54	.40–.50*(c)*	54	.59*(c)*	54	.40*(c)*	48
London—											
1920	.....	.48	55½	.43 –.49	60	.39 –.56	60	.42½–.51	60	.36 –.46	60
1926	.....	.48	55	.45 –.60	60	.40 –.60	50–63	.50	50	.35 –.45	50
1930	.55	.50	55	.40 –.65	50–54	.42 –.65	50–63	.47 –.60	50	.40 –.45	54
1931	.50	.....	55	.52 –.65	47½	.42 –.65	47½–.63	.57 –.60	47½	.40 –.45	47½
1932	.45	.....	54	.47 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.57 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1933	.45	.....	54	.47 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1934	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1935	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1936	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.40 –.45	44½
Windsor—											
1920	.....	.55	63	.60 –.70	54	.45 –.65	54	.65	54	.45	54
1926	.....	.60	63	.60 –.70	54	.40 –.67½	54	.50 –.62½	54	.40	60
1930	.62	.62	57	.60 –.70	54	.40 –.67½	54	.60 –.67½	54	.40 –.50	54
1931	.62	.62	57	.62 –.70	54	.40 –.67½	54	.62½–.67½	54	.40 –.50	54
1932	.53	.53	55½	.60	54	.36 –.64	48	.59½–.63	48	.40 –.42½	50
1933	.53	.53	.....	.60	44	.36 –.64	40–56	.54½–.64	40	.42¾	44
1934	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.36 –.64	40–56	.54½–.61½	40	.42¾	44
1935	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.50 –.64	44–48	.50 –.61½	48	.50	44
1936	.53	.53	51	.60 –.70	44	.50 –.71	44–48	.55 –.62	48	.50	44
Sault Ste. Marie—											
1920	.....	.45*(k)*	60–66	.....	.....	.45 –.48	.....	.55	60	.....	.....
1926	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 –.45	66	.45	66	.40	48
1930	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 –.45	66	.45	77	.40	48
1931	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 –.45	77–91	.45	77	.40	48
1932	.43½	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.48	70–91	.45	70	.40	48
1933	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1934	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1935	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.....	.....
1936	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.....	.....
Port Arthur—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.80	49½	.52 –.65	49½	*(n)*132.00	49½	.50	49½
1926	.57½	.....	54	.72 –.77	44	.45 –.62	49½	160.00	49½	.42 –.47	49½
1930	.62	.....	54	.57 –.88	44	.50 –.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 –.49	49½
1931	.62	.....	54	.57 –.88	44	.50 –.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 –.49	49½
1932	.....	.....	54	.57 –.88	44	.45½–.61	49½	155.80	49½	.40 –.45	49½
1933	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.46½–.61	44	155.80	.....	.40 –.45	44
1934	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.46½–.61	44	155.80	.....	.40 –.45	44
1935	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	.....	.40 –.45	44
1936	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	.....	.47	.....
Fort William—											
1920	.....	.55	58½	.70	49	.50	49	*(n)*148.00	63	.50	50
1926	.57½	.50	51½–63	.72 –.77	44	.45 –.62	49–60	148.00	49	.42 –.47	49
1930	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 –.88	44	.45 –.65	49–60	160.00	49	.49	49
1931	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 –.88	44	.45 –.65	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1932	.57½	.....	52½–63	.75 –.88	44	.55 –.61	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1933	.57½	.....	63	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	48
1934	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1935	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1936	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	44	.47	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—*Continued*

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§—*Continued*

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
MANITOBA											
Winnipeg—											
1920	.....	.60	50	.92½-.94½	44	.44 -.75	48	.75 -.80	44-48	.44	48
1926	.62½	.57	50	.52 -.89	44	.44 -.77	40	.60 -.77	40	.35 -.44	44
1930	.65½	.60	48	.55 -.92½	44	.42½-.75	44	.61 -.75	44	.35 -.45	44
1931	.65½	.60	42-48	.55 -.92½	44	.42½-.75	42	.61 -.75	42	.35 -.45	44
1932	.59-.63*(d)*	.54-.58*(d)*	42-48	.48½-.86	44	.40 -.70	39-44	.57 -.70	39-42	.40½	44
1933	.56	.51	42	.44 -.71½	44	.38½-.64	39-44	.52 -.64	39-42	.38½	44
1934	.56	.51	42	.44 -.78½	44	.38½-.64	40-44	.52 -.64	40-42	.38½	44
1935	.56	.51	42	.44 -.78½	44	.38½-.64	44-48	.52 -.64	44-48	.38½	.....
1936	.57	.52	42	.45 -.84	44	.39½-.65	44-48	.53 -.65	44-48	.39½	48
SASKATCHEWAN											
Regina (m)—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.....	.....	.48 -.67	54	.65	54	.52	54
1926	.65	.55	54	*(c)*190.00	.....	.48 -.75	54	.70	54	.45 -.48	54
1930	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	54	.75	54	.45 -.48	54
1931	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	54	.75	54	.45 -.48	54
1932	.68½	.58½	48	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	48	.75	48	.45 -.48	48
1933	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1934	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1935	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1936	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
Saskatoon—											
1920	.....	.60	54	.91	54	.52½-.73½	54	.....	54	.42½	60
1926	.66	.....	48	.88½	48	.51½-.72½	48	.....	48	.42½-.49½	60
1930	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50-.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 -.49½	60
1931	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50-.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 -.49½	60
1932*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-54	.....	48	.45-.49½*(e)*	51
1933*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-54	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.49½*(e)*	48
1934*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-59	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.49½*(e)*	48
1935*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-59	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.47½*(e)*	48
1936*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.47½*(e)*	48
ALBERTA											
Calgary (m)—											
1920	.72½	.67½	48	.87½	48	.60 -.90	48	.87½	48	.60	48
1926	.65½	.60½	48	.62½-.84½	44	.52½-.85	44	.84-.90	44	.52½-.57½	48
1930	.70	.65	48	.94½	44	.54 -.90	44	.95	44	.54-.57½	48
1931	.70	.65	36	.94½	36	.54 -.90	36-38	.80-.95	36-38	.54-.57½	48
1932*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.94½*(f)*	36	.54 -.85*(f)*	30-36	.80-.95 *(f)*	30-36	.54-.57½*(f)*	36-44
1933*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40	.80-.95 *(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40
1934*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40-44	.80-.94½*(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40-44
1935*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40-44	.80-.94½*(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40-44
1936*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	.....	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40-44	.80-.94½*(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40-44
Edmonton—											
1920	.68	.68	54	.88	44	.60-.90	44	.88	44	.60-.62½	44
1926	.65	.....	54	.82	44	.50-.76	44	.82	44	.50-.52	44
1930	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.50-.95	44	.89	44	.50-.52	44
1931	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.52-.95	44	.89	44	.50-.54	44
1932*(g)*	.65½*(g)*	.....	48	.82 *(g)*	40	.50-.83*(g)*	40-44	.82 *(g)*	40	.48-.52*(g)*	44
1933*(g)*	.65½*(g)*	.....	48	.82 *(g)*	42	.50-.83*(g)*	42	.82 *(g)*	42	.48-.52*(g)*	42
1934*(g)*	.65½*(g)*	.....	48	.82 *(g)*	42	.50-.83*(g)*	42	.82 *(g)*	42	.48-.52*(g)*	42
1935	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50-.79½	44	.78½	44	.48-.52	44
1936	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50-.79½	44	.78½	44	.48-.52	44
Lethbridge—											
1920	.58½	.....	56¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	54
1926	.586	.....	56	.....	.....	.58½-.68½	56	.....	.....	.55	54
1930	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59-.70	54	.....	.....	.50 -.55	54
1931	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59-.78	44-54	.....	.....	.50 -.55	54
1932	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54-.70	44-54	.....	.....	.45 -.51	54
1933	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½-.64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½-.47	54
1934	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½-.64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½-.47	54
1935	.51½	.....	54	.....	.....	.51-.656	54	.....	.....	.42½-.48	54
1936	.53¾	.....	54	.....	.....	.53-.68	54	.....	.....	.44 -.50	54

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—Concluded

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§—*Concluded*

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn† Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
BRITISH COLUMBIA	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Nelson—											
1920	.....	*(n)*100.00	51	.69	44	*(n)* 75.00	.....	.69	44	.56	54
1926	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1930	.....	120.00	48–54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1931	.....	120.00	48–54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1932	.....	115.00	48–54	.....	.....	115.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1933	.....	100.00	48–54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1934	.....	100.00	48–54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1935	.....	110.00	48–54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1936	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
Vancouver—											
1920*(j)*	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58–.80	44	.72–.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.68	.62	48	.69–.94	48	.45–.74	44–48	.69–.74	44	.44–.53	44–48
1930	.69	.63	48	.69–.97	48	.52–.75	44–48	.70–.75	44	.50–.59	44–48
1931	.69	.63	48	.69–.97	48	.52–.75	44–48	.70–.75	44	.50–.59	44–48
1932*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.69–.97 *(h)*	32	.52–.75*(h)*	44–48	.70–.75*(h)*	44	.50–.59*(h)*	44–48
1933*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.62–.87½*(h)*	32	.52–.75*(h)*	44–48	.70–.75*(h)*	44	.50–.59*(h)*	44–48
1934*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.62–.87½*(h)*	32–48	.52–.75*(h)*	44–48	.70–.75*(h)*	44	.50–.59*(h)*	44–48
1935*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.65½–.92*(h)*	40–48	.52–.75*(h)*	44	.70–.75*(h)*	44	.50–.54*(h)*	44
1936	.69	.63	48	.68½–.97	.....	.52–.75	44	.70–.75	44	.50–.54	44
Victoria—											
1920*(j)*	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 –.80	44	.72–.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.64	.....	52	.69 –.94	44	.51 –.74	44–48	.69 –.74	44	.53	44
1930	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1931	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1932	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1933	.65½	.....	50	.62 –.87¼	44	.49½–.71¼	44–48	.66½–.71¼	44	.51½	44
1934	.65½	.....	48	.62 –.87¼	44	.49½–.71¼	44–48	.66½–.71¼	44	.51½	44
1935	.67¼	.....	44	.65½–.92	44	.50½–.73⅛	44–48	.68⅜–.73¼	44	.48 –.52½	44
1936	.69	.....	44	.68½–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.49½–.52½	44

* Maximum rates based on length of service; in most cities bus drivers, on lines operated in connection with street railways, receive the same maximum rates of wages as one man car operators.

‡ Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.

† Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

§ Including troublemen, and groundmen; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat and power distribution utilities, rates for which are included here.

§§ Where a range appears, figures represent predominant rates.

(a) Deduction from earnings, 10 per cent.

(b) Deduction from earnings: 10 per cent in 1932 and 1933; 15 per cent in 1934; 10 per cent in 1935 and 1936.

(c) Deduction from earnings, 5 and 7½ per cent.

(d) In summer 54 cents per hour, two men cars, 59 cents, one man cars, 42 hours per week.

(e) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 5 per cent and up: in 1933, 6 per cent and up: in 1934, 1935, 1936, 4 per cent and up.

(f) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 per cent; in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 10 per cent: in 1936, 7 per cent.

(g) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 to 8 per cent and up; in 1933 and 1934, 4 to 10 per cent; in 1935, 4 to 9½ per cent.

(h) Deduction from earnings, Dec. 1, 1932, also 1933, 1934, 5 per cent; 1935, 2½ per cent.

(j) On Oct 1, 1920.

(k) On October 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(l) On June 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(m) No two men cars in operation in Regina since 1921; in Calgary very few.

(n) Per month.

Table II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES

(a) Policemen

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1935 Wages	1935 Hrs per wk.	1936 Wages	1936 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Amherst	1,092	70	1,092	70	1,092	70
Halifax	1,400	56	1,440	56	1,440	56
Sydney	1,380	72	1,242	64	1,242	64
Truro	1,160	84	1,211	84	1,211	84
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	1,080	56	1,140	56	1,140	56
New Brunswick—						
Moncton	1,500	56	1,404	56	1,404	56
Fredericton	1,200	84	1,200	84	1,200	84
St. John	1,440	63	1,500	56	1,500	56
Quebec—						
Quebec	1,326	84	1,358	84	1,358	84
Three Rivers	1,456	77	1,300	77	1,300	77
Sherbrooke	1,508	....	1,272	84	1,272	84
Sorel	1,100	....	990	....	990	....
St. Hyacinthe††	1,450	....	1,300	....	1,300	....
St. John's	1,092	70	1,196	70	1,248	70
Montreal	1,700	84	1,800	84	1,800	84
Westmount	1,700	78	1,700	78	1,700	78
Hull	1,200	48	1,180	70	1,180	84
Ontario—						
Ottawa	1,913	48	1,915	48	1,915	48
Brockville	1,197	77	1,140	77	1,140	67
Kingston	1,450	60	1,450	54	1,450	54
Belleville	1,550	70	1,500	70	1,500	70
Peterborough	1,500	60	1,400	70	1,400	70
Oshawa	1,800	51	1,493	54	1,638	54
Toronto	1,950	48	1,982	48	1,982	48
Niagara Falls	1,750	60	1,420	60	1,440	60
St. Catharines	1,734	60	1,515	54	1,515	54
Hamilton	1,750	48	1,673	48	1,673	48
Brantford	1,643	56	1,546	56	1,546	56
Galt	1,400	65	1,400	65	1,400	65
Guelph	1,450	56	1,450	70	1,450	70
Kitchener	1,500	60	1,500	63	1,500	63
Woodstock	1,300	70	1,300	70	1,300	70
Stratford	1,580	48	1,500	....	1,500	....
London	1,762	48	1,762	48	1,762	48
St. Thomas	1,800	70	1,620	60	1,620	60
Chatham	1,550	54	1,445	54	1,445	54
Windsor	2,150	48	1,650	48	1,650	48
Sarnia	1,620	54	1,458	54	1,458	54
Owen Sound	1,700	65	1,620	63	1,710	63
North Bay	1,440	59	1,440	60	1,300	60
Sault Ste. Marie	1,800	70	1,350	56	1,350	56
Port Arthur	1,860	60	*1,653	60	*1,653	60
Fort William	1,860	54	*1,650	54	*1,650	54
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg†	1,836	48	1,584	48	1,637	48
Brandon	1,500	48	1,260	48	1,172	48
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	1,860	48	1,662	54	1,700	54
Saskatoon	1,800	48	1,860	48	1,860	48
Moose Jaw	1,800	48	1,380	48	1,380	48
Prince Albert	1,680	50	1,512	48	1,539	48
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	1,620	48	1,458	48	1,539	48
Edmonton	1,740	48	1,632	48	1,632	48
Calgary	1,800	48	1,566	44	1,566	44
Lethbridge	1,680	48	1,462	48	1,520	48
British Columbia—						
New Westminster	1,740	48	1,500	48	1,500	48
Vancouver	1,890	48	1,580	48	1,667	48
Victoria	1,710	48	1,506	48	1,506	48
Prince Rupert	1,752	....	1,752	....	1,752	....

(b) Firemen

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1935 Wages	1936 Wages
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—			
l Amherst	1,100	1,040	1,040
b Halifax	1,404	†1,600	†1,600
g Sydney	1,360	1,188	1,188
f §Truro	1,080	972	972
New Brunswick—			
m St. John	1,320	1,254	1,440
Quebec—			
e Quebec	1,456	1,383	1,383
b Three Rivers	1,456	1,300	1,300
h Sherbrooke	1,560	1,336	1,382
b Montreal	1,700	1,800	1,800
b Westmount	1,700	1,700	1,700
b Hull	1,200	1,180	1,180
Ontario—			
b Ottawa	1,751	1,751	1,751
b Brockville	1,250	1,177	1,177
b Kingston	1,204	1,204	1,204
b Belleville	1,200	1,200	1,200
b Peterborough	1,350	1,225	1,225
b Oshawa	1,380	1,260	1,380
b Toronto	1,950	2,086	2,086
k Niagara Falls	1,700	1,377	1,377
b St. Catharines	1,460	1,314	1,314
b Hamilton	1,750	1,663	1,663
b Brantford	1,643	1,544	1,544
b Galt	1,200	1,080	1,080
b Guelph	1,300	1,400	1,400
b Kitchener	1,450	1,350	1,350
h Woodstock	1,424	1,314	1,314
b Stratford	1,575	1,351	1,377
b London	1,728	1,574	1,574
b St. Thomas	1,500	1,275	1,275
b Chatham	1,480	1,379	1,379
b Windsor	1,980	1,681	1,681
b Sarnia	1,500	1,404	1,404
b Owen Sound	1,100	960	1,080
a North Bay	1,500	1,260	1,200
b Sault Ste. Marie	1,380	1,200	1,200
a Port Arthur	1,620	1,539	1,539
b Fort William	1,600	1,520	1,520
Manitoba—			
b Winnipeg	1,740	1,507	1,597
b Brandon	1,500	1,200	1,116
Saskatchewan—			
b Regina	1,644	1,426	1,426
b Saskatoon	1,830	1,477	1,477
b Moose Jaw	1,536	1,140	1,140
j Prince Albert	1,380	1,313	1,379
Alberta—			
b Medicine Hat	1,500	1,350	1,350
b Edmonton	1,680	1,572	1,572
b Calgary	1,740	1,514	1,530
b Lethbridge	1,620	1,405	1,462
British Columbia—			
c Nelson	1,560	1,440	1,440
b New Westminster	1,680	1,440	1,440
b Vancouver	1,680	1,465	1,616
b Victoria	1,695	1,453	1,493
i Nanaimo	1,560	1,320	1,320
d Prince Rupert	1,680	1,320	1,320

††Also act as firemen, during 1935 and 1936 clothing was supplied. Formerly heat, light and clothing were furnished.

*In addition to above, good conduct pay of $5.00 per month is payable to constables on attaining 10 years' service and an additional $5.00 per month after 15 years' service.

‡"Merit pay" from 10 to 20 cents per day according to length of service over 10 years.

⊕16 per cent deduction since 1934.

†All employees contributing 10 per cent of their salary to city to be used for relief purposes.

§Plus rent, light and fuel.

*a*Double platoon system. *b*Double platoon with one day off in seven. Shifts, 10 hours day, 14 hours night; or 11 hours day, 13 hours night; or 12 hours day, 12 hours night. *c*Double platoon, 24 hours off every two weeks. *d*Double platoon, 24 hours off every ten days. *e*Double platoon, 24 hours on and 24 hours off. *f*Continuous duty. *g*Continuous duty, one day off in ten. *h*Continuous duty, one day off in seven. *i*Continuous duty, one day off in four. *j*Continuous duty, twelve hours off every fourth day. *k*Continuous duty, two days on, and one day off. *l*Call brigade—one man on duty continuously with every second Sunday off. *m*Continuous duty, one day off in six.

TABLE II—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

(c) LABOURERS

Locality	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Sydney	.35	54	.35.-37	48	.35-.37	48
Amherst	.34	48	.34	48	.34	48
Halifax	.40	54	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
New Waterford	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
Truro	.30	54	.30	48	.30	48
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.30-.33	54	.45	48	.45	48
New Brunswick—						
Bathurst	.25	60	.25	54	.25	48
Campbellton	.30	60	.25	60	.25	60
Fredericton	.30	54	.30	48	.30	48
St. John	.36	54	.33-.36	44	.33-.36	54
Moncton	.45	54	.405	54	.405	48
Quebec—						
Quebec	.40	54	.35	48	.35	48
Three Rivers	.40	60	.35	48	.35	35
Sherbrooke	.35	60	.30	40	.30	48
Sorel	.30	60	.20	48	.20	48
St. Hyacinthe	.30	60	.30	44	.30	44
St. John's	.35	60	.30-.35	45-50	.30-.35	48-60
Lachine	.35	60	.35	48	.35	48
Montreal	.40	60	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
Westmount	.35	60	.35	60	.35	60
Hull	.40	54	.35	48	.40	48
Ontario—						
Ottawa	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Brockville	.35	54	.35	.....	.35	.....
Kingston	.35	54	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	44-48
Belleville	.40	60	.40	48	.40	48
Peterborough	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
Oshawa	.40	55	.40	44	.40	44
Orillia	.35-.40	54	.25	48	.25	48
Toronto	.60	44	.59	44	.59	44
Niagara Falls	.45	50	.38-.50	48	.40-.46	48
St. Catharines	.37-.40	54	.38	54	.38	54
Hamilton	.55-.60	49	.495-.54	44	.495-.54	44
Brantford	.45-.50	50	.45-.475	48	.45-.475	48
Galt	.45-.50	44	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
Guelph	.40	44	.40	.....	.40	44
Kitchener	.40	54	.40	44	.40	44
Woodstock	.30	54	.30	44	.30	44
Stratford	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
London	.45	50	.45	50	.45	44
St. Thomas	.40	54	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48
Chatham	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
Windsor	.50	50	.50	44	.50	44
Sarnia	.40	48	.495-.54	.....	.495-.54	.....
Owen Sound	.39	54	.30	48	.35	48
North Bay	.40	60	.40	40	.40	40
Cobalt	.42-.44	54	.33-.39	54	.38-.44	48
Sault Ste Marie	.45-.50	48	.425	48	.425	48
Port Arthur	.40-.46	49½	.40-.46	44	.40-.46	44
Fort William	.40	52½	.40	44	.40	44
Manitoba—						
Brandon	.425-.50	50-54	.38-.45	50	.39-.46	50
Winnipeg	.35-.40	59	.35-.42	44	.35-.42	44
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
Saskatoon	.45	55	.45-.50*	45	.45-.50*	45
Moose Jaw	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
Prince Albert	.35-.40	54	.30	54	.30	54
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	.45-.50	.....	.40-.45	48	.40-.475	48
Edmonton	.55-.57	44	.48-.54	44	.48-.54	44
Calgary	.54	48	.51	40	.51	40
Lethbridge	.55	48	.425	44	.44	44
British Columbia—						
Nelson	.50	48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48
Trail	.50	48	.488	48	.488	40
New Westminster	.575	44	.50	44	.50	44
Vancouver	.56-.59	44	.532	40	.555	40
Victoria	.532	44	.50	40	.50	40
Nanaimo	.594	44	.50	44	.50	44
Prince Rupert	.575	48	.45	36	.45	36

* Deduction from earnings of 10 per cent and up.

TABLE III.—STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING (LONGSHOREMEN), AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(a) STEAM RAILWAYS*

Occupation		1920	1921	1922	1923-1926	1927-1928	1929-1936b
Conductors—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4·67	4·27	4·27	4·27	4·47	4·47–4·72
Passenger per day	$	7·00	6·40	6·40	6·40	6·70	6·70–7·08
Passenger, per month	$	210·00	192·00	192·00	192·00	201·00	201·00–219·65
Freight, through per mile	cents	6·44	5·80	5·80	5·80	6·16	6·16–6·25
Freight, way, per mile	cents	6·96	6·32	6·32	6·32	6·68	6·68–7·11
Brakemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	3·33	2·93	2·93	2·93	3·13	3·13–3·18
Passenger, per day	$	5·00	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·70	4·70–4·77
Passenger, per month	$	150·00	132·00	132·00	132·00	141·00	141·00–143·10
Freight, through, per mile	cents	5·12	4·48	4·48	4·48	4·84	4·84–4·91
Freight, way, per mile	cents	5·52	4·88	4·88	4·88	5·24	5·24–5·31
Baggagemen, train—							
Per mile	cents	3·44	3·04	3·04	3·04	3·24	3·24–3·28
Per day	$	5·16	4·56	4·56	4·56	4·86	4·86–4·94
Per month	$	154·80	136·80	136·80	136·80	145·80	145·80–153·32
Yardmen—							
Foremen, per day	$	6·96	6·32	6·32	6·32	6·64	6·64–6·74
Helpers, per day	$	6·48	5·84	5·84	5·84	6·16	6·16–6·25
Switch tenders, per day	$	5·04	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·72	4·72–4·79
Locomotive Engineers—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	6·40–6·70	5·92–6·92	5·92–6·92	5·92–6·92	6·16–7·16	6·16–7·16
Freight, per mile	cents	7·12–9·04	6·48–8·40	6·48–8·40	6·48–8·40	6·84–8·76	6·84–8·76
Yard, per day	$	7·04–8·36	6·40–7·72	6·40–7·72	6·40–7·72	6·72–8·04	6·72–8·04
Locomotive Firemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4·80–6·00	4·32–5·32	4·32–5·52	4·32–5·52	4·56–5·76	4·56–5·76
Freight, per mile	cents	5·28–6·79	4·64–6·15	4·64–6·15	4·64–6·15	5·00–6·51	5·00–6·51
Yard, per day	$	5·00–6·96	4·96–6·32	4·96–6·32	4·96–6·32	5·28–6·64	5·28–6·64
Hostlers, per day	$	5·60–6·24	4·96–5·60	4·96–5·60	4·96–5·60	5·50–6·60	5·50–6·00
Hostlers, helpers, per day	$	5·04	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·90	4·90
Telegraph Service—							
Train Despatchers, per month	$	227·00–257·00	210·68–240·68	210·00–240·00	.....	225·00–252·00	225·00–252·00
Telegraph Operators, per month	$	130·00–142·00	117·76–129·76	117·00–129·00	117·00–129·00	122·00–134·00	122·00–134·00
Agents, per month	$	137·00–154·00	124·76–141·76	124·00–141·00	124·00–141·00	129·00–146·00	129·00–146·00
Relief Agents, per month	$	147·00–156·00	134·76–143·76	134·00–143·00	134·00–143·00	139·00–148·00	139·00–148·00
Assistant Agents, per month	$	78·00	70·00	70·00	70·00	70·00–75·00	70·00–75·00
Linemen, per month	$	151·00–159·00	134·68–142·68	129·18–137·18	.....	140·00–148·00	140·00–148·00
Maintenance of Way—							
Extra gang foremen, per day	$	5·55–6·40	4·75–5·60	4·51–5·36	4·70–5·50	5·10–5·60	5·25–5·75
Section foremen, first class yards, per day	$	5·60	4·80	4·56	4·80	5·00	5·15
Section foremen, on line, per day	$	5·30	4·50	4·26	4·40	4·55	4·70
Sectionmen, classified yards, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	41	41–45
Sectionmen, other, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	36–38	38–40	38–43
Bridge and Building—							
Foremen, per day	$	6·30	5·50	5·10	5·30	5·60	5·75
Foremen, painter, per day	$	6·05	5·25	4·85	5·00	5·25	5·50
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, per hour (minimum)	cents	68	58	54	56	62	65
Carpenters, per hour	cents	68·72	58–62	54–58	56–60	58–62	61–65
Plumbers, pipefitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, electricians, per hour	cents	68–83	58–73	54–69	55–70	57–72	60–77
Painters, per hour	cents	68	58	54	56	58	58–61
Bridgemen or rough caprenters, per hour	cents	58–68	48–58	44–54	46–56	48–58	48–61
Mechanics' helpers, per hour	cents	51½	44	43	44	46	48
Signalmen, non-interlocked crossings, per hour	cents	46½	38	33	36	38	40
Pumpmen, per month	$	110·00–116·00	92·66–98·66	82·46–88·46	87·00–93·00	91·00–97·00	96·00–102·00
Engineers, pile driver, hoist, etc., per day	$	5·90	5·10	4·70	4·85	5·00	5·15
§*Locomotive and Car Shops—*							
†Mechanics, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
‡Other carmen, etc., per hour	cents	80	72	63	63	67	72
Helpers, per hour	cents	62*a*	54*a*	47*a*	47*a*	51*a*	56*a*
Electrical workers, electricians, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
Electrical workers, linemen, per hour	cents	81	73	66	66	70	75
Electrical workers, groundmen, per hour	cents	75	67	60	60	64	69
Electrical workers, operators, etc., per hour	cents	68	60	53	53	57	62
Coach cleaners, per hour	cents	50	42	38	38	42	44
Shop labourers, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	40	40–42

*Differentials on certain lines or divisions above these rates. Nearly all classes are on the basic 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, but in some cases some other consideration has been arranged.

†Machinists; boilermakers; blacksmiths; plumbers, etc.; sheet metal workers; cabinet makers; carpenters, coach, locomotive and bench; welders, etc.

‡Freight car carpenters; freight car painters; car inspectors, car repairers, etc.

§Since 1918 employees are allowed one minute extra, for checking in and out, for each hour actually worked, thereby increasing earnings approximately one cent per hour.

(a) On Western lines Port Arthur and west, until 1929 in addition to these rates boilermakers' helpers received 5½ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 4 cents, and other helpers 3 cents; since May 1, 1929, the differentials on western lines were boilermakers' helpers 4 cents, other helpers 2 cents.

(b) Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows. Train, engine and telegraph service, 10 per cent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 per cent May 1, 1933; 15 per cent Nov. 1, 1933; Maintenance of way and bridge and building, 10 per cent May 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 1, 1933; Locomotive and car shops, 10 per cent April 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 16, 1933, with certain exceptions. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1212.) Deduction amended for all classes effective as follows: Jan. 1, 1935, 12 per cent; May 1, 1935, 10 per cent. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, p. 991; December, 1934, p. 1085.)

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(b) TRUCKING AND CARTAGE—LOCAL†

Locality and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–25.00	44	15.40–24.30	44–54	15.40–24.30	44–54
New Brunswick–						
St. John	21.50–30.00	54–60	14.40–30.00	48–54	14.40–30.00	48–54
Moncton	19.00–21.00	50–54	12.00–18.00	48–54	15.00–18.00	50–54
Fredericton	20.00	54	15.00–17.00	54	15.00 – 17.00	54
Prince Edward Island						
Charlotte-town	15.00	50	12.00–15.00	50–54	12.00–15.00	50–54
Quebec—						
Quebec	24.50	70	16.80–21.60	48–55	16.80–21.60	48–55
Montreal	21.00–25.00	60	16.20– 4 0–6016 .20–21.00		22.50	40–60
Ontario—						
Ottawa	19.50–27.00	44–54	15.50–24.00	44–54	15.50–24.00	44–54
Kingston	20.00*	45	12.00–18.00	56	13.00–18.00	54–57
Toronto	20.00–26.00	44–65	17.00–24.00	44–65	17.00–24.00	44–65
Hamilton	22.00–25.00	45–60	19.80–25.00	45–54	18.00–25.00	48–60
Brantford	16.00–28.00	44–55	15.75–23.00	40–54	15.75–23.00	40–54
Guelph	21.00	47	18.00–21.00	40–60	18.00–21.00	40–60
Oshawa	20.00	59	18.00–21–60	54–59	21.60	54
Stratford	20.65–23.60	59	15.60–18.20	52	16.50–19.25	55
Owen Sound	.....	.....	15.00–18.00	48	15.00–18.00	48
London	18.00– 4 25.00	4–56	14.00–22.50	43–57	14.00–22.50	43–57
Windsor	27.00–30.00	50–55	15.00–20.25	45	15.00–20.25	45
Sudbury	*25.50	60	14.40–22.50	48–60	14.40–22.50	48–60
Fort William	25.00	51	24.00–25.00	51–60	24.00–25.	51–60
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	15.75–25.00	45–54	14.75–22.50	44–54	14.75–22.50	44–54
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	20.50–27.00	47–54	16.00–24.00	44–54	18.00–24.00	44–54
Prince Albert	24.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60
Saskatoon	24.00–30.00	50–60	16.75–20.00	44–54	16.75–20.00	44–54
Moose Jaw	20.00–35.00	48–50	12–50. 23.00	48–54	13.75– 4 23.00	8–54
Alberta—						
Calgary	20.00–29.00	44–60	15.00–25.00	45–54	15.00–25.00	48–54
Edmonton	22.00–27.00	48–55	16.75–20.50	40–50	16.75–20.50	40–50
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	18.00–27.00	48–54	16.25–26.00	44–54	17.50–26.00	44–50
Victoria	16.00–30.00	40–56	16.00–24.25	40–56	17.60–24.25	40–54
New Westminster	27.00–30.00	48	19.75	48	19.75	48
Prince Rupert	36.00	54	30.00–32.50	48–54	30.00–32.50	48–54
Nelson	30.00	54	25.00–27.00	48–54	25.00–27.50	48– 54
TEAMSTERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–24.00	44	15.00–20.00	44–48	15.00–20.00	44–48
New Brunswick–						
St. John	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Moncton	20.00–27.00	54	23.00–24.30	54	23.00	50–54
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlotte-town	.....	.....	15.00–20.00	54	15.00–20.00	54
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00–22.50	60	13.50–18.00	40–60	15.00–19.25	50–60
St. Hyacinthe	16.50	48	15.25	45	11.25	45
Ontario—						
Ottawa	18.00–25.50	44–54	15.00–19.50	44–54	19.50	44
Toronto	21.00–25.00	51–55	17.50–25.00	48–56	17.50–23.00	48–62
Oshawa	20.00	59	18.00	59	.....	.....
Peterborough	18.90–21.00	54–60	18.90	54	18.90	54
Owen Sound	16.00–18.00	54–60	11.00	36	14.50	48
Brantford	15.00*–19.20	48–50	15.40	40	15.40	40
Guelph	19.20	47	15.60–17.60	40–60	15.75	45
London	18.50–19.25	50	14.00–18.00	44–57	17.25	55
Fort William	26.40	60	24.00	60	24.00	60
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	20.50–24.25	48–54	19.00–21.50	48–54	19.00–21.50	48–54
Brandon	*18.00–21.00	60	12.00–15.00	48–60	12.00–15.00	48–60
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	20.00–27.50	47–50	15.75–16.00	44–45	16.00–18.00	44–45
Saskatoon	24.00–25.00	60	19.25	48	19.25	48
Alberta—						
Calgary	21.00–24.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Edmonton	27.00	51	19.00	47½	19.00	47½
Lethbridge	24.00	50	19.25	50	19.25	50
British Columbia—						
Nelson	27.00–30.00	54	19.25–26.50	54	22.75–27.50	54
Prince Rupert	36.00	48–54	30.00	48	.....	.....
SINGLE HORSE DRIVERS						
Halifax, N.S.	12.00–14.00	60	12.00–15.00	48–54	12.00–15.00	48–54
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	14.00–15.00	50–51	9.00–15.00	50–54	9.00–13.50	50–54
St. John, N.B.	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Montreal, P.Q.	18.00–20.50	60	13.50–16.50	40–60	15.00–19.25	50–60
Ottawa, Ont.	18.00–21.00	54	15.00–21.00	50–54	21.00	50
Kingston, Ont.	15.00	45–50	15.00	50	13.00	50
Toronto, Ont.	22.50–23.50	51–55	20.50–21.50	48–50	20.50–22.00	48–50
Hamilton, Ont.	22.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Prince Albert, Sask.	18.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60

*1930.

†Data are chiefly from trucking and cartage firms, wholesale and retail establishments and building contractors; data for drivers for laundries, breweries, bakeries and meat products manufacturers appear in tables for those industries.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(c) STEVEDORING (LONGSHOREMEN—GENERAL CARGO)

Locality	1929		1935		1936		Locality	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day		Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day	Wages per hour	Hrs per day
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
*Sea ports**—							*Sea ports**-Conc.						
Halifax	.70	9	.70	9	.70	9	Prince Rupert (coast steamer)	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8
Charlotte-town	.60	9	.55	9	.60	8	Prince Rupert (ocean steamer)	.84	8	.85	8	.85	8
St. John	.70	9	.70	9	.70	9							
Quebec	.60	10	.60	10	.60	10	*Lake ports*—						
Montreal	.65	10	.62	10	.65	10	Toronto	.40	10	.40	10	.42	10
Vancouver (dock)	.83	8	.81	8	.86	8	Point Edward	.45	10	.35	10	.35	10
Vancouver (ship)	.87	8	.85	8	.90	8	Port McNicholl	.37	10	.37	.....	.37	.....
Victoria (dock)	.83	8	.81	8	.86	8	Fort William	.40	10	.36	10	.39	.....
Victoria (ship)	.87	8	.85	8	.90	8							

(d) GRAIN ELEVATORS

Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936		Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
Millwrights—								*Electricians*-Conc.							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	58	165.00	....	No. 15	Week	.....	....	30.33	44	32.67	44
No. 2	Hour	.58	48	.54	48	.58	48	No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	200.00	44½	210.00	44½
No. 3	Day	5.20	54	5.55	27	4.81	50	No. 17	Week	45.00	44½	46.31	44	46.31	44
No. 4	Hour	.69	60	.66	60	.66	60	No. 18	Mth.	195.00	60	185.25	44½	185.25	44½
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.55	44	.60	44	No. 19	Mth.	235.00	44	232.75	44	232.75	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.605	40	.605	40	No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	44	190.00	44
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48	No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	156.75	44	156.75	44
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	44	175.00	44	No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	125.00	44
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	189.00	60	189.00	60	No. 23	Mth.	.....	....	171.48	44	171.48	44
No. 10	Mth.	187.50	48	150.00	48	150.00	48	No. 24	Mth.	210.00	48	180.00	48	180.00	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.625	48	No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.50	40	.50	45	No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	215.00	44	215.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44	No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.625	44
No. 14	Mth.	.....	...	135.00	60	135.00	60	No. 28	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	178.50	48
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	48	160.00	48								
No. 16	Mth.	205.00	60	202.50	60	202.50	60	*Weighmen*—							
No. 17	Mth.	210.00	56	220.00	48	220.00	48	No. 1	Hour	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	145.00	60	155.00	60	No. 2	Mth.	150.00	58	135.00	48	135.00	48
No. 19	Hour	.75	60	.75	44	.75	44	No. 3	Day	4.50	54	4.60	27	4.36	50
No. 20	Hour	.64	60	.58	44	.58	44	No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.718	44	.718	44	No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.57	40	.57	40
No. 22	Week	.....	....	40.82	44	40.82	44	No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48
No. 23	Mth.	.....	....	200.00	44½	200.00	44½	No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	44	155.00	44
No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	135.00	44	No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	60	153.00	60
No. 25	Week	41.54	44	43.93	44	43.93	44	No. 9	Week	48.75	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 26	Mth.	160.00	60	161.50	44½	161.50	44½	No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	48	153.00	48
No. 27	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44	No. 11	Mth.	170.00	60	170.00	60	170.00	60
No. 28	Mth.	.....	....	152.00	44	152.00	44	No. 12	Week	.....	....	18.90	54	18.90	54
No. 29	Mth.	.....	....	156.75	44	156.75	44	No. 13	Week	27.50	60	27.50	60	27.50	60
No. 30	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	125.00	44	No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.425	40	.425	40
No. 31	Mth.	.....	....	158.66	44	158.66	44	No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.48	44	.48	44
No. 32	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	135.00	44	No. 16	Mth.	160.00	44	130.00	48	140.00	48
No. 33	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.625	44	No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	48	155.00	48
No. 34	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	178.50	48	No. 18	Mth.	205.00	60	184.50	60	184.50	60
								No. 19	Mth.	200.00	56	200.00	56	200.00	56
Electricians—								No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	145.00	60	145.00	60
No. 1	Mth.	168.00	44	165.00	58	165.00	....	No. 21	Mth.	205.00	60	180.50	44	180.50	44
No. 2	Mth.	150.00	58	135.00	48	135.00	48	No. 22	Hour	.60	60	.45	54	.60	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44	No. 23	Hour	.49	60	.44	44	.44	44
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48	No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	44	175.00	44	No. 25	Week	.....	....	37.33	44	37.33	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	60	180.00	60	No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44½	150.00	44½
No. 7	Week	48.75	48	39.60	48	39.60	48	No. 27	Day	.....	....	3.65	48	3.83	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	48	153.00	48	No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44	No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.435	48	.435	48
No. 10	Mth.	145.00	44	135.00	60	135.00	60	No. 30	Week	36.92	44½	40.38	44	40.38	44
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	48	160.00	48	No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.365	48	.40	48
No. 12	Mth.	235.00	56	200.00	48	200.00	48	No. 32	Mth.	180.00	60	175.75	44½	175.75	44½
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	60	155.00	60	No. 33	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 14	Mth.	205.00	60	194.75	44	194.75	44	No. 34	Mth.	.....	....	171.00	44	171.00	44

* Higher rates for handling coal, grain, etc., also for night work.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN STEAM RAILWAYS, TRUCKING AND CARTAGE, STEVEDORING, AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Concluded*

(d) GRAIN ELEVATORS†—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936		Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
Weighmen—Con.								*Labourers*—Conc.							
No. 35	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	125.00	44	No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.475	40	.475	40
No. 36	Mth.	190.00	48	150.00	48	150.00	48	No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 37	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	160.00	44	No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.45	62
No. 38	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	160.00	44	No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.45	60	.45	60
No. 39	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	48	170.00	48	No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
Oilers—								No. 11	Week	.....	....	17.28	54	17.28	54
No. 1	Hour	.52	60	.50	40–60	.50	40–60	No. 12	Hour	.50	44	.40	48	.40	48
								No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44	No. 14	Hour	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	112.50	48	112.50	48	No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.425	60	.45	60
No. 4	Hour	.50	60	.50	50	.50	60	No. 16	Hour	.50	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 5	Hour	.375	60	.40	44	.40	44	No. 17	Hour	.40	60	.30	54	.35	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44	No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.45	44
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48	No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.40	33	.50	33
No. 8	Hour	.525	60	.475	60	.475	60	No. 20	Day	.....	....	2.70	48	2.70	48
No. 9	Hour	.525	56	.45	48	.45	48	No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.385	48	.385	40
No. 10	Hour	.44	60	.40	44	.40	44	No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.40	48	No. 23	Hour	.55	44½	.523	44	.523	44
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.365	48	.42	48	No. 24	Hour	.50	60	.475	44½	.525	44½
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.....	....	.475	44	No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.375	60	.45	48
Labourers—								No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 1	Hour	.45	44	.40	44	.40	44	No. 27	Hour	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2	Hour	.35	54	.40	27	.40	44½	No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.45	25	.45	42
No. 3	Hour	.52	60	.50	40–60	.53	60	No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	....
								No. 30	Hour	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 4	Hour	.40	60	.325	58	.325	58	No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
								No. 32	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.45	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44	No. 33	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.45	48

† Hourly rates apply in most cases to seasonal or temporary employees.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES								*Groundmen*–Conc.							
								No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.00	44	3.00	44
								No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.64	54	2.75	54
Electricians—								No. 6	Hour	.42	50	.38	50	.38	50
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.55	50	.55	48	No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.43	54	.43	54
No. 2	Day	3.80	48	4.10	48	4.10	48	No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.70	44	.74	44								
No. 4	Mth.	90.00	60	100.00	56	100.00	56	*Meter men*—							
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	133.25	54	133.25	54	No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.45	50	.48	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.525	48	.60	48	No. 2	Day	3.80	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 7	Hour	.48	54	.57	48	.58	48	No. 3	Hour	.72	44	.65	44	.68	44
								No. 4	Hour	.46	57	.46	54	.55	48
Linemen—								No. 5	Week	.....	....	40.00	67	40.00	67
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.375	54	No. 6	Mth.	90.00	50	83.33	44	83.33	44
No. 2	Mth.	*.45	54	125.00	....	125.00	...	No. 7	Hour	.48	54	.44	42	.44	42
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.52	50	.52	48	No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	80.75	54	80.75	54
No. 4	Day	3.80	48	3.50	48	3.50	48								
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.70	44	.74	44	*Meter readers*—							
No. 6	Hour	.425	60	.45	54	.45	54	No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	....	80.00	....
No. 7	Hour	.44	54	.40	54	.45	48	No. 2	Day	3.00	48	3.25	48	3.25	48
No. 8	Hour	.444	54	.50	44	.50	44	No. 3	Hour	.46	57	.34	54	.45	48
No. 9	Hour	.57	54	.465	54	.465	54	No. 4	Hour	.35	60	.315	60	.....	....
No. 10	Hour	.56	50	.505	60	.505	60	No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	80.00	93	80.00	39
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48								
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	90.25	54	90.25	54	*Operating engineers*—							
No. 13	Mth.	115.00	54	109.00	54	109.00	48	No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	*.60	56	130.00	48
No. 14	Hour	.62	48	.62	44	.62	44	No. 2	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 15	Hour	.68	48	.68	42	.68	42	No. 3	Mth.	*.515	56	166.66	56	166.66	48
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	85.00	54	85.00	54	No. 4	Hour	.45	56	.50	56	.54	48
								No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	56	100.00	56
Groundmen—								No. 6	Hour	.54	48	.495	56	.495	56
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.36	50	.36	48	No. 7	Mth.	100.00	....	108.00	56	108.00	56
No. 2	Day	3.25	48	3.20	48	3.20	48	No. 8	Hour	.65	56	.75	48	.75	48
No. 3	Hour	.55	44	.50	44	.53	44								

*Per hour.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES—*Conc.*							
Firemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	56	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.64	56	.58	56	.61	56
No. 3	Hour	.40	56	.44	56	.52	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	56	125.00	56
No. 5	Hour	.46	48	.42	56	.42	56
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.20	54	.20	60
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.30	44	.35	44
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.35	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.40	48
No. 6	Hour	.38	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 7	Hour	.35	48	.37	42	.37	42
ONTARIO							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 3	Hour	.65	50	.65	50	.65	44
No. 4	Hour	.66	44	.66	44	.66	44
No. 5	Week	*.82	49½	37.50	45	37.50	45
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.60	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 9	Mth.	145.00	49½	141.80	49½	141.80	48
No. 10	Hour	.80	49½	.785	49½	.785	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	49½	130.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	146.67	48	146.67	48
No. 13	Mth.	165.00	49½	161.30	49½	161.30	48
No. 14	Week	35.10	54	35.10	54	35.10	54
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.62	44	.65	44
No. 2	Mth.	*.50	48	104.50	48	110.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 5	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 6	Hour	.60	55	.65	55	.65	55
No. 7	Hour	.75	50	.75	50	.75	44
No. 8	Hour	.85	44	.73	44	.81	44
No. 9	Hour	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54
No. 10	Hour	.74	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 11	Week	*.70	49½	34.00	45	34.00	45
No. 12	Hour	.45	54	.40	50	.40	50
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.59	48
No. 14	Hour	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15	Week	32.50	54	31.05	54	31.05	54
No. 16	Week	.....	....	29.28	48	29.28	48
No. 17	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	124.88	50	124.88	50
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.65	50	.65	50
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
No. 21	Hour	.70	54	.65	48	.65	48
No. 22	Hour	.622	52	.66	50	.66	50
No. 23	Hour	.73	55	.715	55	.715	48
No. 24	Mth.	100.00	56	100.00	56	100.00	48
No. 25	Hour	.425	49½	.425	49½	.45	48
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 2	Hour	.55	44	.495	44	.50	44
No. 3	Week	.....	....	23.00	45	23.00	45
No. 4	Hour	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 5	Week	26.75	54	26.55	54	26.55	54
No. 6	Week	.....	....	19.44	48	19.44	48
No. 7	Hour	.63	44	.57	44	.57	44
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	50	100.00	50
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 10	Hour	.55	55	.54	55	.608	48
No. 11	Hour	.57	55	.52	44	.52	44
Switchboard operators—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.30	56	.30	56
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	126.96	50	126.96	48
No. 3	Week	.....	....	24.00	56	24.00	56
No. 4	Mth.	139.20	48	132.20	48	132.20	48
No. 5	Week	26.18	56	23.08	56	23.08	56
No. 6	Week	29.50	56	29.00	48	29.00	48
No. 7	Week	*.90	56	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 8	Mth.	108.00	54	100.00†	56	125.00	56
Switchboard operators—Conc.							
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	130.50	48	130.50	48
No. 10	Mth.	120.00	48	120.00	48	120.00	48
No. 11	Week	25.00	54	23.18	54	23.18	54
No. 12	Mth.	144.25	44	132.30	44	132.30	44
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	117.18	72	117.18	72
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	44	150.00	44
No. 15	Mth.	*.80	56	171.00	56	180.00	48
No. 16	Hour‡	125.00	56	.52	56	.52	56
No. 17	Mth.	190.00	56	185.56	56	185.56	48
No. 18	Mth.	135.00	56	132.04	56	132.04	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.72	48	.72	48
No. 20	Mth.	125.00	56	122.30	56	122.30	48
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	122.29	48	122.29	48
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	146.67	48	146.67	48
No. 23	Mth.	135.00	56	132.04	56	132.04	48
No. 24	Mth.	120.00	56	117.42	56	117.42	48
No. 25	Mth.	110.00	56	107.67	56	107.67	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Mth.	130.00	48	157.00	48	157.00	44
No. 2	Mth.	105.00	48	106.40	48	112.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	150.00	44	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 4	Week	21.00	44	21.15	44	23.00	44
No. 5	Hour	.43	54	.55	54	.55	54
No. 6	Week	43.85	...	42.00	40	42.00	40
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.59	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	124.88	50	124.88	50
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 10	Hour	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.59	50	.59	50
No. 12	Mth.	160.00	44	146.68	44	156.42	48
No. 13	Mth.	160.00	54	146.67	54	150.00	48
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Mth.	95.00	48	96.90	48	102.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	127.00	44	120.50	44	120.50	44
No. 3	Week	25.65	50	23.08	44	23.08	44
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	50	.667	45
No. 5	Week	27.50	44	25.96	48	28.85	48
No. 6	Hour	.40	54	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7	Week	26.25	54	26.55	54	26.55	54
No. 8	Mth.	125.00	44	118.75	44	118.75	44
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	39	100.00	39
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	120.00	44	120.00	44
No. 11	Mth.	140.00	54	140.00	54	140.00	54
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.45	50	.45	48	.40	44
No. 2	Week	*.45	49½	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 3	Hour	.35	54	.35	54	.35	50
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.35	48
No. 5	Hour	.45	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	Hour	.40	49½	.45	49½	.45	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.43	48	.43	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.395	48
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	128.34	48	128.34	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.88	40	‡137.66	40
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	156.10	48	156.10	48
No. 4	Hour	.95	47	.724	47	.724	47
No. 5	Mth.	170.00	44	143.30	44	149.00	44
No. 6	Week	.....	....	31.15	48	32.88	48
No. 7	Day	6.00	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.70	60	.70	48	.70	48
No. 2	Hour	.925	44	.84	40	.84	40
No. 3	Hour	.925	44	.785	44	.84	44
No. 4	Hour	.95	47½	.75	44	.75	44
No. 5	Hour	.925	48	.68	44	.765	44
No. 6	Hour	1.025	47	.776	47	.776	47
No. 7	Day	8.30	44	6.80	40	7.02	40
No. 8	Hour	.95	44	.855	40	.855	40
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.78	48	.78	48
No. 10	Hour	.87	44	.87	40	.87	40
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.765	48	.765	48
No. 12	Mth.	193.75	48	155.00	44	155.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.938	44	.97	33	.97	33
No. 14	Day	6.00	48	5.00	48	6.40	48
No. 15	Mth.	150.00	48	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 16	Day	7.75	44	7.35	40	7.75	40

*Per hour. ‡ Per month. †Also free housing and lighting.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1934-35		1935-36	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*							
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.568	44	.524	40	.524	40
No. 2	Hour	.52	44	.44	44	.45	44
No. 3	Hour	.62	48	.51	44	.52	44
No. 4	Hour	.60	47	.493	47	.493	47
No. 5	Day	5.35	44	4.82	40	4.98	40
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 7	Day	5.50	44	5.22	40	5.50	44
Operators—							
No. 1	Mth.	137.00	48	121.50	48	123.50	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	140.20	48	137.20	48
No. 3	Mth.	175.00	48	158.00	48	158.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	175.00	44	143.35	44	148.10	40
No. 5	Week	26.25	48	22.60	48	26.31	48
No. 6	Mth.	†34 60	48	125.00	44	125.00	44
No. 7	Mth.	186.50	34	167.85	48	167.85	48
No. 8	Mth.	148.50	56	141.00	48	148.50	48
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	152.00	48	160.00	48
No. 10	Mth.	180.00	52	171.00	48	180.00	48
No. 11	Mth.	167.00	48	158.65	48	167.00	48
Patrolmen—							
No. 1	Mth.	142.00	56	121.60	56	123.60	48
No. 2	Mth.	150.00	56	128.34	48	128.34	48
No. 3	Hour	.75	47	.587	47	.587	47
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.815	40	.815	40
No. 5	Week	.....	....	31.15	48	32.88	48
No. 6	Mth.	120.00	44	135.00	48	135.00	48
Meter Installers—							
No. 1	Hour	.855	44	.725	44	.735	44
No. 2	Hour	.82	44	.72	44	†130.40	44
No. 3	Mth.	*.80	47½	75.00	44	80.00	44
No. 4	Hour	.75	48	.60	48	.65	44
No. 5	Hour	.75	47	.594	47	.594	47
No. 6	Hour	.94	44	.97	33	.97	33
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour.	.67	44	.72	44	†130.40	44
No. 2	Hour	.855	44	.725	44	.78	44
No. 3	Mth.	165.00	47½	90.00	44	100.00	44
No. 4	Hour	.775	48	.60	44	.68	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.493	47	.493	47
No. 6	Hour	.90	44	.815	40	.815	40
No. 7	Day	.....	....	6.80	40	7.03	40
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	44	130.00	44
No. 9	Hour	.94	44	.97	33	.97	33
No. 10	Mth.	147.00	44	139.65	44	147.00	44
Engineers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.651	48	.651	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.653	44	‡137.14	48
No. 3	Hour	.94	48	.81	48	.81	48
No. 4	Hour	.765	48	.595	48	.65	48
No. 5	Mth.	185.00	48	166.41	48	166.41	48
No. 6	Week	.....	....	43.75	48	43.75	48
No. 7	Hour	.89	48	.75	48	.78	48
No. 8	Mth.	185.00	48	166.50	48	175.75	48
No. 9	Week	46.25	48	40.50	48	42.81	48
No. 10	Mth.	†6.50	48	170.00	44	170.00	44
No. 11	Mth.	180.00	48	194.75	48	205.00	48
Firemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.695	44	.59	44	.60	44
No. 2	Hour	.75	....	.661	44	‡138.80	48
No. 3	Hour	.60	48	.50	44	.55	48
No. 4	Mth.	155.00	48	140.55	48	140.55	48
No. 5	Hour	.73	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 6	Hour	.65	48	.595	48	.595	48
No. 7	Hour	.68	48	.575	48	.60	48
No. 8	Mth.	130.00	48	117.00	48	123.50	48
No. 9	Week	28.80	48	32.19	48	34.04	48
No. 10	Mth.	150.00	56	125.00	40	125.00	40
No. 11	Mth.	130.00	48	128.25	48	135.00	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.45	60	.35	48	.30	48
No. 2	Hour	.425	44	.395	48	.42	44
No. 3	Hour	.46	44	.385	48	.385	44
No. 4	Hour	.50	48	.40	44	.45	44
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.60	40	3.60	40
No. 6	Hour	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 7	Hour	.50	48	.....	....	.44	48
No. 8	Hour	.563	48	.40	44	.45	44
No. 9	Day	4.00	48	3.20	48	4.00	48
No. 10	Hour	.50	44	.45	40	.45	40

† Per day. ‡Per month.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Operators, female‡—							
No. 1	Week	5.00	45	4.75	45	5.25	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	6.30	48	6.65	39½
No. 3	Week	10.00	48	9.50	48	10.00	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	10.45	48	12.00	48
No. 5	Mth.	48.00	41½	47.00	41½	47.00	41½
No. 6	Week	15.50	48	15.50	48	15.50	48
No. 7	Week	19.00	48	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	67.50	50	67.50	44	67.50	44
No. 9	Week	16.50	48	16.50	48	16.50	48
No. 10	Week	15.50	48	15.50	48	15.50	48
No. 11	Week	16.50	48	16.50	48	16.50	48
No. 12	Week	12.00	48	13.00	48	14.00	48
No. 13	Mth.	67.50	45½	65.50	44	65.50	44
No. 14	Week	19.00	48	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 15	Week	19.00	48	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	65.40	48	65.40	40	72.08	48
No. 17	Day	3.00	48	*73.00	48	*73.00	48
No. 18	Day	3.00	48	*73.00	48	*73.00	48
Operators, female‡—Conc.							
No. 19	Day	3.00	48	*67.00	48	*67.00	48
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	73.00	48	73.00	48
No. 21	Day	2.75	48	*67.00	48	*67.00	48
No. 22	Mth.	95.00	42	84.00	42	84.00	42
No. 23	Mth.	95.00	42	91.50	42	91.50	42
No. 24	Week	25.00	44	*80.00	39	*80.00	39
No. 25	Week	20.10	42	19.10	42	20.10	42
Chief operators and supervisors, female—							
No. 1	Week	.....	..	6.75	45	7.10	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	12.25	48	12.65	39½
No. 3	Week	15.00	48	11.00	48	12.00	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	14.50	48	15.50	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	12.50	48	14.00	48
No. 6	Week	19.50	48	19.50	48	19.50	48
No. 7	Week	23.50	48	23.50	48	23.50	48

* Per hour. ‡ Per month.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Chief operators and supervisors, female—Conc.							
No. 8	Week	20.50	48	20.50	48	20.50	48
No. 9	Week	19.50	48	19.50	48	19.50	48
No. 10	Week	20.50	48	20.50	48	20.50	48
No. 11	Week	17.00	48	17.50	44	18.00	44
No. 12	Mth.	70.00	45½	70.35	44	70.35	44
No. 13	Week	23.50	48	23.50	48	23.50	48
No. 14	Week	22.50	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	100.00	48	88.00	48	88.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	102.50	42	92.00	42	92.00	42
No. 17	Week	23.10	44	25.20	42	26.50	42
Clerks and stenographers, female—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	67.50	39½	71.25	39½
No. 2	Mth.	65.00	....	66.50	39½	70.00	39½
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	66.50	39½	70.00	39½
No. 4	Mth.	57.50	41½	54.00	41½	54.00	39½
No. 5	Mth.	85.00	39	80.00	39	80.00	39
No. 6	Mth.	100.00	39	100.00	39	105.00	39
No. 7	Mth.	80.00	39	80.00	39	95.00	39
No. 8	Mth.	80.00	39	85.00	39	90.00	39
No. 9	Mth.	75.00	39	85.00	39	85.00	39
No. 10	Mth.	87.50	39	85.00	39	85.00	39
No. 11	Mth.	80.00	39	95.00	39	95.00	39
No. 12	Mth.	95.00	39	100.00	39	105.00	39
No. 13	Mth.	82.50	44	75.90	44	83.70	44
No. 14	Year	.....	....	670.00	39	670.00	39
No. 15	Year	*67.50	44	725.00	39	750.00	39
No. 16	Year	*85.00	36½	1,090.00	36½	1,090.00	36½
No. 17	Year	*80.00	44	775.00	39	775.00	39
No. 18	Mth.	90.00	39	78.76	36	81.90	36
Linemen and groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.23	54	.23	54	.265	54
No. 2	Hour	.33	55	.33	54	.32	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.32	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.39	54
No. 5	Day†	3.36	54	3.42	54	3.42	48
No. 6	Week	30.00	48	33.50	50	33.50	50
No. 7	Week	33.50	44	33.50	44	33.50	44
No. 8	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 9	Week	30.00	48	33.50	48	34.00	48
No. 10	Week	.....	....	34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 11	Week	33.50	48	33.50	50	33.50	50
No. 12	Week	34.00	50	34.00	50	34.00	50
No. 13	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 14	Week	34.50	44	34.50	44	34.50	44
No. 15	Week	37.50	48	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 16	Hour	.925	44	.86	40	.86	44
No. 17	Hour	.88	44	.83	44	.83	44
No. 18	Hour	.88	44	.80	44	.80	44
No. 19	Day	7.04	44	4.10	48	4.10	48
No. 20	Mth.	*.85	44	157.13	44	150.72	43
No. 21	Hour	.85	44	.79	40	.79	40
No. 22	Week	40.10	44	34.15	40	35.00	40
Installers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.31	54	.325	39½
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.39	54	.52	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.49	54	.52	54
No. 4	Hour	.52	55	.43	54	.45	54
No. 5	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 6	Week	36.50	48	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 7	Week	36.50	....	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 8	Week	31.50	48	33.50	48	33.50	48
No. 9	Week	35.00	50	36.50	50	36.50	50
No. 10	Week	35.50	44	36.50	44	36.50	44
No. 11	Week	39.50	48	39.50	48	39.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.90	44	.837	40	.837	44
No. 13	Hour	.87	44	.79	40	.79	40
No. 14	Week	38.50	44	35.55	40	36 45	40
Cablemen and splicers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.46	54	.485	39½
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.44	54	.53	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.43	54	.45	54
No. 4	Day†	4.50	54	4.50	54	4.50	48
No. 5	Week	37.50	48	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	38.50	44	38.50	44
No. 7	Hour	.935	44	.84	44	.84	44
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 9	Week	37.50	48	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 10	Week	36.50	48	36.50	50	37.50	50
No. 11	Week	37.00	50	37.00	50	37.00	50
No. 12	Hour	.935	44	.845	44	.845	44
No. 13	Week	38.50	44	38.50	44	38.50	44
No. 14	Week	39.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 15	Hour	.98	44	.911	40	.911	44
No. 16	Hour	.97	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 17	Hour	.91	44	*167.72	44	*160.87	43
No. 18	Hour	.95	44	.855	40	.855	40
No. 19	Week	44.60	44	39.65	40	40.00	40
Servicemen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	90.00	54	95.00	54
No. 2	Mth.	101.00	....	95.00	54	100.00	54
No. 3	Day	4.85	54	4.50	54	4.50	48
No. 4	Week	33.50	48	35.00	48	.....	....
No. 5	Week	35.50	44	35.50	44	35.50	44
No. 6	Week	36.50	48	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 8	Week	33.50	48	33.50	48	33.50	48
No. 9	Week	36.50	50	34.00	50	34.00	50
No. 10	Week	36.50	44	36.50	44	36.50	44
No. 11	Week	39.50	48	39.50	48	39.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.94	44	.846	40	.846	44
No. 13	Hour	.87	44*	157.15	44	*153.92	43½
No. 14	Week	30.50	44	35.55	40	40.10	44
Chauffeurs—							
No. 1	Week	27.50	48	35.00	56	35.00	50
No. 2	Week	25.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	44
No. 3	Week	32.50	54	32.00	54	.....	....
No. 4	Week	32.50	48	34.00	56	35.00	50
No. 5	Week	31.50	44	31.50	44	31.50	44
No. 6	Week	29.80	44	27.10	41	32.05	44

* Per hour.

†Per month.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per wk.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per wk.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per wk.	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Checkers and markers, female—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 2	12.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 3	12.00	54	9.50	50	9.10	48
No. 4	9.00	54	8.64	48	8.64	48
No. 5	10.00	45	8.50	44	8.50	44
No. 6	18.00	50	14.40	44	15.00	44
No. 7	13.25	53	9.55	53	8.16	53
No. 8	15.00	50	13.00	48	13.00	45
No. 9	13.00	50	11.50	48	12.40	49½
No. 10	13.00	54	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 11	14.21	49	11.70	45	12.15	45
No. 12	12.50	46½	12.09	46½	12.09	46½
No. 13	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 14	10.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 15	12.00	48	12.00	48	.....	....
No. 16	13.00	46½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 17	13.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 18	15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	9.50	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 21	12.50	49½	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 22	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	48
No. 23	16.00	48	13.45	48	13.45	48
No. 24	15.00	48	14.50	48	15.00	48
No. 25	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 26	13.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 27	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 28	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 29	16.00	46	13.85	42	15.85	48
No. 30	16.00	48	15.00	48	13.50	48
No. 31	15.00	46	14.50	44	14.50	44
No. 32	13.50	48	13.50	45	13.50	46
No. 33	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 34	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Sorters, female—						
No. 1	10.00	44	6.90	50-56	7.55	50-56
No. 2	13.80	53	8.29	53	9.32	53
No. 3	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 4*	15.10	46½	16.75	46½	16.75	46½
No. 5	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 6	.....	....	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 8	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 9	14.00	40	14.00	40	14.00	40
No. 10	12.50	49½	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 11	15.00	48	12.15	45	12.15	45
No. 12	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Washers and helpers, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	20.00	50	21.00	50
No. 2	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 3	24.00	44	20.00	50-56	21.85	50-56
No. 4	15.00	54	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 5	25.00	50	20.00	44	25.00	44
No. 6†	16.00	50	12.80	44	12.00	44
No. 7	21.00	55	15.00	60	15.00	60
No. 8	19.50	53	14.39	53	12.48	53
No. 9	22.00	55	18.25	50	18.80	51½
No. 10	25.00	50	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 11	24.00	49	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 12	26.00	47½	20.00	47½	20.00	47½
No. 13	25.00	48	20.00	48	.....	....
No. 14	28.00	46½	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 15	24.00	47½	22.50	50	23.00	48
No. 16	26.00	48-52	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 17	25.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 18	31.00	40	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 19	21.00	49½	16.70	44	16.70	44
No. 20	25.00	48	15.00	41	17.00	45
No. 21	24.00	50	25.00	40	18.00	48
No. 22	25.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 23	30.00	48	22.00	48	17.00-23.00	48
No. 24	25.00	48	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 25	25.00	48	20.00	45	20.00	46
No. 26	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
Mangle room workers, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	7.50	54	6.24	48	6.24	48
No. 4	8.00	54	7.68	48	7.68	48
No. 5	9.00	45	7.04	44	7.04	44
No. 6	14.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	40
No. 7	12.00	55	12.10	55	12.10	55
No. 8	12.05	53	8.28	53	8.36	53
No. 9	11.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 10	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	....
No. 11	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.50	48
No. 12	12.00	46½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13	12.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 14	12.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 15	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 16	13.00	47½	12.50	47½	12.50	47½
No. 17	12.00	49½	9.00	36	9.00	36
No. 18	14.00	48	12.15	45	12.15	45
No. 19	14.00	48	13.00	....	13.00	....
No. 20	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 21	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 22	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 23	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 24	13.50	46	11.85	42	13.90	48
No. 25	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 26	14.00	46	13.50	40	13.50	44
No. 27	13.50	48	13.00	45	13.50	45
No. 28	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 29	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Starchers, female—						
No. 1	10.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 2	9.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	16.00	50	12.80	40	12.00	40
No. 4	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 5	12.50	50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 6	15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 8	15.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	46
No. 9	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Ironers, hand, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 2	8.00	48	10.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	8.50	54	7.50	50	7.80	52
No. 4	10.00	50	6.90	50-56	7.55	50-56
No. 5	9.00	54	8.64	48	8.64	48
No. 6	9.00	45	7.92	44	7.92	44
No. 7	20.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	40
No. 8	12.00	55	12.10	55	12.10	55
No. 9	12.96	53	9.08	53	8.48	53
No. 10	15.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	45
No. 11	13.50	50	11.50	48	12.00	48
No. 12	12.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 13	12.00	46½	12.09	46½	12.09	46½
No. 14	11.76	49	.....	....	11.25	45
No. 15	13.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 16	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 17	12.00	48	12.00	48	.....	....
No. 18	14.00	46½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	14.00	47½	12.50	48	12.60	48
No. 20	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 21	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 22	12.00	50	10.50	50	10.00	48
No. 23	14.00	48	12.15	45	12.15	45
No. 24	14.00	48	13.00	....	13.00	....
No. 25	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 26	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 27	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 28	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	45
No. 29	13.50	46	12.20	42	12.50	43
No. 30	15.00	46	13.50	46	13.50	46
No. 31	15.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	46
No. 32	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 33	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48

* Male.

† Female.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Concluded*

Occupation	1929		1935		1936		Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
Press operators, female—							*Engineers—*						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	No. 1	33.00	54	27.00	60	32.00	50
No. 2	.....	....	7.75	50–56	8.50	50–56	No. 2	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	10.00	54	8.64	48	8.64	48	No. 3	28.00	54	32.00	50	32.00	50
No. 4	20.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	40	No. 4	25.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	13.00	55	12.10	55	12.10	55	No. 5	40.00	50	37.00	44	35.00	40
No. 6	13.60	53	9.46	53	8.51	53	No. 6	36.00	60	27.50	60	27.00	60
No. 7	12.00	55	12.00	50	12.00	50	No. 7	34.50	53	32.50	53	25.50	53
No. 8	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	No. 8	25.00	50	22.00	54	23.00	54
No. 9	12.00	48	12.00	48	13.00	48	No. 9	32.50	54	24.00	54	25.00	54
No. 10	13.00	48	12.00	48	.....	....	No. 10	31.00	46½	28.20	46½	28.20	46½
No. 11	18.00	47½	12.70	48	14.00	45	No. 11	30.00	47½	23.00	47½	23.00	47½
No. 12	15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 12	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 13	14.00	47½	12.50	47½	12.50	47½	No. 13	35.00	48	35.00	48	.....	....
No. 14	25.00	40	21.00	40	21.00	40	No. 14	28.00	52½	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 15	12.50	49½	10.00	40	10.00	40	No. 15	46.00	47½	27.00	51	27.00	51
No. 16	14.00	48	12.15	45	12.15	45	No. 16	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 17	14.00	48	13.00	....	13.00	....	No. 17	60.00	48	60.00	48	60.00	48
No. 18	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48	No. 18	40.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 19	13.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 19	35.00	54	26.00	54	25.00	54
No. 20	10.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 20	45.00	50	33.50	50	33.50	48
No. 21	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 21	35.00	49½	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 22	18.00	46	16.00	46	16.00	46	No. 22	30.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 23	15.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	46	No. 23	40.00	50	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 24	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 24	35.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 25	14.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 25	48.00	48	45.00	48	40.00	48
Menders, female—							No. 26	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 1	14.00	45	8.80	44	8.80	44	No. 27	32.50	46	27.00	....	32.00	....
No. 2	15.00	50	12.80	44	12.00	44	No. 28	38.40	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	12.00	55	12.10	55	12.00	55	No. 29	35.00	48	37.00	48	37.00	48
No. 4	12.00	46½	12.09	46½	12.09	46½	No. 30	40.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	46
No. 5	13.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 31	43.50	48	38.90	48	38.90	48
No. 6	14.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48							
No. 7	14.00	48	13.50	48	12.60	48	*Drivers, truck* †						
No. 8	12.50	50	12.00	50	12.00	48	No. 1	25.00	50	22.50	....	22.50	....
No. 9	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	....	No. 2	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 10	13.50	48	13.50	45	13.50	46	No. 3	22.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
							No. 4	20.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
Shirt and collar finishers, female—							No. 5	22.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	60
							No. 6	20.00	50	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 1	8.00	54	7.00	50	8.30	52	No. 7	32.72	53	25.62	53	24.40	53
No. 2	8.00	54	8.64	48	8.64	48	No. 8	33.41	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 3*	30.00	50	18.00	40	18.00	40	No. 9	25.00	50	20.00	....	20.00	....
No. 4	13.00	53	8.55	53	7.26	53	No. 10	34.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 5	13.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	50	No. 11	.....	....	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 6	15.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	No. 12	28.00	47½	18.00	54	21.75	54
No. 7	11.76	49	10.44	41¾	12.00	48	No. 13	35.00	48–52	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 8	12.00	48	12.00	48	.....	....							
No. 9	13.00	46½	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 14	28.00	48	28.00	48	25.00	48
No. 10	13.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 15	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 11	13.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 16	29.00	52	21.60	52	21.60	52
No. 12	12.00	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44	No. 17	25.00	50	20.50	50	23.40	48
No. 13	13.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	48	No. 18	40.00	50	22.50	38	22.50	48
No. 14	14.00	48	12.15	45	12.15	45	No. 19	38.00	48	20.00	48	21.00	48
No. 15	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48	No. 20	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 16	13.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	No. 21	27.00	54	22.00	54	25.00	48
No. 17	13.50	46	12.20	42	12.50	43	No. 22	32.00	46	22.00	....	24.50	....
No. 18	15.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 23	26.00	48	22.00	48	21.50	44
No. 19	14.50	46	14.00	....	14.00	....	No. 24	32.00	48	24.00	48	25.00	48
No. 20	15.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	46	No. 25	30.00	48	23.00	45	23.00	46
No. 21	12.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 26	33.00	48	26.45	48	28.25	48
No. 22	9.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	No. 27	24.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48

*Male.

† Plus commission in many cases.

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY

A—Logging*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Mth.	40·00–50·00†	59	26·00	59	26·00	59
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1·15	53	1·15	53
No. 3	Week	.....	....	7·00	60	7·00	60
No. 4	Mth.	50·00	60	32·00	60	26·00–35·00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1·75	60	1·65	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	8·00	45	27·00*c*	45
No. 7	Week	.....	....	32·00	60	32·00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1·23	60	1·15	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	32·00	59	26·00	59
No. 10	Mth.	45·00‡	60	32·00	....	27·00	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	32·00–36·00	....	22·00–30·00	....
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1·23	60	1·23	60
No. 13	Day	.....	....	1·20	60	1·27	60
No. 14	Day	.....	....	1·55	60	1·60	60
General hands—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1·00	60	1·00	60
No. 2	Week	.....	....	7·00	60	6·50	60
No. 3	Mth.	45·00–50 00	60	32·00	60	26·00–35·00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	45·00	60	45·00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1·23	60	1·04	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	32·00	60	27·00	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Mth.	50·00	60	32·00	60	26·00–35·00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1·75	60	1·65	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	45·00	59	20·00–30·00	59
No. 4	Mth.	40·00‡	60	32·00	....	27·00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	26·00	59	26·00	59
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1·15	53	1·15	53
Cooks—							
No. 1	Mth.	65·00†	....	30·00	59	40·00	59
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	50·00	....	50·00	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1·65	....	1·65	....
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3·10	60	3·10	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2·50	60	2·50	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2·40	84	3·00	84
No. 7	Week	.....	....	15·00	45	60·00*c*	....
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	85·00	....	62·00	....
No. 9	Day	3·50‡	60	45·00–52·00	....	62·00	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1·65	60	1·75	60
Cookees—							
No. 1	Mth.	35·00‡	60	32·00	60	27·00	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	28·00	....	32·00	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1·23	60	1·00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1·00	....	1·00	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1·55	60	1·55	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1·65	60	1·75	60
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	3·00–3·25	60	1·75–2·00	60	1·75–2·25	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1·75	60	2·00	60
No. 3	Week	.....	....	12·25	95	2·00*b*	84
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1·75	75	2·00	75
No. 5	Day	1·50–1·75†	....	1·00–1·65	70	1·00–1·75	70
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1·50	84	1·50	84
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1·75–2·00	....	2·00	....
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2·00	60	2·26	60

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
Quebec							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	3·05	54	1·90	54	2·05	54
No. 2*a*	Day	.....	....	2·25	....	2·65	....
No. 3	Week	.....	....	11·50	60	2·35*b*	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	35·00	60	35·60	60
No. 5	Mth.	40·00–50·00	60	26·00–30·00	60	.....	....
No. 6	Day	.....	....	15·10*d*	60	16·20*d*	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1·55	60	1·80	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	30·00	....	30·00	....
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	35·00–50·00	....	35·00–50·00	....
No. 11	Week	.....	....	19·80	60	17·40	60
No. 12	Week	.....	....	18·70	60	20·10	60
No. 13	Mth.	60·00	60	37·00	58	39·00	58
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	30·00–40·00	60	30·00–40·00	60
No. 15	Day	1·50–1·75	54–72	1·15–2·25	60	1·15–2·25	60
No. 16	Day	2·30	60	1·15	60	.....	....
General hands—							
No. 1	Day	3·05	60	1·90	60	2·05	60
No. 2*a*	Day	.....	....	1·45–2·50	....	2·00–2·15	....
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	30·00	60	37·00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1·35	60	1·35	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1·45	60	1·55	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	11·50	70	11·95	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	13·25	60	13·75	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1·15	60	1·15	....
No. 9	Week	.....	....	12·00	48	12·00	60
No. 10	Mth.	40·00	60	35·00	....	2·25*b*	60–72
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	3·55	60	2·50	54	2·50	54
No. 2*a*	Day	.....	....	2·00–3·50	....	3·10–3·25	....
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	65·00	60	65·00	60
No. 4	Mth.	65·00	60	40·00	60	.....	....
No. 5	Day	4·50	60	2·00	60	2·25	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	15·00	60	15·00	60
No. 7	Mth.	100·00	60	55·00	....	65·00	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Day	3·05	60	1·90	60	2·05	60
No. 2*a*	Day	.....	....	1·80–2·00	....	2·15–2·25	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1·50	60	1·60	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	30·00	60	.....	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	20·75*d*	60	21·40*d*	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2·00	70	2·25	70
No. 7	Week	.....	....	13·55	60	13·40	60
No. 8	Week	.....	....	17·50	60	15·00	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	17·00	54	14·00	60
No. 10	Day	2·30	60	1·15	60	.....	....
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	3·00	84	2·25	84	2·25	84
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1·60–2·90	....	2·20–3·50	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1·50	....	1·50	60
No. 4	Day	5·55	....	2·60	72	2·75	72
No. 5	Mth.	70·00–90·00‡	....	39·00–52·00	....	35·00–58·50	....
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	45·00–60·00	60	45·00–65·00	60
No. 7	Mth.	75·00–80·00	60	30·00–45·00	60	.....	....
No. 8	Day	.....	....	18·25*d*	70	19·50*d*	70

*Board and lodging without charge is general in Eastern Canada; in British Columbia for monthly employees and cooks.

a Without board. *b* Per day. *c* Per month. *d* Per week. *e* Per hour. † 1929-30. ‡1927-28. †† Female.

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1934-35		1935-36		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*								ONTARIO							
Cooks—Conc.								*Choppers and sawyers*—							
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2·50	60	2·50	60	No. 1	Mth	40.00	60	.....	....	30.00	60
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	60·00	....	60·00	....	No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	2.00	60
No. 11	Week	.....	....	15·90	70	17·10	70	No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.20	60
No. 12	Week	.....	....	19·00	70	18·75	70	No. 4	Mth	35.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	90·00	60	50·00–	80	50·00–	77	No. 5	Day	35.00*c*	60	1.35	60	.....	....
				75·00		75·00		No. 6	Mth	.....	....	49.00–	60	49.00–	60
No. 14	Mth.	75·00	54–72	2·25*b*	60	2·25*b*	60					53.00		53.00	
No. 15	Week	.....	....	15·00	56	15·00	70	No. 7	Mth	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 16	Mth.	40·00	60	48·00	60	60·00	84	No. 8	Week	.....	....	7.00	60	1.35*b*	60
No. 17	Day	2·30	60	1·00	70	.....	....	No. 9	Mth	28.00–	60	36.00	....	44.00–	60
										35.00		42.00*a*	....	50.00	
Cookees—								No. 10	Mth	38.00	60	.....	....	30.00	60
No. 1	Day	2·50	84	.....	....	1·50	72	No. 11	Mth	.....	....	35.00	54	35.00	54
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1·45–	....	1·82	....	No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.65–	60	1.86–	60
				2·25								2.00		2.25	
No. 3	Mth.	35·00–	....	30·00	....	37·50	....	No. 13	Mth	.....	....	28.00	60	28.00	60
		50·00‡						No. 14	Day	.....	....	1.65	....	1.75	....
No. 4	Week	.....	....	12·00	70	13·25	70	No. 15	Day	.....	....	2.10	60	2.10–	54
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1·15	70	37·50*c*	70							2.35	
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1·00	60	.....	....	No. 16	Mth	30.00–	60	30.00	54	30.00	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	11·00	56	11·00	70			35.00					
								No. 17 *(a)*	Mth	40.00–	54	.....	....	47.45	60
River drivers—										50.00‡					
No. 1	Day	2.50	84	1.75	84	1.75	84	No. 18	Mth	.....	....	18.00–	....	20.00–	....
No. 2 *(a)*	Day	.....	....	1.80–	....	2.22	....					26.00		26.00	
				2.20				No. 19 *(a)*	Day	.....	....	2.60–	60	2.60–	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.75	60					2.75		2.75	
No. 4 *(a)*	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.25	60	*Chainers and rollers*—							
No. 5	Day	3.25	60	2.50	60	3.00	60	No. 1	Mth	32.00–	60	42.00–	....	44.00–	60
No. 6	Mth	45.00–	....	30.00	....	58.50	....			35.00		46.00*a*		50.00*a*	
		52.00‡						No. 2	Mth	30.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 7	Day	1.50–	....	1.75	60	2.25	60	No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.10	60
		2.75						No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	.....	....
No. 8	Mth	.....	....	1.75*b*	60	2.25	60	No. 5	Week	.....	....	7.00	60	1.35*b*	60
No. 9	Day	2.50	60	2.00	60	.....	....	No. 6	Mth	.....	....	28.00	60	28.00	60
No. 10	Day	2.50–	80	1.25–	80	1.50–	80	No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.65	....	1.75	....
		3.25		1.75		2.25		No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.90	60	2.35	54
No. 11	Day	.....	....	1.75	70	2.00–	70	No. 9	Mth	26.00–	60	26.00	60	26.00	54
						2.25				30.00					
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.75	....	1.75	....	No. 10	Mth	.....	....	18.00–	....	20.00–	....
No. 13	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	.....	....					26.00		26.00	
No. 14	Week	.....	....	14.90	60	17.70	60								
No. 15	Week	.....	....	14.95	60	18.15	60								
No. 16	Day	1.75–	60–	1.00–	60–	2.25	60–	*Loaders*—							
		2.75	84	1.75	80		72	No. 1	Day	35.00–	60	1.70	60	2.25–	60
No. 17	Day	.....	....	2.50	72	2.50	60			50.00*c*				2.40	
No. 18	Mth	50.00	72	35.00	....	2.25*b*	60–	No. 2	Mth	45.00	60	.....	....	30.00	60
							72	No. 3	Day	35.00*c*	60	1.50	60	.....	....
No. 19	Day	2.75‡	....	1.75	77	.....	....	No. 4	Mth	32.00–	60	42.00–	....	44.00–	60
										40.00		46.00*a*		50.00*a*	
Cooks on drive—								No. 5	Mth	.....	....	35.00	54	35.00	54
No. 1	Mth	90.00	70	1.50–	70	2.00–	70	No. 6	Mth	.....	....	28.00	60	28.00	60
				2.00*b*		2.40*b*		No. 7	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.00	70	2.00	70	No. 8	Mth	35.00–	60	35.00	60	35.00	54
No. 3	Day	3.25–	60	2.50	60	.....	....			40.00					
		4.50						No. 9 *(a)*	Mth	40.00–	54	42.50	60	58.60	60
No. 4	Day	3.00	80	2.25	80	.....	....			50·00					
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.00	70	2.25	70	*Teamsters*—							
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	2.00	60	No. 1	Day	2.00	60	1.55–	60	1.75–	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	.....	....					1.75		2.50	
No. 8	Week	.....	....	17.00	70	19.95	70	No. 2	Mth	.....	....	35.00–	60	40.00–	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	19.20	70	23.75	70					45.00		45.00	
No. 10	Day	3.25	72	2.00–	90	2.25–	87½	No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.25	60
				2.50		2.75		No. 4	Mth	40.00	60	.....	....	30.00	60
No. 11	Day	3.00	....	2.00–	60	2.25–	60–	No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.35	60
				2.25		2.75	82	No. 6	Mth	35.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 12	Day	2.75–	84	2.00–	72	2.50	72	No. 7	Day	35.00*c*	60	1.50	72	.....	....
		3.00		2.25				No. 8 *(a)*	Mth	.....	....	58.00	84	58.00	84

(a) Without board. *(b)* Per day. *(c)* Per month. *(d)* Per week. *(e)* Per hour.
† 1929-30. ‡1927-28. ††Female.

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Teamsters—Conc.							
No. 9	Mth	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 10	Week	.....	....	7.00	60	1.35*b*	60
No. 11	Mth	30.00–40.00	60	46.00*a*	...	46.00–50.00*a*	60 ....
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.55	54	1.55	54
No. 13	Mth	26.00–35.00	60	.....	....	30.00–37.50	60
No. 14	Mth	40.00	60	.....	....	30.00	60
No. 15	Mth	.....	....	35.00	54	35.00	54
No. 16	Mth	.....	....	28.00	60	28.00	60
No. 17	Day	.....	....	1.65	...	1.65	....
No. 18	Mth	60.00–65·00	60	40.00	54	40.00	60
No. 19	Mth	.....	....	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 20	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 21	Day	.....	....	2.10	60	2.35	54
No. 22	Mth	40.00–45.00	60	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 23 *(a)*	Mth	40.00–50.00	54	42.50	60	58·60	60
No. 24	Mth	.....	....	18.00–26.00	....	20.00–26.00	....
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	2.85–3.30	70	2.00–3.30	70	2.00–3.30	70
No. 2	Mth	.....	....	75.00–90.00	60	75.00–90.00	60
No. 3††	Mth	.....	....	35.00–50.00	60	35.00–40.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 5	Mth	125.00	84	.....	....	85.00	84
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.00	70	3.00	70
No. 7	Mth	100.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	70
No. 8	Day	125.00*c*	60	2.50	105	.....	....
No. 9	Mth	.....	....	108.00	98	108.00	84
No. 10	Mth	.....	....	45.00–60.00	....	45.00–60.00	70
No. 11	Week	.....	....	15.00	60	15.00	70
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.65	84	2.35	84
No. 13	Mth	90.00–100.00	70	75.00–90.00	60	90.00	70
No. 14	Mth	125.00	60	.....	....	75.00	60
No. 15	Mth	.....	....	80.00	54	90.00	54
No. 16	Mth	.....	....	65.00	60	65.00	60
No. 17	Day	.....	....	3.70	....	3.70	....
No. 18	Mth	125.00	70	125.00	54	125.00	72
No. 19	Mth	.....	....	100.00	60	100.00	60
No. 20	Mth	.....	....	120.00	84	120.00	84
No. 21	Day	.....	....	1.65–2.50	70	3.00–3.50	70
No. 22	Mth	100.00–120.00	70	80.00–90.00	....	90.00–100.00	84
No. 23 *(a)*	Mth	100.00–125.00	....	75.00	84	87.50	84
No. 24	Mth	.....	....	100.00	....	100.00	....
Cookees—							
No. 1	Day	2.00	70	1.00–1.15	70	35.00–37.50*c*	70
No. 2†	Mth	.....	....	30.00	60	35.00	70
No. 3	Mth	50.00	84	.....	....	30.00	84
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.15	70	1.15	70
No. 5	Mth	40.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 6	Mth	.....	....	25.00	....	35.00	70
No. 7 *(a)*	Mth	.....	....	53.00	84	53.00	84
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.16	84	1.16	84
No. 9	Mth	.....	....	30.00	60	35.00	70
No. 10	Mth	40.00	60	.....	....	30.00	60
No. 11	Mth	.....	....	20.00–28.00	60	26.00–28.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.75	....	1.75	....
No. 13	Mth	45.00–50.00	70	35.00	54	35.00	72
No. 14	Mth	.....	....	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 15	Mth	.....	....	35.00	84	35.00	84
No. 16	Day	.....	....	1.15	70	2.10	70
No. 17*(a)*	Mth	50.00–60.00	....	40.00	84	45.00	84

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1934-35		1935-36	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Road Cutters—							
No. 1	Day	35.00–50.00*c*	60	1.75	60	2.25	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.15	60
No. 3	Mth	30.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.15	60	.....	....
No. 5	Week	.....	....	6.00	60	1.00*b*	....
No. 6	Mth	26.00–32.00	60	37.00–42.00*a*	....	37.00–50.00*a*	....
No. 7	Mth	26.00–35.00	60	.....	....	.....	....
No. 8	Mth	35.00	60	.....	....	26.00	60
No. 9	Mth	.....	....	35.00	54	35.00	54
No. 10	Mth	.....	....	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	1.90	60	2.10	60
No. 12	Mth	26.00–40.00	60	26.00	60	26.00	54
No. 13	Mth	.....	....	18.00–26.00	....	20.00–26.00	....
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	40.00–60.00*c*	60	2.50–2.90	60	3.00	60
No. 2	Mth	.....	....	60.00	60	60.00	60
No. 3	Mth	100.00	60	.....	....	75.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.10	60	.....	....
No. 5	Mth	.....	....	63.00	98	63.00	84
No. 6	Mth	.....	....	45.00–60.00	60	60.00	70
No. 7	Mth	100.00	60	.....	....	75.00	60
No. 8	Mth	.....	....	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.90	....	2.90	....
No. 10	Mth	100.00–125.00	60	100.00	54	100.00	60
No. 11	Mth	.....	....	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	4.25	60
No. 13	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 14	Mth	75.00–100.00	70	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 15	Mth	.....	....	60.00	....	60.00	....
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	2.00–2.50	60	1.75	60	1.75–2.25	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.25	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.50	77	2.50	77
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.50	....	2.50	....
No. 5	Day	50.00*c*	60	1.75	60	2.25	60
No. 6	Mth	35.00	60	.....	....	.....	....
No. 7*(a)*	Mth	.....	....	53.00–58.00	90	53.00–58.00	78
No. 8	Mth	40.00–50.00	60	48.00–52.00	....	48.00–60.00	....
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.50	72	1.50	60
No. 10	Mth	40.00–55.00	60	35.00–45.00	60	40.00–50.00	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	2.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.50–2.75	84	3.00	84
No. 13	Day	3.00–3.25	70	2.15–2.50	70	2.50–2.75	70
No. 14	Day	.....	....	2.50	70	2.50	70
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
High riggers—							
No. 1	Day	8.00	48	5.50	48	6.50	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	7.40	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	7.40	48
No. 4	Day	8.00	48	.....	....	.....	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	7.00	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.81	48	.94	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 8	Day	9.00	48	6.00	48	.....	....
No. 9	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	7.50	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	7.00	48	7.50	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	7.40	48

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1934-35		1935-36	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*							
Second riggers—							
No. 1	Day	5.50	48	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	6.40	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.40	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.69	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 7	Day	5.50	48	4.50	48	5.00	48
Third riggers—							
No. 1	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.40	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20–3.60	48
No. 4	Day	4.25	48	3.50	48	.....	....
No. 5	Day	4.25	48	3.50	48	.....	....
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.40–4.50	48
No. 7	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	4.40	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.00–5.00	48
Rigging slingers—							
No. 1	Day	5.00	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.40	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.85	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.50	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.69	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 8	Day	5.50	48	.....	....	.....	....
No. 9	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.40	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.75	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.00	48
Fallers and buckers—							
No. 1	Day	4.25	48	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.26	48	5.20	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3–20–3.60	48	3.20–4.00	48
No. 4*	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	6.00	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.35	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	6.25	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.70	48	3.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.00–6.00	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20	....
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	2.80*b*	48	.40	....
No. 13	Hour	.47	48	2.80*b*	48	2.80–3.20*b*	48
No. 14	Day	4.60	48	3.20–3.60	48	.....	....
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.65	....
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.35	....	.48	....
No. 17	Day	3.50	48	3.20	48	3.20	....
No. 18	Mth	.....	....	30.00	48	30.00	....
No. 19	Day	.....	....	3.75–4.05	48	4.75	....
Hooktenders—							
No. 1	Day	7.50	48	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.30	48	7.20	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	6.00–6.50	48	6.90–7.40	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	7.00	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	6.25	48	7.00	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.75–.78	48	.84–.88	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	5.90	48
Hooktenders–Conc.							
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	6.00	48
No. 11	Day	8.00	48	6.00	48	.....	....
No. 12	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.25–7.50	48
No. 13	Day	7.00	48	6.00	48	7.00	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	6.00	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.90	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.25	48
Chokermen—							
No. 1	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 2	Day	4.25	48	3.50	48	.....	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.40	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.50–3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.05	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.50	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.00	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.44	48	.55	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.00	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.50	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.40	48
No. 14	Day	4.25	48	.....	....	.....	....
No. 15	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.00	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 17	Day	4.00	48	3.25	48	3.25	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	4.00	48
Chasers—							
No. 1	Day	4.25	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.65	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.90	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	3.60	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.25	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.47	48	.59	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.50–4.75	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.75	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.65–4.90	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20	48
Loaders—							
No. 1	Day	4.50	48	3.60–4.00	48	3.60–4.00	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.90	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.60	48	4.50	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.45	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.40	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.625	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 8	Day	6.00	48	3.65	48	.....	....
No. 9	Day	4.50	48	3.65	48	3.65	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.75	48
No. 11	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	5.00	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.90	48
No. 13	Day	5.80	48	.....	....	.....	....
No. 14	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.50	48
Boom men—							
No. 1	Day	4.40	48	3.50	48	.....	....
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.50	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.65	44	.50–.55	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.59	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 7	Day	5.50	48	3.65	48	3.65	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.75	48
No. 9	Day	4.40	48	3.75	48	4.65	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.00	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.65	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20	48

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—Logging—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1934-35		1935-36	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hr per wk.
		$		$		$	
British Columbia—*Conc.*							
Signalmen—							
No. 1	Day	3.25	48	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	4.10	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.75	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	4.10	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.25	48	3.45	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.51	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	4.00	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	4.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	3.75	48
No. 11	Day	3.50	48	.....	....	.....	....
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	4.00–4.50	48
Levermen—							
No. 1	Day	7.50	48	6.50	48	7.50	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	6.50	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.69	48	.81	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	.....	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	6.50	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	6.40	48
Donkey engineers—							
No. 1	Day	6.00	48	5.25	48	6.25	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.95	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.50	48–54	5.50	48–54
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.50–5.80	58	6.50–6.80	58
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.25–5.50	48	5.50–6.00	48
Locomotive engineers—							
No. 1	Day	6.00	48	5.00	60	5.00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.60	60	7.10	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	6.25	60	7.15	60
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.70	54
No. 5	Day	.....	....	.60	70	.60	70
No. 6	Day	6.00	60	5.50	60	.....	....
No. 7	Day	.....	....	6.00	60	7.00	60
No. 8	Day	5.20	48	4.80	48	5.60	
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	70	.70	70
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.00	48
Locomotive firemen—							
No. 1	Day	4.80	48	3.20	60	3.20	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	5.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	4.90	60
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.40	54	.50	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	3.20*b*	48	.40	56
No. 6	Day	3.50	48	4.00	....	.....	....
No. 7	Day	.....	....	3.50	60	5.00	60
No. 8	Day	3.40	48	3.20	....	4.00	....
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.40	70	.50	70
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.40	48
No. 11	Day	4.40	48	.....	....	.....	....
Brakemen—							
No. 1	Day	4.50	48	3.20	60	3.20	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	5.00	60
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.40	54	.50	54
No. 4	Day	5.00	60	4.00	60	.....	....
Brakemen—Conc.							
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	4.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.50	60	5.00	60
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	66	.50	66
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.50	48
Sectionmen—							
No. 1	Day	3.50	48	3.00	48	3.00	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.375	48	.475	48
No. 4	Day	3.40	48	3.00	48	.....	....
No. 5	Day	3.50	48	3.00	48	3.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.90	48
No. 7	Day	3.20	48	3.00	48	3.80	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.90	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.40	48
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	5.50	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.00–6.00	56	5.40–5.92	56
No. 3	Mth	.....	....	45.00	54	50.00	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.50	56	5.25	56
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.40	56	4.40	56
No. 6	Day	5.00	56	5.40	56	.....	....
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	6.50	56
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 9	Hour	150.00*c*	54	.40	54	.40	54
No. 10	Mth	.60*e*	48	90.00	....	100.00	....
No. 11	Week	.....	....	25.00	70	25.00	70
No. 12	Mth	.....	....	70.00	56	70.00	56
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.20	56	4.20	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	7.00	56	8.00	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.75	56
	Mth	.....	....	125.00	....	125.00–150.00	....
No. 17	Day	.....	....	6.10	48	7.25	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	5.70	56	7.00	56
No. 29	Mth	.....	....	75.00	48	95.00	48
No. 20	Week	.....	....	30.35	56	33.35	56
No. 21	Day	.....	....	4.50	63	4.50	63
No. 22	Mth	.....	....	136.00	48	146.00	54
No. 23	Mth	.....	....	60.00	....	50.00–60.00	....
No. 24	Mth	125.00	48	137.20	56	.....	....
No. 25							
Bull cooks and flunkeys—							
No. 1	Day	3.60	56	1.65*	56	1.65*	56
No. 2	Mth	85.50	48	2.75*b*	56	.....	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.70	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.20	56	4.00	56
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.75	48	3.65	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.25	56
No. 7*	Mth	.....	....	55.00	48	70.00	48
No. 8	Week	.....	....	18.80	56	3.25*b*	56
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	2.75	56
No. 10	Day	3.50	56	2.75	56	2.75	56
No. 11	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.65	56
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.75	48	3.75	48
No. 13	Hour	.40	54	.275	54	.275	54
No. 14	Day	.40*e*	48	2.75	....	3.20	....
No. 15	Week	.....	....	17.00	70	17.00	70
No. 16	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	2.75	56
No. 17	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.65	56
No. 18	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.40	56

b Per day. *c* Per month. *e* Per hour. *b* Per day. *c* Per month. *e* Per hour. *With board.

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B—SAWMILLING

Locality and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	·70	59	·45	60	·55	48
No. 2	·90	59	·45	59	·40	59
No. 3	·625	60	·45	60	·45	45
No. 4	·675	60	·51	60	·51	60
No. 5	.....	....	·60	60	·667	54
Edgermen—						
No. 1	·475	59	·34	59	·34	59
No. 2	·40	59	·275	60	·32	48
No. 3	·50	59	·30	59	·275	59
No. 4	·35	60	·225	60	·225	60
No. 5	·50	60	·25	60	·25	60
No. 6	·245	60	·235	60	·235	49
No. 7	·37	60	·285	60	·285	60
No. 8	.....	....	·325	60	·389	54
No. 9	.....	....	·40	60	·40	60
Pilers—						
No. 1	·25	59	·19	60	·23	48
No. 2	·275	59	·195	59	·195	59
No. 3	·275	60	·175	60	·20	60
No. 4	·225	60	·20	60	·20	49
No. 5	.....	....	·20	60	·222	54
No. 6	.....	....	·275	60	·285	60
No. 7	.....	....	·25	60	·25	60
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·55	59	·375	59	·375	59
No. 2	·475	59	·34	60	·375	48
No. 3	·45	59	·30	59	·30	59
No. 4	·50	60	·25	60	·25	60
No. 5	·40	60	·35	60	·35	49
No. 6	.....	....	·30	60	·333	54
No. 7	.....	....	·375	60	·475	60
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	·55	59	·40	59	·40	59
No. 2	·40	60	·25	60	·25	60
No. 3	·425	60	·37	60	·37	49
No. 4	·395	60	·31	60	·31	60
No. 5	.....	....	·265	60	·30	48
No. 6	.....	....	·30	60	·333	54
Labourers—						
No. 1	·275	59	·175	59	·175	59
No. 2	·265	59	·175	59	·175	59
No. 3	·225	60	·15	60	·16	60
No. 4	·20	60	·165	60	·165	60
No. 5	·225	60	·20	60	·20	49
No. 6	·20	60	·175	60	·175	60
No. 7	.....	....	·18	58	·20	48
No. 8	.....	....	·15–·17	60	·19·22	54
No. 9	.....	....	·20	60	·20	60
ONTARIO						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	.....	....	·70	59	·70	59
No. 2	·90	60	·70	60	·70	60
No. 3	.....	....	·40	60	·45	60
No. 4	·675	60	·525	60	·50	60
No. 5	·85	60	·70	60	·70	60
No. 6	.....	....	·47	44	·47	44
No. 7	·90	60	·70	60	·70	60
No. 8	·90	60	·785	60	·98	48
No. 9	·85	60	·65	60	·65	60
No. 10	·70	59	·70	48	·70	48
No. 11	·90	60	1·00	60	1·00	60
Edgermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	59	·35	59
No. 2	·385	60	·35	60	·35	60
No. 3	·375	60	·255	60	·28	60
No. 4	·425	60	·325	60	·325	60
No. 5	.....	....	·29	44	·29	44
No. 6	·50	60	·45	60	·45	60
Edgermen—Conc.						
No. 7	·50	60	·425	60	·53	48
No. 8	·50	60	·375	60	·375	60
No. 9	·425	59	·35	48	·35	48
No. 10	·50	60	·40	60	·45	60
No. 11	.....	....	·40	60	·40	60
Pilers—						
No. 1	·35	60	·20	60	·20	60
No. 2	·35	60	·294	60	·247	60
No. 3	·325	60	·225	60	·225	60
No. 4	.....	....	·315	44	·315	44
No. 5	·40	60	·40	60	·40	60
No. 6	·40	60	·275	60	·275	60
No. 7	.....	....	·25	48	·25	48
No. 8	.....	....	·275	60	·275	60
No. 9	·525	60	·425	60	·52	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	·48	59	·48	59
No. 2	·385	60	·45	60	·45	60
No. 3	·40	60	·275	60	·275	60
No. 4	.....	....	·295	44	·295	44
No. 5	·50	60	·45	60	·50	60
No. 6	·50	60	·455	60	·67	54
No. 7	·60	60	·50	60	·45	60
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·55	60	·55	60
No. 2	.....	....	·40	60	·40	60
No. 3	·60	60	·50	60	·50	60
No. 4	·575	60	·45	60	·45	60
No. 5	·45	72	·35	72	·44	60
No. 6	·50	70	·40	60	·35	60
No. 7	·35	59	·25	48	·25	48
No. 8	.....	....	·40	60	·50	60
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	60	·25	60
No. 2	·35	60	·275	60	·275	60
No. 3	·425	70	·33	84	·415	48
No. 4	·45	60	·275	60	·30	60
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·28	59	·28	59
No. 2	·25	60	·20	60	·20	60
No. 3	.....	....	·225	60	·225	60
No. 4	·275	60	·165	60	·19	60
No. 5	·30–·375	60	·25–·35	60	·25–·35	60
No. 6	·35	60	·30	60	·375	48
No. 7	·30	60	·20–·25	60	·20–·25	60
No. 8	.....	....	·28	44	·27	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	1·15	48	·70	48	·80	48
No. 2	1·25	48	·625	48	.....	....
No. 3	1·25	48	1·00	48	1·00	48
No. 4	1·125	48	·90	48	1·10	48
No. 5	1·00	48	·65	48	·75	48
No. 6	1·25	48	·80	48	·90	48
No. 7	1·25	48	·85	48	·90	48
No. 8	1·35	48	1·00	48	1·35	48
No. 9	1·15	48	·93	48	1·15	48
No. 10	·75	48	·645	54	·745	54
No. 11	1·00	54	·60	48	·75	48
No. 12	·70	48	·71	48	·88	48
Filers—						
No. 1	1·50	48	1·25	48	1·25	48
No. 2	1·25	48	1·45	48	1·50	48
No. 3	1·50	48	1·20	48	1·40	48
No. 4	1·45	48	·80	48	1·00	48
No. 5	1·15	48	·68	48	·83	48
No. 6	1·125	48	·75	48	·825	48
No. 7	·95	48	·60	44	·80	44
No. 8	1·00	48	·75	48	·85	48
No. 9	1·19	48	·80	48	1·00	48
No. 10	1·00	48	1·10	48	1·25	48
No. 11	1·00	48	·645	48	·75	48
No. 12	1·30	54	·85	48	·85	48
No. 13	1·15	48	·80	48	.....	....
No. 14	1·50	48	1·10	48	1·10	48

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B—Sawmilling—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per hour	1929 Hrs per wk.	1935 Wages per hour	1935 Hrs per wk.	1936 Wages per hour	1936 Hrs per wk.
British Columbia—*Conc.*						
Edgermen—						
No. 1	·70	48	·64	48	·69	48
No. 2	·53	48	·35	48	.....	....
No. 3	·80	48	·60	48	·65	48
No. 4	·65	48	·70	48	·85	48
No. 5	·80	48	·63	48	·75	48
No. 6	·80	48	·55	48	·75	48
No. 7	·70	48	·45	48	·525	48
No. 8	·55	48	·40	48	·45	48
No. 9	·65	48	·35	44	·40	44
No. 10	·55	48	·80	48	·85	48
No. 11	.....	....	·45	48	·50	48
No. 12	.....	....	·375	54	·40	54
No. 13	.....	....	·70	48	·75	48
No. 14	·60	48	·45	48	·60	48
No. 15	·60	48	·385	48	·485	48
No. 16	·66	54	·40	48	·40	48
No. 17	·70	48	·75	48	.....	....
No. 18	·675	48	·55	48	·55	48
Pilers—						
No. 1	·40	48	·35	48	·38	48
No. 2	·40	48	·35	48	·35	48
No. 3	·40	48	·40	48	·45	48
No. 4	·40	48	·35	44	·35–·40	44
No. 5	·40	48	·35	48	·38	48
No. 6	.....	....	·35	54	·40	54
No. 7	·66	48	·40	48	·40	48
No. 8	·45	48	·35	48	·40	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·85	48	·62	60	·72	48
No. 2	·75	48	·65	48	·65	48
No. 3	·50	48	·50	48	·55	48
No. 4	·75	48	·50	48	·55	48
No. 5	·70	48	·52	48	·62	48
No. 6	·70	48	·55	54	·60	54
No. 7	·90	48	·60	48	·70	48
No. 8	1·00	48	·75	48	·90	48
No. 9	·60	48	·35	48	·45	48
No. 10	·75	60	·50	48	.....	....
No. 11	.....	....	·625	48	·625	48
No. 12	·70	48	·55	48	·55	48
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	·85	48	·715	48	·715	48
No. 2	·58	56	·50	48	·50	48
No. 3	·70	48	·52	....	·62	....
No. 4	·55	48	·825	48	·875	48
No. 5	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48
No. 6	·65	48	·50	48	·55	48
No. 7	·65	56	·595	48	·70	48
No. 8	.....	....	·50	48	.....	....
No. 9	.....	....	·85	48	·85	48
No. 10	·55	48	·50	48	·55	48
No. 11	·60	48	·50	48	·60	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·579	48	·40	48	·45	48
No. 2	.....	....	·375	56	·425	50
No. 3	.....	....	·60	48	·70	48
No. 4	·40	48	·35	48	·35	48
No. 5	.....	....	·35	....	·45	....
No. 6	·45	48	·35	48	·42	48
No. 7	.....	....	·37	48	·40	48
No. 8	·50	48	·40	48	·50	48
No. 9	·45	56	·35	48	·45	48
No. 10	·50	56	·35	56	·35	56
No. 11	·40	48	·35	48	.....	....
No. 12	.....	....	·425	48	·45	48
No. 13	·40	48	·40	48	·44	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·40	48	·35	48	·35	48
No. 2	·425	48	·25	48	·35	48
No. 3	·40	48	·35	48	·40	48
No. 4	·50	48	·35	48	·38	48
No. 5	·40	48	·25	48	·35	48
No. 6	·40	48	·35	48	·38	48
No. 7	·40	48	·35	48	·35	48
No. 8	.....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 9	·40	48	·35	48	·40	48
No. 10	·40	48	·35	48	·45	48
No. 11	·40	48	·35	48	·45	48
No. 12	·40	54	·35	48	·35	48
No. 13	·45	48	·35	48	.....	....
No. 14	.....	....	·35	48	·40	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

A. Coal Mining*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per day	1935 Wages	1935 Hrs per day	1936 Wages	1936 Hrs per day
Nova Scotia—‡		$		$		$	
Contract miners	Day	6.62	8	5.93	8	6.11	8
Hand miners	Day	4.15	8	3.45–3.93	8	3.45–3.93	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	4.34	8–8½	3.49–4.02	8–8½	3.49–4.02	8–8½
Drivers	Day	3.45	8	3.00–3.40	8	3.00–3.40	8
Bratticemen	Day	3.59	8	3.11–3.53	8	3.11–3.53	8
Pumpmen	Day	3.85	8	3.11–3.72	8	3.11–3.72	8
Labourers, underground	Day	3.33	8	3.00–3.40	8	3.00–3.40	8
Labourers, surface	Day	3.29	8–8½	3.00–3.40	8–8½	3.00–3.40	8–8½
Machinists	Day	4.00	8–8½	3.37–3.93	8–8½	3.37–3.93	8–8½
Carpenters	Day	3.76	8–8½	3.20–3.72	8–8½	3.20–3.72	8–8½
Blacksmiths	Day	3.99	8–8½	3.37–3.83	8–8½	3.37–3.83	8–8½
New Brunswick—		$		$		$	
Contract miners	Day	3.83	9	3.38	8	3.44	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	3.83	9	3.00–3.25	9	3.00–3.25	9
Drivers	Day	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Bratticemen	Day	3.28	9	2.85	5	2.85	5
Pumpmen	Day	3.00	9	2.55	8	2.55	8
Labourers, underground	Day	3.35	9	2.79	9	2.79	9
Labourers, surface	Day	3.00	9	2.61	9	2.61	9
Machinists	Day	4.00	9	3.57	9	3.57	9
Carpenters	Day	3.67	9	3.12	9	3.12	9
Blacksmiths	Day	3.92	9	3.38	9	3.38	9
Saskatchewan—							
Contract miners	Day	5.67	8	5.14	8	5.09	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	4.63	9–10	3.75	9–10	3.75	9–10
Drivers	Day	3.72	8–9	2.82	8–9	2.82	8–9
Bratticemen	Day	3.95	8–9	2.75	8–9	2.75	8–9
Pumpmen	Day	3.42	8–9	2.87	8–9	2.87	8–9

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A. Coal Mining*—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
Saskatchewan— Conc.							
Labourers, underground..	Day	3.63	9	2.66	9	2.66	9
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.43	8–10	2.53	8–10	2.53	8–10
Machinists.....	Day	4.78	8–10	3.83	8–10	3.83	8–10
Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8–10	3.60	8–10	3.60	8–10
Blacksmiths....	Day	4.95	8–10	3.74	8–10	3.74	8–10
Alberta—							
Edmonton District							
Contract miners	Day	6.00	8	5.33	8	5.60	8
Hand miners....	Day	4.75	8	4.20	8	4.20	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.39	8–9	4.90	8	4.90	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.21	8	3.99	8	3.99	8
Bratticemen....	Day	4.73	8	4.20	8	4.20	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.35	8	3.36–4.00	8	3.36–4.00	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.07	8	3.36–4.32	8	3.36–4.32	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.69	8–9	3.20–4.00	8	3.20–4.00	8
Machinists.....	Day	6.25	8–9	5.60	8	5.60	8
Carpenters.....	Day	4.58	8–9	3.00–4.95	8	3.00–4.95	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.13	8–9	4.20–5.04	8	4.20–5.04	8
Drumheller District							
Contract miners	Day	6.98	8	6.68	8	6.63	8
Machine miners.	Day	7.00	8	6.60	8	6.60	8
Hand miners....	Day	5.57	8	5.25	8	5.25	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.82	8	5.50	8	5.50	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.25	8	5.25	8	5.25	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.57	8	5.25		5.25	
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.67	8	4.41	8	4.41	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.67	8	4.41	8	4.41	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.41	8	4.20	–	4.20	
Machinists.....	Day	5.15–5.77		4.85–5.50		4.85–5.50	
Carpenters.....	Day	5.77	8	5.46	8	5.46	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.77	8	5.46	8	5.46	8
Lethbridge District							
Contract miners	Day	7.48	8	7.26	8	7.22	8
Hand miners....	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8
Hoisting. engineers.....	Day	6.20	8	6.20	8	6.20	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.10	8	5.10	8	5.10	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.45–4.95	8	4.45–4.95	8	4.45–4.95	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.45	8	4.45	8	4.45	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.25	8	4.25	8	4.25	8
Lethbridge District—Conc.							
Machinists.....	Day	4.90–5.70	8	4.90–5.70	8	4.90–5.70	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.70	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.70	8
Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia							
Contract miners	Day	8.72	8	7.99	8	8.03	8
Hand miners....	Day	5.40	8	5.40	8	5.40	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.39	8	5.34	8	5.34	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.97	8	4.97	8	4.97	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.36	8	5.42	8	5.42	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.56	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.47	8	4.47	8	4.47	–
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.39	8	4.39	8	4.39	8
Machinists.....	Day	5.47	8	5.47	8	5.47	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.51	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.52	8	5.52	8	5.52	8
British Columbia—							
Princeton District							
Machine miners.	Day	4.83	8	4.54	8	4.53	8
Hand miners...	Day	4.83	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.25	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.27	8	3.80	8	3.80	8
Bratticemen....	Day	4.83	8	4.29	8	4.29	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	5.00	8	4.50	8	4.50	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.03	8	3.90	8	3.90	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.00	8	3.87	8	3.87	8
Machinists.....	Day	5.40	8	5.03	8	5.03	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.43	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.35	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Vancouver Island†							
Contract miners	Day	6.14	8	6.16	8	6.05	8
Machine miners.	Day	4.81	8	4.81	8	4.81	8
Hand miners....	Day	4.52	8	4.52	8	4.52	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.01	8	5.01	8	5.01	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.19	8	4.19	8	4.19	8
Bratticemen....	Day	4.42	8	4.42	8	4.42	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.00	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.14	8	4.14	8	4.14	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.77	8	3.77	8	3.77	8
Machinists.....	Day	5.19	8	5.19	8	5.19	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.04	8	5.04	8	5.04	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	4.97	–	4.97	8	4.97	8

* The figures given for contract miners are the average earnings at piece rates and for some mines the figures include helpers and loaders on piece work; the figures given for machine and hand miners are rates per day.

† No figures for Chinese employees included.

‡ Higher rates are paid in two or three mines for some of these classes; also in the large mines for certain positions. In 1935 and 1936 nearly all surface employers were put on the eight hour day.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B—METAL MINING

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO							
Surface Labour							
Hoistmen—							
No. 1	Hour	·75	56	·75	48	·75	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·65	56	·65	56
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4·80	56	4·80	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	·60	54	·60	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·60	60	·75	65
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	·80	48	·80	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5·50	63	6·50	84
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	·55	56	·60	63
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	·55	60	·55	56
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	·70	56	·70	56
No. 11	Hour	·68	56	·68	56	·68	56
No. 12	Hour	·68	56	·68	56	·68	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	·65	56	·65	56
No. 14	Day	4·96	....	5·20	48	5·20	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	·75	56	·75	56
No. 16	Day	5·50	56	5·75	56	5·75	56
No. 17	Day	6·00	56	6·00	56	6·00	56
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4·96	56	4·96	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	·70	84	·70	56
No. 20	Hour	·68	52	·68	52	·68	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	6·00	56	6·00	56
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4·80	56	4·80	54
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	·68	56	·68	56
No. 24	Day	.....	....	6·00	70	6·00	70
No. 25	Day	6·50	54	6·50	54	6·50	48
No. 26	Day	.....	....	5·84	48	5·84	48
No. 27	Day	.....	....	5·00	56	5·20	56
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	·65	70	·65	56
Compressormen—							
No. 1	Hour	·65	56	·65	56	·70	48
No. 2	Hour	·59	56	·59	56	·59	56
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·53	52	·53	52
No. 4	Day	5·58	48	5·58	48	5·58	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4·75	54	4·75	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 7	Day	6·00	63	5·20	56	5·20	56
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	·65	54	·65	54	·65	54
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5·40	63	5·85	63
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·50	54	·60	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	·65	56	·65	56
No. 5	Hour	·75	48	·65	48	·65	48
No. 6	Hour	·69	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 7	Day	5·52	48	5·52	48	5·52	48
No. 8	Day	6·30	54	5·60	45	5·60	45
No. 9	Day	.....	....	6·00	63	6·00	63
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	·60	63	·60	60
No. 11	Day	6·75	54	6·30	54	5·60	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5·85	48	6·00	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	6·30	54	6·30	54
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5·00	54	5·85	54
No. 2	Hour	·65	54	·65	54	·65	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·55	63	·55	63
No. 4	Hour	·68	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 5	Day	4·96	48	4·96	48	4·96	48
No. 6	Day	6·50	63	5·80	48	5·80	48
No. 7	Day	6·30	54	5·60	48	5·60	45
No. 8	Hour	·69	52	·69	52	·69	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5·60	63	5·60	63
No. 10	Day	6·00	54	5·00	54	5·00	54
No. 11	Day	6·00	54	5·85	48	5·85	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	·75	63	·75	63
Machinists—							
No. 1	Hour	·65	54	·65	54	·65	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·55	63	·50	63
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·65	56	·65	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	·60	63	·60	63
No. 5	Hour	·70	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 6	Hour	·75	48	·75	48	·75	48

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Machinists—Conc.							
No. 7	Day	5·52	48	5·52	48	5·52	48
No. 8	Day	·60	54	·60	48	·60	48
No. 9	Day	6·75	54	5·60	45	5·60	45
No. 10	Hour	·62	52	·62	52	·62	48
No. 11	Day	6·75	54	6·75	54	6·75	48
No. 12	Day	5·40	54	5·40	48	5·60	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5·52	48	5·52	48
Carpenters—							
No. 1	Hour	·65	54	·60	54	·60	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·55	54	·60	54
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4·50	63	4·50	63
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	·60	54	·60	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·50	63	·55	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	·40	60	·40	63
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	·65	48	·60	56
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	·65	63	·65	63
No. 9	Hour	·65	48	·75	48	·75	48
No. 10	Hour	·62	48	·62	48	·62	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5·85	54	5·85	54
No. 12	Day	4·96	48	4·96	48	4·96	48
No. 13	Hour	·70	54	·60	48	·62	48
No. 14	Day	5·85	54	5·20	45	5·20	45
No. 15	Day	5·85	54	6·00	48	6·00	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	·59	84	·59	80
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4·48	56	4·48	56
No. 18	Hour	·62	52	·62	52	·62	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	·50	63	·55	63
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5·00	54	5·00	63
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	·60	70	·60	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	·60	63	·60	63
No. 23	Day	.....	....	5·85	54	5·85	54
Steel Sharpeners—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5·50	63	5·85	63
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·50	54	·50	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·68	52	·62	48
No. 4	Hour	·62	48	·62	48	·62	48
No. 5	Hour	·62	48	·62	48	·62	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	·62	48	·62	48
No. 7	Day	4·96	48	4·96	48	4·96	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5·33	56	5·33	56
No. 9	Day	5·50	63	5·50	54	5·20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5·40	54	5·00	48
No. 11	Day	5·00	48	5·00	48	5·00	48
No. 12	Day	5·40	54	5·40	48	5·40	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4·96	48	4·96	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	·42	54	·40	54	·40	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·30	54	·30	54
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2·70	63	2·70	63
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	·40	54	·40	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·40	54	·40	54–75
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3·25	54	3·00	54
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4·00	63	3·00	63
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	·30	54	·30	54
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	·35	50	·35	54
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	·34	63	·34	63
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	·40	56	·40	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	·42	63	·42	63
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	·42	63	·42	63
No. 14	Hour	·53	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	·35	63	·35	63
No. 16	Hour	·53	48	·47	48	·47	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	3·33	54	3·78	54
No. 18	Day	3·76	48	3·76	48	3·76	48
No. 19	Day	3·75	54	3·76	48	3·76	48
No. 20	Hour	·44	54	·50	45	·50	45
No. 21	Day	3·50	54	3·50	54	3·50	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	·40	80	·44	63
No. 23	Day	.....	....	3·52	56	3·52	56
No. 24	Hour	·47	52	·47	52	·47	48
No. 25	Day	.....	....	3·50	54	3·50	63
No. 26	Hour	3·42	70	·42	60	·42	48
Nol 27	Hour	.....	....	·40	63	·35	56
No. 28	Day	.....	....	3·50	54	3·50	54
No. 29	Day	.....	....	3·76	48	3·76	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. METAL MINING*—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Mill labour							
Crushermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.60	54	.60	54	.60	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 3	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.60	56	3.60	56
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.56	56	.56	54
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	63	.50	63
No. 7	Hour	.53	56	.53	56	.53	56
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.53	52
No. 9	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 11	Day	4.00	56	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 12	Hour	.625	56	.60	56	.60	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.55	56
No. 15	Hour	.56	52	.53	52	.53	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.50	56
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.40	56	.45	84
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.75	63	4.75	63
No. 19	Day	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	52
No. 20	Day	.....	....	3.75	56	3.75	56
No. 21	Day	4.50	63	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
Millmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.55	56
No. 2	Hour	.65	54	.65	54	.65	54
No. 3	Day	4.50	56	4.55	56	4.50	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 7	Day	4.50	56	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 9	Day	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 10	Hour	.66	56	.66	56	.66	56
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.55	56	.60	56
No. 13	Hour	.53	52	.53	52	.53	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.40	56	4.40	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	.635	56	.635	56
No. 16	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 17	Day	4.75	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.56	56	.57	56
Solution men—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5.25	56	5.00	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	5.60	56
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.59	56	.59	56
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.59	56	.59	56
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 8	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 9	Hour	.69	56	.69	56	.69	56
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.625	56	.625	56
No. 12	Hour	.59	52	.59	52	.59	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	4.80	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.62	56	.66	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	84
No. 17	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 18	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 19	Day	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.95	56	4.95	56
Filtermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.55	58	.55	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 3	Hour	.56	56	.56	56	.56	56
No. 4	Hour	.56	52	.56	52	.56	48
No. 5	Day	4.50	63	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 6	Day	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 7	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
Machinemen and drill runners—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.50	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 5	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.60	52
No. 8	Hour	.60	52	.60	52	.60	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 10	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	4.80	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 14	Day	4.75	56	5.85	48	5.70	48
No. 15	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 16	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 19	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 21	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 22	Day	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 25	Day	.....	....	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 26	Day	4.70	48	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 27	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
Machinemen and drill runners' helpers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 5	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.53	52
No. 8	Hour	.53	52	.53	52	.53	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 13	Day	4.25	56	5.15	48	5.00	48
No. 14	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 15	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 19	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 20	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 21	Day	5.50	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 24	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.25	48
No. 25	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 26	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
Timbermen—							
No. 1	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.70	48
No. 3	Day	4.70	48	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 4	Hour	.63	48	.60	56	.60	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.80	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.60	56
No. 11	Hour	.725	48	.725	48	.725	48
No. 12	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 14	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 16	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 17	Day	6.50	56	5.70	48	5.55	48
No. 18	Hour	.60	52	.60	52	.60	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. METAL MINING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Mill labour —Con.							
Timbermen—Con.							
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.60	52
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 21	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 23	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
Timbermen's helpers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.53	52
No. 5	Hour	.53	52	.53	52	.53	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 7	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 9	Day	5.25	56	5.05	48	4.90	48
No. 10	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 12	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.25	48
Shaftmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.70	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.72	48	.72	56
No. 3	Day	5.50	48	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4	Day	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.85	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	6.35	56	7.00	56
Muckers, shovellers and trammers—							
No. 1	Day	5·00	56	5·25	48	5·05	48
No. 2	Hour	·53	52	·53	52	·53	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4·75	56	4·75	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4·25	56	4·25	56
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·53	52	·53	52
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	·53	56	·53	56
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4·75	56	4·75	56
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	·58	56	·58	56
No. 10	Day	4·25	48	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 12	Day	4·25	56	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 13	Day	4·25	48	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 14	Day	3·75	48	3·85	48	3·85	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4·25	56	4·25	48
No. 16	Day	·53	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4·00	48	4·25	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	·53	56	·53	56
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	·53	48	·53	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	3·75	48	3·75	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	·53	52	·53	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	·53	56	·53	56
No. 25	Hour	·53	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 26	Hour	·53	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	·53	52	·53	52
No. 28	Day	4·25	48	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 29	Day	5·00	56	4·75	56	4·75	56
No. 30	Day	4·25	56	4·25	48	4·25	48
Cage and skip tenders and hoistmen—							
No. 1	Day	4·50	48	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5·20	56	5·20	48
No. 3	Hour	·63	56	·60	48	·60	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4·60	48	4·60	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·53	63	·53	56
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4·75	48	4·75	48

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hr per wk.
		$		$		$	
Cage and skip tenders and hoistmen—Conc.							
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	·60	56	·60	56
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	·53	56	·60	56
No. 10	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 11	Hour	·60	48	·60	56	·60	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	·60	52	·60	52
No. 13	Day	4·80	48	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5·50	56	5·50	56
No. 15	Day	4·75	56	5·00	48	5·00	48
No. 16	Day	5·50	56	5·30	56	5·30	56
No. 17	Day	·53	52	·53	52	·53	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	5·50	56	5·50	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	·60	52	·60	52
No. 20	Day	4·75	48	5·50	48	5·50	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	5·85	48	5·85	48
No. 22	Day	5·00	56	5·00	48	5·00	48
No. 23	Day	4·70	48	4·70	48	4·70	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	·60	56	·65	56
Chute blasters and scalers—							
No. 1	Hour	·63	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5·25	48	5·25	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 4	Hour	·60	52	·60	52	·60	48
No. 5	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 6	Day	4·80	48	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 8	Day	5·25	48	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 9	Day	4·75	48	4·75	48	4·75	48
No. 10	Day	4·75	56	4·75	48	4·75	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4·70	56	4·70	48
No. 12	Day	4·70	48	4·70	48	4·70	48
No. 13	Day	4·50	48	4·50	48	4·50	48
Pipefitters—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4·70	56	5·20	48
No. 2	Hour	·63	48	·60	54	·60	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 4	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 5	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 6	Day	4·80	48	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 7	Day	5·25	56	5·25	48	5·25	48
No. 8	Day	4·75	48	4·75	48	4·75	48
No. 9	Day	4·80	56	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 10	Hour	·60	52	.....	....	·60	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4·70	48	4·70	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5·00	48	5·00	48
Samplers—							
No. 1	Hour	·57	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 3	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 6	Day	4·80	48	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 7	Day	4·75	48	5·00	48	5·00	48
No. 8	Day	4·75	56	4·75	48	4·75	48
No. 9	Hour	·60	52	·60	52	·60	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	·60	56	·60	52
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 12	Day	4·75	48	4·75	48	4·75	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5·45	48	5·45	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4·80	48	4·80	48
Nippers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4·25	56	4·25	48
No. 2	Hour	·53	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4·00	48	4·00	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·53	54	·60	48
No. 6	Hour	·53	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 7	Day	4·25	48	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 8	Day	4·75	56	4·60	48	4·40	48
No. 9	Hour	·53	52	·53	52	·53	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	·53	52	·60	52
Deckmen—							
No. 1	Hour	·57	48	.....	48	·60	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·53	56	·53	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	·65	48	·60	48
No. 4	Day	4·25	48	4·20	48	4·25	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. METAL MINING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
Mill labour —Conc.							
Deckmen—Con.							
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·53	52	·53	52
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	·50	70	·50	56
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	·45	63	·60	56
No. 8	Day	4·25	56	4·25	56	4·25	56
No. 9	Day	4·25	56	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4·25	54	4·25	54
No. 12	Day	4·25	63	4·25	48	4·25	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	·46	63	·46	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4·75	56	4·75	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4·50	56	4·50	63
No. 16	Day	.....	....	4·70	56	4·70	48
No. 17	Day	4·00	48	3·85	48	3·85	48
Trackmen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4·70	56	5·20	48
No. 2	Hour	·57	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 3	Day	4·80	48	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 4	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 6	Day	5·25	48	5·25	48	5·25	48
No. 7	Day	4·80	56	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 8	Day	4·75	48	4·75	48	4·75	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5·50	48	5·50	48
Motormen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4·70	56	4·70	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	·60	52	·60	48
No. 3	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 4	Hour	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 5	Day	4·80	48	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5·00	56	5·00	56
No. 7	Day	4·75	56	4·80	48	4·80	48
No. 8	Hour	·60	52	·60	52	·60	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	·60	52	·60	52
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4·50	48	4·50	48
No. 11	Day	4·75	48	4·75	48	4·75	48
No. 12	Day	4·50	56	4·50	48	4·50	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Electricians—		Per day		Per day		Per day	
No. 1	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	.....	.....	....	5.25	56	5.25	48
No. 3	.....	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 4	.....	6.25	56	5.50	48	5.75	48
No. 5	.....	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6	.....	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
Carpenters—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	.....	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 3	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 4	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 5	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	5.00	56
No. 6	.....	.....	....	4.25	52	4.50	52
No. 7	.....	6.00	56	5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 8	.....	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 9	.....	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10	.....	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
Machinists—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	.....	5.75	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 3	.....	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	5.20	48	4.80	48	4 50	48
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	.....	6.00	56	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 2	.....	.....	....	5.50	54	5.50	52
No. 3	.....	5.50	56	5.00	48	5.25	48
No. 4	.....	5.40	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	.....	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.00	48

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1935		1936	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Steel Sharpeners—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	.....	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3	.....	5.75	56	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 4	.....	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 5	.....	5.25	56	4.75	48	5.25	48
No. 6	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
Compressors—							
No. 1	.....	5.50	56	4.00	56	4.00	52
No. 2	.....	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	48
No. 3	.....	.....	....	5.25	48	5.75	48
No. 4	.....	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5	.....	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6	.....	.....	....	4.50	54	4.50	52
Labourers—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	.....	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	.....	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 4	.....	.....	....	3.50	56	4.00	52
No. 5	.....	.....	....	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 6	.....	4.25	56	3.75	48	4.00	48
No. 7	.....	4.05	48	3.35	48	3.35	48
No. 8	.....	.....	....	3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 9	.....	4.25	56	3.50	56	3.35	56
Mill labour							
Crushermen—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2	.....	.....	....	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 3	.....	.....	....	3.60	56	3.60	56
No. 4	.....	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5	.....	4.75	56	4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 6	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	48
No. 7	.....	.....	....	3.75	52	4.00	52
No. 8	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	48
No. 9	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
Millmen—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	.....	.....	....	5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 3	.....	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 4	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	48
No. 5	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 6	.....	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 7	.....	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 8	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 9	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	48
No. 10	.....	.....	....	4.25	52	4.50	52
No. 11	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	48
No. 12	.....	4.70	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 13	.....	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 14	.....	4.75	56	4.50	48	5.00	48
Underground labour							
Miners—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	48
No. 2	.....	4.75	56	4.25	48	4.75	48
No. 3	.....	4.70	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 4	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 5	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 6	.....	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 7	.....	5.50	56	4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 8	.....	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 9	.....	.....	....	4.50	48-56	4.50	48-56
No. 10	.....	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 11	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.00	56
No. 12	.....	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 13	.....	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 14	.....	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 15	.....	.....	....	4.50	54	4.50	52
No. 16	.....	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 17	.....	.....	....	4.25	52	4.50	52

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

B. METAL MINING—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*						
Underground labour—Concluded						
Muckers, trammers, etc						
No. 1	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	5.00	56	3.50	52	3.50	52
No. 4	.....	....	4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 5	.....	....	4.00	48–56	4.00	48–56
No. 6	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 7	.....	....	4.00	56	3.50	56
No. 8	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	42
No. 9	5.00	56	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 11	.....	....	4.00	54	4.00	52
No. 12	.....	....	4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 13	.....	....	3.75	52	4.00	52
No. 14	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 15	.....	....	4.00	52	4.00	48
No. 16	4.25	56	3.75	48	4.25	48
No. 17	4.20	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
Timbermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 3	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.50	56	4.00	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 6	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 8	.....	....	5.00	54	5.00	52
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 10	.....	....	4.25	52	4.50	52
No. 11	.....	....	5.00	52	4.75	48
No. 12	4.75	56	4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 13	4.70	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
Timbermen's helpers—						
No. 1	.....	....	4.00	54	4.50	52
No. 2	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
Timbermen's helpers—Conc.						
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 6	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	48
No. 7	4.50	56	4.00	48	4.50	48
Motormen—						
No. 1	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.50	48–56	4.50	48–56
No. 3	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4	4.50	56	4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 5	4.45	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
Nippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	4.00	48–56	4.25	48–56
No. 2	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.00	54	4.00	52
No. 5	4.25	56	3.75	48	4.25	48
No. 6	4.45	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
Skiptenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 3	4.50	56	4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.50	48–56	4.50	48–56
No. 5	.....	....	4.25	52	4.25	52
Hoistmen—						
No. 1	5.25	56	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.00	52	4.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.00	48–56	5.00	48–56
No. 6	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 7	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	4.50	56	5.00	56
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	54	5.00	52
No. 10	.....	....	4.00	52	4.25	52

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES*

Locality	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA—						
Halifax—						
No. 1	.35	55	.32	55	.32–.40	55
No. 2	.30–.32	50	.30–.32	50	.30.–32	50
No. 3	.35	50	.34	44	.34	44
No. 4	.33	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 5	.35–.38	48	.35	48	.35	48
New Glasgow—						
No. 1	.275–.34	50	.25–.305	50	.25–.305	45
No. 2	.30	55	.23	50	.26	45
No. 3	.325	55	.30	60	.33	52½
No. 4	.30	54	.22–.26	54	.245–.29	48
NEW BRUNSWICK—						
St John—						
No. 1	.28	48–72	.28	57½	.33	40–65
No. 2	.30–.405	49½	.30.–40	46½	.275–.38	47
No. 3	.30	54	.30	49½	.30	49½
No. 4	.30	50	.253	50	.285	44
No. 5	.30	50	.30	40	.30	40
No. 6	.335	48	.25	54	.275	54
Moncton—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 2	.28–.335	54	.30	44	.30	48
No. 3	.....	....	.365	46¾	.365	46¾
No. 4	.25	52	.23	52	.23	52
QUEBEC—						
Quebec—						
No. 1	.32	59	.305	59	.305	59
No. 2	.35	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 3	.36–.40	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 4	.25	60	.....	....	.23	48
No. 5	.385	49½	.35–.42	49½	.36–.42	49½
No. 6	.265	55	.30	60	.28	48
No. 7	.....	....	.36	54	.36	54
Three Rivers—						
No. 1	.25	60	.18–.25	49	.23–.25	49
No. 2	.32–.37	54	.33	48	.35	48
No. 3	30–.40	60	.30–.32	54	.32	60
No. 4	.32	54	.34	48	.34	48

*Several of the cities given include samples from surrounding district.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES*—*Continued*

Locality	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Concluded*						
Sherbrooke—						
No. 1	.35	50	.28	50	.30	50
No. 2	.35-.45	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.40	50
No. 3	.30-.40	55	.30-.35	55	.30-.35	50
No. 4	.325	55	.325	55	.325	55
Montreal—						
No. 1	.35-.45	55	.25-.35	47½	.32-.40	47½
No. 2	.30	60	.20	59	.225	50
No. 3	.35	60	.30	41	.30	41
No. 4	.35-.425	60	.30-.375	60	.30-.375	60
No. 5	.30-.325	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 6	.30	60	.30-.35	60-78	.30-.35	48-78
No. 7	.30	60	.375	48	.375	48
No. 8	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 9	.30-.40	49	.30	24	.30	32
No. 10	.325-.38	55	.35	24	.35	40
No. 11	.35	50	.315	36	.315	45
No. 12	.405	55	.37	44	.355	50
No. 13	.....	....	.30-.35	44	.35	44
No. 14	.35-.38	50	.34-.40	44	.34-.385	44
No. 15	.35	56	.35	60	.37	60
No. 16	.32	60	.35	50	.37	50
No. 17	.....	....	.26	55	.28	55
No. 18	.....	....	.40	48	.40-.45	48
No. 19	.47	48	.50	40	.50	40
No. 20	.....	....	.40	40	.40	44
No. 21	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 22	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 23	.35	50	.33	40	.33	44
No. 24	.28-.36	55	.28-.32	55	.28-.32	55
No. 25	.40-.50	48	.40	48	.40-.50	48-56
No. 26	.35-.42	46½	.35-.42	46½	.35-.42	44
No. 27	.35	55	.35	46½	.35	46½
No. 28	.30-.38	50	.30-.37	47	.30-.37	46
No. 29	.305-.33	54	.25	57½	.25	57½
No. 30	.375	44	.35	40	.375	40
ONTARIO—						
Cornwall—						
No. 1	.25-.325	55	.28	50	.28	50
No. 2	.37	50	.32-.36	48	.32-.45	48
No. 3	.34	50	.31	50	.31	50
No. 4	.35	50	.30-.45	54	.35-.45	54
Ottawa—						
No. 1	.35	44	.27-.30	44	.24-.29	44-50
No. 2	.....	....	.27	40	.27	40
No. 3	.25-.38	50	.315	55-60	.315	53-
No. 4	.28-.45	50	.30-.32	40	.30-.32	44
No. 5	.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 6	.....	....	.315	53	.315	53
No. 7	.30-.32	52	.32	48	.32	48
No. 8	.37	49	.368	48	.35	48
Kingston—						
No. 1	.29-.445	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.35	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 3	.37	54	.30-.37	54	.30-.37	54
No. 4	.30	50	.....	....	.30	50
Oshawa—						
No. 1	.30-.325	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 2	.....	....	.30-.40	45	.40	40
No. 3	.40	50	.36	50	.36	40
No. 4	.315-.35	60	.30	60	.30	55
No. 5	.35-.40	55	.30	45	.30	44
No. 6	.35-.38	50	.32-.34	50	.32-.34	50
Peterborough—						
No. 1	.25-.40	60	.35-.41	50-65	.38-.45	40
No. 2	.30-.325	50	.34-.40	40	.36-.40	40
No. 3	.35	50	.30	40	.33	40
No. 4	.38	50	.40-.45	40-45	.40-.45	40-45
No. 5	.55	50	.42	47	.40	47
No. 6	.365	50	.27	49	.25-.30	50
Toronto—						
No. 1	.45	48	.42	48	.44	48
No. 2	.40	50	.20-.30	40	.20-.30	40
No. 3	.375-.40	50	.335	44	.335	44
No. 4	.395	45½	.34	48	.35	48
No. 5	.425	45	.50	32	.50	32
No. 6	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 7	.40-.50	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 8	.40	56	.35-.38	54	.375-.38	54
No. 9	.44-.47	47	.423	25½	.423	25½
No. 10	.35-.45	54	.35-.40	54	.35-.40	45
No. 11	.....	....	.30	50	.30	48
No. 12	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 13	.50	44	.39	54	.39	54
No. 14	.....	....	.40	42½	.44	42½
No. 15	.40-.45	55	.40	44	.40-.425	44
No. 16	.40-.50	44	.35-.45	44	.35-.45	44
No. 17	.40	48	.36	48	.35	48
No. 18	.45	55	.35	55	.35	50
No. 19	.485	49½	.50	44	.50	44
No. 20	.25-.35	44	.20-.35	44	.20-.35	44
No. 21	.40-.52	48	.40-.425	44	.40-.425	44
No. 22	.40-.50	50	.25-.405	21-35	.25-.405	28-52
No. 23	.....	....	.375	44	.375	44
No. 24	.40	45	.334	48	.334	48
No. 25	.....	....	.35	50	.35	40
No. 26	.....	....	.35-.45	44-46½	.35-.45	44-46½
No. 27	.....	....	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 28	.38-.42	49½	.40	45	.40	45
Hamilton—						
No. 1	.40-.45	50	.38-.45	39	.38-.45	44
No. 2	.32-.43	49½	.25-.30	48	.25-.30	48
No. 3	.....	....	.38	50	.395	50
No. 4	.375	55	.32-.34	55	.35-.375	55
No. 5	.35	55	.35	48	.35	48
No. 6	.40	55	.37	45	.39	45
No. 7	.38-.42	48	.35-.38	48	.35-.38	48
No. 8	.325-.40	60	.35	42½	.35	40
No. 9	.35	50	.275	40	.275	44
No. 10	.428	50-70	.355	40	.365	45
No. 11	.36-.42	50	.36-.40	44	.36-.42	48
No. 12	.39-.52	51¼	.30-.47	48-66	.34-.47	48
No. 13	.45	45	.55	40	.55	44
No. 14	.35-.475	50	.41-.55	40	.40-.53	40
No. 15	.40	50	.325-.38	50	.325-.38	50
No. 16	.35-.45	50-70	.33-.35	55	.33	55
No. 17	.....	....	.343	49½-50	.343	49¼-50
No. 18	.375	55	.34		.34	
Kitchener—						
No. 1	.36	55	.30	24-28	.30	28-32
No. 2	.315	55	.27	55	.27	55
No. 3	.36-.40	50	.30-.40	35	.30-.40	44
No. 4	.35	55	.30	44	.32	45
No. 5	.384	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 6	.375-.45	50	.30	32	.30	32
No. 7	.35-.40	50	.25	45	.27-.30	45-50
No. 8	.37-.43	50	.49	50	.49	50
No. 9	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 10	.....	....	.27	44	.27	44
No. 11	.30	50-55	.35	50	.35	50
No. 12	.325-.45	55	.34	50	.38	50-60
No. 13	.....	....	.35-.38	....	.35-.38	....
Guelph—						
No. 1	.35	55	.30	44	.30	42
No. 2	.40-.44	45	.34	48	.34-.37	48
No. 3	.417	54	.30	54	.334	54
No. 4	.36	54	.334	54	.334	54
No. 5	.....	....	.275-.45	40	.325-.60	40
No. 6	.....	....	.30	48	.32	50

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES*—*Concluded*

Locality	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
Galt—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 2	.35	50	.30	49	.30	49
No. 3	.30-.35	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 4	.38	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	.36	44	.32	40	.32	44
No. 6	.....	....	.25-.33	50	.25-.36	50
No. 7	.40	50	.33	49½	.36	48
Brantford—						
No. 1	.40	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 2	.40	60	.34	48	.35	48
No. 3	.35	48	.27	48	.29	48
No. 4	.325-.40	45	.28-.38	48	.28-.38	44⅓
No. 5	.37	43¼	.33	48	.33	35
No. 6	.40	45	.39	40	.41	40
No. 7	.38	50	.33	45	.33	45
No. 8	.28-.55	50	.25-.40	50	.25-.40	50
No. 9	.....	....	.362	55	.33	50
No. 10	.36	50	.28-.36	50	.28-.36	50
No. 11	.....	....	.35	40½	.35	54½
No. 12	.34-.38	54½	.33	50	.35	50
St. Catharines—						
No. 1	.35	52½	.35	40	.35	40
No. 2	.40	50	.40	45	.40	45
No. 3	.35-.40	50	.36-.40	45	.36-.40	50
No. 4	.40	50	.35	45	.35	45
No. 5	.35-.40	50	.33-.39	45	.33-.39	45
No. 6	.35-.45	50	.30	40	.35	44
No. 7	.....	....	.35-.40	46½	.35-.40	46½
No. 8	.35	55	.32	50	.35	47½
No. 9	.45	49½	.43	49½	.45	48
No. 10	.45	54	.43	48-54	.43	48-54
No. 11	.42	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 12	.....	....	.35	44	.35	50
Niagara Falls—						
No. 1	.....	....	.42	45	.43	48
No. 2	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.35-.45	50	.30	50	.32	50
No. 4	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
Welland—						
No. 1	.35-.40	48	.30	44	.30	44
No. 2	.35-.375	55	.30	44	.33	44
No. 3	.31-.345	50-59	.30-.33	50	.35	45
No. 4	.....	....	.40	44	.40	50
No. 5	.40	50	.38	40	.42	40
London—						
No. 1	.42	49½	.34	44	.34	44
No. 2	.33	59	.38	40	.38	40
No. 3	.33-.38	49½	.33	49½	.33	49½
No. 4	.40	50	.26-.32	36-41	.26-.40	42-45
No. 5	.35	48	.35	48	.375	48
No. 6	.45	52½	.40-.45	50	.40-.47	47
Windsor—						
No. 1	.50-.55	60	.40-.50	48	.40-.52	48
No. 2	.45-.525	43¾	.45	43¾	.50	40
No. 3	.75	32	.75	32	.75	40
No. 4	.50	53¾	.40	30	.50	48
No. 5	.40-.45	49½	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 6	.40-.50	49½	.40-.50	44	.40-.55	44
No. 7	.45	50	.45	40	.50	42½
No. 8	.40	55	.45	40	.45	40
No. 9	.50-.60	54	.40	36	.40	27
No. 10	.45-.50	60	.35	60	.35	48
No. 11	.45	54	.40	56	.40	54
No. 12	.555	54	.49	50	.50	50
No. 13	.40-.50	44	.45-.50	44	.50	44
No. 14	.55	54	.45	54	.48	54
No. 15	.445	49½	.40	49½	.40	46½
No. 16	.63	44	.59	40	.59	44
Sarnia—						
No. 1	.37-.525	44	.40	44	.35-.40	44
No. 2	.35-.40	50	.....	....	.35	44
No. 3	.35	42-60	.375	16-26	.413	21-27
Sarnia—Conc.						
No. 4	.50	48	.50	40	.50	40
No. 5	.....	....	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
No. 6	.50	54	.40	54	.40	54
MANITOBA—						
Winnipeg—						
No. 1	.35-.40	60	.30	48	.30	50
No. 2	.30-.375	55	.35	48-55	.35	48-55
No. 3	.35-.375	48	.33-.35	48	.33-.35	48
No. 4	.35	49½	.35	49½	.35	49½
No. 5	.425	48	.385	46	.385	48
No. 6	.42	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 7	.35-.45	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8	.35-.40	50	.375-.40	44	.375-.40	44
No. 9	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	50
No. 10	.425	50	.40-.425	50	.40-.425	50
No. 11	.40-.50	54	.40-.50	40	.40-.50	34
No. 12	.40	48	.36	40	.36	44
No. 13	.49	53	.49	47	.51	47
No. 14	.45	48	.405	48	.405	48
No. 15	.37-.40	49½	.34	40	.34	40
SASKATCHEWAN—						
Regina—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30-.33	48-58	.30-.35	48-55
No. 2	.40	52	.30-.34	30-44	.30-.34	30-55
No. 3	.55	48	.50	40	.50	40
No. 4	.....	....	.45	37-50	.50	40-45
Saskatoon—						
No. 1	.35-.425	59	.35-.425	60	.43-.475	48
No. 2	.....	....	.365	54	.40	48
No. 3	.40-.45	55	.34	45	.34	45
No. 4	.45	55	.45	44	.45	44
ALBERTA—						
Calgary—						
No. 1	.38-.45	54	.30-.38	54	.35-.40	54
No. 2	.40	60	.30	54	.30	54
No. 3	.45	48	.325	48	.36	48
No. 4	.40-.45	44	.35	44	.35	44
No. 5	.48-.525	44	.45-.55	44	.45-.55	44
Edmonton—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30-.40	54	.33-.42	54
No. 2	.30	60	.20-.25	60	.20-.25	60
No. 3	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 4	.25-.50	44	.30-.40	44	.30-.40	54
No. 5	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—						
Vancouver—						
No. 1	.40	48	.375	48	.375	48
No. 2	.40	49	.40	48	.40-.425	48
No. 3	.425	48	.25	48	.35	48
No. 4	.465	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	48	.35	42-48	.35	48
No. 6	.40	44	.35	40	.385	40
No. 7	.425-.50	46½	.30-.40	44	.35	44
No. 8	.475	50	.475	40	.475	40
No. 9	.50	44	.427	44	.43	44
No. 10	.50-.55	44	.43	44	.50	44
No. 11	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 12	.50	44	.36	44	.40	44
No. 13	.525	44	.45-.473	54	.45-.495	44-50
No. 14	.46	48	.437	45	.45	40
No. 15	.61	48	.55	40	.55	40
No. 16	.....	....	.563	40	.563	40
No. 17	.50	44	.487	44	.50	44
No. 18	.30-.50	48	.36	44	.40	44
No. 19	.....	....	.455	44	.545	44
No. 20	.455	44	.432	44	.432	44
Victoria—						
No. 1	.40	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 2	.40-.50	48	.35	44	.375	44
No. 3	.30-.425	48	.30	48	.35	44
No. 4	.50-.53	44	.53	44	.53	44
No. 5	.47	44	.47	44	.50	44
No. 6	.50	48	.487	44	.50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING (*a*)

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH						
Pickers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·298	55	·298	55
No. 2	.....	....	·273	55	·273	55
No. 3	.....	....	·286	48	·30	48
No. 4	·315	50	·27	50	·339	50
No. 5	·37	50	·343	50	·346	50
No. 6	.....	....	·405	55	·34–·38	55–60
No. 7	·36	49½	·36	44	·36	48½
No. 8	·31	60	·293	55–72	·293	55
No. 9	.....	....	·283	27	·283	36
Carders, male—						
No. 1	·332	55	·318	36	·32	38
No. 2	·34	27	·315	27	·315	44
No. 3	·323	47	·305	50	·305	50
No. 4	·31	55	·293	55	·293	55
No. 5	·318	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 6	.....	....	·306	55	·307	55
No. 7	·327	55	·294	55	·294	55
No. 8	·26	55	·25	55	·248	55
No. 9	·27	50	·32	50	·32	50
No. 10	·40	50	·335	50	·335	50
No. 11	·36	50	·321	50	·338	50
No. 12	·34	49½	·32	44	·32	48½
No. 13	·36	50	·352	50	·33–·36	50–60
No. 14	·30	55	·284	55	·336	55
Slubbers, male and female—						
No. 1	·38	55	·327	55	·327	55
No. 2	.....	....	·27	48	·293	48
No. 3	.....	....	·245	48	·244	48
No. 4	.....	....	·312	55	·319	55
No. 5	·343	55	·31	55	·31	55
No. 6	·27	50	·283	50	·283	50
No. 7	.....	....	·375	50	·348	50
No. 8	·24	49½	·29	44	·295	48½
No. 9	.....	....	·33	50	·347	45
No. 10	·31	55	·22–·27	48–55	·25–·27	44–55
No. 11	.....	....	·323	50	·307	50
No. 12	.....	....	·265	27	·26	36
Speeders, male and female—						
No. 1	·334	55	·32	55	·32	55
No. 2	.....	....	·23	48	·183	48
No. 3	.....	....	·26	48	·191	48
No. 4	·29	55	·275	55	·275	55
No. 5	.....	....	·28	55	·316	55
No. 6	·31	50	·283	50	·283	50
No. 7	.....	....	·314	50	·283	50
No. 8	·22	49½	·275	44	·275	48½
No. 9	·273	55	·22–·27	39–55	·24–·29	46–55
Spinners, female—						
No. 1	·272	55	·275	36	·271	45
No. 2	·32	27	·295–·34	27	·295–·34	36
No. 3	·28	34	·24	50	·24	50
No. 4	·236	55	·253	55	·253	55
No. 5	·28	55	·266	55	·266	55
No. 6	·22	55	·253	55	·253	55
No. 7	.....	....	·25	48	·248	48
No. 8	.....	....	·266	55	·274	55
No. 9	·245	55	·23	55	·236	55
No. 10	·223	50	·23–·34	50	·23–·34	50
No. 11	·30	50	·283	50	·283	50
No. 12	·24	49½	·27	44	·27	55
No. 13	·37	50	·32	50	·347	50
No. 14	·28	50	·312	50	·30	50
No. 15	·16–·25	55	·248	55	·248	55
No. 16	.....	....	·255	27	·255	36
Doffers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·29	36	·308	45
No. 2	·20	55	·172	55	·172	55
No. 3	.....	....	·194	48	·19	48
No. 4	·21	55	·206	55	·206	55
No. 5	.....	....	·276	55	·291	55
No. 6	·36	50	·285	50	·31	50
No. 7	·27	50	·253	50	·253	50
No. 8	·20	49½	·18	44	·24	48¼
No. 9	.....	....	·365	50	·355	50
No. 10	·305	55	·24	55	·24	55
No. 11	.....	....	·23	27	·23	36
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1	·245	55	·275	36	·293	45
No. 2	·32	27	·24	27	·265	36
No. 3	·28	38	·184	50	·19	50
No. 4	·182	55	·265	55	·265	55
No. 5	·28	55	·266	55	·266	55
No. 6	·272	55	·258	55	·258	55
No. 7	.....	....	·225	48	·226	48
No. 8	.....	....	·24	55	·244	55
No. 9	·245	55	·21	55	·218	55
No. 10	·21	50	·24	50	·235	50
No. 11	·29	50	·273	50	·273	50
No. 12	·23–·34	50	·295	55	·307	50
No. 13	·37	50	·29–·35	50	·324	50
No. 14	·182	55	·22–·26	36–54	·25	29–54
No. 15	.....	....	·245	27	·245	36
Warpers, female—						
No. 1	·29	27	·273	27	·275	63
No. 2	·387	55	·294	55	·294	55
No. 3	·327	55	·31	55	·31	55
No. 4	·272	55	·26–·31	55	·26–·31	55
No. 5	.....	....	·317	55	·281	55
No. 6	.....	....	·223	48	·222	48
No. 7	·30	55	·227	55	·228	55
No. 8	·252	50	·273	50	·273	50
No. 9	.....	....	·293	50	·283	50
No. 10	·35	50	·253	55	·253	50
No. 11	·37	50	·354	50	·357	50
No. 12	·273	55	·284	55	·276	58
No. 13	.....	....	·283	27	·283	36
Beamers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30	55	·30	55
No. 2	·266	55	·315	55	·315	55
No. 3	·283	50	·337	50	·351	50
No. 4	·50	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 5	·45	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 6	·50	50	·427	50	·43	50
Slashers, male—						
No. 1	·48	33	·46	50	·46	50
No. 2	.....	....	·32	55	·318	55
No. 3	·48	55	·40	60	·40	60
No. 4	.....	....	·463	55	·463	55
No. 5	·332	55	·324	55	·345	55
No. 6	.....	....	·44	48	·377	48
No. 7	.....	....	·455	50	·455	50
No. 8	·45	50	·373	50	·378	50
No. 9	.....	....	·33	55	·33	55
No. 10	·443	55	·418	55	·35	55
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1	·20	55	·20	45	·206	50
No. 2	·32	40	·254	50	·254	50
No. 3	·196	55	·253	55	·253	55
No. 4	·28	55	·267	55	·267	55
No. 5	.....	....	·213	48	·204	48
No. 6	·28	55	·278	55	·294	55
No. 7	·30	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 8	·41	50	·25	36	·326	50
No. 9	·16–·25	55	·295	55	·30	55

(*a*) Each number is a sample; *see* explanation on page 7.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Concluded*						
Twisters, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·267	55	·267	55
No. 2	.....	....	·35	55	·274	55
No. 3	.....	....	·20	55	·211	55
No. 4	·28	50	·23	50	·23	50
No. 5	·24	50	·253	50	·253	55
No. 6	·37	50	·364	50	·384	45
No. 7	·26	50	·33	50	·317	50
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1	·52	55	·45	45	·46	50
No. 2	·515	27	·485	30	·485	36
No. 3	·515	40	·505	50	·505	50
No. 4	·50	55	·413	55	·413	55
No. 5	·48	55	·436	55	·45	55
No. 6	·48	55	·414	55	·414	55
No. 7	.....	....	·40	48	·428	48
No. 8	·40	55	·415	55	·409	55
No. 9	·48	50	·455	50	·455	50
No. 10	·534	50	·51	50	·51	50
No. 11	·55	50	·44	36	·44	50
No. 12	·50	50	·457	50	·464	50
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·31	45	·315	50
No. 2	·33	27	·40	31	·38	41½
No. 3	·423	42	·325	50	·325	50
No. 4	·312	55	·348	55	·348	55
No. 5	·436	55	·366	55	·366	55
No. 6	.....	....	·348	55	·348	55
No. 7	.....	....	·335	55	·337	55
No. 8	.....	....	·315	48	·267	48
No. 9	·295	55	·296	55	·309	55
No. 10	·325	55	·34	44	·34	49½
No. 11	·326	50	·366	50	·366	50
No. 12	.....	....	·359	50	·361	50
No. 13	·37	50	·44	50	·409	50
No. 14	·31	55	·29	55	·29	55
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	·327	55	·31	45	·315	50
No. 2	·33	27	·36	30	·37	40
No. 3	·423	42	·325	50	·325	50
No. 4	·312	55	·348	55	·348	55
No. 5	·436	55	·366	55	·366	55
No. 6	.....	....	·348	55	·348	55
No. 7	.....	....	·25	48	·272	48
No. 8	·295	55	·316	55	·327	55
No. 9	·326	50	·346	50	·349	50
No. 10	·30	50	·40	50	·409	50
No. 11	.....	....	·345	36	·326	50
No. 12	·37	50	·346	50	·361	50
No. 13	·31	55	·255	55	·28	55
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·214	41	·201	45
No. 2	·254	55	·20	55	·21	55
No. 3	.....	....	·266	55	·266	55
No. 4	.....	....	·289	50	·283	50
No. 5	·25–·30	50	·28–·33	40–55	·26–·30	50
No. 6	·37	50*	·281	50	·278	50
No. 7	·32	50	·34	50	·34	50
No. 8	·22	49½	·25–·30	44	·25–·335	48½
No. 9	·20	55	·22	55	·22	55
Cloth inspectors, female—						
No. 1	·218	55	·255	55	·255	55
No. 2	.....	....	·214	55	·214	5 5
No. 3	.....	....	·213	48	·225	48
No. 4	.....	....	·20	55	·206	55
No. 5	.....	....	·23	50	·23	50
No. 6	·25	50	·253	50	·253	50
No. 7	.....	....	·25	42½	·25	50
No. 8	·20	55	·22	47–55	·22	45–55
No. 9	.....	....	·251	50	·273	46

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	·346	27	·325	27½	·36	40
No. 2	·433	41	·305	50	·305	50
No. 3	.....	....	·284	55	·30	55
No. 4	·254	55	·252	55	·271	55
No. 5	.....	....	·35	48	·293	48
No. 6	·357	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 7	·30	50	·33	50	·31–·42	50
No. 8	·40	50	·33–·35	55	·33–·35	55
No. 9	.....	....	·294	64	·294	55
Folders, female—						
No. 1	·32	27	·38	27	·415	36
No. 2	·315	40	·295	50	·25	50
No. 3	.....	....	·20	55	·21*	55
No. 4	·225	60	·213	60	·313	48
No. 5	.....	....	·22	48	·236	48
No. 6*	·254	55	·266	55	·287	55
No. 7	.....	....	·23	50	·23	50
No. 8	·25	50	·253	50	·253	50
Firemen—						
No. 1	·48	55	·39	45	·40	50
No. 2	·42	84	·40	26	·40	32
No. 3	·455	41	·45	56	·45	56
No. 4	·363	60	·305	72	·37	72
No. 5	.....	....	·36	84	·38	84
No. 6	·175	91	·273	72	·273	66
No. 7	·255	55	·26	55	·26	55
No. 8	·37	82	·33–·38	56	·33–·38	56
No. 9	·40	84	·40	50	·36	50
No. 10	·47	70	·37	40–78	·30–·41	60–78
No. 11	.....	....	·37	60	·464	56
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·306	45	·309	45
No. 2	·255	55	·285	55	·29	55
No. 3	.....	....	·274	55	·274	55
No. 4	.....	....	·24	55	·24	55
No. 5	.....	....	·294	48	·281	48
No. 6	·342	50	·312	50	·312	50
No. 7	·40	50	·378	50	·378	50
No. 8	·37	50	·326	50	·338	50
No. 9	.....	....	·35	50	·35	50
No. 10	·315	55	·297	26–50	·297	....
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH						
Wool Sorters, male—						
No. 1	·30–·35	55	·36	49½	·36	49½
No. 2	.....	....	·42	55	·42	55
No. 3	·36	50	·33	50	·33	50
No. 4	·25	52	·20	44	.....	....
No. 5	·32	50	·28	50	·28	50
No. 6	·54	40	·55	50	·41	58
No. 7	.....	....	·35	50	·35	51
No. 8	.....	....	·36	50	·36	48
Carders, male—						
No. 1	·24	55	·25	55	·29	45
No. 2	·17–·28	55	·27–·32	51	·27–·32	51
No. 3	.....	....	·27	66	·28	55
No. 4	.....	....	·35	49½	·35	49½
No. 5	.....	....	·30	45	·30	50
No. 6	·34	50	·33	50	·33	50
No. 7	·275	50	·25–·30	45	·25–·30	45
No. 8	·36	50	·38	50	·38	48
No. 9	·30	52½	·30	50	·30	50
No. 10	·33–·39	45½	·35–·39	55	·36–·39	55
No. 11	·27	52	·20	44	.....	....
No. 12	·30	55	·415	55	·30	55
No. 13	·40	44	·40	44	·40	50
No. 14	·30–·34	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 15	·40	50	·30	50	·29	50
No. 16	·332	38	·237	48	·20–·25	50
No. 17	·33–·40	50	·28–·35	50–55	·28–·35	50–55
No. 18	·30	55	·22	59	·25	59
No. 19	.....	....	·30	52½	·305	52½
No. 20	.....	....	·465	45	·465	45

*Male

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Con.*						
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	·225	55	·21	55	·26	45
No. 2	·273	55	·30	51	·30	51
No. 3	.....	....	·35	55	·43	55
No. 4	·30	55	·26	49½	·26	49½
No. 5	·275	50	·275	45	·275	45
No. 6	·32–·46	50	·24–·42	50	·25–·42	48
No. 7	.....	....	·30	29½	·275	59
No. 8	·32	52½	·32	50	·32	50
No. 9	·39	50	·42	55	·42	50
No. 10	·30	55	·27	55	·27	55
No. 11	·33	50	·33	50	·34	50
No. 12	·41	40	·36	45	·36	50
No. 13	·25–·44	50	·20–·34	50	·20–·34	50
No. 14	·30	55	·22	59	·25	59
No. 15	.....	....	·24	52½	·25	52½
No. 16	.....	....	·30	55	·30	55
No. 17	·50	40	·55	44	·57	45
No. 18	.....	....	·23–·32	44–59	·27–·32	55–65
No. 19	.....	....	·30	45	·30	55
No. 20	.....	....	·465	45	·465	45
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·17	55	·16	45
No. 2	·203	55	·257	55	·257	55
No. 3	.....	....	·21	49½	·21	49½
No. 4	·25	50	·265	50	·265	50
No. 5	·20	50	·22	50	·22	48
No. 6	·21	50	·22–·30	50	·22–·28	50
No. 7	·25	55	·20	55	·20	55
No. 8	·24	50	·20	50	·20	50
No. 9	·322	50	·322	50	·277	50
No. 10	·20	50	·22	55	·225	50
No. 11	.....	....	·24	55	·24	55
No. 12	.....	....	·17–·22	50	·22	50
No. 13	.....	....	·14	52½	·14	55
No. 14	.....	....	·205	45	·205	55
No. 15	.....	....	·19	52½	·19	52½
No. 16	.....	....	·29	45	·29	45
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	55	·23	45
No. 2	·19	55	·21	49½	·21	49½
No. 3	.....	....	·19	54	·26	55
No. 4	·24	55	·255	55	·255	55
No. 5	·20	50	·20	45	·20	45
No. 6	.....	....	·20	59	·185	59
No. 7	·22	50	·22	50	·22	48
No. 8	·195	52½	·20–·25	50	·20–·25	50
No. 9	·22	50	·23–·26	50	·23–·30	50
No. 10	.....	....	·22	49	·22	50
No. 11	·23	55	·205	59	·205	59
No. 12	.....	....	·205	45	·205	55
Warpers, male—						
No. 1	·34–·40	55	·27–·36	55	·27–·36	55
No. 2	·45	50	·42	50	·42	50
No. 3	·25	50	·25	45	·275	45
No. 4	.....	....	·30	59	·30	59
No. 5	.....	....	·30	52½	·315	52½
No. 6	·36	50	·40	50	·42	84
No. 7	.....	....	·20	29½	·185	59
No. 8	·35	52½	·32	50	·36	50
No. 9	·36	50	·34–·41	55	·40–·47	50
No. 10	·46	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 11	·36	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 12	·39	49	·315	58	·32	50
No. 13	.....	....	·35	45	·35	55
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1	·215	55	·28	55	·28	55
No. 2	.....	....	·17	55	·17	55
No. 3	·23	50	·22	50	·22	50
No. 4	.....	....	·22	50	·23	48
No. 5	·25	52½	·24	50	·24	50
No. 6	·20	55	·205	59	·205	59
No. 7	·28	50	·29	50	·26–·32	50
No. 8	·26	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 9	·35	52	·30	45	·22	50
No. 10	.....	....	·205	45	·205	55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages hour	Hrs wk.	Wages hour	Hrs wk.	Wages hour	Hrs wk.
	$		$		$	
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1	·25	55	·25	55	·30	45
No. 2	·50	55	·53	49½	·53	49½
No. 3	.....	....	·35	55	·35	55
No. 4	·44–·51	55	·37–·51	55	·37–·51	55
No. 5	·50	50	·48	50	·48	50
No. 6	.....	....	·375	59	·375	59
No. 7	·515	52½	·48	50	·48	50
No. 8	·54	50	·60	50	·60	50
No. 9	·52	50	·50	50	·56	50
No. 10	·40	50	·365	50	·36	50
No. 11	·52	49	·465	42	·47	50
No. 12	·50–·58	....	·46–·49	50	·46–·49	50
No. 13	·425	55	·35	59	·35	59
No. 14	.....	....	·30	52½	·315	52½
No. 15	.....	....	·40	45	·40	50
No. 16	.....	....	·575	45	·465	45
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	·29–·33	55	·29–·39	51	·29–·39	51
No. 2	.....	....	·16–·33	51	·16–·33	51
No. 3	.....	....	·19	55	·26	55
No. 4	·20–·28	55	·24	49½	·26	49½
No. 5	·335	55	·44	55	·44	55
No. 6	·27	55	·275	55	·275	55
No. 7	.....	....	·27	32½	·33	33¼
No. 8	·35	50	·339	42	·36	42
No. 9	·36–·42	50	·30–·42	50	·31–·42	48
No. 10	·30	50	·32	50	·30–·36	50
No. 11	·355	50	·46	50	·46	50
No. 12	·394	45	·255	34	·32	50
No. 13	·305	50	·335	50	·312	48
No. 14	·362	55	·24	59	·22–·25	59
No. 15	.....	....	·25	52½	·25	52½
No. 16	.....	....	·30	50	·31	50
No. 17	·35–·50	44	·41	44	·34	54
No. 18	·30–·44	50	·18–·36	50	·16–·36	50
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	·275	55	·23	55	·19	45
No. 2	·18–·31	55	·16–·33	51	·16–·33	51
No. 3	·19–·24	55	·23	49½	·23	49½
No. 4	.....	....	·215	50	·26	55
No. 5	·27	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 6	·35	50	·335	42	·36	42
No. 7	.....	....	·305	36	·305	35
No. 8	·24	50	·314	50	·22–·35	50
No. 9	.....	....	·20	29½	·185	59
No. 10	.....	....	·215	55	·20	55
No. 11	·19	52	·225	44	.....	....
No. 12	·23	55	·205	55	·205	55
No. 13	·305	50	·335	50	·345	46
No. 14	.....	....	·37	50	·37	50
No. 15	·30–·44	50	·18–·36	50	·16–·36	50
No. 16	·29	55	·22–·24	59	·22–·24	59
No. 17	.....	....	·20	52½	·20	52½
No. 18	·30	40	·285	44	·32	42
No. 19	.....	....	·33	50	·32	50
No. 20	.....	....	·205	45	·205	50
No. 21	·395	45	·25	38	·22	50
No. 22	.....	....	·31	45	·31	45
Burlers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·17	55	·20	45
No. 2	·185	55	·21	49½	·21	49½
No. 3	.....	....	·30	55	·30	55
No. 4	·20–·22	50	·22	50	·23	48
No. 5	·20–·23	50	·22–·28	50	·22–·28	50
No. 6	·31	44	·26–·33	44	·29	50
No. 7	·308	50	·28	50	·28	50
No. 8	·33	50	·24	41	·22	50
No. 9	.....	....	·205	59	·205	59
No. 10	.....	....	·205	45	·205	50
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	·30	55	·30	55	·30	45
No. 2	.....	....	·36	49½	·36	49½
No. 3	·25–·50	55	·26	51	·26	51
No. 4	·35	50	·32	50	·32	50
No. 5	·25	50	·25	45	·25	45
No. 6	.....	....	·30	29½	·25	59
No. 7	·36	50	·36	50	·375	48
No. 8	·40	52½	·28–·40	50	·30–·40	50
No. 9	·30	50	·33–·47	55	·37–·50	50
No. 10	·35	52	·225	44	.....	....

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.*						
Finishers, male-Conc.						
No. 11	·40–·45	44	·25–·45	44	·25–·45	50
No. 12	·28–·32	50	·28–·31	50	·28–·31	50
No. 13	....	....	·34	45	·34	50
No. 14	·332	50	·30	50	·33	50
No. 15	·33	50	·28	62	·27	50
No. 16	·30–·50	50	·26–·36	50	·32–·40	50
No. 17	·30	55	·22	59	·22	59
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	·327	55	·327	55	·327	55
No. 2	·30	52½	·30	50	·32	50
No. 3	·30	50	·25	45	·25	45
No. 4	·30	50	·30–·36	55	·33	50
No. 5	·30–·33	50	·30–·32	50	·30–·32	50
No. 6	·332	50	·33	50	·32	50
No. 7	·364	50	·27	49	·27	50
No. 8	·32	50	·28–·30	50	·28–·30	50
No. 9	·30	55	·22	59	·22	59
No. 10	....	....	·20	52½	·21	52½
No. 11	....	....	·30	45	·30	60
Shippers—						
No. 1	·325	55	·36	49½	·36	49½
No. 2	....	....	·33	55	·33	55
No. 3	·38	50	·36	50	·375	48
No. 4	·36	50	·34	55	·36	55
No. 5	·28	44	·40	44	·40	50
No. 6	·35	50	·36	50	·30	50
No. 7	·23	52½	·30	50	·30	50
No. 8	....	....	·284	45	·27	50
No. 9	....	....	·25	59	·25	59
Engineers—						
No. 1	·545	55	·59	51	·59	51
No. 2	·76	55	·73	55	·73	55
No. 3	·60	50	·60	50	·60	50
No. 4	·68	50	·72	50	·75	48
No. 5	·535	56	·585	56	·575	55
No. 6	·495	77	·45	56	·40	56
No. 7	·40–·77	50	·32–·67	50	·40–·67	50
No. 8	....	....	·595	50	·50	60
No. 9	·375	84	·375	84	·40	84
No. 10	....	....	·30	50	·30	60
Firemen—						
No. 1	·35	55	·39	54	·39	54
No. 2	·35	66	·25	70	·272	65
No. 3	·35	80	·40	60	·40	60
No. 4	·325	55	·325	55	·325	55
No. 5	·50	50	·446	56	·446	48
No. 6	·395	57	·395	57	·395	57
No. 7	·445	56	·445	56	·445	55
No. 8	·40	55	·36	55	·36	55
No. 9	·48	50	·33	85	·33	85
No. 10	·458	55	·31	59	·35	....
No. 11	·50	65	·42	65	·42	65
No. 12	·37	84	·32	84	·32	84
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY						
Carders, male—						
No. 1	·315	49½	·35	45	·35	45
No. 2	·27	55	·30	55	·32	55
No. 3	·33	52	·30	52	·30	52
No. 4	·32	50	·25–·31	55	·25–·31	55
No. 5	·25	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 6	·225	55	·225	55	·225	60
No. 7	....	....	·25–·35	50	·25–·35	50–55
No. 8	·28	50	·24–·27	55	·24–·27	55
No. 9	·35	45	·33	55	·35	55
No. 10	·33	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 11	·40	50	·33	49½	·35–·40	48
No. 12	·455	55	·41	55	·41	55
No. 13	·275	55	·24	54	·225	48
No. 14	·23–·33	50	·25–·30	50	·25–·30	50
No. 15	·29–·32	50	·30–·32	50	·30–·32	50
No. 16	·37	44	·35	44	·35	44
No. 17	·36	50	·36	44	·36	44
No. 18	....	....	·39	50	·39	50
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	·375	49½	·40	45	·40	45
No. 2	·32	55	·36	55	·35	55
No. 3	·36	55	·405	55	·34	55
No. 4†	·30	50	·24	55	·24	55
No. 5	·45	50	·32	55	·32	55
No. 6†	....	....	·23	52	·23–·27	52
No. 7	....	....	·325	52	·35–·38	52
No. 8†	·35	50	·25	49½	·263	49½
No. 9	·20–·30	55	·20	55	·20	60
No. 10	·26	50	·19–·30	50	·20–·30	50
No. 11	·38	50	·318	49½	·279	45
No. 12	·38	45	·33	55	·33	55
No. 13	·27–·30	50	·30	50	·31	50
No. 14	·40	50	·33	49½	·36	48
No. 15	·66	45	·53	45	·55	45
No. 16	·45	55	·35	48	·42	58
No. 17	·25	55	·25	54	·26	48
No. 18	·30	50	·30	50	·35	50
No. 19†	·30	49½	·27	32	·27	50
No. 20†	·28–·34	44	·295	44	·295	44
No. 21	....	....	·42	44	·41	44
No. 22	·32	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 23	....	....	·40	44	·40	57½
No. 24	....	....	·32	50	·35	50
No. 25	·455	55	·41	55	·41	55
No. 26	....	....	·39	50	·39	50
Winders, female—						
No. 1	·23	49½	·24	45	·24	45
No. 2	·20–·30	55	·22	55	·22	55
No. 3	....	....	·21	55	·25	49
No. 4	....	....	·29	52½	·32	52½
No. 5	·17	49	·285	30	·31	42
No. 6	·18–·28	55	·25	55	·22	55
No. 7	·15	55	·21	55	·21	55
No. 8	·29	55	·23	52	·23–·27	52
No. 9	·17	50	·20	30	·20	30
No. 10	·25–·38	50	·30	35–40	·28	35–40
No. 11	·33	44	·23	44	·23	44
No. 12	·33	50	·248	49½	·254	49½
No. 13	·21	45	·22	55	·22	55
No. 14	....	....	·27	50	·32	36
No. 15	·325	49½	·26	49½	·25	48
No. 16	·295	50	·23	50	·23	50
No. 17	....	....	·18	55	·186	55
No. 18	·42	45	·32	45	·314	45
No. 19	·36	49½	·28	39	·29	49
No. 20	....	....	·24	49½	·24	48
No. 21	·285	44	·20	50	·21	50
No. 22	·28	50	·24	49½	·23	49½
No. 23	·23	49½	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 24	·19	52½	·19	52½	·19	52½
No. 25	·23	49¼	·22	49¼	·22	49¼
No. 26	....	....	·27	50	·23–·26	50
No. 27	·24	50	·26	50	·24	50
No. 28	·33	50	·26	50	·27	50
No. 29	....	....	·30	31	·355	32¼
No. 30	....	....	·22	50	·23–·30	50
No. 31	....	....	·18	50	·18	50
No. 32	·285	49½	·255	38½	·25	52
No. 33	·318	49½	·305	30	·31	47
No. 34	·27–·34	44	·29	44	·30	44
No. 35	....	....	·285	44	·285	44
No. 36	·28	45	·27	48	·27	48
No. 37	....	....	·28	43	·28	44
No. 38	·27	49½	·22	49½	·22	49½
No. 39	....	....	·225	44	·205	44
No. 40	·43	46½	·292	46½	·344	46½
Knitters, male—						
No. 1	·225	55	·25	55	·30	55
No. 2	....	....	·254	52½	·295	57½
No. 3	....	....	·28	55	·40	49
No. 4	·80	50	·30–·50	49½	·32–·50	49½
No. 5	·30	49	·435	47	·48	50
No. 6	·29–·51	55	·35	55	·35	55
No. 7	·23–·25	55	·20–·25	55	·21–·26	55
No. 8	·82–1·10	55	·48–·58	52	·38–·76	52
No. 9	·18	50	·17	50	·20	50
No. 10	·32–·44	50	·24–·35	50	·26–·35	50
No. 11	·50	50	·35–·59	50	·35–·61	50
No. 12	·355	50	·355	49½	·36	49½

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Continued*						
Knitters, male—Conc.						
No. 13	·26	45	·30	55	·30	55
No. 14	·50	49½	·36	49½	·355	48
No. 15	·35--·40	....	·35	50	·34	36
No. 16	·73	45	·55	45	·55	45
No. 17	·74	55	·40	49	·48	56
No. 18	.....	....	·51	55	·53	55
No. 19	.....	....	·36	50	·38	50
No. 20	·50	50	·45--·49	55	·45--·49	55
No. 21	·28--·85	49½	·45	49½	·45	49½
No. 22	.....	....	·355	53	·40	51
No. 23	·31	50	·28	50	·28	50
No. 24	·22	55	·21	54	·21	48
No. 25	·30	50	·32	50	·31	50
No. 26	·27	50	·31	50	·34	50
No. 27	·25--·48	50	·24--·36	50	·24--·36	50
No. 28	.....	....	·385	44	·385	44
No. 29	.....	....	·27--·40	51	·31--·40	45--51
No. 30	·60	49½	·415	48	·46	48
No. 35	·42	49½	·40	51½	·44	50
No. 36	·20--·42	49½	·30--·40	49½	·30--·40	49½
No. 37	·23	44	·295	44	.....	....
No. 38	·68	44	·42	48	·30--·57	44
No. 39	·515	46½	·30--·54	46½	·32--·54	46½
Knitters, female—						
No. 1	·24	49½	·25	45	·25	45
No. 2	·19	55	·21	55	·21	55
No. 3	·20	52	·18	52	·18	52
No. 4	·22	55	·245	55	·253	55
No. 5	.....	....	·24	52½	·248	52½
No. 6	.....	....	·247	44	·222	49½
No. 7	.....	....	·25	55	·25	55
No. 8	·165	55	·185	55	·20	55
No. 9	.....	....	·31	51	·294	53
No. 10	·325	49½	·235	49½	·222	50
No. 11	·26	45	·24	55	·24	55
No. 12	·35--·40	50	·345	50	·335	36
No. 13	·275	50	·24	55	·24	55
No. 14	·27--·37	45	·29	45	·29	45
No. 15	·32	49½	·40	49	.....	....
No. 16	.....	....	·33	55	·306	48
No. 17	·285	44	·20	50	·22	50
No. 18	·285	52½	·22	52½	·22	52½
No. 19	·30	50	·25--·28	49½	·24--·31	48
No. 20	.....	....	·24	47--55	·24	56
No. 21	·22	55	·215	54	·215	48
No. 22	·22	50	·22	50	·22	50
No. 23	·30	50	·23	50	·23	50
No. 24	·27	49½	·278	44	·292	40
No. 25	·24--·35	49½	·26	36	·26	50
No. 26	.....	....	·31	51	·295	53
No. 27	·34	44	·30	44	·30	44
No. 28	.....	....	·35	44	·37	44
No. 29	·345	45	·31	48	·31	48
No. 30	·275	44	·295	44	.....	....
No. 31	.....	....	·286	50	·286	50
Fixers, male—						
No. 1	·32--·50	55	·32--·42	55	·32--·45	55
No. 2	⊕ ·65	52½	·55	52½	·55	52½
No. 3	·60	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 4	·70	49½	·645	49½	·64	50
No. 5	·52	50	·415	50	·415	50
No. 6	·455	55	·41	55	·41	55
No. 7	·48--·72	55	·44	55	·46	58
No. 8	·91	44	·70	50	·755	50
No. 9	·325	52½	·31	52½	·31	52½
No. 10	.....	....	·60	50	·60	50
No. 11	·54	50	·55	50	·56	50
No. 12	.....	....	·62	50	·62	50
No. 13	·61--·81	49½	·45--·68	55	·45--·68	55
No. 14	·92	44	·92	44	·92	44
No. 15	·70	49½	·606	49½	·606	49½
No. 16	.....	....	·57	44	·54--·68	44
No. 17	.....	....	·66--·88	45	·77-1·00	45

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Cutters, female—						
No. 1*	·24--·36	55	·22--·30	55	·24--·30	55
No. 2	·23	49½	·25	45	·25	45
No. 3*	·20--·33	55	·30	55	·36	55
No. 4	·235	49	·255	35	·244	45
No. 5*	.....	....	·385	55	·40	49
No. 6	.....	....	·185	55	·20	50
No. 7*	·365	55	·32	49	·32	55
No. 8	·20--·31	50	·14--·34	30--50	·15--·36	22--45
No. 9	.....	....	·30	49½	·29	40½
No. 10	.....	....	·30	49½	·28	48
No. 11	·30	45	·29	45	·28	45
No. 12	·40	49½	·33	38	·33	44
No. 13	.....	....	·25	49½	·25	49½
No. 14	·25	49½	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 15	.....	....	·24	49¼	·24	49¼
No. 16	·22	55	·23	50	·22	48
No. 17	·18	50	·22	50	·22	50
No. 18	.....	....	·28	50	·29	50
No. 19*	.....	....	·33	50	·29	50
No. 20	.....	....	·26	50	·27	50
No. 21	·265	49½	·27	47½	·216	34
No. 22	.....	....	·284	44	·284	44
No. 23	.....	....	·30	44	·30	44
No. 24	.....	....	·26	44	·21	44
No. 25	.....	....	·28	33	·28	44
No. 26	·29	45	·29	48	·29	48
No. 27	·325	49½	·18--·24	49½	·22--·24	49½
No. 28	·28	49	·26--·31	48	·26--·38	48
No. 29	·475	46½	·292	46½	·344	46½
Pressers, male—						
No. 1†	·16--·23	55	·15--·22	55	·16--·21	55
No. 2	·265	55	·294	55	·362	55
No. 3	.....	....	·40	55	·45	49
No. 4	·215	49	·40	38	·407	43
No. 5	·37--·55	55	·32	49	·32	55
No. 6	.....	....	·30	49½	·30	50
No. 7	·55	50	·515	46½	·475	49½
No. 8	·50	45	·445	45	·44	45
No. 9†	·23--·30	49½	·28	49½	·28	49½
No. 10	·365	49½	·384	49½	·384	49½
No. 11	·53	49½	·465	30	·44	40
No. 12	·385	44	·43	44	·43	44
No. 13†	·295	44	·284	44	·284	44
No. 14	·45	49½	·405	57	·405	63½
No. 15	.....	....	·27	19	·28	50
No. 16	·40	49	·47	48	·47	48
No. 17	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
No. 18	·30	49½	·35	49¼	·35	49¼
No. 19†	.....	....	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 20	·29	50	·28	50	·28	50
No. 21	.....	....	·40	49½	·40	49½
Finishers (sewers), female—						
No. 1	·22	49½	·27	45	·30	45
No. 2	·15--·30	55	·15--·30	55	·18--·31	55
No. 3	·20	52	·18	52	·18	52
No. 4	·185	55	·224	55	·243	55
No. 5	·18--·33	55	·25	49	·25	49
No. 6	.....	....	·235	55	·25	49
No. 7	·21	55	·20	55	·21	55
No. 8	.....	....	·23	37	·226	42
No. 9	.....	....	·245	48½	·313	44
No. 10	·19	50	·20--·29	44	·23--·36	44
No. 11	·20--·36	50	·14--·30	35--50	·17--·31	30--50
No. 12	·33	50	·275	49½	·252	49½
No. 13	.....	....	·385	45	·39	36
No. 14	.....	....	·29	49½	·265	48
No. 15	·30--·38	45	·30--·32	45	·31--·33	45
No. 16	·35	49½	·31	51	·31	47
No. 17	.....	....	·315	41	·31	48
No. 18	.....	....	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 19	·23--·36	49½	·24--·38	49½	·24--·38	49½
No. 20	·26	49¼	·22	49½	·24	49¼
No. 21	·23	55	·24	50	·235	48
No. 22	·22	50	·18--·28	40	·18--·30	50
No. 23	·27	50	·29	50	·28	50
No. 24	·24--·34	50	.23--·31	50	·27--·31	50

* Male. ⊕ 1930. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY—*Continued*	$		$		$	
Finishers (Sewers), female—Conc.						
No. 25	·29	50	·21–·25	50	·22–·25	50
No. 26			·23	50	·23	50
No. 27			·17	39	·19	36
No. 28	·25	49½	·31	40½	·30	43¾
No. 29	·315	49½	·27	29	·285	42
No. 30			·284	44	·284	44
No. 31			·32	36	·345	55
No. 32	·37	48	·29	48	·31	48
No. 33			·285	44	·288	44
No. 34	·26	49½	·22–·25	49½	·22–·25	49½
No. 35			·305	44	·305	44
No. 36			·305	36	·285	40
No. 37	·455	44	·26	48	·26	44
No. 28	·26	44	·275	44		
No. 39			·275	44	·275	44
No. 40	·475	46½	·30	46½	·322	46½
Folders, female—						
No. 1	·23–·25	49½	·225	45	·225	45
No. 2	·16	55	·15–·20	55	·16–·24	55
No. 3	·24–·41	50	·14–·33	30–50	·14–·33	30–50
No. 4	·30	45	·37	45	·41	45
No. 5	·22–·40	44	·315	44	·355	44
No. 6	·22	55	·18–·22	55	·19–·22	55
No. 7			·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 8	·265	52½	·23	52½	·27	52½
No. 9	·28	50	·24–·36	49½	·29–·38	48
No. 10	·23–·30	49	·28	49½	·28	49½
No. 11	·26	50½	·26	50	·28	50
No. 12	·22	50	·25	50	·22	50
No. 13	·20	50	·20	50	·26	50
No. 14	·31	49½	·24	49½	·28	36
No. 15			·31	33½	·315	54½
Menders, female—						
No. 1	·16	55	·165	55	·165	55
No. 2			·25	49½	·25	49½
No. 3	·16–·22	55	·22	49	·22	49
No. 4	·18–·20	55	·15–·21	55	·17–·21	55
No. 5	·29–·33	55	·24–·29	52	·27–·33	52
No. 6			·25	49½	·25	49½
No. 7	·177	49	·28	40	·243	38
No. 8			·23	50	·23	50
No. 9	·35	49½	·315	49½	·315	50
No. 10			·24	50	·24	47
No. 11			·22	55	·22	55
No. 12			·20	50	·20	50
No. 13	·29	45	·29	48	·29	48
No. 14			·305	42½	·32	47½
No. 15			·30	44	·30	44
No. 16	·30	45	·315	45	·328	45
No. 17			·295	56	·31	45
No. 18			·22	50	·22	50
No. 19	·21	52½	·25	52½	·28	52½
No. 20			·24	50	·24	50
No. 21	·32	50	·24	49½	·25	48
No. 22	·30	49½	·30	49½	·24–·31	49½
No. 23			·24	50	·22	50
No. 24	·33	49½	·225	47½	·243	44
No. 25			·22	49¾	·22	49½
Loopers, female—						
No. 1			·30	52½	·27	52½
No. 2	·33	50	·30	49½	·25	49½
No. 3	·255	55	·23	52	·23–·38	52
No. 4			·245	50	·263	45
No. 5			·27	49½	·29	48
No. 6			·295	43	·305	43
No. 7	·275	55	·275	55	·29	55
No. 8	·32	45	·28	45	·283	45
No. 9			·415	46	·333	50
No. 10	·285	44	·20	50	·21	50
No. 11	·30	52½	·23	52½	·23	52½
No. 12	·30	50	·252	49½	·25	48
No. 13			·365	49½	·375	48
No. 14	·30	49½	·32	49½	·36	49½
No. 15			·28	50	·29	50
No. 16	·33	49½	·287	47½	·295	39
No. 17	·40	45	·375	48	·375	48
No. 18			·33	50	·33	50
Boarders, male—						
No. 1			·28	49½	·285	49½
No. 2	·20	55	·20	55	·225	55
No. 3	·30	49½	·275	49½	·265	50
No. 4	·535	45	·52	45	·65	45
No. 5	·39	55	·37	41	·39	47
No. 6			·47	51	·40	42
No. 7†			·32	48	·28	44
No. 8			·22	50	·24	50
No. 9	·38	52½	·32	52½	·30	52½
No. 10	·36	50	·24–·34	49½	·25–·42	48
No. 11	·40	50	·36	50	·37	50
No. 12†			·30	50	·35	50
No. 13	·525	49½	·393	55	·402	46½
No. 14†	·335	49½	·375	37	·375	27–48
No. 15	·555	45	·375	48	·375	48
No. 16			·39	40	·40	47
Inspectors and examiners—female—						
No. 1	·16	55	·165	55	·165	55
No. 2	·235	55	·245	55	·225	55
No. 3	*·46	52½	·40	52½	·40	52½
No. 4			·22	55	·23	49
No. 5			·25	49½	·25	49½
No. 6			·23	36	·292	42
No. 7	·18–·36	55	·25	49	·25	49
No. 8	·29–·33	55	·23	52	·26	52
No. 9	·28	49½	·30	49½	·31	50
No. 10			·26	49½	·255	48
No. 11	·27–·39	45	·26–·32	45	·26–·32	45
No. 12			·255	55	·263	55
No. 13			·25	45	·26	49
No. 14	·285	44	·20	50	·22	50
No. 15	·23	52½	·19	52½	·18	52½
No. 16	·28	50	·25	49½	·27	48
No. 17			·305	49½	·27	48
No. 18	·30	49½	·30	49½	·24–·31	49½
No. 19	·27–·26	49¼	·22	49¼	·22	49¼
No. 20			·24	50	·22	50
No. 21			·25	50	·24	50
No. 22			·27–·38	50	·30–·36	50
No. 23	·33	49½	·312	42½	·303	34
No. 24	·265	49½	·305	36	·32	47½
No. 25			·284	44	·284	44
No. 26	·20	49½	·26	48	·26	48
Dyehouse men—						
No. 1	·30	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 2	·33–·38	55	·25–·30	55	·25–·30	55
No. 3	·275	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 4	·27	50	·25	55	·25	55
No. 5	·36	50	·28–·36	50	·28–·36	50
No. 6	·40	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 7	·38	50	·355	49½	·358	49½
No. 8			·30	49½	·30	50
No. 9	·40–·48	50	·34	55	·35	55
No. 10	·24–·58	45	·27–·47	45	·27–·47	45
No. 11	·30–·44	55	·40	41	·41	50
No. 12			·40	57½	·40	55
No. 13			·325	49½	·325	49½
No. 14	·38	52½	·25	52½	·29	52½
No. 15	·40	50	·22–·40	55	·24–·42	50
No. 16	·20–·32	49½	·20–·28	49½	·20–·40	49½
No. 17	·30	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 18			·375	44	·375	44
No. 19	·40	45	·333	48	·333	48
No. 20	·40–·50	49½	·30–·42½	49½	·30–·42	49½
No. 21	·36	50	·34	50	·34	50
No. 22	·30–·33	50	·30	50	·30	50
Shippers—						
No. 1	·30–·40	49½	·35	45	·35	45
No. 2	·16–·25	55	·15–·25	55	·14–·27	55
No. 3	·35	52	·32	52	·32	52
No. 4	·25	55	·175	55	·20	55
No. 5	·18–·25	55	·20–·25	55	·21–·25	55
No. 6	·36–·44	50	·30–·40	50	·30–·40	50
No. 7	·45	49½	·45	49½	·45	50
No. 8	·35	50	·35	49½	·35	49½
No. 9	·38	50	·34	55	·34	55
No. 10	·36	50	·295	50	·30	50
No. 11			·38	49½	·38	48
No. 12			·39	42½	·42	47

*Male.

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Concluded*						
Shippers—Conc.						
No. 13	·22–·42	45	·30–·45	45	·31–·45	45
No. 14			·32	50	·32	50
No. 15	·38	52½	·27	52½	·27	52½
No. 16	·45	50	·44	50	·40	48
No. 17	·47	49¼	·45	49¼	·45	49¼
No. 18	·45	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 19			·34	50	·30	50
No. 20			·24–·36	50	·34	50
No. 21			·40	55	·40	55
No. 22			·313	48	·313	48
No. 23			·505	53	·505	56
No. 24	·365	49½	·303	49½	·303	49½
Engineers—						
No. 1	·42	72	·42	60	·42	60
No. 2	·375	55	·325	55	·325	55
No. 3	·39	52	·40	52	·40	52
No. 4	·815	49	·485	70	·485	70
No. 5	·75	55	·51	49	·51	49
No. 6	·60	50	·45	60·	·45	60
No. 7	·39	49½	·39	49½	·39	49½
No. 8	·70	50	·655	49½	·55	49½
No. 9	·50	60	·51	55	·51	55
No. 10	·437	60	·45	60	·45	60
No. 11	·60	49½	·60	49½	·625	48
No. 12			·40	52	·44	48
No. 13	·38	52½	·352	52½	·352	52½
No. 14	·60	50	·55	50	·55	50
No. 15	·48	49¼	·43	49¼	·43	49¼
No. 16	·55	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 17	·50	54½	·45	48	·45	48
No. 18	·56	49½	·56	50	·56	50
No. 19	·455	66	·605	49½	·605	49½
No. 20			·667	48	·667	48
No. 21	·60	50	·60	50	·70	50
No. 22			·43	50	·43	50
Firemen—						
No. 1	·41	77	·40	60	·42	60
No. 2	·315	60	·315	60	·315	60
No. 3	·34	52	·31	52	·31	52
No. 4	·30	77	·30	77	·30	77
No. 5	·367	78	·302	79	·303	80
No. 6	·45	55	·20–·30	49	·25–·30	49
No. 7	·245	55	·245	55	·245	55
No. 8			·382	55	·382	55
No. 9			·35	50	·35	50
No. 10	·27	60	·275	60	·275	60
No. 11	·45	50	·50	65	·50	65
No. 12	·40	60	·38	55	·38	55
No. 13	·364	49½	·424	49½	·438	48
No. 14			·52	50	52	50
No. 15	·40–·45	55	·39	58	·39	69
No. 16			·40	48	·40	66
No. 17	·50	71	·40	66	·45	70
No. 18	·347		·347	49½	·347	49½
No. 19	·40	56	·40	56	·40	56
No. 20	·35		·35	72	·35	72
No. 21	·50	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 22	·42	50	·45	54	·45	56
SILK YARN AND FABRICS*a*						
Winders, female—						
No. 1	·30–·35	44	·27–·325	55	·27–·32	50–58
No. 2			·21	25–50	·21	47–60
No. 3			·17	25–50	·17	47–60
No. 4*			·30	52½	·30	52½
No. 5			·22	54½	·20–·29	55
No. 6			·21	45	·16	39½
No. 7	·25	50	·24	55	·24	55
No. 8			·30	52	·29	45½
No. 9			·23	50	·26	45
No. 10			·27	40	·285	30
Winders, female—Conc.						
No. 11			·26	50	·26	50
No. 12			·17	55	·17	55
No. 13			·145	55	·17	55
No. 14			·22–·29	55	·22–·36	55
No. 15			·155	51	·167	53½
No. 16			·19	55	·24	55
No. 17			·222	50	·223	45
No. 18	·18–·27	50	·18–·24	49	·18–·24	49
Spinners, male—						
No. 1			·22	54	·16–·20	65
No. 2			·162	55	·17	55
No. 3			·23	50	·25	50
No. 4			·21	50	·21	50
No. 5			·275	55	·275	55
No. 6	·35–·50	47–55	·45	49	·45	49
No. 7			·35	50	·35	50
No. 8			·335	50	·33	50
No. 9			·29	50	·29	50
No. 10	·38	50	·325	55	·325	55
Spinners, female—						
No. 1			·17	55	·17	55
No. 2			·168	61	·166	57½
No. 3			·18–·23	52	·21–·23	57
No. 4			·17	45	·21	55
No. 5	·32–·35	44	·27	55–59	·27	59
No. 6			·345	50	·27	45
No. 7			·27	58	·29	46
No. 8			·27	40	·285	30
Redrawers, female—						
No. 1			·22–·27	55	·22–·25	49–58
No. 2			·21	36–50	·21	59
No. 3			·22	54¼	·225	53
No. 4			·17–·21	35–45	·17–·21	55
No. 5			·22–·24	50	·25–·27	45
No. 6			·162	53½	·16	51
No. 7			·17	55	·17	55
No. 8			·17–·21	50	·17–·21	45
Warpers, male—						
No. 1	·30⊕	62½	·31	60	·35	57½
No. 2			·30	51	·33	54
No. 3			·46	50	·42	55
No. 4			·41	50	·41	58
No. 5			·30–·45	60	·30–·40	59
No. 6			·41	50	·45–·60	45
No. 7			·50	50	·50	50
No. 8			·16	55	·20–·25	55
No. 9			·275	53½	·242	47
No. 10			·25	55	·25	55
No. 11			·314	50	·32	45
Warpers, female—						
No. 1	·33⊕	52½	·30	52½	·30	52½
No. 2			·21	35–44	·21–·24	52–61
No. 3			·275	54½	·275	55
No. 4			·21	43½	·28	55
No. 5			·31	50	·29	45
No. 6			·21	55	·21	55
No. 7			·20–·31	55	·21–·29	55
No. 8			·272	53½	·223	47
No. 9			·21	55	·21	55
No. 10			·266	50	·313	45
Quillers, male—						
No. 1	·30†	44	·25	40	·20	55
No. 2			·22	54¼	·20	55
No. 3			·25	58	·30	56
No. 4			·345	50	·29–·33	45
No. 5			·26	50	·26	50
No. 6			·20	55	·20	55

* Male. *a* Real and artificial silk † Female. ⊕ 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SILK YARN AND FABRICS—*Concluded*						
Quillers, female—						
No. 1			·182	55	·182	55
No. 2			·22	55	·22	55
No. 3			·13–·21	50	·17–·21	51–57
No. 4			·21	40	·21	55
No. 5			·22	50	·23	45
No. 6			·13–·18	55	·16–·21	55
No. 7			·15	55	·15	55
No. 8			·17–·21	50	·17–·21	45
Twisters, male—						
No. 1			·50	52½	·49	52½
No. 2			·35	60	·33	55
No. 3†			·21	51	·21	60
No. 4			·41	55	·41	55
No. 5			·33	58½	·33	64½
No. 6			·30	60¾	·30	58
No. 7†			·29	62	·26	44
No. 8			·50	50	·50	45
No. 9†			·21	55	·21	55
No. 10			·20	48	·20	48
No. 11			·21–·48	55	·26–·53	55
No. 12			·225	55	·20	55
No. 13			·32	50	·34	45
Loom fixers, mate—						
No. 1	·65⊕	22	·50–·60	52½–60	·50–·60	52½–60
No. 2			·33–·51	55	·33–·40	55
No. 3			·54	50	·50	57
No. 4	·55	44	·40	55	·40	55
No. 5			·58	55	·58	55
No. 6			·65	60	·65	69
No. 7			·40	63	·40	61
No. 8			·65	50	·65	45
No. 9			·55	50	·55–·58	45
No. 10			·50	50	·48	50
No. 11			·545	55	·545	55
No. 12			50–·55	55	·55	55
No. 13			·50	55	·50	55
No. 14			·545	55	·545	55
No. 15			·45–·61	55	·53–·61	55
No. 16			·44	50	·45	45
No. 17			·40	55	·40	55
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	·335⊕	62½	·37	60	·34	57½
No. 2	·335⊕	62½	·355	52½	·35	52½
No. 3			·20–·31	54½	·20–·31	55
No. 4			·30–·45	42–51	·45–·55	44–48
No. 5			·31	50	·31	45
No. 6			·30	50	·27	50
No. 7			·20	40	·22	48
No. 8			·22–·28	55	·23–·36	55
No. 9			·19–·39	55	·21–·43	55
No. 10			·315	46	·282	51
No. 11			·23	50	·26	45
No. 12			·22	48	·22	48
Weavers, female						
No. 1	·35*	52½	·34	52½	·30	52½
No. 2			·17–·21	50	·165–·24	57
No. 3			·22–·33	55	·22–·33	45–55
No. 4			·22	45	·275	45
No. 5			·29	50	·28	45
No. 6			·30	50	·27	50
No. 7			·225	48	·235	40
No. 8			·302	46	·265	51
No. 9			·287	50	·32	45
General helpers, male—						
No. 1	·30–·40	44	·225–·30	55–66	·27–·36	56–59
No. 2			·18	55	·20	55
No. 3			·22–·25	50	·20–·28	55–60
General helpers, male—Conc.						
No. 4	·375	50	·35	55	·35	55
No. 5			·21	50	·19	50
No. 6			·18–·33	55	·18–·33	55
No. 7			·18–·20	55	·18–·20	55
No. 8			·23–·35	50	·25–·35	45
No. 9			·154	50	·163	45
No. 10			·35	54	·35	54
General helpers, female—						
No. 1	·275	44	·18–·31	50–58	·22–·28	53–59
No. 2			·17–·21	50	·17–·21	50
No. 3			·15–·225	52½	·15–·23	52½
No. 4			·20	52½	·21	52½
No. 5			·21	45	·15–·17	45–49
No. 6			·15	55	·15	55
SHIRTS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	·615	52	·29	52	·29	52
No. 2	·56	46½	·50	46½	·57	44
No. 3			·30	50	·30	50
No. 4	·56	50	·46	45	·443	54
No. 5	·565	49½	·444	45	·444	45
No. 6	·70	50¾	·57	53¾	·55	48¾
No. 7	·57	50¾	·42	53¾	·42	48¾
No. 8	·30	50¾	·24	53¾	·30	48¾
No. 9	·35	49½	·28	53¾	·225	48¾
No. 10	·50	49½	·55	53¾	·51	48¾
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	·25	52	·21	52	·21	52
No. 2	·205	46½	·205	46½	·25	44
No. 3	·245	49	·22	50	·22	50
No. 4	·252	50	·28	40	·287	45
No. 5	·323	49½	·244	45	·267	45
No. 6	·23	50¾	·20	50	·22	48¾
No. 7	·32	50¾	·26	50	·28	48¾
No. 8			·29	48¼	·31	48¾
No. 9			·20	48¼	·21	44¼
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	·20	46½	·20	46½	·20	44
No. 2	·22	50	·23	44	·23	50
No. 3	·30	50	·28	44	·28	50
No. 4	·28	50¾	·27	50	·31	48¾
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	·23	52	·23	52	·216	52
No. 2	·21	46½	·19	46½	·25	44
No. 3	·245	49	·22	50	·22	50
No. 4	·224	50	·263	45	·274	50
No. 5*	·51	50	·40	45	·42	50
No. 6	·363	49½	·30	40	·31	45
No. 7	·27	53¾	·30	53¾	·30	48¾
No. 8	·20	53¾	·20	53¾	·20	48¾
Box room workers, female—						
No. 1	*·23	52	·173	52	·21	52
No. 2	·17	46½	·22	46½	·22	44
No. 3	·22	50	·23	50	·23	50
No. 4	⊕·22	41¼	·22	53¾	·22	53¾
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	·327	52	·308	52	·40	52
No. 2	·40	....	·35	....	·35	....
No. 3	·265	49	·22	50	·24	50
No. 4	·39	50	·38	41	·41	45

*Male. ⊕1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	39.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	29.50	44	30.00	43¾
No. 5	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 6	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	29.00	42	27.75	42
No. 8	.....	....	24.00	46½	24.00	46½
No. 9	.....	....	17.50	44	.....	....
No. 10	.....	....	28.25	39	28.25	41¼
No. 11	.....	....	25.25	48	27.25	52
No. 12	.....	....	28.25	48	22.75	38¾
No. 13	20.00–35.00	52	22.00–30.00	48	22.00–35.00	48
No. 14	34.00	44	33.25	44	32.00	44
No. 15	34.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 16	25.00	50	28.00	54	30.00	50
No. 17	.....	....	31.75	43¾	31.75	43¾
No. 18	39.50	44	38.75	44	40.00	44
No. 19	40.00	44	38.75	44	40.00	44
Trimmers, male—						
No. 1	34.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	22.75	44	24.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	21.50	44	20.75	44
No. 6	23.00–24.00	52	18.00	48	19.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	23.00	44	.....	....
No. 8	.....	....	24.75	47½	25.00	48
No. 9	32.00	44	27.75	44	26.75	44
No. 10	28.50	44	21.00	44	21.00	44
No. 11	28.00	43¾	26.00	43¾	28.00	43¾
No. 12	27.00	44	23.00	44	23.50	44
No. 13	33.00	44	30.25	44	31.00	44
No. 14	32.00	44	31.75	36	25.25	44
Basters, female—						
No. 1	23·50	44	19·50	44	18·00	44
No. 2*	35·00	44	18·00–30·00	44	20·00–30·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	14·50	44	14·50	44
No. 4*	.....	....	19·75–24·50	43	16·31–17·50	34½–40
No. 5	.....	....	11·25	39½	15·75	40½
No. 6	.....	....	12·25–17·50	44	15·25	43¾
No. 7	.....	....	11·00	47½	11·15	48
No. 8	10·00–13·00	52	11·75–14·50	48	12·00–15·00	48
No. 9	.....	....	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 10	15·00	43¾	12·75–15·75	43¾	13·00–15·25	43¾
No. 11	23·50	44	12·50	44	13·00	44
No. 12	20·00	44	14·00–22·00	44	12·50–24·00	44
No. 13*	32·00	44	25·00–36·00	44	26·00–36·00	44
No. 14	14·00–18·00	44	10·50–11·75	32–36	12·00–15·00	40
Shapers, male—						
No. 1	39·00	44	28·00	44	28·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	24·75	38½	23·50	38
No. 3	.....	....	28·00	40	32·00	43½
No. 4	.....	....	22·50	47	18·50	38¾
No. 5	.....	....	22·75	47½	23·50	49
No. 6	30·25	43¾	22·25	43¾	25·25	43¾
No. 7	37·00	44	32·00–40·00	44	32·00–40·00	44
No. 8	.....	....	44·00	44	44·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	21·00	44	23·00	44
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	32·00	44	17·00–31·00	44	17·00–31·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	26·25	44	27·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	22·00–30·00	44	22·00–30·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	23·75	44	.....	....
No. 5	.....	....	20·00–27·75	44	20·00–25·00	43½
No. 6	.....	....	20·25	47½	20·25	48
No. 7	38·75	43¾	25·00	43¾	26·50	43¾
No. 8	22·50	44	22·00	44	25·00	44
No. 9	21·00–24·00	44	17·00–28·00	44	17·00–34·00	44
No. 10	.....	....	22·75	44	23·25	44
No. 11	.....	....	21·75	44	23·50	44
No. 12	29·00	44	16·00	37	13·50–19·50	36–40
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	21·00	44	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	16·50	44	18·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	12·50–20·00	44	12·50–22·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	10·75	46½	10·75	46½
No. 5	.....	....	14·50–18·50	44	13·25–17·50	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	17·50	44	.....	....
No. 7	.....	....	8·75	40	11·75	44
No. 8	.....	....	8·00	39	8·50	36
No. 9	.....	....	14·00–19·00	48	15·00–20·00	48
No. 10	.....	....	16·00	44	15·50	44
No. 11	.....	....	14·25	44	15·50	44
No. 12	15·00–24·00	44	12·00–22·00	44	12·00–22·00	44
No. 13	20·00	43¾	17·50	44	16·50	43¾
No. 14	20·00	43¾	15·25	43¾	16·25	43¾
No. 15	22·50	44	12·50	44	13·50	44
No. 16	22·50	44	15·00	44	19·00	44
No. 17	14·00–	44	10·75	28–	10·50–	31–
	20·00		15·00	36	16·25	40
Button sewers, female—						
No. 1	20·00–22·00	44	12·50–18·00	44	13·50–20·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	17·50	44	15·25	44
No. 4	.....	....	14·75	40	20·00	42
No. 5	.....	....	11·75	48	9·50	38¾
No. 6	.....	....	11·00	47½	11·25	48
No. 7	.....	....	11·50	48	12·00	48
No. 8	.....	....	12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 9	17·75	43¾	14·50	43¾	15·50	43¾
No. 10	22·00	44	18·50	44	22·50	44
No. 11	22·00	44	18·00–24·00	44	20·00–26·00	44
No. 12	10·00–18·00	44	12·00	32½	14·25	40
General hand sewers, female—						
No. 1	14·00	44	15·25	44	16·25	44
No. 2	.....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	14·50	44	14·75	44
No. 4*	35·00	44	24·00	44	25·00	44
No. 5	.....	....	13·50	48	11·50	30¾
No. 6*	.....	....	16·50	48	13·25	37½
No. 7	.....	....	11·50	47½	11·75	48
No. 8	11·50–14·00	44	12·00–16·00	44	12·00–16·00	44
No. 9	17·00	44	12·50	44	13·50	44
No. 10	30·00	44	14·00	44	15·00	44
No. 11*	30·00	44	25·00	44	26·50	44
No. 12	20·25	43¾	15·25	43¾	16·50	43
No. 13	.....	....	10·50	36	12·00	38

* Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—*Continued*						
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	9·25	37	14·50	44
No. 2	.....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	12·25	39	12·25	36
No. 4	.....	....	14·25	44	14·00	44
No. 5	.....	....	13·75	44	.....	.....
No. 6	.....	....	14·25–15·75	44	15·00	43¾
No. 7	.....	....	11·75	48	10·00	41¼
No. 8	.....	....	11·75	39	11·75	27
No. 9	6·00–8·00	52	13·50	48	12·00	48
No. 10	13·50	44	13·00	44	13·00	44
No. 11	20·25	43¾	14·50	43¾	14·50	43¾
No. 12	18·50	44	16·00	44	17·00	44
No. 13	16·00	44	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 14	22·00	44	17·00	44	18·00	44
No. 15	16·00	44	14·00	35½	15·50	40
Pocket makers, male—						
No. 1	36·00	44	30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 2	37·00	44	36·00	44	36·00	44
No. 3	39·00	44	22·50	36½	20·75	36
No. 4	.....	....	37·50	44	42·25	44
No. 5	28·00	52	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 6	25·00	44	35·00	44	40·00	44
No. 7	⊕40·00	44	35·00–48·00	44	35·00–48·00	44
No. 8	.....	....	38·00	44	38·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	34·00	44	34·00	44
No. 10	.....	....	22·00	44	22·00	44
Sleeve makers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	15·50–26·00	44	16·50–26·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	14·00	40½	11·00	28
No. 3†	.....	....	14·50	44	15·25	43½
No. 4	.....	....	14·50	44	14·50	44
No. 5	.....	....	11·75	48	10·75	43¾
No. 6	11·00	52	18·00	48	20·00	48
No. 7	.....	....	13·25	47½	13·50	48
No. 8†	16·00	44	15·00	44	16·50	44
No. 9	.....	....	25·60	44	26·50	44
No. 10	.....	....	20·00	44	23·00	44
Lining makers, male—						
No. 1	32·00	44	19·00–27·00	44	22·00–27·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	23·75	44	27·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	11·50	25	11·75	21
No. 4	.....	....	16·50	47½	14·40	48
No. 5†	.....	....	17·00	48	20·00	48
No. 6	18·00	44	22·00	44	25·00	44
No. 7	.....	....	33·00	44	30·00	44
Examiners, male—						
No. 1	32.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	15.50	32	.....	.....
No. 3†	.....	....	11.00	46½	11.00	46½
No. 4†	.....	....	10.50–13.50	44	11.25–12.50	40–44
No. 5	.....	....	19.00	44	23.00	44
No. 6	30.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	28.00	44	28.00	44
No. 8	30.00	44¾	26.00	43¾	26.00	43¾
No. 9	25.00–34.00	44	15.00–35.00	44	15.00–32.00	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	37.00	44	24.00–29.00	44	24.00–29.00	44
No. 2	37.00–41.00	44	32.75	44	28.25	44
No. 3	.....	....	18.00–25.00	44	18.00–25.00	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Pressers, male—Conc.						
No. 4	.....	....	28.00	34	33.25	41
No. 5	.....	....	19.75–23.50	44	21.50	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	26.50	44	.....	.....
No. 7	.....	....	15.75–24.50	39–48	13.50–24.00	39–44
No. 8	.....	....	22.75	47½	23.50	49
No. 9	16.50	52	16.75–25.00	48	17.00–23.00	48
No. 10	27.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 11	34.50	43¾	25.50	43¾	26.25	43¾
No. 12	37.00	44	35.00	44	40.00	44
No. 13	27.50	44	30.00	44	32.00	44
No. 14	30.00–40.00	44	27.50–45.00	44	25.00–45.00	44
No. 15	17.00–29.00	44	12.50–22.25	31–36	12.75–22.50	33–40
Underpressers, male—						
No. 1	24.00–30.00	44	15.00–19.00	44	16.50–22.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	15.00	38¾	15.25	30
No. 3	.....	....	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	22.25	42	23.50	42
No. 5	.....	....	13.75	44	.....	.....
No. 6	.....	....	17.50	50	13.50	38¾
No. 7	.....	....	16.50	47½	15.00	48
No. 8	.....	....	16.75	39	16.75	33
No. 9	23.50	52	15.00	48	20.00	48
No. 10	27.00	44	24.00	44	26.00	44
No. 11	27.50	44	23.00	44	26.50–28.50	44
No. 12	27.50	44	20.00	44	31.00	44
Bushellers and tailors, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	31.25	43	36.00	43
No. 3	.....	....	25.00	42	25.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	35.00	44	31.00	43¾
No. 5	.....	....	18.00	44	24.75	44
No. 6	.....	....	28.00	47½	28.25	48
No. 7	30.00	43¾	24.50	43¾	24.50	43¾
No. 8	35.00	43¾	23.00	43¾	24.50	43¾
No. 9	33.00	43¾	30.00	43¾	30.00	43¾
No. 10	22.00	44	23.00	44	23.00	44
No. 11	25.00	44	28.00	44	30.00	44
No. 12	.....	....	19.50–27.50	44	19.00–29.00	44
No. 13	.....	....	14.25	35	16.00	40
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.00–17.50	45	14.00–19.00	45
No. 2	.....	....	17.00	48	17.00–27.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	24.75	47½	26.00	50
No. 4	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 5	.....	....	17.75	53	18.25	55
No. 6	.....	....	17.50	50	18.00	50
No. 7	.....	....	15.25	49	15.25	49
No. 8	.....	....	17.50–22.00	46½	17.50–24.00	46½
No. 9	25.00	44	23.00	49	23.00	47½
No. 10	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 11	.....	....	24.50	44	23.75	43¾
No. 12	.....	....	18.00	50	18.00–21.00	50
No. 13	.....	....	16.50	55	17.00	55
No. 14	35.00	44	23.75	44	23.75	44
No. 15	.....	....	20.00	54	22.50	54
No. 16	37.00	44	30.50	44	30.50	44
No. 17	35.00	44	29.00	44	29.00	44
No. 18	.....	....	31.25	44	33.75	45
No. 19	34.00	44	30.00	44	32.00	44
No. 20	.....	....	25.00	48	20.00	48
No. 21	.....	....	20.00	44	.....	.....

⊕ 1930. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
B.—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING—*Conc.*						
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 22	.....	....	21.00	40	23.00	40
No. 23	30.00	....	22.00	44	25.00	44
No. 24	35.00	44	32.50	44	32.50	44
No. 25	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 26	.....	....	29.75	44	29.75	44
No. 27	40.00	44	27.50	44	29.25	44
No. 28	35.00	44	28.75	44	28.75	44
No. 29	30.00	44	23.75	44	23.75	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	10.75	45	10.70	45
No. 2	.....	....	9.50	44	10.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	10.50	47½	9.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	10.75	45	10.70	45
No. 6	.....	....	7.50	41	9.00	50
No. 7	.....	....	9.00	50	9.50	50
No. 8	.....	....	8.00	38	10.25	55
No. 9	.....	....	10.50	49	11.25	49
No. 10	.....	....	9.00	46½	9.00	46½
No. 11	12.50	44	9.50	49	10.00	47½
No. 12	.....	....	8.00– 11.50	50	9.00– 11.50	50
No. 13	.....	....	9.25	38½	11.75	43
No. 14	.....	....	13.00	44	13.25	43¾
No. 15	.....	....	10.00	54½	10.00	54½
No. 16	14.00– 24.00	44	10.25– 13.50	40	11.75	40
No. 17	.....	....	12.00	44	10.50– 20.25	30– 44
No. 18	.....	....	8.25– 12.50	50– 64	8.25– 11.75	49– 55
No. 19	.....	....	13.00	44	13.00	44
No. 20	19.25	44	15.50	44	14.25	44
No. 21	.....	....	13.00– 15.50	44	13.00– 15.50	44
No. 22	.....	....	13.00	48	11.50	40
No. 23	.....	....	8.25– 13.50	34– 38	.....	....
No. 24	.....	....	15.50	44	16.00	50
No. 25	16.00⊕	44	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 26	11.50⊕	32	11.75	44	12.00	44
No. 27	.....	....	11.50	41	14.25	46
No. 28	.....	....	12.00	44	11.75	44
No. 29	12.50– 27.50	44	12.50– 18.00	44	12.50– 18.00	44
No. 30	.....	....	13.25	43	11.00	35
No. 31	.....	....	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 32	14.25	44	12.75	44	12.75	44
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	10.00	45	9.00	45
No. 2	.....	....	7.00	47½	7.00	48½
No. 3	.....	....	10.00	46½	11.00	46½
No. 4	.....	....	8.25	38½	9.50	41
No. 5	17.00	44	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 6	18.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	8.50	39	.....	....
No. 8	.....	....	12.50	44	12.50	50
No. 9	.....	....	10.75	51	10.50	52– 56
No. 10	14.00	44	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 11	15.00– 19.00	44	13.00– 16.00	44	8.00– 13.50	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.75	50	13.75	50
No. 2	.....	....	14.75	47½	15.50	50
No. 3	.....	....	8.75	44	11.00	55
No. 4	.....	....	21.25	49	21.25	49
No. 5	18.00	44	18.00	49	20.00	47½
No. 6	.....	....	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 7	.....	....	20.00	55	25.00	45

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Pressers, male—Conc.						
No. 8	.....	....	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 9	25.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 10	.....	....	29.25	44	27.75	45
No. 11	.....	....	12.50	54	15.00	51
No. 12	.....	....	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 13	.....	....	15.00	44	18.00	44
No. 14	.....	....	15.00	44	11.00	44
No. 15	.....	....	16.50	44	16.50	44
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	12.50	45	13.00	45
No. 2	.....	....	9.25	50	9.25	50
No. 3	.....	....	7.50	41	7.00	50
No. 4	.....	....	9.00	32	10.75	36
No. 5	16.00	44	11.25	44	11.25	44
No. 6	.....	....	18.00	48	16.50	40
No. 7	18.00	44	14.00	44	14.50	44
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 2	.....	....	20.00	47½	20.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	21.00	47½	21.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	13.75	50	15.25	55
No. 5	25.00	44	25.00	49	25.00	47½
No. 6	.....	....	12.00– 18.00	50	14.50– 21.00	50
No. 7	.....	....	16.00	55	18.00	55
No. 8	20.00	44	16.25	44	16.25	44
No. 9	32.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 10	35.00	44	24.00	44	26.40	44
No. 11	.....	....	20.00	48	.....	....
No. 12	.....	....	10.00	40	12.00	40
No. 13	24.00	44	15.00	44	17.50	44
No. 14	.....	....	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 15	30.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 16	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS						
Cutters, male—		‡		‡		‡
No. 1	35.00	44	31.00	44	32.00	40
No. 2	.....	....	55.00	48	.....	....
No. 3	.....	....	32.00	44	32.00	40
No. 4	40.00	44	20.00– 28.50	44	20.00– 28.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	34.25	44	32.50	40
No. 6	.....	....	26.25	44	22.75	40
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	35.00	44	30.00	55	36.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	32.00	48	.....	....
No. 3	.....	....	27.00	33	28.00	30½
No. 4	.....	....	19.75	44	32.00	40
No. 5	12.00– 18.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
Sewing machine Operators, female—						
No. 1	13.50⊕	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 2	.....	....	14.75	44	25.50	40
No. 3	.....	....	14.25	44	13.50	43¾
No. 4	12.50– 18.00	44	12.50– 14.00	48	12.50– 14.00	48
Finishers, female—		‡		‡		‡
No. 1	20.00	44	18.00	55	15.00– 18.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	19.50	36½	14.00	22
No. 3	15.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 4	20.00	44½	15.00	44½	18.00	44½
No. 5	.....	....	14.00	44	16.80	40

⊕1930. * Male. † Female. ‡ 44 hours per week includes some figures at approximately this figure.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Conc.*						
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS —*Concluded*						
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	30·00	44	30·00	55	37·00	48
No. 2	.....	....	28·25	44	37·25	39
No. 3	.....	....	18·50	37	16·20	27
No. 4†	.....	....	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 5	.....	....	22·50	43¾	32·00	40
No. 6	.....	....	21·00	44	20·25	43¾
No. 7†	20·00	44	18·00	44	18·00	44
D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	23·00	46½	23·00	46½
No. 2	.....	....	16·25	48	17·50	49½
No. 3	.....	....	25·00	46½	30·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	18·00	49	18·00	49
No. 5	36·00	46½	19·75	§	23·75	§
No. 6	25·00	47	22·50	47	22·50	47
No. 7	.....	....	16·50	49	18·50	51½
No. 8	25·00	44	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	29·00	43¾	29·00	43¾
No. 10	.....	....	13·50	32	14·00	28
No. 11	34·00	44	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 12	26·00	46½	22·00	46½	22·00	46½
No. 13	.....	....	16·00	46½	15·00	46½
No. 14	.....	....	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 15	.....	....	17·25	47	15·50	47
No. 16	31·00	44	22·00	48	24·00	48
No. 17	.....	....	22·00	46½	27·50	46½
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	12·75	46½	10·75	46½	12·50	46½
No. 2	.....	....	10·75	42	10·75	42
No. 3	.....	....	12·50	48	11·00	48
No. 4	10·00– 14·00	47	11·00– 17·00	47	11·00– 16·00	47
No. 5	.....	....	9·50– 12·25	40– 49	8·00– 12·00	40– 49
No. 6	.....	....	14·25	44	12·75	44
No. 7	.....	....	14·00	43¾	14·00	43¾
No. 8	.....	....	11·00	37½	10·25	35
No. 9	15·50	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 10	.....	....	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 11	.....	....	14·00	46½	14·00	46½
No. 12	.....	....	11·50	35½	13·50	44
No. 13	.....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 14	12·00	43½	12·00	43½	12·00	41
No. 15	.....	....	13·50	47	13·00	47
No. 16	14·50	44	12·50– 14·00	48	12·50– 15·00	48
No. 17	.....	....	13·50– 18·00	46½	13·50 18·00	46½
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11·00	46½	11·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	9·75	41½	10·75	46
No. 3	.....	....	9·25	39	9·25– 11·75	40– 51
No. 4	.....	....	15·00	44	16·00	44
No. 5	.....	....	14·00	43¾	14·25	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	11·00	34	13·00	37
No. 7	13·25	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 8	14·00	46½	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 9	.....	....	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 10	.....	....	10·75	39	10·50	30
No. 11	.....	....	15·00	44	16·00	44
No. 12	.....	....	14·00	46½	15·00	46½
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11·00	46½	11·00	46½
No. 2	16·00	44	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	14·25	43¾	17·25	43¾
Examiners, female— Conc.						
No. 4	.....	....	18·25	40	18·25	40
No. 5	.....	....	15·50	40	15·50	40
No. 6	20·00	44	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 7	14·00	46½	15·00	46½	15·00	46½
No. 8	13·00	43½	12·00	43½	12·00	41
No. 9	16·00	44	17·00	48	17·00	48
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	16.00	46½	11.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 2	.....	....	10.00	46½	15.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	12.25	47½	11.75	44
No. 4	10.00– 13.00	47	11.00– 14.00	47	11.00– 14.00	47
No. 5	.....	....	12.25	50	12.25	50
No. 6	13.00– 18.00	44	15.00	44	12.50	44
No. 7	.....	....	16.75	43¾	15.00	43¾
No. 8	.....	....	21.00	43¾	21.50	43¾
No. 9	.....	....	12.75	39	11.75	35
No. 10	.....	....	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
No. 11*	.....	....	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 12	12.75	44	13.25	44	13.25	44
No. 13	.....	....	12.50	47	12.50	47
No. 14	.....	....	13.50	46½	13.50	46½
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	27.50	46½	21.00	46½	21.00	46½
No. 2	.....	....	27.00	49	29.00	49
No. 3	.....	....	22.00	49	19.00	49
No. 4	28.00	47	25.25	47	25.25	47
No. 5	.....	....	20.00	49	20.00	49
No. 6	25.00	44	20.00	44	22.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	29.00	43¾	29.00	43¾
No. 8	.....	....	27.25	40	27.25	40
No. 9	32.50	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 10	25.00	44	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 11	.....	....	13.50	46½	14.00	46½
FLOUR						
	hour		hour		hour	
Millers—						
No. 1	.415	60	.315	57	.315	57
No. 2	.375	55	.375	55	.375	55
No. 3	.60	60	.60	48	.60	48
No. 4	.435	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 5	.56–.66	48	.40–.62	48	.42–.65	48
No. 6	.51	59	.51	59	.535	56
No. 7	.45	66	.27	66	.30	66
No. 8	.595	48	.455	48	.48	48
No. 9	.65	48	.50–.53	48– 60	.55–.58	48
No. 10	.....	....	.525	48	.58	48
No. 11	.50	60	.525	60	.65	48
No. 12	.70	48	.525	48	.525	48
No. 13	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 14	.65	48	.53	48	.58	48
No. 15	.69	48	.53	48	.56	48
No. 16	.70	48	.60	48	.60	48
Bolters—						
No. 1	.64	73	.55	43	.55	50
No. 2	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	.55	72	.475	60	.475	72
No. 4	.....	....	.475	66	.625	48
No. 5	.55	60	.425	60	.53	48
No. 6	.47	48	.36	48	.38	48
No. 7	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 8	.68–.80	48	.51–.65	48	.51–.65	48
No. 9	.52	48	.40	48	.42	48
No. 10	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48
Purifiers—						
No. 1	.475	50	.40	44	.40	47
No. 2	.50	72	.425	60	.425	72
No. 3	.....	....	.40	60–66	.55	48
No. 4	.35	60	.35	60	.44	48
No. 5	.50	48	.425	48	.425	48
No. 6	.50	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 7	.45	48	.425	48	.425	48
No. 8	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48

* Male . ‡ 44 hours per week includes some cases at approximately this figure. § Short time; number of hours actually worked not reported.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FLOUR—*Concluded*						
Grinders—						
No. 1	.64	65	.55	58	.55	60
No. 2	.565	60	.45	48	.45	48
No. 3	.60	72	.525	51	.425	54
No. 4	.....	....	.475	66	.625	48
No. 5	.....	....	.45	60	.56	48
No. 6	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 7	.63	48	.55	48	.55	48
Packers—						
No. 1	.45	66	.40	36	.40	36
No. 2	.45	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 3	.425	60	.375	60	.375	60
No. 4	.50	60	.43	48	.43	48
No. 5	.35	60	.31	60	.31	60
No. 6	.50	48	.40	48	.42	48
No. 7	.41	59	.41	59	.43	56
No. 8	.40	60	.30	60	.375	48
No. 9	.35	60	.20	60	.25	60
No. 10	.50	48	.385	48	.405	48
No. 11	.45	48	.40	54	.40	48
No. 12	.425	48	.385	54	.385	48
No. 13	.45	48	.405	48	.405	48
No. 14	.....	....	.405	54	.45	48
No. 15	.41	60	.41	60	.50	48
No. 16	.50	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 17	.50	54	.405	48	.45	48
No. 18	.40-.45	54	.415	54	.415	54
No. 19	.50	48	.375	48	.395	48
No. 20	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 21	.425	48	.375	48	.375	48
No. 22	.425	48	.40	48	.40	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	.55	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	.50	48	.40	48	.42	48
No. 3	.39	59	.39	59	.41	56
No. 4	.335	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 5	.40	60	.30	60	.375	48
No. 6	.385-.48	48	.36-.435	48	.36-.435	48
No. 7	.40	59	.35	60	.45	48
No. 8	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.70	55	.60-.70	55	.60-.70	55
No. 2	.60	60	.525	58	.525	60
No. 3	.60	60	.55	60	.55	60
No. 4	.55-.63	54	.34-.56	48	.41-.60	48
No. 5	.65	60	.50	60	.50	44
No. 6	.....	....	.625	54	.70	48
No. 7	.75	60	.625	60	.70	48
No. 8	.67	54	.575	48	.605	48
No. 9	.85	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 10	.75	60	.65	60	.66	60
No. 11	.70	59	.63	60	.80	48
No. 12	.925	48	.78	48	.78	48
No. 13	.80	55	.65	48	.71	54
No. 14	.65	54	.50	48	.54	48
No. 15	.73	54	.645	54	.645	54
Sweepers—						
No. 1	.275	60	.25	60	.25	40
No. 2	.30-.40	54	.28-.34	48	.27-.36	48
No. 3	.30	60	.25	24	.25	42
No. 4	.....	....	.25	60	.315	48
No. 5	.25	60	.25	60	.315	48
No. 6	.....	....	.28	48	.36	48
No. 7	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 8	.42	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 9	.39-.40	48	.24-.32	48-60	.25-.36	48
No. 10	.....	....	.365	48	.33-.38	48
No. 11	.35	60	.35	60	.44	48
No. 12	.....	....	.31	48	.36	48
No. 13	.36	54	.32	48	.33	48
No. 14	.335	54	.28	54	.28	54
No. 15	.40	48	.....	....	.275	48
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.455	56	.405	48	.425	48
No. 2	.....	....	.585	48	.585	48
No. 3	.55	56	.50	48	.50	48
No. 4	.565	60	.535	54	.585	54
No. 5	.625	56	.43	56	.45	56
No. 6	.50	48	.40	56	.40	56
No. 7	.68	48	.60	48	.60	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·30	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 2	·355	84	·275	87	·275	87
No. 3	.....	....	·325	84	·325	84
No. 4	·53	48	·45	48	·575	48
No. 5	·45	72	·40	56	·40	56
No. 6	·40	56	·36	48	·38	48
No. 7	.....	....	·325	48	·36	48
No. 8	·50	48	·45	48	·45	48
Oilers—						
No. 1	·40	60	·375	60	·375	60
No. 2	·50	54	·425	48	·435	48
No. 3	·425	72	·375	36	·375	60
No. 4	·45	60	·30	60	·30	60
No. 5	·425	48	·38	48	·38	48
No. 6	·45	48	·405	48	·405	48
No. 7	·475	48	·385	48	·42	48
No. 8	.....	....	·365	48	·42	48
No. 9	·455	48	·35	48	·37	48
No. 10	·445	54	·40	54	·40	54
No. 11	·40	48	·36	48	·36	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30-·325	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 2	·35	60	·30	41	·30	41
No. 3	·375-·42	60	·325-·38	60	·325-·38	60
No. 4	·35	60	·30	60	·30	60
No. 5	·30	60	·255	59	·27	59
No. 6	·40	60	·34	48	·35	48
No. 7	·35-·385	60	·31	60	·31	60
No. 8	·445	54	·40	48	·42	48
No. 9	·40	60	·35	34	·35	60
No. 10	·425	60	·30	48	·38	36
No. 11	·35-·37	59	·30-·37	59	·32-·39	56
No. 12	·35	60	·20	60	·25	60
No. 13	·42	54	·37	48	·39	48
No. 14	·425	48	·385	48	·385	48
No. 15	·35-·425	59	·35-·425	60	·425-·48	48
No. 16	·40	54	·40	54	·40	54
No. 17	·445	54	·375	48	·395	48
No. 18	·425	48	·40	48	·40	48
BREAD AND CAKE	week		week		week	
Bakers, bread‡—						
No. 1	20·00	54	14·00	54	14·00	54
No. 2	28·00	54	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 3	26·00*	54	20·00	54	20·00	54
No. 4	24·00*	48	15·00	48	17·50	48
No. 5	17·00-22·00*	54	18·00	57	18·00-20·00	57
No. 6	16·00-33·00*	51	17·00-25·50	51	18·00-25·50	48-60
No. 7	.....	....	12·00	64	18·00	60
No. 8	20·00-25·00*	60	18·00	60	18·00	60
No. 9	27·00*	54	20·30	60	21·60	60
No. 10	18·00-22·00*	60	19·00	60	19·00	60
No. 11	24·00	56	15·00	56	17·50	56
No. 12	20·00-28·00	54	14·00-22·00	54	16·00-24·00	54
No. 13	27·50*	60	20·00	56	20·00	56
No. 14	.....	....	16·00-21·00	56	18·00-21·00	56
No. 15	25·00*	54	22·00	53	22·50	54
No. 16	24·35*	56	20·20	56	25·30	56
No. 17	25·00*	54	18·00-21·00	54	17·00-21·00	50

*None east of Manitoba.

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

‡ Not otherwise classified.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE —*Continued*						
Bakers, bread—Conc.						
No. 18	25·00*	54	15·00	....	15·00	....
No. 19	35·00*	45	25·00	45	25·00	45
No. 20	28·00*	....	25·00	56	25·00	56
No. 21	27·00*	46	22·00–26·00	44	22·00–26·00	48
No. 22	18·00–26·00*	48	16·00–21·00	48	15·00–21·00	48
No. 23	30·00	50	24·30	54	24·30	54
No. 24	....	....	20·00	56	22·00	56
No. 25	27·00	50	24·00	52	24·00	52
No. 26	21·60*	54	21·60	54	21·60	54
No. 27	25·00	48	20·00	48	21·50	48
No. 28	27·00*	60	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 29	26·00*	54	18·00–25·00	54	18·00–25·00	54
No. 30	20·00*	49	15·00–18·00	54	15·00–19·00	54
No. 31	25·00*	48	18·00	48	21·50	54
No. 32	29·00	48	26·50	48	26·50	48
No. 33	27·00*	44	23·00	44	23·00	44
No. 34	30·00*	48	22·00	48	22·00	48
Bakers, cake—						
No. 1	24·00–25·00	54	18·75	40	18·75	40
No. 2	22·00*	43	13·50	49	15·00–20·00	56
No. 3	17·00*	54	18·00	54	18·00	50
No. 4	....	....	16·00	....	16·00	....
No. 5	28·00–30·00	50	21·85–25·00	54	21·85–25·00	54
No. 6	....	....	15·50–19·00	48	16·00–21·00	48
No. 7	30·00	48	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 8	....	....	24·00	52	24·00	52
No. 9	....	....	25·50	52	25·50	52
No. 10	37·00*	60	23·00	50	23·00	60
No. 11	24·00*	48	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 12	27·00*	48	25·00	48	27·00	48
No. 13	38·00*	48	32·00	48	32·00	48
No. 14	35·00*	48	27·00	48	27·00	54
No. 15	30·50	48	28·00	48	28·00	48
No. 16	36·00*	48	19·00–20·00	48	19·00–20·00	48
No. 17	30·00*	48	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 18	40·00*	48	27·00	48	27·00	48
No. 19	....	....	24·00	44	24·00	44
Mixers—						
No. 1	29·00	54	25·00	54	25·00	54
No. 2	25·00	54	23·00	54	25·00	54
No. 3	18·00*	54	16·00	54	18·00	54
No. 4	20·00*	54	20·00	54	21·00	54
No. 5	25·00*	54	20·00	54	22·00	54
No. 6	30·00*	54	21·05	60	22·50	60
No. 7	30·00*	54	30·00	60	30·00	60
No. 8	31·25*	56	26·75	56	26·75	56
No. 9	35·00*	54	25·00	54	25·00	50
No. 10	25·00*	50	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 11	18·00*	54	21·00	54	21·00	50
No. 12	25·00	50	20·00	54	20·00	56
No. 13	25·00	54	23·00	54	24·00	54
No. 14	30·00	56	30·00	56	30·00	56
No. 15	30·00	50	25·65	50	25·65	50
No. 16	32·00*	54	27·00	54	28·00	54
No. 17	25·00*	54	16·50	54	20·00	54
No. 18	30·00*	54	22·00	54	23·00	54
No. 19	37·00	48	29·00	48–54	29·00	50
No. 20	28·00	50	23·00	52	24·00	52
No. 21	34·00	50	32·00	52	32·00	52
No. 22	27·50*	50	25·00	48	22·00	48
No. 23	28·00	48	21·50	44	18·00	44
No. 24	32·00*	48	28·00	48	28·00	48
No. 25	27·00*	54	22·50	44	22·50	52
No. 26	33·00	48	30·00	48	30·00	48
No. 27	34·50	48	29·60	48	29·60	48
No. 28	33·00*	45	27·00	47	27·00	48
No. 29	30·00*	48	22·50	48	25·00	48
No. 30	33·00	48	26·90	48	26·90	48
No. 31	33·00*	48	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 32	....	....	23·00	48	23·00	48
Bench workers—						
No. 1	15·00–23·00	54	16·00–19·00	54	22·50	54
No. 2	24·00*	54	15·00	42	15·00	42
No. 3	19·00–21·00*	54	18·00	....	18·00	60
No. 4	24·00*	51	18·00–22·00	60	18·00–22·00	60
No. 5	28·00*	54	28·00	60	28·00	60
No. 6	24·00	54	21·00	56	21·00	56
No. 7	25·00	54	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 8	24·00	50	20·70	50	20·70	50
No. 9	20·00*	56	12·00	50	12·00	50
No. 10	20·00*	58	12·00	56	15·00	56
No. 11	25·00	50	21·00	54	21·00	56
No. 12	25.00	50	20.45	50	20.45	50
No. 13	25.00*	54	23.00	54	22.50	54
No. 14	....	....	17.00	54	17.00	54
No. 15	36.00	48	28.00	54	28.00	50
No. 16	27.00	50	23.00	52	23.00	52
No. 17	28.00*	48	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 18	26.00	48	17.00	44	17.00	44
No. 19	32.00*	54	22.00	44	22.00	52
No. 20	22.00*	54	15.00	54	16.00	54
No. 21	30.50	48	26.15	48	26.15	48
No. 22	31.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 23	31.00	48	23.40	44	24.60	....
No. 24	27.50–31.00*	45	25.00	47	25.00	48
No. 25	30.00	48	24.45	48	24.45	48
No. 26	30.00*	48	22.00	48	23.00	48
No. 27	....	....	19.00	44	19.00	44
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	22.00	54	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 2	25.00	54	23.00	54	25.00	54
No. 3	30.00*	54	20.00	42	22.00	42
No. 4	18.00*	54	16.00	54	17.00	54
No. 5	20.00*	54	17.00	54	17.00	54
No. 6	26.00*	54	20.55	60	20.25	60
No. 7	25.00	54	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 8	24.00	54	20.00	56	20.00	56
No. 9	26.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 10	26.00*	50	19.00	50	19.00	50
No. 11	28.00	50	22.70	50	22.70	50
No. 12	18.00	50	19.00	54	19.00	56
No. 13	....	....	19.00	54	20.00	56
No. 14	28.00	50	21.30	50	21.30	50
No. 15	27.00	50	20.25	54	20.25	54
No. 16	....	....	30.00	54	30.00	50
No. 17	28.50*	54	26.00	54	26.00	54
No. 18	30.00*	54	29.00	54	29.00	54
No. 19	35.00	48	28.00	48–54	28.00	50
No. 20	30.00	50	25.00	52	25.00	52
No. 21	30.00	50	28.00	52	28.00	52
No. 22	24.00*	48	18.00	50	20.00	60
No. 23	25.00*	48	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 24	27.00	48	21.50	44	21.50	44
No. 25	32.00*	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 26	27.00*	48	19.00	48	19.00	54
No. 27	35.00*	54	22.50	44	22.50	52
No. 28	33.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 29	33.50	48	28.75	48	28.75	48
No. 30	33.00	44	26.00	44	27.50	....
No. 31	28.50	45	25.00	47	25.00	48
No. 32	30.00*	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 33	33.00	48	26.90	48	26.90	48
Helpers—						
No. 1	12.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54
No. 2†	8.00	54	7.00–10.00	54	7.00–10.00	54
No. 3	15.00*	54	15.00	54	16.00	54
No. 4†	....	....	10.00	54	10 00	54
No. 5	16.00*	54	16.00	54	16.00	54
No. 6	17.00*	48	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 7†	10.00*	50	10.00	45	10.00	45
No. 8	16.30	55	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 9	21.00*	54	17.75	60	15.15	60
No. 10	18.00–20.00*	54	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 11	15.00–18.00*	54	12.00–17.00	54	15.00–20.00	54

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE *Concluded*						
Helpers—Conc.						
No. 12	18.00	54	15.00–17.00	54	14.00–18.50	54
No. 13	22.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 14	.....	....	15.00	56	15.00	56
No. 15	24.10*	56	19.00	50	19.85	50
No. 16†	.....	....	11.50	44	11.00–12.00	44
No. 17	17.00 18.00*	50	13.00–15.00	50	13.00 15.00	50
No. 18	20.00	54	19.00	54	19.00	54
No. 19	21.00*	54	17.00	44	17.00	44
No. 20	25.00	50	19.65	50	19.65	50
No. 21	25.00	50	22.00	54	22.00	54
No. 22	16.00*	54	17.50	54	18.30	54
No. 23	.....	....	14.50	54	16.50	54
No. 24	14.00–16.00*	54	17.00	54	17.00	54
No. 25†	.....	....	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 26	30.00	48	21.00–25.00	48–54	23.00–25.00	50
No. 27	24.00	50	17.50–22.00	52–54	17.50–22.00	51–54
No. 28†	.....	....	12.00	52	12.00	52
No. 29	26.00	50	17.50	52	17.50	52
No. 30	22.50*	50	18.00	45	18.00	45
No. 31	15.00*	49	15.00	54	15.00	54
No. 32	22.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 33	30.00	48	23.60	48	23.60	48
No. 34	27.50	48	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 35	18.00*	45	19.40	48	19.40	48
No. 36	.....	....	19.20	48	19.20	48
No. 37	27.00	48	22.05	48	22.05	48
Packers and wrappers—						
No. 1	18.00*	54	12.00	54	12.00	54
No. 2	18.00*	54	15.00	54	16.00	54
No. 3	.....	....	11.00	48	13.00	48
No. 4	18.50	50	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 5	25.00*	54	20.00	60	20.35	60
No. 6	18.00	50	14.00	54	15.00	56
No. 7	21.00	50	16.00	50	16.00	50
No. 8	.....	....	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 9	.....	....	20.25–23.00	54	20.25–23.00	54
No. 10	23.00*	54	20.75	54	21.00	54
No. 11	.....	....	17.00	54	20.00	48
No. 12	24.00	50	16.50	52	17.50	52
No. 13	24.00	50	19.00–22.00	52	20.00–22.00	52
No. 14	.....	....	12.50	54	12.50	54
No. 15	15.00	50	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 16	.....	....	19.20	48	19.20	48
Cake wrappers, female—						
No. 1	8.00–12.00	54	10.00	54	12.00–15.00	54
No. 2	.....	....	10.00	50	7.50–10.50	50
No. 3	11.00	44	11.75	44	11.75	44
No. 4	12.50	44	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	13.00	44	13.30	44
No. 6	12.00–15.00*	44	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	13.50	54	13.50	54
No. 8	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 9	.....	....	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 10	12.00*	50	13.00	45	13.00	48
No. 11	12.50*	48	12.50	54	12.50	54
No. 12	10.00–15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	54
No. 13	.....	....	10.00	48	12.50	48
No. 14	.....	....	12.10	48	12.10	48
No. 15	14.00–16.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
Cake wrappers, female—Conc.						
No. 16	12.00–15.00*	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 17	12.75	48	14.00	47	14.00	48
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	24.85	54	.....	....	20.00	54
No. 2	30.00*	54	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 3	24.00*	54	13.00	54	14.00	54
No. 4	20.00*	54	20.00	54	17.00–23.00	54
No. 5	27.00*	54	19.50–21.00	54	18.00–21.00	54
No. 6	18.60	50	17.70	50	19.00	48
No. 7	24.00	55	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 8	21.00*	58	19.00	58	17.00	58
No. 9	20.00–23.00*	60	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 10	26.00*	54	20.35	....	22.00	....
No. 11	25.00*	54	20.10	60	20.50	60
No. 12	25.00–40.00	54	22.50	60	22.50	60
No. 13	.....	....	15.00	60	15.00	60
No. 14	23.00–25.00*	54	14.00–19.00	....	15.00–22.00	....
No. 15	18.00*	44	17.00	52	15.00	50
No. 16	24.00*	54	13.40–27.00	54	17.00–36.40	54
No. 17	21.00 25.00	54	16.00–24.00	54	17.00–21.00	54
No. 18	27.00	54	18.00–28.00	56	18.00–30.00	56
No. 19	25.00	50	20.00–22.50	50	20.00–22.50	50
No. 20	23.00*	48	18.00	45	20.00	54
No. 21	24.50*	48	22.00	55	22.50	55
No. 22	30.00*	56	24.25	56	24.50	56
No. 23	20.00–25.00*	48	15.00	44	12.00–14.00	40–42
No. 24	24.00	50	20.70	50	20.70	50
No. 25	30.00*	....	20.00	45	23.00	45
No. 26	25.00	50	22.00	54	22.05	56
No. 27	31.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54
No. 28	.....	....	22.00	....	22.50	....
No. 29	25.00*	60	20.00	56	20.00	56
No. 30	22.00*	54	17.00	56	17.00	56
No. 31	27.00	50	22.05	50	23.75	50
No. 32	23.50*	54	21.50	54–60	22.00	54–60
No. 33	30.95	....	23.80	54	24.78	52
No. 34	.....	....	16.00–19.00	48	17.00	48
No. 35	24.00*	48	19.00	48	18.00–27.00	45
No. 36	20.00–25.00*	60	15.00	60	15.00	60
No. 37	22.00*	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 38	21.50*	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 39	24.00	44	17.75–21.50	44	19.00–23.00	44
No. 40	.....	....	16.00–25.00	54	17.00–27.00	54
No. 41	20.00*	54	18.50	54	20.00	54
No. 42	26.00	50	22.00–24.00	54	22.00–24.00	54
No. 43	20.00	48	18.00	48	19.50	54
No. 44	27.00*	40–54	20.00	40–50	20.00	40–50
No. 45	25.50–37.50	48	19.00–32.00	48	20.00–32.00	48
No. 46	25.50	48	19.20	48	19.20	48
No. 47	25.00*	54	19.20	48–50	23.00	54
No. 48	26.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	....
No. 49	17.50–31.50*	48	21.50	48	22.35	48–54
No. 50	25.00–30.00	48	21.00–26.50	48	21.00–28.00	48
No. 51	25.00–27.00*	48	21.50	48	21.50	48

*1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BISCUITS						
Mixers—						
No. 1	17.25	50	15.00	50	15.00	50
No. 2	18.00	46¾	20.00	46¾	20.00	46¾
No. 3	21.00	59	20.40	55	18.50	55
No. 4	24.00	55	23.50	55	23.50	55
No. 5	30.00	48	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 6	27.50	55	23.65	55	22.80	53
No. 7	18.15	46½	17.30	48	17.30	48
No. 8	23.00–25.00	44	22.00	45	22.00–24.00	45
No. 9	30.00	44	27.00	45	27.00	45
No. 10	16.00	49½	18.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 11	26.00	45½	16.75	48	17.95	48
No. 12	.....	....	20.00–28.00	45	24.75	45
No. 13	31.00	47½	24.80	47½	23.80	47½
Machine operators—						
No. 1	17.25	50	15.00	50	15.00	50
No. 2	21.00	46¾	20.00	46¾	20.00	46¾
No. 3	18.00	59	11.00–17.85	55	16.60	55
No. 4	20.00	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 5	24.30	54	15.00	50	22.00	50
No. 6	26.25	55	20.05	50	20.00	50
No. 7	19.15	42½	20.15	48	20.15	48
No. 8	28.00	44	22.00	45	22.00	45
No. 9	35.00	44	23.85	45	23.85	45
No. 10	18.00	45½	15.60	48	14.90	48
No. 11	.....	....	21.00	45	19.35	45
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	12.00	46¾	11.00	46¾	11.00	46¾
No. 2	18.00	59	17.85	55	16.60	55
No. 3	22.00	55	19.25	55	19.00–22.50	55
No. 4	20.00	55	17.35	55	15.40	53
No. 5	15.25	42½	17.30	48	17.30	48
No. 6	28.00–30.00	44	25.00–30.00	45	25.00–30.00	45
No. 7	20.00	44	24.75	45	24.75	55
No. 8	25.00	49½	19.85	49½	20.00	49½
No. 9	23.00	45½	15.60	48	14.90	48
No. 10	.....	....	16.00	45	19.35	45
No. 11	27.00	47½	24.30	47½	24.30	47½
Packers, female—						
No. 1	8.20	50	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 2	12.00	46¾	10.00	46¾	10.00	46¾
No. 3	7.20–8.40	59	8.80	55	9.90	55
No. 4	11.00	60	11.55	55	11.55	55
No. 5	10.80	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 6	10.00	50	11.00	50	9.60	43
No. 7	11.45	40	10.20	42	10.80	45
No. 8	11.75	41½	11.58	47	12.00	50
No. 9	10.45–13.75	44	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 10	10.00–14.00	44	10.35–13.60	45	13.60	45
No. 11	.....	....	10.00–14.50	55½	9.90–14.10	55
No. 12	11.00	46½	11.00	46½	11.00	46½
No. 13	12.50	45½	12.55	48	12.55	48
No. 14	.....	....	14.00	45	16.00	45
No. 15	.....	....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
Shippers—						
No. 1	17·25	50	17.50	50	17.50	50
No. 2	19.00	46¾	18.00	46¾	18.00	46¾
No. 3	15.00	59	15.15	55	14.00	55
No. 4	23.00	55	19.80	55	19.80	55
No. 5	18.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55
No. 6	20.00	55	17.65	50	16.55	44
No. 7	30.00	49½	22.50	49½	24.75	49½
No. 8	25.00	47½	22.50	47½	22.50	47½
Helpers—						
No. 1	15.00	60	16.50	55	16.50	55
No. 2	.....	....	16.00	46¾	16.00	46¾
No. 3	10.00–12.50	55	14.00	55	14.00	55
No. 4	18.90	54	15.00	50	16.50	50
No. 5	17.60	55	.....	....	13.65	55
Helpers—Conc.						
No. 6	10.00	30	11.25–16.50	50	10.75–15.85	48
No. 7	19.00	44	19.00	45	19.00	48
No. 8	18.00	44	18.00	45	18.00	45
No. 9	14.00	49½	12.50	49½	12.35–16.00	49½
No. 10	16.00–22.00	47½	19.00	47½	19.00	47½
No. 11	17.00	45½	12.95	48	14.05	48
No. 12	.....	....	15.00	50	16.50	55
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	20.00	46¾	20.00	46¾	20.00	46¾
No. 2	18.00	59	16.50	55	16.50	55
No. 3	15.00–18.00	55	13.50–18.00	55	15.00–19.00	55
No. 4	20.00	55	17.00	55	.....	....
No. 5	23.00–24.00	55	19.00–21.00	55	17.00–21.00	55
No. 6	22.00	50	.....	....	16.50	46
No. 7	25.00–27.50	44	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 8	20.00	45½	19.75	48	19.20	48
CANDY						
Candy makers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16.80	48	16.80	48
No. 2	21.00–27.50	59	22.00	55	19.80	55
No. 3	25.00	50	21.00	48	21.00	48
No. 4	21.00	50	16.50	48	18.00	48
No. 5	23.00–25.00	49½	16.20–17.70	49½	14.40–17.70	49½
No. 6	19.00–20.00	59–60	15.95–19.80	55	15.95–19.80	55
No. 7	18.00–28.00	55	16.00–25.00	55	16.00–25.00	55
No. 8	16.00	54	15.00	40	15.00	40
No. 9	19.00–25.00	55	13.75–24.75	55	10.00–16.00	40
No. 10	23.75	54	21.00	50	21.00	50
No. 11	22.00	55	20.80	50	22.75	55
No. 12	24.00–26.00	45	18.00	44½	18.00	45
No. 13	20.00	46½	22.35	46½	22.20	46½
No. 14	23.50	46½	15.00–28.00	46½	15.00–28.00	46½
No. 15	16.00–24.00	49	18.00–25.00	49	16.00–25.00	49
No. 16	17.25–28.50	47–53	14.25–23.50	53	17.50–24.00	50–60
No. 17	25.00	49½	19.15	49½	17.80–23.50	49½
No. 18	.....	....	23.40	47½	23.40	47½
Chocolate dippers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	55	12.95	48	13.45	48
No. 2	8.40–9.05	59	9.90–11.50	55	10.00–11.50	55
No. 3	9.00	50	8.50	48	8.00–9.00	48
No. 4	15.00	44	17.10	44	16.20	44
No. 5	13.00	55	11.55	55	8.40	40
No. 6	12.95	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 7	15.50–18.50	45	14.10	47	.....	....
No. 8	13.50	45	12.50	44½	12.50	45
No. 9	15.35	46½	15.80	46½	15.95	46½
No. 10	16.50	46½	14.00–22.50	46½	14.00–22.50	46½
No. 11	15.00	49	15.00	46½	15.00	46½
No. 12	.....	....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
Packers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	54	16.30	48	16.30	48
No. 2	7.20	59	7.70	55	8.25–9.35	55
No. 3	12.00	50	10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 4	8.00	50	7.50	48	7.00	48
No. 5	11.00	44	8.00	44	8.00	44
No. 6	14.00	44	8.10	44	8.10	44
No. 7	18.00	50	14.25	48	14.60	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CANDY—*Concluded*						
Packers, female–Conc.						
No. 8	12.00	55	11.55	55	8.40	40
No. 9	10.80–12.95	54	9.00–11.00	50	9.00–11.00	50
No. 10	10.00	50	11.00	50	9.60	43
No. 11	13.00	45	12.50	44½	12.50	45
No. 12	15.80	46½	17.65	46½	14.15	46½
No. 13	18.60	46½	19.05	46½	16.75	46½
No. 14	12.30	46½	8.00–14.00	46½	9.00–12.00	46½
No. 15	15.25	46½	14.00–15.75	46½	14.00–16.00	46½
No. 16	12.50	49	12.50	46½	12.50	46½
No. 17	11.00	46½	11.00	46½	11.00	46½
No. 18	.....	....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	18.50	50	16.30	48	16.30	48
No. 2	15.00	59	15.15	55	14.00	55
No. 3	18.00	50	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 4	27.50	54	22.50	50	23.50	50
No. 5	18.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55
No. 6	15.00	55	9.00–12.00	55	10.00–12.00	40
No. 7	20.00	55	17.65	50	16.55	44
No. 8	23.25	49½	21.85	46½	22.30	46
No. 9	21.70	49½	16.00–23.00	43	16.00–23.00	43
No. 10	22.00	46½	17.00–25.00	46½	17.00–24.00	46½
No. 11	20.00–28.00	49	20.00–25.00	49	20.00–25.00	49
No. 12	30.00	49½	22.50	49½	24.75	49½
No. 13	25.00	47½	22.50	47½	22.50	47½
Labourers and helpers, male—						
No. 1	16.30	55	14.40	48	14.40	48
No. 2	15.00	50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 3	15.00–18.00	49½	14.40	49½	14.40	49½
No. 4	.....	....	16.00	50	16.25	50
No. 5	16.20	54	13.00	50	13.00	50
No. 6	17.60	55	.....	....	13.65	55
No. 7	20.90	46½	22.75	46½	23.05	46½
No. 8	18.00–27.00	49½	18.00–27.00	49½	18.00–27.00	49½
No. 9	.....	....	18.00	46½	18.00	46½
No. 10	14.00	49½	12.50	49½	12.35–16.00	49½
No. 11	16.00–22.00	47½	19.00	47½	19.00	47½
Helpers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	55	9.60	48	9.60	48
No. 2	8.00	44	9.00	44	9.00	44
No. 3	7.00	44	8.00	44	8.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	10.00	48	10.50	48
No. 5	8.00	55	8.25	55	6.00	40
No. 6	12.50	46½	12.50	46½	12.50	46½
No. 7	14.25	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 8	10.20–15.10	42–49	8.15–12.80	35–55	8.75–14.50	46–62
MEAT PRODUCTS						
	hour		hour		hour	
Stockyard men—						
No. 1	.35–.45	55	.42	47½	.42	47½
No. 2	.....	....	.20	48	.27	48
No. 3	.334⊕	60	.364	55	.364	55
No. 4	.45	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 5	.....	....	.33	50	.35	50
No. 6	.45	58	.44	48	.46	48
No. 7	.....	....	.32–.40	48–55	.35–.40	48–55
No. 8	.417	48	.30	48	.33	48
No. 9	.....	....	.28–.50	54	.29–.55	54
No. 10	.45	49	.46	48	.485	48
No. 11	.45	48	.33–.50	48	.33–.50	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Slaughterers—						
No. 1	.57	50	.30–.42	48	.38–.44	48
No. 2	.45–.60	50	.40–.55	47½	.42–.57	47½
No. 3	.40–.50	55	.35–.45	47½	.37–.47	47½
No. 4	.55	40	.50	40	.50	50
No. 5	.55	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 6	.....	....	.38–.50	30	.40–.50	50
No. 7	.40–.50	55	.40–.53	55	.40–.53	55
No. 8	.60	50	.56	50	.56	50
No. 9	.55	48	.55	48	.575	48
No. 10	.47	48	.45–.48	48	.47–.50	48
No. 11	.52	48	.43	48	.45	48
No. 12	.40–.55	48	.35–.49	48	.39–.54	48
No. 13	.40	50	.33–.45	48	.33–.47	50
No. 14	.40–.70	48	.38–.58	48	.38–.58	48
No. 15	.43–.68	48	.30–.37	48	.33–.43	48
No. 16	.....	....	.40	48–54	.40	48–54
No. 17	.40–.55	49	.40–.57	48	.43–.65	48
No. 18	.44–.63	50	.36–.56	48	.42–.58	48
No. 19	.....	....	.25–.45	54	.38–.48	54
Hide trimmers—						
No. 1	.35–.40	55	.30–.35	47½	.32–.37	47½
No. 2	.30–.45	40	.30	54	.30	54
No. 3	.48	55	.48	55	.48	55
No. 4	.45	48	.45	48	.47	48
No. 5	.....	....	.30	50	.33	50
No. 6	.592	54	.557	48	.537	50
No. 7	.33–.40	55	.35	48–55	.35–.40	48–55
No. 8	.425	48	.28–.35	48	.33–.40	48
No. 9	.....	....	.42	48–54	.42	48–54
No. 10	.40	49	.40	48	.45	48
No. 11	.465	50	.38	48	.425	48
No. 12	.....	....	.45	54	.50	54
General butchers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	50	.30–.38	50
No. 2	.35	40	.35	48	.35	50
No. 3	.40	45	.40	48	.40	50
No. 4	.30	40	.30	48	.30	50
No. 5	.39	50	.30–.44	48	.34–.46	48
No. 6	.35–.54	50	.30–.48	50	.30–.50	50
No. 7	.49	48	.48	48	.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	.40–.63	50	.40–.63	50
No. 9	.....	....	.35–.45	48	.39–.49	48
No. 10	.35–.60	55	.32–.55	48–55	.32–.55	48–55
No. 11	.45	48	.325	48	.35–.40	48
No. 12	.....	....	.325	48–55	.35	48–55
No. 13	.....	....	.30	48–55	.325	48–55
No. 14	.38–.70	54	.30–.59	54	.33–.63	54
No. 15	.75	48	.40–.52	48	.43–.52	48
No. 16	.40–.50	49	.40–.46	48	.45–.52	48
No. 17	.....	....	.30–.50	54	.30–.52	54
Boners—						
No. 1	.40	45	.35–.45	54	.35–.45	50
No. 2	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 3	.38	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 4	.50	48	.50	48	.52	48
No. 5	.....	....	.40	48	.40	50
No. 6	.45–.55	48	.35–.55	48	.38–.55	48
No. 7	.35	55	.37	48–55	.32–.37	48–55
No. 8	.40–.48	48	.30–.33	48	.30–.37	48
No. 9	.50	49	.46	48	.505	48
No. 10	.44	50	.43	48	.425	48
Trimmers—						
No. 1†	.16	50	.17–.22	48	.18–.22	48
No. 2	.40	55	.35	47½	.32	47½
No. 3	.45	55	.35–.40	55	.30–.40	55
No. 4	.48	55	.40–.50	55	.35–.52	55
No. 5	.58	50	.48	50	.50	50
No. 6	.45	48	.45	48	.47	48
No. 7	.33	48	.37	48	.40	48
No. 8†	.....	....	.285	48	.295	48
No. 9	.25	44	.35	48–55	.37	48–55

⊕ 1930.

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS—*Continued*						
Curers and cellarmen—						
No. 1	.50	50	.34-.42	48	.36-.44	48
No. 2	.40	55	.30-.35	47½	.32-.37	47½
No. 3	.35	45	.30	54	.30	50
No. 4	.50	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 5	.....	....	.30	41	.30	39
No. 6	.45-.55	55	.55	55	.53	55
No. 7	.45	55	.42	55	.45	55
No. 8	.45	50	.30-.40	50	.32-.42	50
No. 9	.56	50	.52	50	.53	50
No. 10	.52	48	.525	48	.55	48
No. 11	.48	48	.45	48	.47	48
No. 12	.35-.44	48	.35-.44	48	.39-.49	48
No. 13	.30-.35	54	.30-.33	48	.30-.35	50
No. 14	.40-.45	48	.39-.44	48	.39-.44	48
No. 15	.30-.40	55	.32-.40	48-55	.32-.42	48-55
No. 16	.45	48	.315	48	.35	48
No. 17	.425	48	.30	48	.33	48
No. 18	.....	....	.30-.33	48-58	.30-.35	48-55
No. 19	.375-.45	54	.30-.38	54	.35-.40	54
No. 20	.45	49	.40-.44	48	.42-.48	48
No. 21	.....	....	.30-.40	54	.33-.42	54
No. 22	.44-.50	50	.35-.40	48	.425	48
No. 23	.40-.50	48	.40	48	.32-.50	48
Sausage cutters—						
No. 1	.35	55	.30-.35	47½	.32-.37	47½
No. 2†	.25	55	.20	47½	.21	47½
No. 3	.40	55	.38	47½	.40	47½
No. 4	.50	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 5	.30	50	.30	50	.35	50
No. 6	.45	48	.44	48	.46	48
No. 7	.30	54	.30	48	.325	50
No. 8	.40	48	.385	48	.385	48
No. 9	.27	48	.24	48	.23-.26	48
No. 10	.40-.42	48	.30	48	.30-.37	48
Casing Makers—						
No. 1	.33	50	.33	48	.35	48
No. 2†	.25	55	.20	47½	.18-.20	47½
No. 3	.35-.45	55	.30-.40	47½	.32-.40	47½
No. 4	.30	40	.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	.50	55	.36	55	.36	55
No. 6	.....	....	.30-.40	30	.30-.45	55
No. 7	.52	55	.30-.55	55	.34-.62	55
No. 8	.40-.43	50	.30-.38	50	.....	....
No. 9†	.30	48	.295	48	.305	48
No. 10	.42	48	.42	48	.44	48
No. 11	.35-.52	48	.39-.49	48	.39-.49	48
No. 12†	.26-.34	48	.23-.32	48	.26-.34	48
No. 13	.35	54	.35	48	.375	50
No. 14	.40-.45	48	.39-.44	48	.37-.44	48
No. 15	.40	55	.32-.40	48-55	.35-.42	48-55
No. 16	.40	48	.30-.38	48	.33-.37	48
No. 17	.....	....	.30	48-56	.30	48-56
No. 18	.375	54	.30	54	.325	54
No. 19	.40	54	.325	54	.35	54
No. 20	.....	....	.338	54	.38	54
No. 21	.40	49	.415	48	.46	48
No. 22	.44	50	.36	48	.425	48
No. 23	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
Sausage makers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30-.38	48	.32-.40	48
No. 2	.30-.40	45	.35	54	.35	50
No. 3	.....	....	.36	57½	.36	53
No. 4	.....	....	.35	44	.35	53
No. 5	.50	55	.35-.45	55	.35-.45	55
No. 6	.35-.59	48	.36-.44	48	.39-.45	48
No. 7	.375	54	.325	48	.375	50
No. 8	.35-.50	55	.35-.40	48-55	.35-.42	48-55
No. 9	.....	....	.30	48-55	.30-.38	48-58
No. 10	.44-.50	50	.35-.41	48	.425	48
No. 11	.35-.50	48	.35-.45	48	.35-.45	48
No. 12	.....	....	.405	54	.475	54
Sausage makers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.20-.24	47½	.21-.25	47½
No. 2	.26-.34	48	.23-.34	48	.26-.37	48
No. 3	.....	....	.25	44-48	.25-.27	44-48
No. 4	.....	....	.25	48	.25-.30	48
No. 5	.....	....	.20	48	.225	54
No. 6	.318	44	.318	44	.30	48
No. 7	.30	48	.30	48	.30-.35	48
No. 8	.....	....	.265	48	.29	54
Lard makers, male—						
No. 1	.38	50	.33	48	.36	48
No. 2	.35	55	.30	47½	.32	47½
No. 3	.367	60	.33	54	.33	50
No. 4	.....	....	.36	40¼	.36	56¾
No. 5	.55	55	.35	55	.315	55
No. 6	.....	....	.27	53½	.27-.30	55
No. 7	.45	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 8	.42	50	.40	50	.42	50
No. 9	.44	48	.45	48	.47	48
No. 10	.35-.50	48	.36-.49	48	.39-.54	48
No. 11	.....	....	.30	48	.325	50
No. 12	.40	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 13	.425	55	.40	48-55	.40	48-55
No. 14	.....	....	.30	48-55	.30	48-55
No. 15	.275	54	.30	54	.325	54
No. 16	.50	48	.425	48	.45	48
No. 17	.....	....	.338	54	.39	54
Lard makers, female—						
No. 1	.38	50	.17	48	.20	48
No. 2	.25	55	.20	47½	.21	47½
No. 3	.29	48	.28	48	.29	48
No. 4	.26-.34	48	.23-.34	48	.26-.34	48
No. 5	.....	....	.23	48	.25	48
No. 6	.25	48	.23	48	.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	.25	44-48	.27	44-48
No. 8	.....	....	.29	48	.29	48
No. 9	.....	....	.265	48	.29	54
No. 10	.312	48	.335	48	.35	48
No. 11	.275	50	.315	48	.35	48
Fertilizers—						
No. 1	.35	55	.30	47½	.32	47½
No. 2	.40	55	.35	47½	.35	47½
No. 3	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 4	.42	50	.38	50	.38	50
No. 5	.40	60	.30	48	.325	50
No. 6	.45	48	.345	48	.38	48
No. 7	.50	48	.30	48	.33	48
No. 8	.....	....	.30	48-56	.30	48-56
No. 9	.375	54	.30	54	.325	54
No. 10	.40	54	.34	54	.35	54
No. 11	.35-.45	49	.40	48	.44-.46	48
No. 12	.44	50	.36-.40	48	.425	48
Coolers and freezers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.28	48	.30	48
No. 2	.35-.47	55	.30-.40	47½	.32-.42	47½
No. 3	.40	50	.407	54	.44	50
No. 4	.33	45	.30	54	.30	50
No. 5	.48	48	.465	48	.485	48
No. 6	.46	48	.445	48	.465	48
No. 7	.....	....	.36-.50	50	.35-.50	50
No. 8	.35-.55	48	.35-.39	48	.39-.44	48
No. 9	.425	60	.35	48	.35	50
No. 10	.40	48	.36	48	.365	48
No. 11	.40	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 12	.30-.40	55	.32-.40	48-55	.32-.42	48-55
No. 13	.40-.475	48	.30	48	.35	48
No. 14	.375-.45	54	.30-.38	54	.30-.38	54

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS —*Concluded*						
Packers—						
No. 1	.36	50	.....	....	.25-.35	47½
No. 2	.....	....	.34-.40	42-48	.34-.40	46-60
No. 3	.30-.40	55	.30-.42	48-55	.33-.45	55
No. 4	.54	50	.44	50	.46	50
No. 5	.42	48	.44	48	.46	48
No. 6†	.29	48	.29	48	.30	48
No. 7	.35-.42	48	.38-.42	48	.38-.42	48
No. 8†	.25	44	.25	44-48	.23	44-48
No. 9	.375	55	.30	48-55	.35	48-55
No. 10	.60	50	.506	48	.425	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.36	48	.38	48
No. 2	.40	50	.32	48	.34	48
No. 3	.40-.455	55	.30-.42	47½	.32-.42	47½
No. 4	.20-.30	60	.27-.335	60	.27-.35	60
No. 5	.45	55	.35	55	.32	55
No. 6	.....	....	.35	50½	.30	52½
No. 7	.43	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.42	50
No. 8	.45	48	.44	48	.46	48
No. 9	.....	....	.36	50	.36	50
No. 10	.45	48	.417-.48	48	.46-.50	48
No. 11	.35	55	.32	48-55	.35	48-55
No. 12	.458	48	.31	48	.36	48
No. 13	.50	54	.42	54	.42	54
No. 14	.....	....	.25-.40	55	.275-.45	55
No. 15	.40-.48	48	.40-.46	48	.44	48
No. 16	.50-.60	50	.40-.505	48	.425-.52	48
No. 17	.50	48	.31-.438	48	.31-.458	48
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1	.36	60	.415	48	.415	48
No. 2	.36-.40	60	.42	47½	.42	47½
No. 3	.367	60	.367	60	.367	60
No. 4	.527	55	.418	55	.455	55
No. 5	.384	60	.334	60	.40	50
No. 6	.50	50	.48	50	.50	50
No. 7	.48	48	.52	48	.54	48
No. 8	.54-.73	48	.37-.63	48	.58-.63	48
No. 9	.35	60	.417	48	.40	50
No. 10	.48	48	.46-.505	48	.42-.505	48
No. 11	.53	49	.51	48	.536	48
No. 12	.30-.50	60	.436	55	.455	55
No. 13	.....	....	.31	55	.31	55
No. 14	.50	54	.42	54	.445	54
No. 15	.535	50	.455	48	.50	48
No. 16	.50	48	.438	48	.438	48
No. 17	.....	....	.37	54	.416	54
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45	50	.45	50
No. 2	.44	56	.625	60	.665	60
No. 3	.535	56	.485	56	.505	48
No. 4	.483	56	.445	56	.445	56
No. 5	.75	60	.545	55	.545	55
No. 6	.....	....	.396	77	.446	68½
No. 7	.50	56	.46	56	.48	56
No. 8	.625-.73	48	.62-.69	48	.645-.71	48
No. 9	.....	....	.382	68	.382	68
No. 10	.61-.64	48	.65-.69	48	.70-.75	48
No. 11	.535	56	.523	48	.50	50
No. 12	.75	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 13	.73	48	.687	48	.687	48
No. 14	.675	56	.57	48	.625	48
No. 15	.....	....	.70	54-60	.82	55
No. 16	.745	48	.625	54	.625	54
No. 17	.58	49	.525	48	.595	48
No. 18	.60	48	.50	48	.60	48
No. 19	.....	....	.54	54	.568	54
Firemen—						
No. 1	.54	84	.38-.415	48-60	.38-.43	60
No. 2	.42	56	.40	56	.42	48
No. 3	.42	56	.357	56	.357	56
No. 4	.583	60	.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	.545	55	.545	55	.545	55
No. 6	.42	56	.41	56	.43	56
No. 7	.45-.56	48	.515	48	.54	48
No. 8	.40-.46	48	.50-.54	48	.55-.59	48
No. 9	.446	56	.438	48	.42	50
No. 10	.40	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 11	.45	60	.45	48-55	.40	48-55
No. 12	.425	56	.45	48	.475	48
No. 13	.....	....	.44	48	.465	48-55
No. 14	.475	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	.40	60	.415	48	.475	48
No. 16	.50-.70	48	.405-.59	48	.425-.63	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 2	.....	....	.20-.35	48	.22-.38	48
No. 3	.35-.40	55	.30-.37	47½	.32-.39	47½
No. 4	.35	50	.30	54	.30	54
No. 5	.....	....	.27-.35	25	.27-.35	50
No. 6	.38	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 7	.42	48	.42	48	.44	48
No. 8	.35-.40	60	.....	....	.30	50
No. 9	.35	48	.33	48	.33	48
No. 10	.375	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 11	.30-.375	55	.35	48-55	.35	48-55
No. 12	.40	49	.40	48	.40-.45	48
No. 13	.40	48	.375	48	.375	48
BREWERY PRODUCTS	week		week		week	
Wash-house men—						
No. 1	20.00	47	18.00-22.00	44	14.00-22.00	44
No. 2	21.00	50	20.00-22.00	50	20.00-22.00	50
No. 3	22.40	56	19.25-24.75	55	19.00-22.50	50
No. 4	21.00	60	21.00	60	22.20	60
No. 5	22.80	60	22.80	60	22.80	60
No. 6	31.50	70	18.00	45	22.00	55
No. 7	21.00	60	15.75	45	17.35	55
No. 8	19.25	55	17.50	50	18.50	50
No. 9	18.00	60	20.00	60	24.00	60
No. 10	21.60	54	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 11	28.00	48	26.10	48	26.10	48
No. 12	29.00	48	25.20	48	25.20	48
No. 13	.....	....	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 14	.....	....	22.50-25.00	50	24.50	45
No. 15	21.00	45	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 16	24.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 17	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 18	.....	....	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 19	20.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 20	26.65	48	24.50	50	25.00	50
No. 21	27.00-30.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 22	24.00	53	19.00-21.50	53	20.50-22.50	53
No. 23	24.00-27.00	53	23.00	47	24.00	47
No. 24	24.75	55	19.80	44	19.80	44
No. 25	31.60	44	31.60	44	31.60	44
No. 26	29.50	48	29.50	44	29.50	44
Cellarmen—						
No. 1	20.00	47	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 3	22.00	50	15.00	50	17.50	50
No. 4	22.00	49½	15.00	49½	18.00	44

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS—*Continued*						
Cellarmen—Conc.						
No. 5	24.00	60	16.00	40	18.00	45
No. 6	19.25	55	17.50	50	20.35	55
No. 7	20.00	60	20.00	60	22.20	60
No. 8	24.30	54	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 9	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 10	22.00	45	24.50–26.00	45–50	24.50–26.00	45–50
No. 11	22.50	50	21.55	44	21.55	44
No. 12	30.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 13	.....	....	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 14	.....	....	32.00	50	32.00	50
No. 15	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 16	.....	....	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 17	18.50–21.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 18	26.65	48	27.50	50	27.50	50
No. 19	27.00–36.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 20	25.00	53	22.50	53	24.50	53
No. 21	22.00	53	18.00	53	18.00	53
No. 22	26.00	53	23.00	47	24.00	47
No. 23	33.00	55	24.20	44	24.20	44
No. 24	35.90	50	35.90	50	35.90	50
No. 25	29.50	48	29.50	48	29.50	48
No. 26	29.50	48	29.50	44	29.50	44
No. 27	29.50	48	27.50	48	29.50	48
Kettlemen—						
No. 1	20.00	50	17.50	50	17.50	50
No. 2	38.50	70	33.00	60	33.00	60
No. 3	20.00	60	20.00	60	22.20	60
No. 4	24.30	54	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 5	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 6	23.00	45	26.00	45–50	25.00	45–50
No. 7	27.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 8	25.00	50	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 9	30.00	50	35.00	50	35.00	50
No. 10	21.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 11	30.00	53	23.00	47	24.00	47
No. 12	33.00	55	26.40	44	26.40	44
No. 13	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 14	33.75	45	33.75	45	33.75	45
No. 15	34.00	48	30.60	44	34.00	44
No. 16	30.00	48	31.50	48	29.50	48
Bottlers, machine—						
No. 1	18.00–20.00	50	20.00	50	21.00	51
No. 2	25.00	49½	18.00	49½	18.00	44
No. 3	24.75	55	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 4	18.00	60	18.00	60	22.20	60
No. 5	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 6	25.50	60	22.05	45	22.05	45
No. 7	.....	....	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 8	24.50	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 9	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 10	18.00–22.00	50	24.50	50	24.50	45
No. 11	.....	....	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 12	30.00	60	24.50	50	12.25	25
No. 13	26.00	53	23.50	53	19.50	53
No. 14	25.00	53	22.00	47	22.00	47
No. 15	24.75	55	19.80	44	19.80	44
No. 16	33.35	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 17	30.95	45	28.10	45	28.10	45
No. 18	30.90	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 19	29.00	48	29.00–31.00	48	29.00– 31.00	48
No. 20	29.00	48	29.00	44	29.00	44
No. 21	29.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48
Bottlers, hand—						
No. 1	16.00–20.00	47	14.00	44	15.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	13.20	45	15.00	45
No. 3	.....	....	15.00	45	16.00	45
No. 4	.....	....	12.90	43	12.90	43
No. 5	20.15	56	19.25	55	20.35	55
No. 6	17.25	55	14.00	40	16.65	45
Bottlers, hand—Conc.						
No. 7	19.25	55	17.50	50	18.50	50
No. 8	.....	....	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 9	.....	....	22.50	50	22.50	45
No. 10	22.00	45	23.50	45–50	23.50	45–50
No. 11	21.00	45	22.50	45–50	22.50	45–50
No. 12	17.60	44	19.80	44	19.80	44
No. 13	24.00	60	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 14	22.50	50	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 15	20.00	50	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 16	.....	....	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 17	16.00–18.50	50	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 18	21.00–30.00	60	22.50	50	11.25	25
No. 19	22.50–25.00	53	19.50–22.50	53	23.50	53
No. 20	.....	....	11.20	32	11.20	32
No. 21	26.00	53	23.00	47	24.00	47
No. 22	.....	....	22.00	44	24.20	44
No. 23	31.25	50	31.25	50	31.25	50
No. 24	30.25	44	30.25	44	30.25	44
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1	22.00	50	17.50	50	15.00	50
No. 2	.....	....	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 3	24.00	49½	18.00	49½	18.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	20.50	55	20.50	55
No. 5	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 6	22.00	45	25.00	45–50	25.00	45–50
No. 7	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 8	25.00	60	20.00–25.00	60	22.20–25.00	60
No. 9	.....	....	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 10	.....	....	25.00	57	25.00	54
No. 11	24.00–30.00	60	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 12	25.00–32.50	60	16.50–22.50	60	16.50–22.00	60
No. 13	25.00	53	18.00	53	18.00	53
No. 14	30.00	53	23.00	47	25.00	47
No. 15	29.50	48	31.00	48	31.00	48
No. 16	29.50	48	29.50	44	29.50	44
No. 17	30.00	48	31.00	48	31.00	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	30.00	47	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 3	40.00	50	50.00	50	40.00	50
No. 4	30.00	49½	30.00	49½	30.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	28.75	66	28.75	66
No. 6	30.00	60	28.00	56	28.00	56
No. 7	33.00	79	30.00	84	31.00	84
No. 8	33.60	56	33.60	56	33.60	56
No. 9	37.00	60	40.00	70	40.00	70
No. 10	.....	....	33.60	56	33.60	56
No. 11	.....	....	28.00	56	28.80	48
No. 12	35.00	45	40.00	45–50	40.00	45–50
No. 13	25.00	50	25.00	56	27.50	48
No. 14	.....	....	28.80	48	28.80	48
No. 15	33.60	56	33.50	56	33.60	48
No. 16	.....	....	37.00	44	40.00	48
No. 17	38.00	....	33.60	56	30.00	50
No. 18	43.20	72	30.80	56	33.60	56
No. 19	42.00	53	34.00	53	34.00	53
No. 20	36.00	53	26.55	47	26.55	47
No. 21	60.00	60	46.75	60	46.75	60
No. 22	37.90	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 23	36.00	44	36.10	48	36.10	48
No. 24	37.90	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 25	30.50	56	33.50	56	35.00	56
No. 26	33.50	56	33.50	48	33.50	48
No. 27	37.50	56	29.00	48	29.00	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	20.00	47	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	14.00	50	15.00	45
No. 3	20.00	72	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 4	27.00	60	27.00	56	27.00	56
No. 5	27.00	79	24.65	56	24.65	56

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS —*Concluded*						
Firemen—Concluded						
No. 6	28.00	56	28.00	56	28.00	56
No. 7	23.00	60	21.00	60	22.20	60
No. 8	25.20	56	33.60	84	33.60	84
No. 9	26.00	45	26.00	45–50	26.00	45–50
No. 10	30.00	56	33.60	56	33.60	48
No. 11	27.50	56	27.50	56	28.00	48
No. 12	30.00	60	34.00	68	28.00	48
No. 13	28.00	53	23.50	53	23.50	53
No. 14	20.00	53	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 15	28·00	53	20·60	47	20·60	47
No. 16	31·00	56	29·00	56	29·00	56
No. 17	28·50	56	28·50	48	28·50	48
No. 18	31·00	56	29·00	48	29·00	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	15·00	47	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 2	18·00	50	13·75	50	13·75	50
No. 3	.....	....	18·00	49½	18·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	21·00	60	22·20	60
No. 5	19·60	56	21·00	60	20·35	55
No. 6	21·00	60	16·50	50	18·50	50
No. 7	21·60	60	18·00	50	22·00	55
No. 8	26·00	48	23·40	48	23·40	48
No. 9	.....	....	22·50	50	24·50	50
No. 10	24·00	60	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 11	24·00	60	20·25	45	20·25	45
No. 12	.....	....	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 13	.....	....	22·50	57	22·50	54
No. 14	.....	....	27·50	44	27·50	44
PULP AND PAPER						
A—PULP						
	hour		hour		hour	
*Wood handlers**—						
No. 1	.....	....	·32	48	·36	48
No. 2	·34	54	·275	54	·29	54
No. 3	·40	48	·25	54	·275	54
No. 4	·43	54	·34	48	·36	48
No. 5	·32	54	·34	48	·34	48
No. 6	·40	48	·28	45	·30	45
No. 7	·36	48	·32	48	·32	48
No. 8	·375	48	·30–·36	48	·30–·36	48
No. 9	.....	....	·32	48	·32	48
No. 10	.....	....	·315	54	·315	54
No. 11	·30	60	·18	48	·23	48
No. 12	·30	72	·24	72	·24	72
No. 13	.....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 14	·33	60	·32	68	·32	66
No. 15	·33	54	·32	54	·32	48
No. 16	·30	54	·32	48	·32	48
No. 17	.....	....	·35	48	·37	48
No. 18	·40	48	·43	48	·43	48
No. 19	·35	60	·35	60	·37	54
No. 20	·45	35	·42	50	·44	48
No. 21	·56	48	·43	48	·45	48
No. 22	.....	....	·315	53	·315	53
No. 23	·41	48	·41	48	·41	48
No. 24	·42	48	·43	48	·43	36
No. 25	·40	48	·43	40	·43	48
No. 26	·45	48	·43	48	·43	48
No. 27	·40	66	·44	48	·44	48
No. 28	·45	48	·43	48	·43	48
Grindermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·42	48	·44	48
No. 2	.....	....	·31	40	·31	40
No. 3	.....	....	·43	53	·43	53
No. 4	·34	48	·319	48	·319	48
No. 5	·48	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 6	·45	48	·44	36	·44	48
No. 7	·48	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 8	·375	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 9	·45	48	·44	36	·44	36
No. 10	·46	48	·40	36	·40	48
No. 11	·325	....	·20	72	·27	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Grindermen—conc.						
No. 12	·34	72	·27	72	·27	72
No. 13	.....	....	·46	48	·46	48
No. 14	·395	48	·27	48	·27	48
No. 15	·45	48	·42	48	·42	48
No. 16	·45	48	·43	36	·43	48
No. 17	·42	48	·42	48	·42	48
No. 18	.....	....	·41	48	·41	48
No. 19	·38	48	·38	36	·38	36
No. 20	·48	48	·45	48	·47	48
No. 21	.....	....	·43	42	·45	42
No. 22	·56	48	·43	48	·45	48
No. 23	.....	....	·44	48	·44	48
No. 24	·45	48	·44	40	·455	48
No. 25	·45	48	·46	56	·46	48
No. 26	.....	....	·455	48	·50	48
No. 27	·55	48	·52	48	·52	48
No. 28	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 29	·60	48	·58	48	·58	48
No. 30	·45	48	·43	48	·45	48
No. 31	·43	48	·38	48	·38	48
No. 32	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48
Chippermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·32	48	·36	48
No. 2	·37	54	·275	60	·275	60
No. 3	.....	....	·33	40	·33	40
No. 4	·49	48	·35	48	·39	48
No. 5	·37	54	·36	48	·36	48
No. 6	·45	54	·36	48	·36	48
No. 7	·40	48	·38	48	·38	48
No. 8	.....	....	·36	53	·36	57
No. 9	.....	....	·37	48	·37	48
No. 10	·33	60	·32	68	·32	66
No. 11	·35	54	·36	48	·36	72
No. 12	·40	54	·37	48	·37	48
No. 13	·44	48	·43	48	·45	48
No. 14	.....	....	·43	48	·43	48
No. 15	·52	55	·47	55	·50	48
No. 16	.....	....	·38	53	·38	53
No. 17	·37	54	·315	54	·37	58
No. 18	·38	48	·315	52	·38	48
No. 19	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 20	·40	48	·43	28	·43	40
No. 21	·40	48	·45	40	·49	48
No. 22	·62	48	·52	48	·52	48
No. 23	·45	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 24	·44	72	·51	48	·51	48
No. 25	·50	48	·47	48	·47	48
No. 26	.....	....	·34	48	·34	48
No. 27	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
Acid makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·66	48	·68	48
No. 2	·545	50	·485	51	·51	51
No. 3	·48	48	·44	56	·44	56
No. 4	·85	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 5	·72	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 6	·60	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 7	·695	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 8	·53	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 9	.....	....	·64	48	·64	48
No. 10	·75	48	·74	48	·74	48
No. 11	·75	48	·74	48	·74	48
No. 12	·82	48	·77	48	·77	48
No. 13	.....	....	·68	36	·68	36
No. 14	·74	48	·67	48	·67	56
No. 15	·65	60	·59	48	·59	48
No. 16	.....	....	·565	48	·565	48
No. 17	·54	48	·465	48	·54	54
No. 18	·61	52	·54	52	·61	52
No. 19	·67	48	·69	40	·69	42
No. 20	·65	48	·64	60	·69	48
No. 21	·75	48	·70	48	·70	48
No. 22	·65	48	·59	48	·61	48
No. 23	·75	48	·82	48	·82	48
No. 24	·58	48	·43	48	·49	48
No. 25	·56	48	·42	48	·42	48
No. 26	.....	....	·65	48	·65	48
No. 27	·625	56	·525	48	·57	48

* Includes boom men, pond men, conveyormen, block handlers, sorters, loaders, unloaders, barkermen splittermen and others who ordinarily receive the same wage.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Continued*						
A—PULP—*Concluded*						
Digester cooks—						
No. 1	.....	...	·78	48	·80	48
No. 2	·545	50	·625	51	·655	51
No. 3	·70	48	·66	56	·66	56
No. 4	·85	48	·80	48	·80	48
No. 5	.....	....	·855	57	·855	57
No. 6	·56	48	·495	48	·495	48
No. 7	·68	48	·55	48	·65	48
No. 8	·80	48	·73	48	·73	48
No. 9	·78	48	·76	48	·76	48
No. 10	·85	48	·79	40	·79	48
No. 11	·85	48	·73	48	·73	48
No. 12	.....	....	·70	48	·70	48
No. 13	.....	....	·63	48	·63	48
No. 14	.....	....	·75	48	·75	48
No. 15	1·05	48	·90	48	·90	48
No. 16	·88	48	·81	48	·81	48
No. 17	·85	48	·79	48	·82	48
No. 18	·69	48	·64	48	·64	48
No. 19	.....	....	·82	36	·82	36
No. 20	·85	56	·78	48	·78	56
No. 21	·68	60	·62	48	·62	48
No. 22	.....	....	·68	48	·68	48
No. 23	·84	48	·72	48	·84	53
No. 24	·90	52	·79	52	·89	52
No. 25	·68	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 26	·80	48	·83	40	·83	42
No. 27	·78	48	·77	48	·82	48
No. 28	·805	48	·74	48	·74	48
No. 29	·80	48	·73	48	·78	48
No. 30	·88	48	·86	48	·86	48
No. 31	·80	48	·83	48	·83	48
No. 32	·65	48	·48	48	·545	48
No. 33	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 34	.....	....	·69	48	·69	48
No. 35	·70	56	·525	48	·57	48
Blow-pit men—						
No. 1	.....	....	.33	48	.37	48
No. 2	.39	50	.345	51	.36	51
No. 3	.46	48	.28	48	.30	48
No. 4	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 5	.....	....	.455	53	.455	48
No. 6	.43	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 7	.....	....	.38	48	.38	48
No. 8	.465	48	.39	48	.39	48
No. 9	.....	....	.30	32	.30	48
No. 10	.....	....	.37	48	.37	48
No. 11	.50	48	.46	48	.46	48
No. 12	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 13	.40	48	.37	48	.37	48
No. 14	.44	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 15	.....	....	.43	36	.43	36
No. 16	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 17	.46	54	.42	48	.42	48
No. 18	.37	48	.32	48	.37	52
No. 19	.36	52	.315	52	.37	52
No. 20	.40	48	.45	48	45	48
No. 21	.45	48	.45	40	.50	48
No. 22	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
No. 23	.45	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 24	.50	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 25	.48	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 26	.42	48	.37	48	.42	48
No. 27	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
Screenmen—						
No. 1	.35	50	.31	51	.325	51
No. 2	.48	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 3	.40	48	.30	48	.30	48
No. 4	.....	....	.475	56	.475	56
No. 5	.33	48	.31	48	.31	48
No. 6	.48	48	.37	48	.38	48
No. 7	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 8	.48	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 9	.48	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 10	.48	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 11	.45	48	.44	36	.44	36
No. 12	.375	48	.495	36	.495	48
No. 13	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Screenmen—Conc.						
No. 14	.....	48	.39	48	.39	48
No. 15	.40	48	.39	48	.39	48
No. 16	.47	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 17	.....	....	.43	36	.43	36
No. 18	.425	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 19	.48	60	.44	48	.44	48
No. 20	.50	48	.39	48	.41	48
No. 21	.40	48	.305	48	.35	52
No. 22	.36	52	.315	52	.37	52
No. 23	.45	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 24	.45	48	.435	48	.485	48
No. 25	.42	48	.43	48	.46	48
No. 26	.54	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 27	.45	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 28	.....	....	.44	48	.44	48
No. 29	.50	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 30	.44	48	.38	42	.38	48
No. 31	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
Wet machine men and pressmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.33	48	.33	48
No. 2	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.34	48	.31	48	.31	48
No. 4	.....	....	.37	48	.41	48
No. 5	.41	48	.36	48	.36	36
No. 6	.....	....	.39	48	.39	48
No. 7	.325	66	.20	72	.23	48
No. 8	.32	72	.25	72	.25	72
No. 9	.....	....	.27	48	.27	48
No. 10	.42	48	.37	48	.32	48
No. 11	.42	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 12	.35	48	.32	72	.32	72
No. 13	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 14	.35	48	.35	36	.35	36
No. 15	.42	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 16	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 17	.46	54	.42	48	.42	48
No. 18	.48	48	.37	48	.39	48
No. 19	.....	....	.39	48	.39	48
No. 20	.38	48	.34	48	.39	52
No. 21	.40	48	.43	56	.43	48
No. 22	.45	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 23	.53	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 24	.48	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 25	.45	48	.37	48	.42	48
No. 26	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
B—NEWSPRINT						
Beater engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.80	48	.82	48
No. 2	.65	48	.55	36	.55	48
No. 3	.525	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 4	.96	48	.92	48	.92	48
No. 5	.87	48	.87	48	.87	48
No. 6	1.16	48	1.14	48	1.14	48
No. 7	.....	....	.87	36	.89	36
No. 8	.82	72	.73	48	.77	48
No. 9	.....	....	.70	48	.70	48
No. 10	.....	....	.82	48	.84	48
No. 11	.65	48	.78	48	.89	48
No. 12	.86	48	.82	48	.84	48
No. 13	.96	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 14	.....	....	.68	48	.68	48
No. 15	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
Beatermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.37	48	.40	48
No. 2	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 4	.....	....	.34	36	.32	48
No. 5	.35	48	.35	36	.35	36
No. 6	.43	48	.36	36	.36	36
No. 7	.50	48	.39	48	.39	48
No. 8	.375	48	.34	36	.345	48
No. 9	·65	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 10	.....	....	.37	48	.37	48
No. 11	.45	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 12	.43	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 13	.40	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 14	.....	....	.43	36	.43	36

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
PULP AND PAPER —*Continued*	$		$		$	
B—NEWSPRINT— *Continued*						
Beatermen—Conc.						
No. 15	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 16	.70	48	.55	48	.58	48
No. 17	.....	....	.37	48	.37	48
No. 18	.43	48	.43	48	.45	48
No. 19	.41	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 20	.52	48	.51	48	.51	48
No. 21	.45	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 22	.45	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 23	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	1.42	48	1.45	48
No. 2	.....	....	.935	48	.98	48
No. 3	.....	....	1.45	48	1.45	48
No. 4	1.10	48	.76	48	.76	48
No. 5	1.35	48	1.33	48	1.33	48
No. 6	1.40	48	1.16	48	1.16	48
No. 7	1.30	48	1.10	36	1.10	36
No. 8	.97	48	.84	36	.84	36
No. 9	1.51	48	1.16	48	1.16	48
No. 10	1.20	48	1.16	48	1.16	48
No. 11	1.25	48	1.12	36	1.12	48
No. 12	1.50	48	1.34	48	1.34	48
No. 13	.....	....	1.35	48	1.35	48
No. 14	.67	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 15	1.13	48	1.07	48	1.07	48
No. 16	1.36	48	1.26	48	1.26	48
No. 17	1.30	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 18	1.24	48	1.19	48	1.19	48
No. 19	1.49	48	1.40	48	1.40	48
No. 20	.....	....	1.04	36	1.04	36
No. 21	1.27	48	1.00	48	1.05	48
No. 22	.....	....	.88	48	.88	48
No. 23	.....	....	1.40	48	1.49	48
No. 24	1.54	48	1.68	48	1.68	48
No. 25	1.54	48	1.49	48	1.49	48
No. 26	1.23	48	1.25	48	1.25	48
No. 27	1.51	48	1.48	48	1.48	48
No. 28	1.54	48	1.46	48	1.46	48
No. 29	1.30	48	1.17	48	1.29	48
No. 30	.....	....	1.05	48	1.05	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	1.27	48	1.29	48
No. 2	.....	....	.73	48	.765	48
No. 3	.....	....	1.29	48	1.29	48
No. 4	.91	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 5	1.17	48	1.16	48	1.16	48
No. 6	1.21	48	.93	48	.93	48
No. 7	1.12	48	.84	36	.84	36
No. 8	.79	48	.63	36	.63	36
No. 9	1.24	48	.93	48	.93	48
No. 10	1.00	48	.84	48	.84	36
No. 11	.95	48	.855	36	.855	48
No. 12	1.25	48	1.19	48	1.19	48
No. 13	.....	....	1.21	48	1.21	48
No. 14	.545	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 15	.93	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 16	1.08	48	1.04	48	1.04	48
No. 17	1.12	48	1.05	48	1.05	48
No. 18	1.09	48	1.02	48	1.02	48
No. 19	1.34	48	1.27	48	1.27	48
No. 20	.....	....	.88	36	.88	36
No. 21	1.09	48	.85	48	.89	48
No. 22	.....	....	.73	48	.73	48
No. 23	.....	....	1.23	40	1.32	48
No. 24	1.36	48	1.51	36	1.39	40
No. 25	1.36	48	1.32	48	1.32	48
No. 26	1.04	48	1.08	48	1.08	48
No. 27	1.33	48	1.31	48	1.31	48
No. 28	1.36	48	1.29	48	1.29	48
No. 29	1.12	48	1.01	48	1.13	48
No. 30	.....	....	.89	48	.89	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	·35	48	·495	48	·52	48
No. 2	·73	48	·484	48	·484	48
No. 3	.....	....	·96	48	·96	48
No. 4	·83	48	·88	48	·88	48
No. 5	·84	48	·70	48	·70	48
Third hands—Conc.						
No. 6	·66	48	·53	36	·53	36
No. 7	·83	48	·66	36	·66	36
No. 8	1·00	48	·70	36	·70	36
No. 9	·78	48	·66	48	·66	48
No. 10	·68	48	·615	36	·615	48
No. 11	·90	48	·89	48	·89	48
No. 12	.....	....	·92	48	·92	48
No. 13	·42	48	·335	48	·335	48
No. 14	·73	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 15	·85	48	·79	48	·79	48
No. 16	·82	48	·80	48	·80	48
No. 17	·82	48	·79	48	·79	48
No. 18	·98	48	·92	48	·92	48
No. 19	.....	....	·71	36	·71	36
No. 20	·80	48	·62	48	·65	48
No. 21	.....	....	·92	40	·99	48
No. 22	1·04	48	1·11	36	1·03	40
No. 23	1·02	48	·99	48	·99	48
No. 24	·80	48	·82	48	·82	48
No. 25	1·01	48	·98	48	·98	48
No. 26	·98	48	·96	48	·96	48
No. 27	·82	48	·74	48	·82	48
No. 28	.....	....	·70	48	·73	46
Fourth hands—						
No. 1	.....	....	·62	48	·64	48
No. 2	·35	48	·405	48	·425	48
No. 3	·56	48	·396	48	·396	48
No. 4	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 5	·52	48	·58	48	·58	48
No. 6	·57	48	·53	36	·53	48
No. 7	·52	48	·42	36	·42	36
No. 8	·45	48	·47	36	·47	36
No. 9	·65	48	·53	36	·53	36
No. 10	·60	48	·47	36	·47	36
No. 11	·55	48	·495	36	·495	48
No. 12	·61	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 13	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 14	·61	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 15	·61	48	·58	48	·58	48
No. 16	·63	48	·55	51	·55	51
No. 17	·63	48	·59	48	·59	48
No. 18	·64	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 19	.....	....	·59	36	·59	36
No. 20	·68	48	·52	48	·55	48
No. 21	.....	....	·45	48	·46	48
No. 22	.....	....	·60	36	·65	48
No. 23	·65	48	·63	24	·65	40
No. 24	·65	48	·60	48	·65	48
No. 25	·66	48	·62	48	·62	48
No. 26	·60	48	·63	48	·63	48
No. 27	·60	48	·56	48	·60	48
No. 28	·60	48	·54	48	·55	48
No. 29	.....	....	·62	48	·67	48
Fifth hands—						
No. 1	.....	....	·42	48	·45	48
No. 2	·32	48	·375	48	·395	48
No. 3	·52	48	·308	48	·33	48
No. 4	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48
No. 5	·42	48	·52	48	·52	48
No. 6	·45	48	·42	36	·42	48
No. 7	·43	48	·39	36	·39	36
No. 8	·55	48	·42	36	·42	36
No. 9	·44	48	·39	36	·39	48
No. 10	.....	....	·475	36	·475	48
No. 11	·55	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 12	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
No. 13	·52	48	·43	48	·43	48
No. 14	·52	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 15	·46	48	·50	51	·50	51
No. 16	·58	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 17	·59	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 18	.....	....	·56	36	·56	36
No. 19	·65	48	·50	48	·53	48
No. 20	.....	....	·44	48	·44	48
No. 21	.....	....	·52	36	·55	48
No. 22	·55	48	·52	36	·55	40
No. 23	·55	48	·52	48	·55	48
No. 24	·63	48	·58	48	·58	48
No. 25	·50	48	·54	48	·54	48
No. 26	·55	48	·51	48	·55	48
No. 27	·56	48	·51	48	·52	48
No. 28	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Continued*						
B—NEWSPRINT—*Conc.*						
Machine oilers—						
No. 1	·42	48	·33	48	·363	48
No. 2	·48	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 3	.....	....	·49	36	·49	48
No. 4	.....	....	·49	36	·49	36
No. 5	.....	....	·51	48	·51	48
No. 6	·53	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 7	·45	54	·49	48	·49	48
No. 8	.....	....	·46	60	·46	60
No. 9	·59	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 10	.....	....	·57	36	·57	36
No. 11	·50	48	·39	48	·41	48
No. 12	.....	....	·545	48	·56	48
No. 13	·55	48	·52	48	·54	48
No. 14	·59	48	·545	48	·56	48
No. 15	·55	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 16	·55	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 17	·50	48	·46	48	·46	48
No. 18	.....	....	·54	48	·54	48
C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT						
Beater engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·57	48	·57	48
No. 2	·77	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 3	·71	48	·67	48	.....	....
No. 4	·90	48	·93	48	·93	48
No. 5	·84	48	·83	48	·83	48
No. 6	·75	48	·58	48	·58	48
No. 7	·50	72	·45	72	·45	72
No. 8	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 9	·75	48	·81	60	·81	48
No. 10	·41	68	·41	68	·53	48
No. 11	·66	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 12	·65	49½	·62	48	·65	48
No. 13	·65	48	·65	48	·65	48
No. 14	·80	48	·75	48	·75	48
No. 15	·50	48	·74	48	·79	48
No. 16	·70	48	·65	48	·65	48
No. 17	.....	....	·61	48	·61	48
No. 18	·55	48	·475	48	·475	48
Beatermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30	48	·30	48
No. 2	·38	48	·32	48	·32	48
No. 3	·42	48	·36	48	.....	....
No. 4	·42	48	·38	36	·38	48
No. 5	·70	48	·72	48	·72	48
No. 6	·255	66	·206	66	.....	....
No. 7	·463	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 8	·35	72	·315	72	·315	66
No. 9	·43	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 10	·46	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 11	·315	68	·315	68	·41	48
No. 12	·365	48	·35	48	·35	48
No. 13	·385	48	·36	48	·36	48
No. 14	·41	48	·43	48	·43	48
No. 15	·45	49½	·43	48	·45	48
No. 16	·55	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 17	·42	48	·40	48	·40	48
No. 18	·45	48	·43	48	·43	48
No. 19	·42	48	·40	48	·40	48
No. 20	·37	48	·36	48	·36	48
No. 21	·45	48	·40	48	·40	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1	.80	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 2	.71	48	.638	48	.638	48
No. 3	.92	48	.80	48	.....	....
No. 4	.98	48	.84	48	.84	36
No. 5	.65	48	.74	48	.74	48
No. 6	.386	66	.364	66	.....	....
No. 7	.845	48	.83	48	.83	48
No. 8	.60	72	.54	72	.54	72
No. 9	.89	48	.87	48	.87	48
No. 10	.91	48	.88	48	.88	48
No. 11	.52	69½	.52	69½	.68	48
No. 12	.66	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 13	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machine tenders-Conc.						
No. 14	.....	....	.76	48	.80	48
No. 15	.82	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 16	.65	65	.62	48	.62	48
No. 17	.80	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 18	.80	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 19	.77	48	.735	48	.735	48
No. 20	.85	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 21	.625	56	.50	48	.54	48
Finishers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.37	48	.40	48
No. 2	.37	48	.33	48	.345	48
No. 3	.30	48	.31	48	.31	48
No. 4	.....	....	.43	49	.43	49
No. 5	.43	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 6	.40	54	.41	48	.41	48
No. 7	.....	....	.41	48	.41	48
No. 8	.40	54	.41	48	.41	48
No. 9	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 10	.33	60	.45	48	.45	48
No. 11	.51	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 12	.....	....	.37	50	.37	50
No. 13	.41	54	.315	54	.315	54
No. 14	.54	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 15	.54	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 16	.45	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 17	.....	....	.43	36	.43	36
No. 18	.52	48	.41	48	.43	48
No. 19	.45	48	.435	48	.45	48
No. 20	.42	48	.45	36	.45	42
No. 21	.45	48	.455	40	.50	48
No. 22	.52	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 23	.48	48	.49	48	.49	48
No. 24	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 25	.....	....	.45	...	.45	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1	.50	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	.53	48	.484	48	.484	48
No. 3	.73	48	.66	48	.....	....
No. 4	.81	48	.68	36	.68	36
No. 5	.65	48	.74	48	.74	48
No. 6	.282	66	.24	66	.....	....
No. 7	.635	48	.61	48	.61	48
No. 8	.50	72	.45	72	.45	72
No. 9	.65	48	.64	48	.64	48
No. 10	.67	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 11	.36	69½	.36	69½	.48	48
No. 12	.47	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 13	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 14	.73	48	.57	48	.....	....
No. 15	.57	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 16	.42	65	.40	48	.40	48
No. 17	.60	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 18	.60	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 19	.56	48	.525	48	.525	48
No. 20	.55	48	.475	48	.475	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	.....	....	.38	48	.38	48
No. 2	.43	48	.385	48	.407	48
No. 3	.52	48	.473	48	.....	....
No. 4	.50	36	.53	36	.53	36
No. 5	.26	66	.22	66	.....	....
No. 6	.48	48	.46	48	.46	48
No. 7	.375	72	.335	72	.335	72
No. 8	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	.52	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 10	.30	69½	.30	69½	.30	48
No. 11	.34	48	.34	48	.34	48
No. 12	.32	48	.32	48	.32	48
No. 13	.64	48	.50	48	.....	....
No. 14	.48	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 15	.47	49½	.45	48	.47	48
No. 16	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 17	.50	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 18	.50	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 19	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
Finishers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.34	54	.34	54
No. 2	.46	54	.40	54	.....	....
No. 3	.51	48	.46	36	.46	36
No. 4	.....	....	.58	45	.58	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Continued*						
C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT—*Concluded*						
Finishers—Conc.						
No. 5	.25	60	.203	60	.....	.....
No. 6	.40	72	.36	72	.36	72
No. 7	.43	54	.44	48	.44	48
No. 8	.....	.....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 10	.38	54	.325	50	.325	50
No. 11	.38	60	.38	54	.38	54
No. 12	.30	49½	.30	49½	.30	48
No. 13	.40	55	.38	44	.38	44
No. 14	.45	48	.49	48	.49	48
D—MAINTENANCE						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.50	48	.61	48
No. 2	.47	54	.46	48	.485	48
No. 3	.46	48	.42	63	.42	63
No. 4	.54	48	.495	48	.495	48
No. 5	.475	54	.47	48	.51	48
No. 6	.....	.....	.55–.57	52	.55–.57	52
No. 7	.60	54	.568	54	.....	.....
No. 8	.65	54	.65	48	.65	48
No. 9	.68	54	.63	45	.63	44
No. 10	.....	.....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 11	.325	60	.264	60	.....	.....
No. 12	.75	54	.625	48	.60	54
No. 13	.....	.....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 14	.66	54	.64	54	.64	54
No. 15	.65	54	.62	48	.62	54
No. 16	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 17	.65	54	.61	54	.61	54
No. 18	.75	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 19	.....	.....	.71	52	.71	48
No. 20	.67	48	.60	48	.60	56
No. 21	.70	50	.63	50	.63	48
No. 22	.75	48	.58	48	.61	48
No. 23	.....	.....	.62	53	.62	53
No. 24	.65	44	.56	44	.....	.....
No. 25	.65	49	.615	44	.70	44
No. 26	.72	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 27	.70	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 28	.72	48	.70	48	.74	48
No. 29	.89	48	.82	40	.82	40
No. 30	.70	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 31	.61	50	.45	48	.45	48
No. 32	.72	54	.78	48	.78	48
No. 33	.73	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 34	.675	48	.48	48	.54	48
No. 35	.....	.....	.72	48	.72	48
No. 36	.....	.....	.69	48	.69	48
No. 37	.80	50	.58	48	.62	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.48	54	.43	48	.45	48
No. 2	.53	54	.40–.51	48	.44	48
No. 3	.45	48	.45	42	.45	42
No. 4	.51	54	.50	48	.54	48
No. 5	.....	.....	.55	52	.55	52
No. 6	.56	54	.56	48	.56	48
No. 7	.50	54	.53	48	.53	48
No. 8	.60	54	.57	45	.57	45
No. 9	.....	.....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 10	.....	.....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 11	.35	60	.284	60	.....	.....
No. 12	.60	54	.55	54	.55	54
No. 13	.30	72	.50	60	.....	.....
No. 14	.....	.....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 15	.61	54	.60	54	.60	48
No. 16	.59	54	.57	54	.57	54
No. 17	.65	54	.58	48	.58	48
No. 18	.60	54	.56	57	.56	57
No. 19	.475	54	.475	54	.475	54
No. 20	.75	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 21	.....	.....	.81	55	.81	50
No. 22	.75	48	.58	48	.61	48
No. 23	.....	.....	.48	53	.48	53
Millwrights—Conc.						
No. 24	.67	44	.56	44	.65	44
No. 25	.65	49	.56	44	.65	44
No. 26	.70	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 27	.....	.....	.515	49½	.54	48
No. 28	.72	48	.70	48	.74	48
No. 29	.89	48	.82	40	.82	40
No. 30	.45	60	.425	44	.425	44
No. 31	.70	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 32	.72	54	.78	48	.78	48
No. 33	.73	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 34	.60	48	.48	48	.52	48
No. 35	.....	.....	.68	48	.68	48
No. 36	.....	.....	.69	48	.69	48
Electricians—						
No. 1	·45	54	·445	56	·465	56
No. 2	·833	48	·60	63	·60	63
No. 3	·45	54	·44	48	·44	48
No. 4	·43	48	·43	48	·43	48
No. 5	.....	.....	·50	48	·51	48
No. 6	.....	.....	·645	48	·645	48
No. 7	·70	54	·65	48	·65	48
No. 8	·62	48	·59	45	·59	45
No. 9	.....	.....	·65	48	·64	48
No. 10	.....	.....	·495	56	·495	54
No. 11	.....	.....	·62	48	·62	48
No. 12	·58	56	·58	48	·58	48
No. 13	·65	54	·60	48	·60	48
No. 14	·70	54	·66	54	·66	54
No. 15	·55	54	·663	54	·663	54
No. 16	·80	48	·74	48	·74	48
No. 17	.....	.....	·73	50	·73	50
No. 18	·56	54	·57	48	·60	56
No. 19	·70	50	·63	50	·63	48
No. 20	·80	48	·62	48	·65	48
No. 21	.....	.....	·565	53	·565	53
No. 22	·67	44	·56	44	·67	44
No. 23	·60	49	·525	44	·58	44
No. 24	.....	.....	·875	48	·875	48
No. 25	·70	.....	·71	56	·71	48
No. 26	·72	48	·70	48	·75	48
No. 27	·84	48	·79	40	·79	40
No. 28	·70	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 29	·57	56	·52	48	·52	48
No. 30	·68	54	·78	48	·78	48
No. 31	·73	48	·71	48	·71	48
No. 32	.....	.....	·72	48	·72	48
No. 33	.....	.....	·78	48	·78	48
Carpenters—						
No. 1	.....	.....	·59	48	·61	48
No. 2	·45	54	·43	48	·45	48
No. 3	.....	.....	·34–·51	48	·34–·40	48
No. 4	.....	.....	·42	63	·42	63
No. 5	·54	54	·50	48	·50	48
No. 6	·62	54	·50	45	·53	45
No. 7	.....	.....	·62	42	·62	42
No. 8	·50	54	·55	48	·55	54
No. 9	·35	50	·30	60	·30	60
No. 10	·50	60	·41–·58	48	·41–·58	54
No. 11	·60	54	·46–·70	54–60	·46–·70	57
No. 12	·49–·53	54	·37–·57	56	·37–·57	50
No. 13	.....	.....	·62	48	·62	48
No. 14	·75	48	·58	48	·61	48
No. 15	·55	44	·48	44	·55	44
No. 16	·40	44	·305	44	·35	44
No. 17	·72	48	·70	48	·74	48
No. 18	·84	48	·78	40	·78	40
No. 19	·50–·65	48–50	·45–·52	48	·45–·52	48
No. 20	.....	.....	·82	48	·82	48
No. 21	·75	48	·525	48	·60	48
No. 22	.....	.....	·73	48	·73	48
No. 23	.....	.....	·68	48	·68	48
No. 24	·73	48	·69	48	·69	48
Pipefitters—						
No. 1	.....	.....	·51	48	·53	48
No. 2	·45	54	·42	48	·44	48
No. 3	·525	54	·59	48	·59	48
No. 4	·45	48	·45	42	·45	42
No. 5	.....	.....	·52–·61	52	·52–·61	52
No. 6	·51	54	·50	48	·54	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Concluded*						
D—MAINTENANCE —*Concluded*						
Pipefitters—Conc.						
No. 7	·60	54	·58	48	·58	48
No. 8	·56	54	·57	45	·57	45
No. 9	.....	....	·59	42	·59	42
No. 10	·55	54	·525	48	·525	54
No. 11	.....	....	·57	48	·57	48
No. 12	.....	....	·64	54	·64	48
No. 13	·58	54	·58	48	·58	54
No. 14	·65	54	·61	58	·61	58
No. 15	·75	48	·70	48	·70	48
No. 16	.....	....	·71	52	·71	48
No. 17	·70	50	·68	50	·68	48
No. 18	.....	....	·46	53	·48	53
No. 19	·65	44	·56	44	·65	44
No. 20	·75	49	·675	44	·75	44
No. 21	·70	48	·71	48	·71	48
No. 22	·72	48	·70	48	·74	48
No. 23	·82	48	·77	40	·77	40
No. 24	·72	54	·78	48	·78	48
No. 25	·65	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 26	.....	....	·67	48	·67	48
No. 27	.....	....	·69	48	·69	48
General oilers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·42	48	·44	48
No. 2	·40	48	·38	48	.....	....
No. 3	·48	54	·49	36	·49	48
No. 4	.....	....	·49	36	·49	36
No. 5	.....	....	·49	48	·49	48
No. 6	·50	48	·45	36	·45	48
No. 7	·463	48	·41	48	·41	48
No. 8	·30	72	·27	72	·27	72
No. 9	·46	48	·46	48	·46	48
No. 10	·334	58	·334	58	·335	58
No. 11	·50	48	·39	48	·41	48
No. 12	.....	....	·48	48	·48	48
No. 13	·41	48	·41	48	·41	48
No. 14	·54	48	·50	44	·50	44
No. 15	·47	48	·46	48	·46	48
No. 16	·53	54	·55	48	·40	48
No. 17	·425	56	·37	48	·37	48
No. 18	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
No. 19	.....	....	·51	48	·51	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·64	56	·66	48
No. 2	·49	48	·50	56	·50	56
No. 3	·525	48	·46	48	·50	48
No. 4	·75	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 5	.....	....	·70	48	·70	48
No. 6	·63	48	·62	56	·62	56
No. 7	.....	....	·62	54	·62	54
No. 8	·29	66	·26	60	.....	....
No. 9	·55–·65	48	·585	48	·585	48
No. 10	·45	60	.....	....	·45	48
No. 11	.....	....	·75	48	·75	48
No. 12	·41	48	·326	48	·326	48
No. 13	·74	48	·69	56	·69	56
No. 14	·38	71	·33	71	·48	48
No. 15	·65	48	·61	60	·66	60
No. 16	·60	54	·55	54	·55	54
No. 17	·75	48	·70	48	·70	48
No. 18	.....	....	·66	45	·66	45
No. 19	·75	72	·68	48	·68	56
No. 20	·70	48	·55	48	·58	48
No. 21	.....	....	·61	48	·61	48
No. 22	·75	56	·73	56	·73	48
No. 23	·65	49½	·62	48	·65	48
No. 24	·85	48	·80	48	·80	48
No. 25	·65	50	·80	50	·80	50
No. 26	·70	48	·73	48	·73	48
No. 27	·64	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 28	·75	48	·77	48	·73	48
No. 29	·72	56	·56	48	·56	48
No. 30	·75	48	·77	48	·77	48
No. 31	.....	....	·64	48	·64	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·55	56	·47	48
No. 2	·46	48	·35	56	·35	56
No. 3	·39	48	·363	48	·363	48
No. 4	·65	48	·61	48	·61	48
No. 5	·50	48	·47	56	·47	56
No. 6	·48	48	·54	54	·54	36
No. 7	·35	....	·25	56	·35	48
No. 8	·45	72	·405	72	·405	72
No. 9	·30	72	·24	72	·24	72
No. 10	·475	56	·38	56	·38	56
No. 11	·74	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 12	·55	56	·54	48	·54	48
No. 13	·33	75	·33	75	·46	48
No. 14	·59	48	·55	60	·55	50
No. 15	·45	48	·41	....	·41	....
No. 16	·64	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 17	.....	....	·58	45	·58	45
No. 18	·60	72	·55	48	·55	56
No. 19	·65	60	·59	54	·59	54
No. 20	·75	48	·58	48	·61	48
No. 21	.....	....	·48	48	·48	48
No. 22	·53	56	·47	56	·53	56
No. 23	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 24	·59	48	·575	48	·65	48
No. 25	·59	56	·59	48	·59	48
No. 26	·70	49½	·66	48	·70	56
No. 27	.....	....	·57	48	·65	48
No. 28	·64	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 29	·50	60	·475	56	·475	56
No. 30	·60	48	·59	48	·59	48
No. 31	·60	48	·56	36	·56	42
No. 32	·53	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 33	·50	48	·61	48	·61	48
No. 34	·60	48	·59	48	·59	48
No. 35	·667	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 36	.....	....	·47	48	·47	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30	54	.275	48	.29	48
No. 2	.333	48	.25	54	.275	54
No. 3	.32	48	.308	48	.308	48
No. 4	.43	54	.32	48	.35	48
No. 5	.36	54	.32	54	.....	....
No. 6	.38	54	.37	48	.35	48
No. 7	.35	54	.28	45	.28	48
No. 8	.....	....	.32	48	.32	48
No. 9	.33	60	.30	54	.32	60
No. 10	.25	60	.203	60	.....	....
No. 11	.33	54	.30	48	.30	54
No. 12	.30	60	.18	48	.23	48
No. 13	.25	60	.22	60	.25	72
No. 14	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 15	.35	54	.27	54	.27	54
No. 16	.33	54	.32	48	.32	48
No. 17	.33	54	.32	54	.32	54
No. 18	.30	54	.32	48	.32	54
No. 19	.335	50	.335	50	.....	....
No. 20	.37	49	.33	48	.35	48
No. 21	.34	54	.32	50	.32	50
No. 22	.275	54	.275	54	.275	54
No. 23	.32	54	.34	48	.....	....
No. 24	.40	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 25	.....	....	.35	52	.37	54
No. 26	.45	....	.34	48	.36	48
No. 27	.....	....	.315	53	.315	53
No. 28	.35	54	.315	....	.34	48
No. 29	.40	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 30	.40	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 31	.45	54	.43	54	.43	54
No. 32	.38	55	.36	44	.36	44
No. 33	.42	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 34	.45	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 35	.42	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 36	.37	48	.36	48	.36	48
No. 37	.45	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 38	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PAPER BOXES						
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	15.00	49½	18.00	49½	19.00	49½
No. 2	17.60	44	27.00	60	29.70	66
No. 3	22.00	60	19.00	49	19.00	49
No. 4	23.00	51¼	22.50	48¼	22.50	48
No. 5	20.00	49½	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 6	.....	....	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 7	18.00	49	22.50	48	23.65	48
No. 8	15.60	52	14.40	48	14.40	48
No. 9	15.00	46½	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
No. 10	27.50	55	27.50	55	30.00	60
No. 11	24.75	55	22.00	55	24.00	60
No. 12	22.00	48	21.00	48	21.00	48
No. 13	23.60	43¾	23.50	48	23.50	48
No. 14	45.00	60	29.25	65	25.00	50
No. 15	21.60	48	19.20	48	19.20	48
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	11.00	46½	11.50	46½	14.00	46½
No. 2	12.00	48	10.50	47¾	10.50	47¾
No. 3	12.00	44	15.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	11.00	44	12.30	44	13.20	....
No. 5	.....	....	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 6	15.00	48¼	14.00	48¼	14.40	48
No. 7	12.95	48	12.95	48	12.95	48
No. 8	12.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 9	11.50	52	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 10	15.00	46½	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
No. 11	.....	....	20.00	55	25.00	50
No. 12	12.50	45	11.90	44	13.00	44
No. 13	13.50	45	12.55	44	13.65	44
No. 14	12.50	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 15	15.00	43¾	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 16	11.40	43¾	14.15	48	12.50-14.15	48
No. 17	20.00	44	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
Adjuster, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 2	22.80	53	18.60	46½	20.00	50
No. 3	16.00	49½	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 4	28.00	52	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 5	36.00	48	25.00	45½	25.00	45½
No. 6	25.00	43¾	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 7	31.95	47	28.65	47	28.65	47
Pressmen—						
No. 1	20.00	50	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	16.50	49	12.00-20.00	49
No. 3	.....	....	20.15	48	20.15	48
No. 4	32.50	48	26.15	47½	26.15	47½
No. 5	34.00	43¾	34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 6	35.00	46½	33.25	46½	35.00	46½
No. 7	32.00	45½	29.00	44	30.00	40
Press feeders, male—						
No. 1	24.00	50	18.00	40	18.00	40
No. 2	16.35	52	19.55	47¾	19.55	47¾
No. 3	23.05	48	19.00	47½	19.00	47½
No. 4	.....	....	21.85	45½	20.50	45½
No. 5	14.00	43¾	14.00	48	16.00	48
No. 6	19.00	46½	20.00	46½	22.50	46½
No. 7	21.00	45½	20.00	44	22.00	40
No. 8	21.10	48	21.10	48	21.60	48
Scorers, male—						
No. 1	22.00	50	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	23.25	46½	23.25	46½	23.25	46½
No. 3	22.00	52	21.25	47¾	21.25	47¾
No. 4	19.60	49	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 5	25.00	60	16.50	49	16.50	49
No. 6	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50
No. 7	30.00	51¼	27.00	48½	27.00	48
No. 8	32.00	49½	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 9	32.50	50	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 10	26.00	49	22.50	48	22.60	48
No. 11	27.00	46½	24.40	46½	24.40	46½
No. 12	24.75	55	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 13	29.50	47	23.00	49½	23.00	49½
No. 14	30.00	48	19.10	45½	22.30	45½
No. 15	30.00	47	30.00	47	30.00	47
No. 16	26.00	43¾	28.00	48	28.00	48
Paper cutters, male—						
No. 1	24.00	48	20.00	40	20.00	40
No. 2	18.15	46½	13.95	46½	15.00	50
No. 3	23.00	52	25.50	47¾	25.50	47¾
No. 4	25.00	51¼	22.50	48½	22.50	48
No. 5	24.00	49½	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 6	20.00	50	17.60	44	18.00	44
No. 7	26.90	48	23.05	48	16.80	48
No. 8	27.50	49	22.50	48	22.60	48
No. 9	19.75	52	16.80	48	15.35	48
No. 10	28.75	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½
No. 11	28.00	48	23.05	45½	23.05	45½
No. 12	32.00	47	35.00	47	35.00	47
No. 13	27.00	46½	23.75	46½	25.00	46½
No. 14	40.80	48	40.80	48	40.80	48
Glue table girls—						
No. 1	15.00	50	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 2	10.00	60	6.35	49	6.35	49
No. 3	15.00	49½	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 4	15.00	50	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 5	11.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 6	11.50	48	11.00	45	11.00	45
No. 7	14.00	43¾	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 8	12.30	44	12.30-19.80	44	12.30-18.00	44
No. 9	11.00	46½	11.00	46½	13.00	46½
Box makers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	9.30	49	9.80	49
No. 2	13.50	48	10.00	47¾	10.50	47¾
No. 3	17.50	48¼	15.00	48¼	14.40	48
No. 4	11.50	49½	11.50	44	11.50	44
No. 5	16.00	50	13.20	44	9.70	44
No. 6	12.95	48	14.40	48	14.40	48
No. 7	10.50	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 8	19.25	55	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 9	17.50	44	16.50	46½	16.50	46½
No. 10	15.00	45	12.55	44	13.65	44
No. 11	15.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 12	10.10	48	13.20	48	14.40	48
No. 13	12.25	45½	13.50	44	16.00	40
No. 14	16.30	48	14.40	48	14.40	48
Bundlers, female—						
No. 1	18.00	49	18.00	46½	18.00	46½
No. 2	12.00	52	10.50	47¾	10.50	47¾
No. 3*	22.00	44	21.60	54	23.20	58
No. 4	12.00	48¼	12.00	48¼	12.00	48
No. 5	15.00	49½	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 6	12.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 7*	19.30	52	17.75	48	17.75	48
No. 8	16.00	44	17.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 9*	.....	....	28.00	50	25.00	50

*Male. †Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.						
Bench hands—						
No. 1	·55	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 2	·407	54	·333	48	·333	48
No. 3	·444	54	·46	50	·40	44
No. 4	·40	50	·40	44	·45	50
No. 5	·55	50	·45	40	·45	50
No. 6	·40	55	·30-·35	55	·30-·35	55
No. 7	.....	....	·30	50	·30	47
No. 8	·50	50	·375	44	·375	50
No. 9	·60	55	·40	38	·45	38
No. 10	·60	50	·55	39	·55	44
No. 11	·48	50	·333	54	·333	54
No. 12	·52	55	·40	26	·40	30
No. 13	·62	49½	·57	44	·57	44
No. 14	.....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 15	.....	....	·26	55	·28	55
No. 16	.....	....	·425	40	·425	44
No. 17	·50	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 18	·43	55	·43	50	·43	50
No. 19	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 20	.....	....	·40-·42	46½	·40-·45	46½
No. 21	·65	50	·50	40	·50	40
No. 22	.....	....	·35	45	·35	55
No. 23	.....	....	·60	44	·60	44
No. 24	.....	....	·70	40	·70	44
No. 25	·75	44	·50	48	·50	44
No. 26	·75	44	·45	40	·45	40
No. 27	·50-·80	44	·35	44	·35	44
Machine hands—						
No. 1	·50	50	·44	50	·44	50
No. 2	·35-·50	54	·25-·50	54	.....	....
No. 3	·407	54	·40	50	·455	44
No. 4	·48	50	·34	44	·36	50
No. 5	·50	50	·39	40	·39	50
No. 6	.....	....	·55	61	·55	61
No. 7	·45	55	·32	55	·32	55
No. 8	.....	....	·32	50	·32	47
No. 9	·40	60	·30	59	·30	50
No. 10	.....	....	·25-·35	50	·30	50
No. 11	·50	50	·35	44	·375	50
No. 12	·65	55	·473	38	·50	38
No. 13	·55-·75	50	·35-·68	39	·35-·68	44
No. 14	·47	55	·40	26	·40	30
No. 15	·375	50	·30	44	·28	44
No. 16	.....	....	·40	40	·44	44
No. 17	·45	44	·35	44	·35	44
No. 18	·40	44	·35	44	·35	44
No. 19	·44	55	·385	50	·385	50
No. 20	.....	....	·35-·40	46½	·35-·40	46½
No. 21	·60	50	·55	40	·55	40
No. 22	.....	....	·45	40	·50	44
No. 23	.....	....	·35	45	·35	55
No. 24	·50	52	·383	30-44	·383	30-55
No. 25	·35-·70	55	·40-·50	44	·40-·50	44
No. 26	.....	....	·60	44	·60	44
No. 27	.....	....	·60	40	·65	44
No. 28	·70	44	·50	40	·55	40
No. 29	·65-·80	44	·25-·55	44	·25-·55	44
Planer hands—						
No. 1	·259	54	·313	48	·313	48
No. 2	·34	50	·29	40	·29	50
No. 3	·45	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 4	.....	....	·33	50	·33	47
No. 5	.....	....	·225	60	·225	54
No. 6	.....	....	·35	48	·35	44
No. 7	·45-·55	50	·40	44	·425	50
No. 8	·375	50	·30	44	·30	44
No. 9	·45	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 10	·35	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 11	.....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 12	.....	....	·35-·40	46½	·35-·40	46½
No. 13	·55	50	·40	40	·45	40
No. 14	.....	....	·45	45	·45	55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Matcher hands—						
No. 1	·575	50	·52	50	·52	50
No. 2	·444	54	·409	44	·35	48
No. 3	·34	50	·29	40	·29	50
No. 4	.....	....	·265	55	·265	55
No. 5	·50	55	·30-·32	55	·30-·32	55
No. 6	.....	....	·37	50	·37	47
No. 7	.....	....	·225	60	·225	54
No. 8	.....	....	·35	48	·35	44
No. 9	·65	50	·35-·45	44	·37-·45	50
No. 10	·45	55	·35	26	·35	30
No. 11	·60	49½	·49	44	·49	44
No. 12	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 13	.....	....	·30	55	·275	55
No. 14	·45	50	·45	44	·45	44
No. 15	·625	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 16	·39	55	·38	50	·38	50
No. 17	·80	44	·40-·45	44	·45-·55	44
Cabinetmakers—						
No. 1	·50	54	·36	54	.....	....
No. 2	·55	50	·45	40	·45	50
No. 3	.....	....	·38	50	·38	47
No. 4	.....	....	·30-·40	50	·30-·40	50
No. 5	.....	....	·35	48	·35	44
No. 6	·648	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·77	49½	·62	44	·62	44
No. 8	.....	....	·45	40	·45	44
No. 9	·55	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 10	.....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 11	·65	50	·50	40	·50	40
No. 12	.....	....	·45	40	·45-·60	44
No. 13	·75	52	·60	30-44	·60	30-48
No. 14	·70	55	·50	44	·50	44
No. 15	·65	44	·40-·50	44	·50	44
Glaziers—						
No. 1	·50	50	·38	40	·38	50
No. 2	.....	....	·26	50	·23	47
No. 3	.....	....	·265	55	·27	55
No. 4	·39	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 5	.....	....	·425	48	·425	48
No. 6	.....	....	·30	45	·30	55
No. 7	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
No. 8	·55	55	·383	30-44	·383	30-55
No. 9	.....	....	·60	40	·55	44
No. 10	·50	44	·35	44	·35	44
No. 11	.....	....	·50	48	·50	44
Filers—						
No. 1	·555	54	·438	44	·35	48
No. 2	·64	50	·45	40	·45	50
No. 3	.....	....	·50	55	·50	55
No. 4	.....	....	·50	40	·50	40
No. 5	.....	....	·20-·52	60	·20-·52	54
No. 6	·40	50	·45	44	·45	50
No. 7	·58	55	·50	26	·50	30
No. 8	.....	....	·45	55	·45	55
No. 9	·45	50	·40	44	·40	44
No. 10	·50-·80	55	·45-·60	50	·45-·60	50
No. 11	.....	....	·55	48	·65	48
No. 12	.....	....	·50	40	·563	44
Shippers—						
No. 1	·45	55	·40	45	·40	55
No. 2	·37	54	·37	54	.....	....
No. 3	·463	54	·407	54	·407	54
No. 4	·50	50	·506	48	·45	54
No. 5	.....	....	·40	55	·436	55
No. 6	.....	....	·25-·35	50	·25-·35	50
No. 7	·70-·75	50	·64-·69	44	·64-·69	44
No. 8	·55	50	·34	62	·34-·36	62
No. 9	.....	....	·375	40	·425	44
No. 10	.....	....	·35	45	·35	55
No. 11	·625	44	·50	44	·50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.—*Concluded*						
Truck drivers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.32	55	.32	55
No. 2	.333	54	.30	44	.30	48
No. 3	.352	54	.32	50	.30-.36	44-54
No. 4	.333	50	.34	48	.34	54
No. 5	.40	55	.32	55	.32	55
No. 6	.....	....	.30	50	.30	47
No. 7	.333	60	.25	59	.25	50
No. 8	.50	50	.35	44	.375	50
No. 9	.375	55	.25	54	.25	55
No. 10	.452	52	.39-.45	44	.39-.45	44
No. 11	.306	54	.296	54	.278	54
No. 12	.42	55	.33	44	.33	44
No. 13	.....	....	.225	55	.225	55
No. 14	.45	48	.35	52	.35	50
No. 15	.37	58	.34	63	.34	62
No. 16	.....	....	.30	44	.30	....
No. 17	.....	....	.325	45	.375	44
No. 18	.475	52	.36	30-50	.36	30-55
No. 19	.....	....	.45	45	.45	42
No. 20	.50	44	.45	44	.45	44
Teamsters—						
No. 1	.35	55	.32	55	.32	55
No. 2	.....	....	.225	60	.225	60
No. 3	.277	54	.25	48	.25	48
No. 4	.....	....	.25	55	.25	55
No. 5	.25	60	.20	59	.20	50
No. 6	.....	....	.32	60	.32	54
No. 7	.....	....	.363	48	.363	44
No. 8	.333	54	.296	54	.296	54
No. 9	.404	49½	.386	44	.386	44
No. 10	.....	....	.28	50	.28	50
No. 11	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 12	.....	....	.30	45	.30	55
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 2	.40	60	.30	60	.....	....
No. 3	.333	54	.313	48	.333	48
No. 4	.444	54	.377	53	.40	50
No. 5	.39	50	.35	54	.35	54
No. 6	.46	50	.40	40	.40	50
No. 7	.....	....	.43	50	.43	47
No. 8	.417	60	.33	50	.33	60
No. 9	.....	....	.37	60	.37	54
No. 10	.....	....	.35	48	.35	44
No. 11	.70	50	.625	44	.575	50
No. 12	.545	55	.50	54	.50	54
No. 13	.55	55	.42	26	.42	30
No. 14	.525	49½	.479	44	.479	44
No. 15	.....	....	.275	55	.30	55
No. 16	.55	50	.48	44	.48	44
No. 17	.80	50	.614	44	.614	44
No. 18	.42-.47	55	.38-.40	50	.38-.40	50
No. 19	.....	....	.55	60	.55	....
No. 20	.....	....	.35	60	.35	60
No. 21	.75	44	.475	44	.475	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.225	60	.225	60
No. 2	.25	54	.18	54	.....	....
No. 3	.277	54	.30	44	.30	48
No. 4	.296	54	.30	50	.341	44
No. 5	.27	50	.27	44	.27	54
No. 6	.30	50	.24	40	.24	50
No. 7	.....	....	.25	55	.25	55
No. 8	.....	....	.22	50	.22	47
No. 9	.30	60	.20	59	.225	50
No. 10	.....	....	.20	60	.20	54
No. 11	.....	....	.25	48	.25	44
No. 12	.40-.45	50	.38-.45	39	.38-.45	44
No. 13	.333	54	.296	54	.296	54
No. 14	.36	55	.30	26	.30	30
No. 15	.42	49½	.32-.38	44	.34-.38	44
No. 16	.....	....	.175	55	.23	55
No. 17	.30	50	.20	44	.20	44
No. 18	.35	44	.35	44	.35	44
No. 19	.35	44	.29	44	.29	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 20	.30	55	.24	50	.24	50
No. 21	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 22	.40	50	.20-.30	40	.30	40
No. 23	.....	....	.375	40	.35	44
No. 24	.....	....	.25	45	.25	55
No. 25	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 26	.40	52	.30-.34	30-44	.25-.34	30-55
No. 27	.....	....	.45	40	.45	44
No. 28	.40	48	.35	48	.35	44
No. 29	.40	44	.35	40	.385	40
FURNITURE						
Rip sawyers—						
No. 1	.26	54	.25	50	.25	50
No. 2	.35	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 3	.30	55	.235	58	.235	58
No. 4	.30	55	.28	47	.30	44½
No. 5	.50	50	.39	47	.39	47
No. 6	.45	50	.37	47	.37	47
No. 7	.45	55	.30	50	.33	55
No. 8	.45	55	.30	44	.35	45
No. 9	.33	50	.22	44	.32	40
No. 10	.38	55	.35	47½	.35	47
No. 11	.375	50	.225	50	.30	50
No. 12	.40	55	.32	50	.30	55
No. 13	.36	54	.45	46	.42	49
No. 14	.55	55	.30	47	.35	40
No. 15	.39	54	.35	44	.35	44
Band sawyers—						
No. 1	.40	55	.305	44	.305	52
No. 2	.26	54	.25	50	.25	50
No. 3	.45	55	.....	....	.40	60
No. 4	.30	55	.27	55	.27	55
No. 5	.46	54	.45	44	.40	44
No. 6	.45	50	.52	47	.52	47
No. 7	.55	50	.47	47	.47	47
No. 8	.47	55	.30	44	.37	45
No. 9	.55	55	.35	50	.37	55
No. 10	.625	55	.565	47	.565	40
No. 11	.....	....	.38	47½	.38	47
No. 12	.39	54	.33	47	.35	50
No. 13	.45	50	.25	50	.38	50
No. 14	.45	55	.37	50	.45	55
No. 15	.50	59	.47	40	.47	64
No. 16	.50	55	.30	47	.45	50
No. 17	.60	54	.42	46	.45	49
No. 18	.56	54	.48	50	.48	50
No. 19	.40	55	.34	47	.35	44½
Machine hands—						
No. 1	.305	54	.28	50	.28	50
No. 2	.49	55	.42	55	.42	55
No. 3	.30	55	.20	44	.22	52
No. 4	.345	55	.276	60	.285	60
No. 5	.26	60	.23	60	.24	60
No. 6	.37	54	.30-.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.623	50	.62	36½	.635	39½
No. 8	.45	50	.40	47	.40	47
No. 9	.....	....	.40	50	.40	44
No. 10	.....	....	.37	44	.42	45
No. 11	.425	55	.32	50	.33	55
No. 12	.....	....	.32	45	.30	40
No. 13	.44	50	.36	35	.36	44
No. 14	.425	55	.38	48	.38	48
No. 15	.35	55	.33	50	.35	55
No. 16	.375	54	.28	47	.30	50
No. 17	.30	55	.28	47½	.30	47
No. 18	.41	50	.35	47	.35	47
No. 19	.42	59	.35	40	.35	69
No. 20	.36	59	.32	47	.32	55
No. 21	.54	50	.42	44	.42	55
No. 22	.45	55	.32	47	.35	50
No. 23	.36	54	.30	46	.30	49
No. 24	.37	54	.36	40	.37	44
No. 25	.65	48	.45	44	.50	46½
No. 26	.40	48	.35	44	.40	46½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE *Continued*—						
Wood carvers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.70	40	.70	40
No. 2	.60	50	.50	47	.50	47
No. 3	.....	....	.45	50	.45	44
No. 4	.70	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 5	.60	55	.45	47	.45	44½
No. 6	.70	54	.40	44	.35	44
No. 7	.405	55	.45	47½	.45	47
No. 8	.63	50	.45	47	.45	47
No. 9	.48	54	.45	50	.45	50
No. 10	.60	50	.57	40	.57	40
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	.65	49½	.40	40	.40	40
No. 2	.39	54	.39	50	.39	50
No. 3	.40	55	.28	55	.31	55
No. 4	.318	55	.244	60	.279	60
No. 5	.25	60	.22	60	.25	60
No. 6	.35	55	.21	44	.22	52
No. 7	.30	55	.25	58	.268	63½
No. 8	.425	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 9	.41	54	.32	44	.30	44
No. 10	.596	50	.555	37½	.563	37¼
No. 11	.42	50	.44	47	.44	47
No. 12	.40	50	.37	47	.37	47
No. 13	.45	50	.38	47	.38	47
No. 14	.....	....	.40	50	.40	44
No. 15	.46	55	.42	44	.42	45
No. 16	.55	55	.35	50	.364	55
No. 17	.35	55	.405	47	.405	40
No. 18	.....	....	.37	45	.37	40
No. 19	.32	50	.40	20–35	.40	44
No. 20	.445	55	.40	48	.40	48
No. 21	.35	55	.35	47	.35	44½
No. 22	.375	54	.31	47	.33	50
No. 23	.42	55	.32	47½	.32	47
No. 24	.325	55	.35–.40	48½	.35–.40	47
No. 25	.44	50	.25	50	.35	50
No. 26	.45	50	.30–.35	47	.30–.35	47
No. 27	.50	55	.35	50	.35	55
No. 28	.45	59	.37	41	.38	67
No. 29	.50	55	.36	44	.33	55
No. 30	.65	50	.57	40	.57	40
No. 31	.40	54	.35	46	.35	49
No. 32	.42	54	.30	50	.33	50
No. 33	.40	48	.35	44	.35	46½
Sanders—						
No. 1	.26	55	.20	55	.22	59
No. 2	.30	55	.29	55	.30	55
No. 3	.....	....	.206	60	.219	60
No. 4	.275	55	.23	58	.225	63
No. 5	.37	54	.35	44	.32	44
No. 6	.32	50	.32	47	.37	47
No. 7	.22	55	.17–.28	47½	.17–.28	47
No. 8	.....	....	.28–.38	48½	.30–.35	47
No. 9	.325	50	.225	50	.30	50
No. 10	.30	55	.28	50	.30	55
No. 11	.33	54	.28	46	.30	49
No. 12	.48	54	.45	50	.45	50
Finishers and polishers—						
No. 1	.334	54	.30	50	.30	50
No. 2	.20	55	.19	44	.22	52
No. 3	.30–.38	55	.21–.34	55	.22–.29	55
No. 4	.....	....	.24	60	.298	60
No. 5	.26	60	.22	60	.25	60
No. 6	.30	55	.285	58	.285	70
No. 7	.35	55	.35	50	.35	50
No. 8	.39	54	.30	44	.30	44
No. 9	.536	50	.735	40	.723	39½
No. 10	.50	50	.....	....	.37	47
No. 11	.50	50	.37	47	.37	47
No. 12	.41	50	.37	47	.37	47
No. 13	.....	....	.37	50	.37	44
No. 14	.475	55	.30	50	.34	55
No. 15	.49	55	.405	47	.405	40
No. 16	.45	55	.38	44	.40	45
No. 17	.....	....	.37	45	.37	40
Finishers and polishers—Conc.						
No. 18	.45	50	.40	20–35	.40	44
No. 19	.38	55	.34	48	.34	48
No. 20	.35	55	.35	47	.35	44½
No. 21	.33	54	.30	47	.30	50
No. 22	.35	55	.30–.40	48½	.30–.40	47
No. 23	.40	50	.25	50	.35	50
No. 24	.38	50	.285	47	.30	47
No. 25	.35	55	.32	50	.32	55
No. 26	.40	59	.32	50	.32	67
No. 27	.38	59	.30	47	.30	55
No. 28	.52	55	.33	44	.33	55
No. 29	.55	50	.55	40	.55	44
No. 30	.35	55	.32	47	.37	50
No. 31	.35	54	.30	46	.30	49
No. 32	.35	54	.35	50	.35	50
No. 33	.40	48	.40	44	.40	46½
Upholsterers—						
No. 1	.90	49	.60	40	.65	40
No. 2	.445	58	.35	50	.35	50
No. 3	.70	50	.58	37½	.565	35½
No. 4	.55	50	.47	47	.47	47
No. 5	.....	....	.41	50	.41	44
No. 6	.436	55	.30	50	.364	55
No. 7	.50	55	.52	47	.51	50
No. 8	.50	50	.40	20–35	.40	44
No. 9	.50	50	.38	44	.38	50
No. 10	.60	50	.50	44	.50	50
No. 11	.35	55	.42	48½	.42	47
No. 12	.45	50	.40	47	.40	47
No. 13	.40	55	.35	50	.35	55
No. 14	.....	....	.38	30	.38	58
No. 15	.....	....	.50	44	.50	50
No. 16	.65	50	.57	40	.57	44
No. 17	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44
No. 18	.39	54	.35	50	.35	50
No. 19	.425	55	.39	47	.39	44½
No. 20	.....	....	.40	44	.45	46½
Craters and packers—						
No. 1	.275	60	.23	55	.225	59
No. 2	.40	55	.34	55	.34	55
No. 3	.278	55	.226	60	.245	60
No. 4	.31	55	.24	44	.24	52
No. 5	.35	55	.32	50	.32	50
No. 6	.39	54	.30	44	.28	44
No. 7	.60	50	.47	38½	.655	43¼
No. 8	.42	50	.35	47	.37	47
No. 9	.52	50	.30	47	.30	47
No. 10	.....	....	.37	35	.37	40
No. 11	.50	50	.36	44	.36	44
No. 12	.30	50	.35	35–45	.35	35–45
No. 13	.30	55	.26	44	.32	44
No. 14	.33	55	.30	48	.30	48
No. 15	.....	....	.35	47	.35	44½
No. 16	.30	54	.28	47	.30	50
No. 17	.40	55	.35	47½	.35	47
No. 18	.30	55	.28–.32	48½	.28–.35	47
No. 19	.....	....	.35	47	.35	47
No. 20	.437	55	.28	50	.30	55
No. 21	.35	55	.32	47	.38	50
No. 22	.32	54	.28	46	.30	49
No. 23	.30	54	.35	50	.35	50
Engineers—						
No. 1	.40	60	.30	60	.289	60
No. 2	.637	55	.584	55	.629	55
No. 3	.40	59	.25	70	.25	60
No. 4	.738	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 5	.70	50	.56	50	.60	50
No. 6	.50	50	.22	77	.22	77
No. 7	.....	....	.42	44	.42	45
No. 8	.43	55	.35	48	.35	48
No. 9	.....	....	.45	48	.50	65
No. 10	.48	60	.28	47	.30	56
No. 11	.32	59	.27	72	.325	72
No. 12	.385	55	.35	47½	.35	47
No. 13	.375	60	.35	48½	.35	47
No. 14	.45	50	.36	55	.44	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE—*Concluded*						
Engineers—Conc.						
No. 15	·40	54	·30	46	·25	51
No. 16	·68	54	·65	47	·65	52
No. 17	·50	54	·42	50	·42	50
No. 18	·50	50	·30	60	·333	60
No. 19	·636	55	·50	44	·40	55
Firemen—						
No. 1	·33	55	·24	55	·24	55
No. 2	·26	72	·235	75	·225	84
No. 3	·475	78½	·45	62	·45	62
No. 4	·47	65	·38	65	·38	65
No. 5	·50	50	·42	60	·42	56
No. 6	.....	....	·273	55	·345	55
No. 7	·45	55	·36	47	·36	40
No. 8	·45	50	·27	60	·30	60
No. 9	·30	59	·325	72	·325	72
No. 10	·32	55	·35	61	·35	....
No. 11	·60	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 12	·43	84	·45	56	·45	56
Labourers—						
No. 1	·275	40	·228	54	·228	54
No. 2	·273	55	·196	60	·226	60
No. 3	·25	55	·19	60	·23	60
No. 4	·20	55	·16	44	·22	52
No. 5	·275	55	·225	50	·21	39
No. 6	·25	55	·28	50	·28	50
No. 7	·33	54	·28	44	·25	44
No. 8	·34	50	·30	47	·30	47
No. 9	·40	50	·32	47	·32	47
No. 10	·35	55	·30	44	·32	45
No. 11	.....	....	·30	50	·32	55
No. 12	·38	50	·40	20–35	·40	44
No. 13	·30	55	·28	48	·28	48
No. 14	·30	55	·28	47	·30	44½
No. 15	·30	54	·28	47	·30	50
No. 16	·39	50	·30	47	·30	47
No. 17	·30	55	·28	47	·30	50
No. 18	·28	54	·225	46	·225	49
No. 19	·35	55	·30	47½	·30	47
No. 20	·30	55	·28–·35	48½	·30–·35	47
No. 21	·32	59	·30	47	·30	55
CARRIAGES, WAGONS TRUCK BODIES, ETC.						
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	.55	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 2	.50	55	.50	44	.50	44
No. 3	.44	50	.35	40–45	.35	40–45
No. 4	.45	50	.425	44	.425	44
No. 5	.50	45	.30	45	.30	45
No. 6	.65	49	.45	49	.45	49
No. 7	.475	50	.40	59	.40	44
No. 8	.60	54	.40	48	.45	48
No. 9	.40	50	.40	44½	.45	50
No. 10	.60	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 11	.60	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 12	.55	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 13	.60	50	.50	44	.55	44
No. 14	.675	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 15	.68	50	.35	44	.35	44
No. 16	.50	49½	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 17	.75	44	.41	44	.41	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.55	55	.45	44	.45	44
No. 2	.50	55	.425	55	.425	55
No. 3	.43	50	.30	40	.30	40–45
No. 4	.45	50	.35	44	.375	44
No. 5	.40	50	.36	59	.36	44
No. 6	.39	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.35	50	.32	46¾	.38	50
No. 8	.40	50	.35	44	.40	44
No. 9	.50–.90	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 10	.60	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 11	.....	....	.50	50	.50	50
No. 12	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 13	.65	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 14	.65	49½	.30	49½	.35	47½
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.45	55	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.375	50	.30	44	.375	44
No. 3	.50	....	.273	44	.273	44
No. 4	.65	49	.60	49	.60	49
No. 5	.68	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 6	.60	50	.38	44	.40	44
No. 7	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.75	44	.65	38	.65	44
No. 9	.70–.90	44	.50	44	.50	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.60	55	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.52	55	.50	55	.45	55
No. 3	.50	50	.35	44	.375	44
No. 4	.60	45	.45	45	.45	45
No. 5	.40	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 6	.50	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 7	.60	50	.43	44	.43	44
No. 8	.60	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 9	.60	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 10	.60	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 11	.65	50	.40	44	.35	44
Metal workers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.35	44	.35	50
No. 2	.65	49	.50	49	.50	49
No. 3	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 4	.50–.70	50	.55	44	.50	44
No. 5	.55–.70	50	.50	50	.50	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 2	.40	50	.33	44	.33	44
No. 3	.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 4	.35	49½	.35	49½	.35	49½
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.46	55	.35	50	.39	45
No. 2	.57	60	.485	60	.54	48
No. 3	.52	60	.44	60	.495	48
No. 4	.45	55	.345	50	.385	50
No. 5	.70	72	.63	48	.63	48
No. 6	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 7	.675	54	.58	48	.58	48
No. 8	.60	50	.56	50	.62	40
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.55	55	.42	50	.47	45
No. 2	.48	55	.37	50	.41	45
No. 3	.57	60	.485	60	.545	48
No. 4	.52	60	.44	60	.495	48
No. 5	.45	55	.345	60	.385	50
No. 6	.625	55	.625	65	.625	55
No. 7	.60	55	.585	44	.585	32
No. 8	.65	55	.59	55	.65	55
No. 9	.45	55	.43	55	.455	45
No. 10	.58	58½	.505	58½	.505	58½
No. 11	.59	59	.495	59	.495	59
No. 12	.55	55	.55	48	.55	48
No. 13	.65	54	.535	48	.535	48
No. 14	.875	44	.....	....	.75	44
No. 15	.60	55	.60	52	.60	48
No. 16	.68	50	.....	....	.60	50
No. 17	.80	50	.62	45	.62	45
Blacksmiths' helpers—						
No. 1	.31	55	.24	50	.27	45
No. 2	.365	60	.31	60	.35	48
No. 3	.38	60	.32	60	.36	48
No. 4	.30	55	.23	55	.25	50
No. 5	.40	55	.36	55	.40	55
No. 6	.41	59	.36	59	.36	59
No. 7	.45	55	.40	48	.40	48
No. 8	.425	54	.375	48	.375	48
No. 9	.395	54	.36	48	.36	48
No. 10	.625	44	.....	....	.625	44
No. 11	.35	55	.375	52	.375	48
No. 12	.50	50	.42	45	.42	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS —*Continued*						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.50	55	.38	50	.43	45
No. 2	.57	60	.485	60	.545	48
No. 3	.52	60	.44	60	.495	48
No. 4	.50	55	.38	44	.42	50
No. 5	.45	55	.50	50	.50	50
No. 6	.40–.53	55	.40–.47	44	.40–.47	40
No. 7	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 8	.60	50	.44	40	.44	48
No. 9	.50–.65	55	.45–.59	55	.50–.65	55
No. 10	.60	55	.57	55	.59	45
No. 11	.53–.63	59	.47–.54	59	.47–.54	59
No. 12	.70	55	.50	55	.60	55
No. 13	.53–.63	59	.48–.55	59	.48–.55	59
No. 14	.55	72	.50	48	.60	48
No. 15	.50	50	.42	50	.42	50
No. 16	.....	.....	.53	50	.53	40
No. 17	.65	50	.59	50	.60	40
No. 18	.65	50	.65	40	.65	40
No. 19	.54–.675	54	.59	48	.59	48
No. 20	.54–.675	54	.55	48	.55	48
No. 21	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 22	.70	55	.70	52	.70	48
No. 23	.68	50	.61	45	.61	45
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.53	84	.56	56	.56	56
No. 2	.60	55	.60	50	.60	55
No. 3	.65	50	.50	71	.50	63
No. 4	.40	65	.36	55	.40	55
No. 5	.58	65	.485	61	.485	61
No. 6	.50	55	.45–.60	48	.50–.60	48
No. 7	.45	55	.45	48	.50	48
No. 8	.55	50	.50	50	.45	40
No. 9	.70	50	.35–.50	45	.50	45
Crane men—						
No. 1	.38	59	.29	50	.32	45
No. 2	.50	65	.38	36	.42	55
No. 3	.....	.....	.275	55	.275	55
No. 4	.40	55	.36	55	.40–.43	55–60
No. 5	.....	.....	.45	72	.55	48
No. 6	.45	65	.41	61	.41	61
No. 7	.45	60	.45–.55	48	.55–.58	48
No. 8	.39–.49	84	.38–.45	48	.38–.49	48
No. 9	.....	.....	.55	48	.60	40
No. 10	.75	66–78	.64	56	.72	48
No. 11	.45	66–78	.41	56	.463	48
No. 12	.....	.....	.67	56	.60	30
Roll turners—						
No. 1	.60	55	.46	40	.48	50
No. 2	.....	.....	1.02	48	1.10	48
No. 3	.70	55	.63	55	.65–.70	55
No. 4	.70	50	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	.855	55	.925	60	.925	48
Shearmen—						
No. 1	.275	55	.225	36	.248	50
No. 2	.....	.....	.34–.43	52–60	.32–.53	56–59
No. 3	.....	.....	.50	43¾	.55	40
No. 4	.62	42	.417	48	.468	48
No. 5	.....	.....	.57	48	.57	48
No. 6	.50	49½	.48	48	.48	48
Melters—						
No. 1	.....	.....	1.23	65	1.30	31
No. 2	.....	.....	.80	48	.80	48
No. 3	.60	72	1.06	48	1.15	48
No. 4	.....	.....	.792	48	.792	48
No. 5	.83	66	.778	56	.875	48
Chargers—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.28–.35	47–56	.33–.35	24–40
No. 2	.524	42	.45	48	.56	48
No. 3	.445	84	.41	48	.41	48
No. 4	.42	66	.36	56	.406	48
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.38–.46	55	.29–.35	50	.33–.40	45–48
No. 2	.....	.....	.34	60	.385	48
No. 3	.40	55	.305	55	.335	50
No. 4	.45	55	.345	50	.385	50
No. 5	.375–.50	55	.40–.50	30–55	.40–.50	55
No. 6	.30	55	.30–.34	40–44	.30–.34	32
No. 7	.405	55	.365	55	.383	55
No. 8	.....	.....	.25–.33	40	.25–.33	48
No. 9	.40	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 10	.32	50	.35	50	.37	40
No. 11	.30–.50	52½	.35–.50	40	.35–.50	40
No. 12	.625	50	.50	45	.50	45
Welders—						
No. 1	.45	55	.34	50	.38	45
No. 2	.....	.....	.44–.49	60	.49–.55	48
No. 3	.55	55	.50	48	.55	48
No. 4	.50	55	.50	48	.50	48
No. 5	.40	45	.60	32	.60	40
No. 6	.60	49½	.54	48	.54	48
No. 7	.55	49½	.50	48	.50	48
No. 8	.....	.....	.385	55	.45	55
Electricians—						
No. 1	.46–.55	55–65	.42	65	.50	48
No. 2	.45–.58	60	.485	60	.545	48
No. 3	.725	55	.51	60	.56	60
No. 4	.....	.....	.35–.48	55	.35–.48	55
No. 5	.50	55	.45	55	.50	55
No. 6	.725	55	.71	55	.85	45
No. 7	.65	65	.545	61	.545	61
No. 8	.55	55	.50	48	.55	48
No. 9	.....	.....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 10	.575	54	.63	48	.63	48
No. 11	.515	54	.47	48	.47	48
No. 12	.55	55	.50	60	.50	48
No. 13	.70	50	.63	60	.63	60
Carpenters—						
No. 1	.43	55	.33	50	.37	45
No. 2	.46	60	.39	60	.44	48
No. 3	.75	55	.68	55	.75	55
No. 4	.60	59	.47–.55	59	.47–.55	59
No. 5	.50	55	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	.515	54	.475	48	.475	48
No. 7	.50	55	.50	52	.50	48
Bricklayers—						
No. 1	.57	55	.44	50	.49	45
No. 2	.715	59	.68	48	.68	48
No. 3	.35	55	.267	50	.295	60
No. 4	.....	.....	.525	55	.525	55
No. 5	1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44
No. 6	.65	55	.60	48	.60	48
No. 7	.60	60	.60	52	.60	48
No. 8	.63	50	.61	60	.61	60
Shippers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.23	36	.25	50
No. 2	.375	55	.34	44	.40	44
No. 3	.60	50	.44	44	.44	48
No. 4	.35	55	.32	55	.35	55
No. 5	.35	55	.305	55	.32–.35	45
No. 6	.45	55	.35	48	.40–.45	48
No. 7	.47	50	.42	50	.41	40
No. 8	.40	52½	.40	50	.40	40–45
No. 9	.425	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10	.42	50	.38	50	.38	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS —*Concluded*						
Firemen—						
No. 1	·32–·35	66–78	·25–·27	55–65	·30–·34	48
No. 2	·38	84	·405	56	·405	56
No. 3	·365	84	·385	56	·385	56
No. 4	·30	60	·23	50	·25	60
No. 5	.....	....	·30	60	·30	60
No. 6	·30	55	·30	40	·30	28
No. 7	·35	60	·32	48	·32	48
No. 8	·45	65	·475	48	·475	48
No. 9	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30	55	·23	50	·26	45
No. 2	·36	59	·35	48	·35	48
No. 3	·275	55	·225	36	·248	55
No. 4	.....	....	·25	55	·25	55
No. 5	·30–·45	55	·30–·40	35–40	·30–·40	50–55
No. 6	·30–·38	55	·30	40	·32	32
No. 7	·375	55	·338	55	·375	55
No. 8	·375	55	·32	55	·35	55
No. 9	·325	55	·30	55	·325	45
No. 10	·40	55	·37	45	·39	45
No. 11	·35	55	·35	48	·35	48
No. 12	·40	50	·40	50	·42	40
No. 13	·35	52½	·35	40	·35	40
No. 14	·365	60	·33	48	·33	48
No. 15	·30	58	·35	55	·35	48
No. 16	·375	50	·35	45	·35	45
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS						
A—IRON						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·67	54	·52	48	·52	48
No. 2	·70	44	·70	44	·65	44
No. 3	·50	57	·40	45	·40	45
No. 4	·45	50	·40	44	·40	44
No. 5	·475	60	·50	48	·50	49
No. 6	·54	54	·54	48	·54	48
No. 7	·65	50	·60	44	·60	44
No. 8	·48–·65	50	·52–·60	44	·55–·60	44
No. 9	·87	49½	·625	44	·60	44
No. 10	·85	50	·65	44	·65	45
No. 11	·40	60	·45	48	·45	48
No. 12	·60	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 13	.....	....	·50	60	·50	60
No. 14	·40–·55	60	·325	60	·325	60
No. 15	·65	50	·50–·65	45	·60	45
No. 16	·65	54	·45	54	·50	54
No. 17	·70	50	·70	45	·70	45
No. 18	·80	50	·75	50	·75	50
No. 19	·62	50	·53	44	·53	44
No. 20	·70	50	·60	50	·65	50
No. 21	·80	50	·65	44	·65	44
No. 22	·60	50	·39	47	·39	54
No. 23	·60	60	·55	24	·65	24
No. 24	·70	54	·65	54	·65	54
No. 25	·555	50	·445	48	·445	48
No. 26	·70	54	·65	52	·65	54
No. 27	·875	50	·65	50	·65	50
No. 28	·65	48	·50	44	·60	44
No. 29	.....	....	·65	44	·70	44
No. 30	·80	45	·72	44	·72	44
No. 31	·80	44	·675	33	·675	33
No. 32	·75	44	·75	44	·75	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	·75	48	·655	48	·655	48
No. 2	·70	48	·62	48	·62	48
No. 3	·50	57	·50	40	·50	45
No. 4	·35	50	·35	44	·35	44
No. 5	·425	60	·45	44	·45	60
No. 6	·33	54	·33	54	·35	48
No. 7	·55–·60	50	·51	44	·51	44
No. 8	·40–·65	50	·40–·50	40	·40–·50	40

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Moulders—Conc.						
No. 9	.....	....	·31–·45	44	·31–·45	50
No. 10	.....	....	·30–·41	48	·30–·41	44
No. 11	·835	49½	·65	32	·65	44
No. 12	·34–·57	60	·32–·45	48	·32–·45	48
No. 13	·55–·75	50	·40–·50	50	·40–·50	50
No. 14	.....	....	·30–·40	55	·30–·45	45
No. 15	.....	....	·35	54	·40	48
No. 16	·40	60	·325	50	·325	60
No. 17	·525	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 18	·65	50	·40–·60	45	·40–·60	45
No. 19	·76	54	·64	40	·65	40
No. 20	·60	50	·43	45	·47	45
No. 21	·718	48	·687	54	·687	48
No. 22	·72	48	·563	48	·625	48
No. 23	·675	44	·625	44	·625	44
No. 24	·55–·65	50	·40	45	·45	45
No. 25	·65	54	·35	52	·35	52
No. 26	·45–·68	50	·40–·55	50	·40–·55	50
No. 27	·50	50	·38	44	·38	44
No. 28	·53–·65	50	·40–·50	50	·40–·50	50
No. 29	·54–·58	54	·45	40	·45	52
No. 30	·63–·73	54	·43–·57	40	·53–·65	40
No. 31	·55	54	·375	16–21	·41–·59	21–24
No. 32	·49	48	·433	54	·433	45
No. 33	·733	54	·64	53	·64	48
No. 34	·583	50	·40	48	·40	48
No. 35	·70	54	·47–·65	48	·47–·65	48
No. 36	.....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 37	·60–·70	54	·47–·63	54	·47–·63	45
No. 38	.....	....	·40	44	·50	44
No. 39	·70	40	·40	54	·40	54
No. 40	·70	54	·60–·65	54	·65	48
No. 41	·65	48	·50–·55	36	·50–·55	27
No. 42	·60	55	·59	40	·67	40
No. 43	·812	54	·60	40	·713	32
No. 44	·70	54	·65	48	·70	48
No. 45	·65–·80	50	·50–·62	50	·50–·62	44
No. 46	·61–·83	50	·56–·78	50	·56–·78	50
No. 47	·75	44	·70	44	·70	44
No. 48	·81	44	·675	44	·675	44
No. 49	·75	44	·675	40	·675	40
Moulders' helpers—						
No. 1	·34	54	·31	48	·31	48
No. 2	·20	57	·20	45	·20	45
No. 3	·30	54	·24	54	·265	48
No. 4	·40	50	·385	44	·45	44
No. 5	.....	....	·30–·33	40	·30–·35	40
No. 6	·52	49½	.....	....	·42	44
No. 7	.....	....	·25–·30	54	·25–·30	45
No. 8	.....	....	·425	54	·425	54
No. 9	·41–·44	54	·35	52	·35	54
No. 10	·45	54	·40	56	·40	54
No. 11	·648	54	·48	40	·57	32
No. 12	·45–·55	50	·40	50	·40	44
No. 13	·45–·60	44	·33–·50	44	·35–·50	44
No. 14	·525	44	·473	40	·473	40
Coremakers—						
No. 1	·40	57	·40	45	·40	45
No. 2	·65	54	·49	54	·565	48
No. 3	·50	50	·43–·44	40	·43–·44	40
No. 4	.....	....	·38	48	·40	44
No. 5	·45	50	·40	50	·35–·40	50
No. 6	.....	....	·20–·35	55	·20–·35	45
No. 7	·60	50	·55	45	·55	45
No. 8	·55	50	·40	45	·46	45
No. 9	·445	54	·39	54	·428	54
No. 10	·675	44	·65	44	·65	44
No. 11	·55	50	·35	45	·40	45
No. 12	.....	....	·50	52	·50	52
No. 13	·35–·40	50	·405	45	·405	45
No. 14	·45	50	·33	45	·33	56
No. 15	·53–·73	54	·53	40	·59	40
No. 16	·45	60	·375	16–21	·413	21–24
No. 17	·445	54	·36	54	·36	45
No. 18	·445	50	·40	48	·40	48
No. 18	.....	....	·417	48	·417	48
No. 19	·60	54	·45–·50	48	·47–·52	48
No. 20	·35–·65	54	·40–·58	50	·40–·58	45
No. 21	.....	....	·50	44	·30–·55	44
No. 22	·45	54	·40	56	·40	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Continued*						
Coremakers—Conc.						
No. 23	·70	54	·60	54	·60	48
No. 24	·65	48	·50	36	·50	27
No. 25	·50	55	·54	40	·54	40
No. 26	·725	54	·513	40	·565	32
Chippers and grinders—						
No. 1	·45–·56	54	·33	48	·33	48
No. 2	·375	50	·50	46	·46	45
No. 3	·35	50	·44	45	·44	45
No. 4	.....	....	·315	45	·315	45
No. 5	·40	54	·33	54	·35	54
No. 6	.....	....	·25	45	·25	45
No. 7	.....	....	·35	45	·35	45
No. 8	·40	54	·375	48	·375	44
No. 9	.....	....	·32	40	·37	40
No. 10	·50	60	·33	21–22	·413	21–24
No. 11	.....	....	·30	48	·30	48
No. 12	.....	....	·30	50	·35	48
No. 13	·35–·40	54	·35–·40	54	·35–·40	45
No. 14	.....	....	·30	44	·35	44
No. 15	·45	54	·40	56	·40	54
No. 16	·60	48	·40	36	·40	27
No. 17	.....	....	·51	40	·52	40
No. 18	.....	....	·425	50	·425	50
Machinists—						
No. 1	.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 3	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 4	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 5	.45	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 6	.57	58½	.45	58½	.53	48
No. 7	.60	60	.40	44	.40	59
No. 8	.45	54	.40	54	.39	48
No. 9	.60–.65	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 10	.50–.65	50	.555	44	.555	44
No. 11	.....	....	.30–.41	48	.35–.43	50
No. 12	.....	....	.35	48	.35	44
No. 13	.....	....	.40–.50	49	.40–.50	49
No. 14	.625	58	.57	44	.57	44
No. 15	.615	49½	.525	44	.52	44
No. 16	.50	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 17	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 18	.....	....	.35	55	.40	45
No. 19	.....	....	.30–.40	48	.30–.40	48
No. 20	.40	60	.30	60	.325	60
No. 21	.475	55	.365	55	.365	55
No. 22	.45	55	.35	49	.35	49
No. 23	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 24	.70	54	.43–.66	40	.45–.67	40
No. 25	.55	54	.50	54	.55	54
No. 26	.55	50	.40	50	.45	50
No. 27	.65	54	.50	52	.45–.50	52
No. 28	.40	50	.35	45	.30	45
No. 29	.56–.65	50	.50–.60	50	.50–.60	50
No. 30	.65	50	.50–.60	50	.50–.60	50
No. 31	.50	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 32	.57–.60	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 33	.55	50	.39	44	.40	56
No. 34	.60–.70	48	.50–.63	40	.57–.67	40
No. 35	.56–.78	54	.40–.65	54	.45–.65	54
No. 36	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44
No. 37	.60–.65	54	.50–.60	52	.50–.65	54
No. 38	.55–.70	50	.60	44	.50–.60	44
No. 39	.....	....	.53–.60	44	.53–.60	44
No. 40	.70	50	.65	50	.70	50
No. 41	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 42	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 43	.80	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 44	.77	44	.67	44	.67	44
No. 45	.....	....	.67	44	.67	44
No. 46	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 47	.75	44	.675	44	.675	44
No. 48	.....	....	.625	48	.625	48
Machinists—Conc.						
No. 49	.....	....	.65	48	.70	48
No. 50	.80	44	.72	44	.72	44
No. 51	.....	....	.675	44	.675	44
No. 52	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 53	.75	44	.68	47	.68	44
No. 54	.75	44	.65	44	.65	44
Machinists' helpers—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 2	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	.30	57	.30	45	.30	45
No. 4	.35	58	.30	44	.30	44
No. 5	435	49½	.40	44	.385	44
No. 6	.....	....	.25	48	.25	48
No. 7	.375	55	.225	55	.25	55
No. 8	.40	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 9	.22–.47	54	.20–.40	54	.25–.40	54
No. 10	.....	....	.40–.45	52	.40–.45	54
No. 11	.....	....	.40	44	.25–.40	44
No. 12	.57	44	.51	44	.51	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2	.60	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 3	.42	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 4	.60	58½	.40	58½	.50	48
No. 5	.50	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 6	.50	60	.40	44	.40	60
No. 7	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 8	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 9	.55	50	.47	44	.47	44
No. 10	.....	....	.38	48	.40	50
No. 11	.625	58	.55	44	.55	44
No. 12	.66	49½	.555	32	.555	44
No. 13	.65	55	.50	16	.50	44
No. 14	.60	50	.54	45	.54	45
No. 15	.65	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 16	.....	....	.50	60	.50	54
No. 17	.40	60	.275	60	.30	60
No. 18	.58	50	.53	45	.53	45
No. 19	.463	54	.30	45	.32	45
No. 20	.70	54	.55	52	.60	52
No. 21	.50	50	.50	45	.50	45
No. 22	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 23	.....	....	.35	44	.40	44
No. 24	.65	50	.60	50	.50	50
No. 25	.70	54	.60	52	.60	54
No. 26	.50	44	.38	45	.39	45
No. 27	.55	55	.45	40	.45	40
No. 28	.68	48	.54	40	.61	40
No. 29	.70	54	.70	40	.60	34
No. 30	.77	44	.72	44	.72	44
No. 31	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 32	.85	54	.75	50	.70	49
No. 33	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 34	.70	44	.60	44	.60	44
No. 35	.75	44	.675	44	.675	44
No. 36	.82	44	.725	44	.725	44
No. 37	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.22–.28	54	.27	54	.27	54
No. 2	.30	57	.30	45	.30	45
No. 3	.....	....	.20	54	.20	48
No. 4	.30	50	.30	40	.30	40
No. 5	.30	55	.25	44	.25	44
No. 6	.....	....	.23–.25	48	.23–.25	50
No. 7	.....	....	.25	48	.25	44
No. 8	.375	60	.25	48	.25	48
No. 9	.35	49½	.365	44	.38	44
No. 10	.405	55	.37	44	.355	50
No. 11	.35–.45	50	.30–.40	50	.30–.40	50
No. 12	.....	....	.25–.30	55	.25–.30	45
No. 13	.....	....	.25	48	.25	48
No. 14	.325	55	.20–.27	55	.20–.27	55
No. 15	.38	50	.33	45	.33	45
No. 16	.36	54	.334	54	.334	54
No. 17	.417	54	.30	54	.334	54
No. 18	.40	50	.40–.42	50	.40–.42	50
No. 19	.35	50	.25	45	.27	45
No. 20	.45	54–60	.30	52	.30	52

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Concluded*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 21	.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 22	....	....	.25	44	.25	44
No. 23	.43	50	.32	40	.32	44
No. 24	.44	50	.31	41	.315	45
No. 25	.35-.40	54	.40	48	.40	44
No. 26	.40	54	.32	40	.37	40
No. 27	.33¾	54	.278	45	.278	45
No. 28	.30-.36	50	.30	48	.30	48
No. 29	.40	54	.35-.42	48	.35-.42	48
No. 30	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 31	....	....	.30	50	.30	48
No. 32	.40	54	.35-.40	52-54	.35-.40	45-54
No. 33	.45	60	.35	60	.35	48
No. 34	.50	54	.40	36	.40	27
No. 35	.40	55	.45	40	.45	40
No. 36	.40-.50	54	.40-.50	40	.40-.50	34
No. 37	.425	50	.40-.43	50	.40-.43	50
No. 38	.47	44	.47	44	.50	44
B—BRASS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·56	60	·60	35	·60	40
No. 2	·85	48	·75	44	·70	44
No. 3	·85	44	·70	40	·70	44
No. 4	·636	55	·50	55	·50	55
No. 5	·48-·65	50	·55-·60	44	·55-·60	44
No. 6	·60	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·625	50	·50	45	·50	44
No. 8	....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 9	·60	50	·567	49½	·567	49½
No. 10	·55	50	·60	45	·60	45
No. 11	....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 12	·70	49½	·538	40	·538	40
No. 13	·50	55	·45	55	·47	55
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	·70	49½	·80	35	·80	40
No. 2	·85‡	48	·65	44	·65	44
No. 3	·65	50	·56	44	·56-·60	44
No. 4	....	....	·55	45	·55	44
No. 5	·70	50	·68	45	·68	45
No. 6	·50	50	·525	40	·525	40
No. 7	·80	54	·65	48	·65	44
No. 8	·80-·86	50	·60	35	·63	40
No. 9	·70	44	·55	40	·55	40
No. 10	·75	50	·63	50	·63-·67	48
No. 11	·60	55	·50	55	·53	55
No. 12	1·00	50	·75	32	·75	32
*Moulders**—						
No. 1	·825	40	·65	35	·65	40
No. 2	·50	40	·50	35	·50	40
No. 3	·825	44	·65	40	·65	44
No. 4	·40-·70	50	·35-·50	40	·32-·50	40
No. 5	·45	50	·30-·40	45	·33-·45	44
No. 6	....	....	·50-·70	50	·50-·70	50
No. 7	....	....	·40-·45	50	·40-·45	50
No. 8	·60-·72	30-46	·577	38	·577	45
No. 9	·40	54	·40	48	·40	44
No. 10	·40-·46	50	·40	45	·40	45
No. 11	....	....	·714	44	·714	44
No. 12	....	....	·55	50	·55-·60	50
No. 13	·78	45	·65	40	·65	40
No. 14	·50	50	·47	45	·47	40
No. 15	·88	50	·59	35	·60	40
No. 16	·45	50	·53-·59	49½	·53-59	49½
No. 17	....	....	·50-·60	50	·53-·63	47½
No. 18	·55	49½	·43-·48	40	·43-·48	40
No. 19	....	....	·557	39	·598	38
No. 20	·48-·70	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 21	·605	44	·625	40	·625	40
*Moulders**—Conc.						
No. 22	·48-·55	55	·40-·43	55	·46-·49	55
No. 23	·80	50	·63	32	·63	32
No. 24	1·00	44	·60	44	·675	44
No. 25	·65	50	·63	50	·63	50
No. 26	·79	44	·65	40	·65	40
Coremakers—						
No. 1	·60	40	·50	35	·50	40
No. 2†	·36	40	·36	35	·36	40
No. 3	·825	44	·50-·65	40	·55-·65	44
No. 4	·45	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 5	·50	50	·30	45	·30	44
No. 6	....	....	·40	50	·40	50
No. 7†	·25	47	·273	33½	·262	45
No. 8	....	....	·315	34½	·315	41½
No. 9	·37	50	·345	34½	·345	41½
No. 10	·78	45	·65	40	·65	40
No. 11†	·355	47½	·30	35	·30	40
No. 12	....	....	·54	50	·58	47½
No. 13	....	....	·42	40	·42	40
No. 14	....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 15†	·20	55	·20	55	·25	48
No. 16	·70	50	·52	32	·52	32
No. 17	·79	44	·65	40	·65	40
Machinists—						
No. 1	·64	49½	·62	35	·62	40
No. 2	·65‡	48	·50	44	·55	44
No. 3	....	....	·40	45	·40	62
No. 4	....	....	·45-·65	55	·45-·65	55
No. 5	·75	49½	·75	44	·55-·75	44
No. 6	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 7	·50	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 8	·60	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 9	·52	49½	·47	47	·47	44
No. 10	·60	50	·60	45	·60	45
No. 11	·58	50	·56	45	·56	45
No. 12	·475	50	·475	45	·475	45
No. 13	·70	46½	·51	44	·51	44
No. 14	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 15	....	....	·68-·77	44	·70-·80	44
No. 16	·60	44	48-·57	40	·48-·57	40
No. 17	·70	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 18	·535	55	·50-·65	40	·50-·70	40
No. 19	·55	50	·50	50	·50	50
Machine operators⊕—						
No. 1	·45	48	·35	44	·35	44
No. 2	·45	55	·35	55	·35	55
No. 3	·38	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 4	·30	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 5	·20	49½	·25	44	·25	44
No. 6	·30	49½	·35	44	·35	44
No. 7	·25	49½	·30	44	·30	44
No. 8	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 9	....	....	·40	45	·40	44
No. 10	·33-·42	49½	·35-·42	20-47	·35-·42	20-41
No. 11	·25-·40	50	·30-·50	45	·38-·50	45
No. 12	·30-·40	54	·35	48	·30-·35	44
No. 13	·30-·35	50	·25-·35	45	·25-·35	45
No. 14	·52	50	·40	35	·40	40
No. 15	....	....	·33-·54	49½	·33-·54	49½
No. 16	·30-·50	48	·30-·45	44	·30-·50	44
No. 17	·50	44	·46	40	·46	40
No. 18	·35-·50	50	·25-·30	50	·25-·30	48
No. 19	·55	55	·40	55	·40	55
Assemblers—						
No. 1	·30-·40	50	·23-·35	44	·23-·32	44
No. 2	·375	55	·40	40	·40	40
No. 3	·525	46	·38-·58	36-45	·38-·58	45
No. 4	·50	50	·41	40	·38	40
No. 5	·45	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 6	....	....	·32-·41	43-45	·32-·41	45
No. 7	·50	55	·40	55	·42	55
No. 8	·60	50	·52	32	·52	32

* Includes bench and machine moulders, the former at higher rates. ‡ 1930.

⊕ Includes punch press, drill press, screw machine, lathe, boring machine operators, etc.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Conc.*						
B—BRASS—*Conc.*						
Platers—						
No. 1	·60	49½	·45	35	·45	40
No. 2	·50‡	48	·50	24	·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	·45	45	·45	44
No. 4	·25	50	·378	38	·378	45
No. 5	·65	54	·63	48	·63	44
No. 6	·75	44	·61	40	·61	40
No. 7	·40–·60	50	·32–·39	48	·32–·40	48
No. 8	·40	55	·27	55	·30	55
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	·50	49½	·50	35	·50	40
No. 2	·65‡	48	·56	44	·56	44
No. 3	·25–·50	50	·25–·39	44	·20–·25	44
No. 4	·45	50	·30–·45	45	·30–·45	44
No. 5	·50	49½	·425	20	·425	20
No. 6	·575	41–45	·575	36	·575	42
No. 7	.....	....	·535	47	·535	42
No. 8	·40	54	·35	48	·35	44
No. 9	·40	50	·30–·40	45	·30–·45	45
No. 10	.....	....	·45	35	·47	40
No. 11	·25–·41	50	·33–·37	49½	·33–·37	49½
No. 12	.....	....	·45	50	·50	47½
No. 13	·85	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 14	.....	....	·438	40	·438	40
No. 15	.....	....	·37	42½	·37	45
No. 16	·60	55	·40	55	·42	55
No. 17	·80	50	·64	32	·64	32
No. 18	·60	50	·50	44	·50	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	·40	49½	·40	35	·40	40
No. 2	·30–·50‡	48	·30	44	·36	44
No. 3	·35	50	·33	40	·33	44
No. 4	.....	....	·30	55	·30	55
No. 5	·50	49½	·35	44	·35	44
No. 6	·32	49½	·30	44	·30	44
No. 7	·30	50	·30	40	·30	40
No. 8	·35–·45	50	·30–·40	50	·30–·40	50
No. 9	·35	50	·40	45	·40	44
No. 10	.....	....	·40	50	·40	50
No. 11	.....	....	·35	50	·35	50
No. 12	·30–·40	50	·30–·38	45	·30–·40	45
No. 13	·40	50	·37	42½	·32–·37	45
No. 14	·40	50	·26–·36	36	·26–·40	42
No. 15	·40	50	·40	44	·40	44
No. 16	.....	....	·35	50	·30–·40	50
No. 17	·445	50	·35	45	·35	40
No. 18	.....	....	·30–·42	50	·40–·42	48–50
No. 19	·40–·50	48	·36	44	·40	44
No. 20	·30	48	·295	44	·30	44
No. 21	·40	44	·378	40	·378	40
No. 22	.....	....	·35	47	·37	38
No. 23	·40–·50	44	35–·45	44	·35–·45	44
No. 24	·40	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 25	·37–·40	49½	·34	40	·34	40
MACHINERY						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·65	50	·60	44	·60	44
No. 2	·70	44	·70	35	·70	35
No. 3	·60	50	·53	32	·58	44
No. 4	·60	50	·52	50	·52	50
No. 5	·65	50	·55	50	·58	50
No. 6	·65	55	·45–·50	48	·45–·50	48
No. 7	·50	50	·375	44	·40	44
No. 8	·73	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 9	·62	48	·58	48	·58	48
No. 10	·75	50	·64	40	·64	44
No. 11	·50	55	·40	35	·40	35
No. 12	·60	54	·54	50	·54	50
No. 13	·70	50	·45–·65	50	·50–·65	50
No. 14	·50	50	·425	40	·45	40
Patternmakers—Conc.						
No. 15	·45–·62	50	·55–·60	40	·55–·60	40
No. 16	·54	55	·40	42	·40	49
No. 17	·65	50	·525	50	·55	45
No. 18	·68	48	·65	40	·65	40
No. 19	·75	49½	·675	40	·675	40
No. 20	·70	48	·50	44	·50	44
No. 21	·95	50	·70	50	·75	50
No. 22	·80	44	·69	44	·69	44
No. 23	1·05	44	·90	44	·90	44
No. 24	·90	44	·80	44	·80	44
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	·60	50	·56	32	·56	40
No. 2	·60	44	·65	35	·65	40
No. 3	·50	50	·40	50	·44	50
No. 4	·40	55	·40	48	·40	48
No. 5	·85	49½	·65	49½	·65	47
No. 6	.....	....	·50	40	·55	44
No. 7	.....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 8	·54	50	·51	40	·53	40
No. 9	·55	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 10	·84	50	·605	54	·605	45
No. 11	·70	50	·60	50	·60	45
No. 12	·65	48	·63	40	·63	40
No. 13	·80	44	·75	44	·75	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·55	50	·47	44	·47	44
No. 2	·65	44	·65	35	·65	35
No. 3	·63	50	·57	32	·57	40
No. 4	·65	50	·40	50	·42	50
No. 5	·45	55	·45	48	·45	48
No. 6	·52	50	·43	44	·43	44
No. 7	·55	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 8	·68	48	·61	48	·61	48
No. 9	·52	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 10	·575	50	·54	40	·54	44
No. 11	·50	54	·45	50	·50	50
No. 12	·60	50	·485	44	·485	44
No. 13	·425	45	·36	50	·36	45
No. 14	·55	50	·40	50	·40	45
No. 15	·52	48	·55	40	·58	40
No. 16	·65	44	·70	40	·70	40
No. 17	·60	49½	·60	32	·60	32
No. 18	·65	48	·50	44	·50	44
No. 19	·75	50	·50	50	·53	50
No. 20	·55	55	·43	45	·43	45
No. 21	·80	44	.....	....	·70	44
No. 22	·81	44	·75	44	·75	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	·62	50	·555	44	·555	44
No. 2	·60	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 3	·52	52	·49	44	·49	44
No. 4	.....	....	·58	48	·58	48
No. 5	·60	44	·60	35	·60	35
No. 6	·60	50	·54	32	·54	40
No. 7	·45	50	·40–·49	50	·40–·49	50
No. 8	·50	54	·40	48	·40	48
No. 9	·50	50	·40	50	·43	50
No. 10	·60	55	·60	48	·60	48
No. 11	·42	50	·37	44	·40	44
No. 12	·40	55	·40	44	·40	44
No. 13	·675	50	·60	40	·60	44
No. 14	·60	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 15	·55	55	·40	35	·40	35
No. 16	·45	54	·44	50	·44	50
No. 17	·55	54	·50	50	·50	50
No. 18	·53	50	·40–·50	50	·40–·50	50
No. 19	·45	50	·425	40	·45	40
No. 20	·57	55	·40	51	·40	50
No. 21	·40	45	·315	45	·315	45
No. 22	·60	49½	·54	44	·54	44
No. 23	·60	48	·40	48	·40	48
No. 24	·68	44	·68	40	·68	40
No. 25	·575	49½	·475	40	·475	40
No. 26	·63	49½	·60	32	·60	32
No. 27	·70	48	·50	44	·50	44
No. 28	·65	55	·45	50	·45	50
No. 29	·55	55	·55	45	·55	45
No. 30	·77	44	·65	44	·65	44
No. 31	·778	44	·725	44	·725	44
No. 32	·75	44	·675	44	·675	44

† Female.

‡ 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY—*Con.*						
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·70	44	·75	35	·75	35
No. 2	·52	50	·48	32	·48	44
No. 3	·50	50	·48	50	·48	50
No. 4	·425	50	·38	50	·40	50
No. 5	·50	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 6	.....	....	·36	50	·375	50
No. 7	·32–·50	50	·36–·56	40	·36–·56	40
No. 8	·50	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 9	·70	49½	·70	44	·70	44
No. 10	·60	48	·55	40	·55	40
No. 11	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48
No. 12	·95	50	·70	50	·70	50
Moulders—						
No. 1	·55	50	·513	44	·513	44
No. 2	·54	50	·49	40	·49	40
No. 3	·58	50	·48	50	·48	50
No. 4	·55	54	·40	48	·40	48
No. 5	·575	50	·42	50	·45	50
No. 6	·60	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 7	·70	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 8	·70	50	·64	40	·64	44
No. 9	·55	54	·55	50	·55	50
No. 10	·45	50	·40	40	·40	40
No. 11	·50	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 12	·60	45	·45	45	·45	40
No. 13	·63	48	·60	40	·60	40
No. 14	·70	45	·70	32	·70	32
No. 15	·75	50	·50	50	·53	50
No. 16	·77	44	·69	44	·69	44
No. 17	·75	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 18	·813	44	·675	44	·675	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	·60	50	·513	44	·513	44
No. 2	·48	50	·46	50	·46	50
No. 3	·40	50	·40	50	·42	50
No. 4	·68	48	·61	48	·61	48
No. 5	·58	48	·52	48	·52	48
No. 6	·665	50	·64	40	·64	44
No. 7	·60	54	·59	50	·59	50
No. 8	·60	50	·50	40	·50	40
No. 9	·385	50	·345	45	·345	45
No. 10	·63	48	·55	40	·55	40
No. 11	·65	45	·60	32	·60	32
No. 12	·62	50	·42	50	·45	50
No. 13	·77	44	·64	44	·64	44
No. 14	·75	44	·65	44	·65	40
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	·63	50	·57	32	·57	40
No. 2	·30	55	·325	48	·35	48
No. 3	·45	50	·45	44	·45	50
No. 4	·575	50	·50	50	·45	50
No. 5	·45	50	·425	40	·44	40
No. 6	·45	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 7	·50	49½	·50	44	·50	44
No. 8	·70	49½	·475	40	·475	40
No. 9	.....	....	·60	44	·65	44
No. 10	.....	....	·30	59	·30	59
No. 11	·70	50	·38	50	·45	50
No. 12	·55	55	·50	45	·50	45
Machine operators—						
No. 1	·23	44	·255	40	·265	40
No. 2	·50	50	·48	40	·48	40
No. 3	·50	56	·50	48	·50	48
No. 4	·30	55	·325	48	·35	48
No. 5	·44	54	·42	44	·44	49½
No. 6	·45	49½	·40	47	·40	47
No. 7	.....	....	·35	44	·35	44
No. 8	·45	50	·38	40	·40	40
No. 9	·40	50	·27	50	·27	50
No. 10	.....	....	·47	44	·49	44
No. 11	·55	50	·43	50	·43	45
No. 12	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 13	·36	49½	·40	40	·40	40
No. 14	·60	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 15	·753	44	·725	44	·725	44
Assemblers—						
No. 1	·40	49½	·40	47	·40	47
No. 2	.....	....	·60	40	·60	44
No. 3	·48	50	·43	50	·45	50
No. 4	.....	....	·425	40	·48	40
No. 5	·35	50	·25	50	·25	50
No. 6	.....	....	·32	50	·39	50
No. 7	·385	50	·35	60	·35	48
No. 8	.....	....	·68	40	·68	40
No. 9	·50	48	·40	48	·40	48
No. 10	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
No. 11	.....	....	·45	40	·45	40
No. 12	.....	....	·35	44	·35	44
Electric welders—						
No. 1	.....	....	·685	44	·685	44
No. 2	.....	....	·41	50	·45	50
No. 3	·65	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 4	.....	....	·55	48	·575	48
No. 5	·35	50	·25	50	·25	50
No. 6	·50	50	·485	44	·50	44
No. 7	·75	44	·65	40	·65	40
No. 8	.....	....	·60	40	·50	40
No. 9	.....	....	·60	50	·60	45
No. 10	·50	55	·43	45	·43	45
No. 11	·60	44	·60	44	·65	44
Painters—						
No. 1	·45	50	·40	32	·40	44
No. 2	·75	44	·75	35	·75	40
No. 3	·40	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 4	·45	48	·34	48	·34	45
No. 5	.....	....	·575	48	·60	48
No. 6	·38	50	·33	44	·33	44
No. 7	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 8	.....	....	·36	48	·38	48
No. 9	·46	50	·43	50	·45	50
No. 10	·45	50	·425	40	·44	40
No. 11	.....	....	·45	51	·45	50
No. 12	·35	50	·25	50	·25	50
No. 13	·36	45	·325	45	·325	45
No. 14	.....	....	·55	44	·55	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1	·35	50	·36	40	·36	40
No. 2	·58	40	·44	50	·44	50
No. 3	·45	49½	·40	47	·40	47
No. 4	·50	50	·425	40	·45	40
No. 5	·65	48	·50	48	·50	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	·45	63	·43	67½	·43	67½
No. 2	·56	50	·50	32	·50	44
No. 3	·50	55	·55	60	·55	60
No. 4	·50	50	·305	72	·305	72
No. 5	·35	50	·38	40	·42	56
No. 6	·58	54	·495	54	·495	51
No. 7	·50	50	·51	50	·614	44
No. 8	·586	49½	·35	60	·35	60
No. 9	·47	66	·47	40	·47	40
No. 10	·60	77	·50	55	·55	55
Firemen—						
No. 1	·46	50	·41	32	·41	44
No. 2	·40	44	·40	70	·40	56
No. 3	·38	56	·30	56	·30	56
No. 4	·40	50	·41	44	·41	44
No. 5	·48	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 6	·50	50	·57	70	·57	70
No. 7	·45	50	·365	44	·365	44
No. 8	·36	60	·30	59	·30	54
No. 9	·40	66	·40	40	·40	40
No. 10	·50	78	·40	78	·35	66
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 2	·40	44	·30	40	·30	40
No. 3	·35	50	·30	32	·30	44
No. 4	·37	43	·33	48	·33	35
No. 5	·40	50	·375	48	·375	48
No. 6	·30–·35	55	·28–·32	48	·30–·35	48
No. 7	·35	50	·28	44	·35	44
No. 8	·35	50	.....	....	·30	44
No. 9	·40	50	·40	45	·40	44
No. 10	·35	50	·30	40	·33	40
No. 11	·35	50	·25	50	·25	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY—*Conc.*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 12	·33	45	·315	45	·315	45
No. 13	·45	49½	·35	44	·40	44
No. 14	·40	50	·315	44	·315	44
No. 15	·425	45	·45	32	·45	32
No. 16	·40	48	·30	44	·30	44
No. 17	·40	55	·34	45	·34	45
No. 18	·40	44	·35	44	·35	44
AUTOMOBILES						
Assemblers—						
No. 1	·725	28	·74	40	·80	40
No. 2	·85	26	·79	40	·86	40
No. 3	·58	29	·46	40	·51	40
No. 4	·53	30	·43	40	·48	40
No. 5	.....	....	·67	40	·72	40
No. 6	.....	....	·77	40	·80	40
No. 7	.....	....	·58	40	·63	40
No. 8	·75	32	·75	32	·75	40
No. 9	·605	44	·45	42⅔	·55	33
No. 10	.....	....	·50	38	·50	43
Painters and enamellers—						
No. 1	·75	30	·71	40	·82	40
No. 2	·65	40	·46	40	·56	40
No. 3	·94	36	·77	40	·80	40
No. 4	.....	....	·72	40	·77	40
No. 5	.....	....	·67	40	·72	40
No. 6	.....	....	·58	40	·63	40
No. 7	·65	18	·53	59	·61	35
No. 8	·54	32	·55	44	·75	35
No. 9	·875	24	·75	40	·75	48
No. 10	.....	....	·60	44	·65	44
Trimmers—						
No. 1	·85	40	·72	40	·75	40
No. 2†	.....	....	·35	40	·40	40
No. 3	.....	....	·67	40	·72	40
No. 4	.....	....	·58	40	·63	40
No. 5†	.....	....	·48	40	·53	40
No. 6†	.....	....	·45	40	·50	40
No. 7	·75	24	·75	40	·75	48
Craters, packers and loaders—						
No. 1	·65	55	·65	40	·68	40
No. 2	·50	55	·54	40	·55	40
No. 3	.....	....	·58	40	·63	40
No. 4	.....	....	·45–·49	37	·45–·49	42
No. 5	·52	25½	·45	36	·47	51
Inspectors—						
No. 1	·65–·85	50	·60–·75	40	·65–·78	40
No. 2	·70	50	·58	40	·63	40
No. 3	.....	....	·45–·63	45	·45–·63	46
No. 4	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 5	·75	32	·75	32	·75	42
AUTOMOBILE PARTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1	·50	60	·63	59	·63	50
No. 2	·55–·70	54	·50–·65	45	·65–·65	50
No. 3	.....	....	·60	35	·55	40
No. 4	·82	43¾	·60	48	·65	44
No. 5	·45–·65	50	·40–·60	60	·40–·60	60
No. 6	·65	52	·60	48	·55	48
No. 7	·51–·60	52	·50–·52	48	·46–·52	48
No. 8	·65–·70	50	·52–·55	50	·55–·60	50
No. 9	.....	....	·40–·45	36–40	·40–·45	50–55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·70	53¾	·60	50	·60–·72	48
No. 2	.....	....	·70	59	·70	55
No. 3	·70	50	·60	45	·60	50
No. 4	.....	....	·50	51	·50	44
No. 5	.....	....	·70	50	·70	48
No. 6	·75	49½	·65	46½	·65	46½
No. 7	·64	43¾	·60	50	·65	48
No. 8	·60	52	·53	48	·53	48
No. 9	·70	52	·48	48	·48	48
No. 10	·88	55	·64	50	·70	55
No. 11	·75	50	·55	50	·57	50
No. 12	·60	55	·50	50	·50	48
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	·85–·90	53¾	·60–·75	50	·77–·83	48
No. 2	.....	....	·65	50	·65	50
No. 3	·60–·85	50	·50–·80	45	·55–·80	50
No. 4	.....	....	·60	40	·55–·70	44
No. 5	·50–·60	58	·30–·35	55	·35–·55	55
No. 6	.....	....	·55–·65	50–55	·55–·65	47½
No. 7	·885	50	·70	50	·75	48
No. 8	·70	49½	·70	46½	·70	46½
No. 9	·70	48	·63	48	·67	48
No. 10	·60–·70	52	·60–·70	48	·60–·70	48
No. 11	·55	55	·55	50	·55	55
No. 12	·75	50	·55–·70	45	·55–·70	45
No. 13	·65	55	·60	50	·60	48
No. 14	.....	....	·55	41	·55	50
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	·35–·50	50	·36–·60	45	·36–·70	50
No. 2	.....	....	·30–·45	50	·35–·45	50
No. 3	.....	....	·35–·40	40	·30–·40	44
No. 4	·40	48	·35	48	·35	48
No. 5	·40	58	·30–·35	55	·30–·35	55
No. 6	·60	50	·40	50	·50	50
No. 7	.....	....	·40–·55	50	·40–·68	48
No. 8	·40	50	·35	45	·35	50
No. 9	·40	50	·30	45	·30	45
No. 10	·35–·40	50	·30	45	·30	45
No. 11	·36–·48	52	·35–·40	48	·35–·43	48
No. 12	·51–·70	52	·40–·50	48	·45–·53	48
No. 13	·40	55	·40	50	·40	55
No. 14	.....	....	·48	42–50	·48	42½
No. 15	·52–·58	50	·40–·45	50	·45–·48	48
No. 16	·40–·60	53¾	·45	50	·60	48
No. 17	·35–·65	49½	·47–·52	46½	·52–·60	46½
No. 18	.....	....	·55	43¾	·60	40
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	·33	52	·27	48	·27	48
No. 2	.....	....	·22	50	·22	50
No. 3	·20	50	·25–·35	45	·26–·32	45
No. 4	·175	55	·21	29	·21	55
No. 5	·29–·34	50	·30	50	·30	48
No. 6	·25	49½	.....	....	·40	46½
No. 7	·25	49½	·35	46½	·37	46½
Welders—						
No. 1	·45	50	·50	50	·53	50
No. 2	·275–·45	50	·30–·375	50	·33–40	50
No. 3	·60	50	·50	45	·50	45
No. 4	.....	....	·30–·40	55	·30–·40	55
No. 5	.....	....	·55	45	·60	50
No. 6	·50	49½	·52	46½	·52	44
No. 7	.....	....	·75	44	·75	40
No. 8	.....	....	·60	43¾	·65	50
Assemblers—						
No. 1	·40	50	·43	50	·43	48
No. 2	.....	....	·41	48	·45	43
No. 3†	.....	....	·33	41	·34	43
No. 4†	·28	50	·30	50	·30	48
No. 5	.....	....	·40–·45	46½	·425–·45	46½
No. 6	.....	....	·275	46½	·275	46½

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AUTOMOBILE PARTS—*Concluded*						
Assemblers—Conc.						
No. 7	·45	52	·38	48	·38	48
No. 8†	·25–·30	52	·27	48	·27	48
No. 9	·50	52	·43	48	·43	48
No. 10	·25	50	·25–·35	50	·275–·35	50
No. 11†	·20	50	·22–·33	50	·23–·33	50
No. 12	·40	50	·35	50	·30–·35	45–50
Platers—						
No. 1	·32–·35	60	·30–·40	60	·40	55
No. 2	.....	....	·50	42	·50	42½
No. 3	·40–·55	50	·40–·45	50	·40–·65	48
No. 4	·40–·45	49½	·40–·45	46½	·425–·50	46½
No. 5	·45	50	·35	50	·35	50
Grinders—						
No. 1	·35	49½	·50	46½	·595	46
No. 2	.....	....	·44–·70	45	·40–·70	50
No. 3	.....	....	·50	52	·47	43
No. 4	·40	43¾	·45	48	·50	40
No. 5	·42	50	·40	45	·30–·45	45
No. 6	·51–·60	52	·38–·50	48	·40–·50	48
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	·35–·50	49½	·60–·85	46½	·75–·90	46½
No. 2	·45–·85	50	·45–·60	50	·47–·60	48
No. 3	.....	....	·37	60	·37	60
No. 4	.....	....	·55	60	·55	60
No. 5	·35	60	·40	60	·40	59
No. 6	·315	60	·30	60	·30	50
No. 7	.....	....	·35–·55	48	·40–·55	48
No. 8	·60	48	·55	50	·63	50
No. 9	·75	48	·60	50	·65	50
Inspectors—						
No. 1	·60	53¾	·50	50	·60	4
No. 2	·50	49½	·40	46½	·425	46½
No. 3	·725	43¾	·60	48	·65	40
No. 4	.....	....	·33	42½	·33	42½
No. 5†	.....	....	·28	43½	·28	42½
No. 6	.....	....	·40	60	·40	59
No. 7	.....	....	·35–·45	45	·47–·57	50
No. 8	.....	....	·35	40	·35	44
No. 9	·48	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 10	·40–·65	52	·40–·50	48	·40–·50	48
No. 11†	·30	52	·27	48	·30	48
No. 12	·40	55	·40	43	·40	55
No. 13	·50–·65	50	·35–·55	50	·35–·55	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	·40	50	·35	50	·35	48
No. 2	·35–·40	50	·36–·40	45	·36–·40	50
No. 3	.....	....	·20–·30	60	·20–·30	60
No. 4	·315–·35	60	·30	60	·30	55
No. 5	·50	53¾	·40	30	·50	48
No. 6	·40–·45	49½	·40	46½	·40	46½
No. 7	·49	43¾	·45	43¾	·50	40
No. 8	·25–·40	48	·30	48	·25–·35	48
No. 9	·45	52	·38	48	·38	48
No. 10	·40	52	·37	48	·37	48
No. 11	·30	55	·35	50	·35	50
No. 12	·35	55	·35	50	·35	48
No. 13	·40	55	·375	50	·45	48
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.....	....	·50	50	·60	50
No. 2	·325	53½	·325	48	·325	44
No. 3	·50	45	·47	48	·47	44¼
No. 4	·62	48	·40	48	·40	35
No. 5	·65	50	·555	45	·583	34¾
No. 6	·55	50	·35	50	·40	47
No. 7	·60	50	·43	44	·45	40
No. 8	·60	44–55	·54	44	·45	44
No. 9	·70	44	·65	44	·65	44
No. 10	·42	60	·31	60	·325	60
No. 11	·56	50	·55	50	·60	48
No. 12	·545	48	·514	48	·565	48
No. 13	·45	45	·35	60	·35	44
No. 14	·40	44	·40	44	·40	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	·48	50	·60	50
No. 2	·355	45	·30	44	·30	44
No. 3	·50–·60	50	·40–·52	44½	·40–·52	44½
No. 4	·55	48	·45–·55	48	·45–·55	35
No. 5	·55	50	·495	45	·536	34¾
No. 6	·58	50	·40	50	·40	47
No. 7	·50	50	·43	44	·43	40
No. 8	·65	55–60	·50	44	·50	44
No. 9	·50	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 10	·58	60	·425	60	·425	60
No. 11	·60	50	·46	50	·48	48
No. 12	·45	44	·35	62	·35	44
No. 13	·65	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 14	.....	....	·563	45	·625	45
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·45	45	·45	50	·45	44
No. 2	·45–·60	50	·40–·52	44⅓	·40–·52	34¾
No. 3	·53	48	·38–·54	48	·38–·54	48
No. 4	·65	50	·50–·64	45	·56–·67	34¾
No. 5	·60	50	·48	50	·48	48
No. 6	·575	48	·606	48	·606	48
No. 7	·45	40	·35	50	·38	62
Moulders—						
No. 1	·472	45	·438	45	·413	45
No. 2	·50–·60	45	·45–·63	44⅓	·45–·60	44⅓
No. 3	·68	43	·45	48	·45	35
No. 4	.....	....	·60	44	·60	40
No. 5	.....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 6	·55	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 7	·51	60	·40	60	·40	54
No. 8	·57	50	·56	50	·58	48
No. 9	·60	45	·45	57	·45	50
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.43–.55	50	.40–.45	50	.40–.45	47
No. 2	.....	....	.38–.42	50	.40–.42	48
No. 3	.40–.50	45	.36–.45	48	.36–.47	44½
No. 4	.48	48	.40	48	.40	35
No. 5	.....	....	.46–.56	45	.51–.56	35
No. 6	.....	....	.54	45	.57	35
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.58	48	.58	48
No. 2	.50	50	.40	50	.40	47
No. 3	.55	44	.60	44	.60	44
No. 4	.....	....	.44	50	.46	48
No. 5	.....	....	.462	48	.514	48
No. 6	.55	40	.30–.35	57–65	.35	50
No. 7	.50–.55	50	.47	45	.494	35
No. 8	.....	....	.53	45	.52	35
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	.35	45	.30	40	.30	40
No. 2	.50	45	.35–.45	48	.35–.50	44½
No. 3	.50	50	.40	50	.40	47
No. 4	.45	50	.39	44	.39	40
No. 5	.40	60	.335	60	.335	60
No. 6	.46	44	.35	55	.35	54
No. 7	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8	.....	....	.53	45	.58	35
Painters—						
No. 1	.35	53½	.30	44	.30	44
No. 2	.50	45	.37	48	.40	44½
No. 3	.45	48	.34	48	.34	35
No. 4	.58	50	.48	45	.54	34¾
No. 5	.40	50	.38	50	.40	47
No. 6	.60	50	.51	44	.51	40
No. 7	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.40	50	.34	50	.36	48
No. 9	.42	44	.38	60	.30–.38	50
No. 10	.45	44	.40	44	.40	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.50	50	.47	48	.47	48
No. 2	.....	....	.50	50	.50	47
No. 3	.44	50	.40	50	.42	48
No. 4	.38	50	.36	50	.38	48
No. 5	.....	....	.40–.56	45	.47–.58	35

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—*Conc.*						
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1	.325	53½	.285	48–60	.285	50–60
No. 2	.40	48	.35–.40	48	.35–.40	35
No. 3	.325–.42	45	.32–.40	48	.32–.40	48
No. 4	.58	44	.45–.50	44	.30–.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	.40	50	.335	60
No. 6	.625	60	.....	....	.417	60
No. 7	.....	....	.54	45	.48	35
No. 8	.....	....	.425–.45	45	.45–.48	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.50	60	.40	50	.40	35
No. 2	.45	50	.35	84	.45	56
No. 3	.40	50	.36	84	.36	84
No. 4	.36	72	.32	56	.40	48
No. 5	.465	48	.432	48	.432	48
No. 6	.39	66	.30	54	.30	53
No. 7	.47	52	.42	45	.44	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 2	.32	45	.25	44	.25	44
No. 3	.33–.35	45	.32	48	.32	44⅓
No. 4	.37	43⅓	.33	48	.33	35
No. 5	.....	....	.34	45	.378	34⅔
No. 6	.35	50	.30	50	.30	47
No. 7	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 8	.45	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 9	.32	50	.32	50	.34	48
No. 10	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 11	.....	....	.40	45	.40	45
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.44	54⅓	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.25–.50	53	.25–.33	54	.28–.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	.47	40	.47	40
No. 4	.....	....	.49	44	.48	41
No. 5	.60	50	.54	44	.40–.70	50
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.65–.93	50	.34–.75	50	.40–.78	50
No. 8	.55	50	.456	55	.456	55
No. 9	.50	50	.36	55	.36	55
No. 10	.90	50	.90	40	.90	40
No. 11	.70	50	.54	50	.54	50
No. 12	.417	54	.625	40	.60	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.50	54	.42	54	.42	54
No. 2	.55	55	.55	40	.55	45
No. 3	.55	45	.55	40	.55	40
No. 4	.....	....	.325	44	.325	44
No. 5	.....	....	.32–.57	50	.34–.62	50
No. 6	.50	50	.425	40	.425	40
No. 7	.60	50	.48	55	.48	59
No. 8	.50	70	.40	60	.45	60
No. 9	.60	50	.45	62	.45	61
No. 10	.....	....	.30	32	.30	40
No. 11	.65	50	.63	50	.63	50
Moulders—						
No. 1	.75	40	.655	48	.655	48
No. 2	.75	55	.50	24	.50	40
No. 3	.....	....	.555	27	.555	27
No. 4	.62	48	.47	45	.54	45
No. 5	.667	42½	.63	35	.71	37½
No. 6	.....	....	.375	48	.375	45
No. 7	.....	....	.545	44	.51	44
No. 8	.75	48	.688	48	.72	48
No. 9	.....	....	.278	50	.306	50
No. 10	.63	50	.50	32	.50	32
No. 11	.65	50	.504	40	.504	40
No. 12	.60	60	.41	59	.48	59
No. 13	.75	32	.65	40	.70	40
No. 14	.....	....	.40	32	.40	40
No. 15	.65	50	.....	....	.475	50
No. 16	.65	50	.50	28	.50	36
No. 17	.....	....	.51	27	.51	45
No. 18	.75	48	.625	40	.625	40
Moulders, helpers—						
No. 1	.315	40–54	.345	48	.335	48
No. 2	.40	55	.40	24	.40	40
No. 3	.....	....	.32	30	.30	30
No. 4	.35	50	.33	50	.35	50
No. 5	.45	50	.35	32	.35	32
No. 6	.325	60	.26	59	.30	59
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.55–.60	55	.40	24	.40	40
No. 2	.....	....	.325	40	.325	40
No. 3	.50	48	.36	49	.42	46
No. 4	.....	....	.42	40	.42	40
No. 5	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No. 6	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 7	.63	50	.45	32	.45	32
No. 8	.....	....	.473	44	.473	50
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.335	54	.32	54	.32	54
No. 2	.38–.57	53	.47	45	.47	48
No. 3	.35–.55	59	.35–.55	44	.35–.55	44
No. 4	.....	....	.665	36	.665	36
No. 5	.....	....	.45	40	.515	50
No. 6	.....	....	.23–.35	44	.25–.38	44
No. 7	.....	....	.30	50	.36	50
No. 8	.45	50	.385	40	.385	40
No. 9	.30–.50	50	.24–.45	55	.25–.48	55
No. 10	.60	44	.55	27	.55	35
No. 11	.444	54	.438	40	.438	32
Stove and furnace mounters—						
No. 1	.335	54	.335	54	.335	54
No. 2	.....	....	.36	36	.36	36
No. 3	.60	50	.49	40	.50	50
No. 4	.....	....	.325	48	.325	48
No. 5	.30–.60	50	.33–.58	50	.36–.60	50
No. 6	.....	....	.25–.40	50	.30–.50	50
No. 7	.38–.60	50	.40	44	.432	44
No. 8	.45	55	.30	59	.33	48
No. 9	.50	50	.467	53	.482	55
No. 10	.55	50	.....	....	.45	40
No. 11	.525	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 12	.50	54	.438	40	.438	32
Polishers—						
No. 1	.28	40–54	.25	54	.225	54
No. 2	.50	53	.41	40	.41–.50	48
No. 3	.47	59	.40	44	.40	44
No. 4	.62	50	.50	40	.57	40
No. 5	.....	....	.25–.60	50	.27–.62	50
No. 6	.....	....	.25–.31	50	.27–.36	50
No. 7	.56–.60	50	.52	40	.52	32
No. 8	.50	55	.35	59	.38	48
No. 9	.50	50	.47	40	.50	50
No. 10	.....	....	.409	44	.45	44
No. 11	.55	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 12	.556	54	.53	40	.53	32
Craters and shippers—						
No. 1	.365	54	.335	54	.335	54
No. 2	.45	53	.40	54	.45	48
No. 3	.....	....	.40	55	.40	55
No. 4	.49	48	.44	50	.465	45
No. 5	.30–.55	50	.36–.55	50	.38–.62	50
No. 6	.....	....	.25–.28	50	.25–.28	50
No. 7	.....	....	.35–.43	40	.40–.43	40
No. 8	.35	50	.315	60	.315	60
No. 9	.30	55	.22	59	.24	59
No. 10	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 11	.40	50	.36	50	.36	50
Engineers—						
No. 1	.43	54	.40	54	.40	54
No. 2	.47	60	.423	60	.423	60
No. 3	.80	50	.78	50	.80	50
No. 4	.....	....	.531	56½	.545	55
No. 5	.60	50	.55	50	.573	48
No. 6	.50	50	.45	44	.45	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.—*Conc.*						
Labourers—						
No. 1	.28	54	.225	54	.25	54
No. 2	.25-.28	53	.28	40	.28-.31	48
No. 3	.325	55	.35	24	.35	40
No. 4	.....	....	.30	30	.30	30
No. 5	.55	48	.36	40	.36	44
No. 6	.33-.42	50	.31-.45	40	.31-.45	50
No. 7	.....	....	.25	48	.25-.28	48
No. 8	.....	....	.30	44	.325	44
No. 9	.35	50	.33	50	.35	50
No. 10	.375	50	.30	32	.30	32
No. 11	.30	55	.225	60	.225	60
No. 12	.35	50	.27	56	.27	55
No. 13	.....	....	.25	32¼	.25	30
No. 14	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 15	.40	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 16	.45	50	.40	32	.40	44
No. 17	.40	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 18	.306	54	.313	40	.313	32
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC.						
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.35-.65	48	.40-.50	45	.40-.50	45
No. 2	.28	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 3	.....	....	.27	47	.275	44
No. 4	.55	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	.43-.51	40-56	.45-.50	44
No. 6	.....	....	.48	44	.50	44
No. 7	.25*	49½	.275	44	.30	40
No. 8	.....	....	.35-.45	46½	.35-.45	40
No. 9	.30-.50	40	.20-.30	49	.18-.25	49
No. 10	.....	....	.35	42-46	.35	45-60
No. 11	.33-.47	50	.34-.52	40	.36-.56	40
No. 12	.....	....	.35	44½	.35	44½
No. 13	.....	....	.40-.55	44	.40-.55	50
No. 14	.35-.60	50	.485	44	.485	44
No. 15	.32-.45	50	.30-.40	44	.30-.40	44
No. 16	.42	49	.36	47	.405	54
No. 17	.....	....	.38-.41	40	.38-.41	40
No. 18	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 19	.....	....	.365	44	.40	44
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.21	48	.28	45	.28	45
No. 2	.25	50	.21	50	.21	50
No. 3	.30-.40	44	.35-.37	40	.36-.38	40
No. 4	.40	44	.35	50	.36	45
No. 5	.....	....	.27	47	.284	44
No. 6	.....	....	.305	47	.34	44
No. 7	.26-.40	50	.34	44	.34	44
No. 8	.....	....	.34	44	.34	44
No. 9	.28*	49½	.27	41	.27	40
No. 10	.....	....	.28	42½	.28	46½
No. 11	.....	....	.23-.41	40	.23-.38	40
No. 12	.....	....	.30	55	.30	48
No. 13	.....	....	.28	44½	.28	44½
No. 14	.....	....	.24	44½	.24	44½
No. 15	.....	....	.24	48	.24	48
No. 16	.20-.25	50	.23	44	.23	44
No. 17	.....	....	.24-.29	40	.24-.29	40
No. 18	.....	....	.30	44	.35	44
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.40-.55	17-33	.52	....	.57	45
No. 2	.65	52	.35	34	.40	42½
No. 3	.29	50	.26	50	.26	50
No. 4	.35	50	.20-.25	44	.20-.25	44
No. 5	.....	....	.40	55	.45-.48	48
No. 6	.38-.50	48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.225	44	.225-.25	50
No. 8	.....	....	.46	47	.47	56
No. 9	.....	....	.35	44	.38	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60-.80	48	.55-.70	45	.50-.65	45
No. 2	.55	52	.40	34	.40	42½
No. 3	.46-.55	55	.45	51½	.45	51½
No. 4	.70-.80	44	.675	50	.675	50
No. 5	.60	50	.58	44	.58	44
No. 6	.....	....	.45-.63	44	.45-.63	44
No. 7	.....	....	.48	46	.48	....
No. 8	.....	....	.40	45½	.40	46-63
No. 9	.33-.69	50	.36-.75	40	.36-.75	40
No. 10	.....	....	.40	60	.45	48
No. 11	.40-.65	48	.40-.55	48	.40-.58	48
No. 12	.....	....	.525	44	.50	50
No. 13	.65	50	.55	44	.60	44
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.75	48	.70	45	.70	45
No. 2	.70	52	.50	34	.50	42½
No. 3	.80	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 4	.55	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 5	.....	....	.55	46½	.....	....
No. 6	.....	....	.70	44	.70	40
No. 7	.55-.80	48	.50-.70	48	.50-.70	48
No. 8	.75	49	.50	47	.50	53
No. 9	.....	....	.60	44	.65	50
No. 10	.80	50	.45	44	.50	44
No. 11	.33-.78	50	.44-.78	40	.44-.84	40
No. 12	.....	....	.63	40	.63	40
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.30-.72	48	.43-.66	45	.43-.66	45
No. 2†	.22-.35	48	.28-.37	45	.28-.37	45
No. 3†	.40	44	.36	50	.36	45
No. 4	.....	....	.40	50	.40	45
No. 5	.40*	49½	.43	46½	.50	40
No. 6	.....	....	.40-.54	48	.45-.60	48
No. 7†	.....	....	.24	40	.24	40
No. 8	.....	....	.43	40	.43	40
No. 9	.....	....	.395	40	.395	40
Packers and shippers—						
No. 1	.35-.45	48	.40	42½	.40	42½
No. 2	.45	48	.45	42½	.45	42½
No. 3	.44	50	.36	50	.40	50
No. 4	.40	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 5	.60	44	.50	50	.50	50
No. 6	.50	44	.40	50	.40	50
No. 7	.55	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.....	....	.35-.45	45-48	.35-.40	56½
No. 9	.....	....	.30	50	.28	50
No. 10	.....	....	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
No. 11	.....	....	.40-.50	44	.35-.50	50
No. 12	.35	50	.40	47	.40	64
No. 13	.....	....	.30	44	.33	44
Coil winders, male—						
No. 1†	.....	....	.27	47	.28	44
No. 2	.....	....	.35	46½	.40	56
No. 3	.....	....	.50	12½	.50	....
No. 4†	.....	....	.34	46½	.34	55
No. 5	.....	....	.47	40	.47-.50	44
No. 6	.....	....	.34-.60	40	.36-.60	40
No. 7†	.....	....	.23-.34	40	.23-.36	40
No. 8†	.....	....	.24	48	.24	48
No. 9	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 10	.....	....	.44	48	.44	48
No. 11†	.36	44	.305	47	.33	51
No. 12	.....	....	.40	44	.40	50
No. 13	.40-.65	50	.445	44	.45	44
No. 14†	.30	50	.30	44	.25	44
Platers—						
No. 1	.40-.65	48	.57	45	.57	45
No. 2	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 3	.40	49½	.425	46½	.425	40
No. 4	.40	50	.47	44	.47	44
No. 5	.....	....	.26	55	.26	48
No. 6	.40	50	.35	44	.40	44
No. 7	.....	....	.35	44	.38	44
No. 8	.....	....	.37	40	.37	40

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS—*Conc.*						
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	.30-.70	48	.35-.55	45	.35-.55	45
No. 2			.60	45	.60	45
No. 3†	.23-.26	48	.28	45	.28	45
No. 4	.45	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 5	.45	50	.38	44	.38	44
No. 6	.425	*49½	.40	44	.40	40
No. 7†			.295	44	.295	40
No. 8	.30-.55	40	.25	49	.20	49
No. 9			.45	45½	.45	53½
No. 10			.34-.52	40	.36-.52	40
No. 11†			.23-.36	40	.23-.37	40
No. 12			.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
No. 13			.23-.40	44	.23-.40	50
No. 14			.50	44	.50	50
No. 15	.40	50	.445	44	.40-.50	44
No. 16			.26	55	.26	48
No. 17	.42	49	.455	47	.455	54
No. 18			.48	40	.48	40
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.45	19	.47	45	.55	45
No. 2	.50-.60	52	.50	34	.50	42½
No. 3	.35-.60	40	.40	49	.40	49
No. 4			.45	44½	.40-.45	52½
No. 5	.43-.52	50	.34-.55	40	.36-.44	40
No. 6	.45	48	.43	48	.45	48
No. 7	.50	48	.47	48	.48	48
No. 8			.575	44	.575	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.40	45	.40	45
No. 2	.40	49½	.35	50-54	.35	40
No. 3			.40	44-46½	.40	55½
No. 4	.30-.33	50	.34-.40	40	.36-.40	40
No. 5			.26	50	.25	48
No. 6	.40	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 7	.38	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 8			.35	44	.35	50
No. 9			.345	40	.345	40
ELECTRIC BATTERIES						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.70	50	.60	40	.62-.65	44
No. 2			.45	54	.50	44
No. 3			.71	43½	.71	48
No. 4			.75	44	.79	40
No. 5			.60-.75	44-58	.64-.79	44-53
No. 6			.60	44	.65	44
Casters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	40	.30	32
No. 2			.315	54	.34	44
No. 3			.38	48	.38	55
No. 4			.43	55	.43	55
No. 5			.65	40	.58	32
No. 6			.70	40	.63-.84	40
No. 7			.40	46½	.35	46½
No. 8			.43	35	.51	35
No. 9			.30	40	.32	40
No. 19			.345	54	.34	54
No. 11			.65	30	.65	30
Burners—						
No. 1	.35	50	.30	35	.30	35
No. 2			.41	40	.41	35
No. 3			.38	42	.38	35
No. 4			.58	42	.60	40
No. 5			.45	46½	.40	46½
No. 6			.40	30	.40	35
No. 7			.37	40	.30	40
No. 8			.50	40	.55	40

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Pasters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	35	.30	28
No. 2			.335	54	.36	44
No. 3			.38	21	.38	20
No. 4			.50	44	.50	44
No. 5			.45	46½	.40	46½
No. 6			.355	54	.355	54
No. 7			.56	30	.56	30
No. 8			.66	35	.66	35
No. 9			.30	40	.32	40
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	35	.30	35
No. 2†	.21	50	.21	35	.21	32
No. 3			.315	54	.33	44
No. 4			.38	43½	.38	30
No. 5			.29	40	.29	30
No. 6			.60	44	.40-.68	44
No. 7			.65-.68	40	.58	32
No. 8			.35	44	.35	44
No. 10			.50-.60	42	.58-.64	40
No. 11	.585	48	.42-.57	46-54	.50-.62	46-48
No. 12	.47	48	.35-.50	46-54	.40-.50	46-48
No. 13†	.275	48	.25-.35	46½	.32-.38	42-44
No. 14†	.35	48	.31-.40	46½	.41-.46	42-44
No. 15			.49	44	.50	44
No. 16†			.26-.35	44	.265-.35	44
No. 17			.25-.37	40	.25-.39	40
No. 18			.445	54	.415	54
No. 19			.40-.60	30	.40-.50	35
Charge room men—						
No. 1	.30*	50	.40	44	.45	53
No. 2			.28	54	.33	44
No. 3			.37	50	.37	48
No. 4			.50-.70	40-44	.54-.73	40
No. 5			.275-.30	40	.25-.35	40
Inspectors—						
No. 1			.38	39-43	.38	40-43½
No. 2†			.40-.45	44-52	.40-.43	30-48
No. 3			.50	40	.50	32
No. 4			.55-.60	44	.57-.61	40
No. 5			.40-.60	43-52	.45-.63	44-52
Shippers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35	40	.35	35
No. 2	.30	50	.30	35-40	.30	35
No. 3			.28	54	.30	44
No. 4			.41	43½	.41	50
No. 5			.35	48½	.38	50
No. 6			.53	44	.54	40
No. 7			.475	44	.475	44
No. 8			.43-.55	54-61	.40-.58	50
No. 9			.40-.50	44	.35-.55	44
No. 10			.50	35	.60	35
RADIO SETS AND PARTS						
Toolmakers and Machinists—						
No. 1			·60	46½	·50-·60	47
No. 2	·52*	46½	·53	46½	·58	46½
No. 3	·50	48	·36	46½	·39	46½
No. 4	·75	48	·65	46½	·66	46½
No. 5			·65	49	·70	45

*1930. †Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RADIO SETS AND PARTS—*Concluded*						
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	46½	·30	37
No. 2	.....	....	·30	49½	·30	45
No. 3	.....	....	·25	49½	·25	45
No. 4	·35	48	·30	46½	·31	46½
No. 5	.....	....	·33	44	·33	40
No. 6	·42–·48	44	·35–·45	44	·35–·45	44
No. 7	.....	....	·35	49	·35	45
No. 8	.....	....	·45	48	·40	48
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·23	49½	·23	45
No. 2	.....	....	·26	49½	·26	45
No. 3	·26	48	·28	45	·28	45
No. 4	·35	48	·28	46½	·27	46½
No. 5	·29*	44	·29–·32	44	·29–·32	44
No. 6	.....	....	·285	44	·285	40
No. 7	·30	44	·33	44	·33	44
No. 8	.....	....	·29–·35	49	·29–·35	45
No. 9	.....	....	·22	50	·22	45
No. 10	.....	....	·24	48	·24	48
No. 11	.....	....	·26–·36	48	·26–·36	48
Inspectors male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	46½	·30	47
No. 2	.....	....	·40	49½	·40–·45	45
No. 3	.....	....	·35	49½	·35	45
No. 4	.....	....	·36	44	·33	40
No. 5	·42	48	·45	46½	·45	46½
No. 6†	·42	48	·29	46½	·28	46½
No. 7	·48	46½	·50	46½	·55	46½
No. 8	.....	....	·32	55	·32	50
No. 9	.....	....	·45	48	·48	48
No. 10†	.....	....	·29	48	·24–·29	48
No. 11†	.....	....	·22	48	·22	48
Repairmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	49½	·40	45
No. 2	.....	....	·30	49½	·30	45
No. 3	.....	....	·33	44	·36	40
No. 4	·50	48	·42	46½	·43	46½
No. 5	·57*	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 6	.....	....	·40	49	·40	45
No. 7	.....	....	·50	48	·53	48
Testers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35–·45	46½	·30–·45	47
No. 2	.....	....	·35–·55	49½	·40–·55	45
No. 3	.....	....	·36	44	·36	40
No. 4	·54*	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 5	·51*	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 6	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·40	46½	·40–·50	47
No. 2	.....	....	·33	44	·39	40
No. 3	·40	48	·37	46½	·35	46½
No. 4	.....	....	·40	49	·45	45
No. 5	.....	....	·35	48	·36	48
SHEET METAL PRODUCTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
No. 2	·55	55	·35	55	·40	61
No. 3	·70	55	·75	44	·75	55
No. 4	·50	50	·38	50	·40	50
No. 5	.....	....	·55–·70	48	·60–·70	48
No. 6	·65	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 7	·70	44	·50	40	·50–·55	40
No. 8	·75	48	·60	44	·65	44
Tinsmiths—						
No. 1	·50	49½	·50	44	·50	44
No. 2	·60	48	·50	38	·50	38
No. 3	.....	....	·50	44	·55	44
No. 4	·50	55	·30	55	·33	50
No. 5	·55	55	·40	40	·40	44
No. 6	·375	50	·30	50	·33	50
No. 7	.....	....	·45–·70	50	·50–·70	48
No. 8	·60	48	·54	40	·54	44
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	·60	48	·50	38	·50	38
No. 2	.....	....	·60	44	·55	44
No. 3	·45	55	·35	55	·40	55
No. 4	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 5	.....	....	·75	44	·825	40
No. 6	1·07	44	·75	40	·75	40
No. 7	.....	....	·60	44	·60	44
No. 8	1·07	44	·75	40	·825	40
No. 9	1·12	44	·80	44	·80	44
No. 10	1·10	44	·75	40	·75	40
No. 11	1·10	44	·60	44	·60	44
No. 12	1·10	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 13	1·00	44	·625	40	·625	40
No. 14	1·12	44	·90	40	·90	40
No. 15	1·12	44	·90	40	·90	44
Sheet metal improvers—						
No. 1	·65	44	·60	40	·60	40
No. 2	1·07	44	·60	40	·60	40
No. 3	·75	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 4	·825	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 5	·71	44	·45	40	·50	40
No. 6	·80	44	·65	38½	·65	44
Sheet metal workers' helpers—						
No. 1	·35	55	·25	55	·275	55
No. 2	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 3	.....	....	·35	44	·40	40
No. 4	·35	44	·35	40	·35	40
No. 5	·45	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 6	·55	44	·35	44	·35	44
No. 7	·50	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 8	·65	44	·55	38½	·55	44
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.....	....	·37	44	·40	44
No. 2	.....	....	·315	69	·335	60
No. 3	·40	55	·38	45	·40	45
No. 4	·40	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 5	.....	....	·39–·52	48	·40–·52	48
No. 6	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 7	·40	44	·45	44	·45	44
Shippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30	48	·35	44
No. 2	.....	....	·33	55	·455	44
No. 3	·60	55	·35	50	·35	55
No. 4	·40	50	·38	50	·38	50
No. 5	·35	55	·35	45	·35	55
No. 6	.....	....	·35–·50	48	·37–·50	48
No. 7	·55	48	·45	41½	·45	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30	44	·35	44
No. 2	·325	50	·25	69	·25	56
No. 3	·35	55	·35	45	·35	55
No. 4	·35	55	·30	45	·30	44
No. 5	.....	....	·30	54	·30	60
No. 6	.....	....	·30–·37	48	·35–·40	48
No. 7	.....	....	·38	44	·38	44
No. 8	·40	48	·36	40	·36	44
No. 9	·50	44	·45	38½	·45	44
SHIPBUILDING						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.60	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 2	.....	....	.50	48	.50	30
No. 3	.50	54	.50	44	.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	.425	48	.50	54
No. 5	.75	44	.675	44	.675	44
No. 6	.80	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 7	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 8	.....	....	.675	44	.675	44

*1930. †Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHIPBUILDING—*Con.*						
Boilermakers—						
No. 1	.65	50	.585	44	.54	44
No. 2	....	....	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	54
No. 3	....	....	.50	48	.50	...
No. 4	.60	47	.55	47	.575	47
No. 5	.55	54	.50	44	.50	48
No. 6	.60	55	.57	49	.57	49
No. 7	....	....	.60	49½	.60	49½
No. 8	.875	44	.83	44	.83	44
No. 9	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
Caulkers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 2	....	....	.50	48	.50	30
No. 3	.65	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 4	....	....	.30	48	.30	54
No. 5	.54	55	.475	55	.475	55
No. 6	....	....	.65	49½	.65	49½
No. 7	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 8	....	....	.675	44	.675	44
No. 9	....	....	.685	44	.675	44
No. 10	.906	44	.83	44	.83	44
No. 11	.90	44	....	....	.81	44
Electricians—						
No. 1	.60	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 2	.45	54	.45	49½	.45	49½
No. 3	.55	54	....	....	.45	54
No. 4	.60	47	.55	47	.55	47
No. 5	....	....	.40	48	.40	54
No. 6	.60	55	.55	44	.55	44
No. 7	.788	44	.81	44	.81	44
No. 8	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44
Heaters—						
No. 1	.44	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.40	54	....	....	.36	54
No. 3	.35*	55	.30	55	.38	55
No. 4	....	....	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 5	.663	44	.63	44	.63	44
No. 6	.64	44	.58	44	.58	44
Holders-on—						
No. 1	.47	50	.42	44	.42	44
No. 2	....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.45	54	....	....	.40	54
No. 4	....	....	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 5	.43	55	.38	55	.38	55
No. 6	.74	44	.70	44	.70	44
No. 7	.72	44	.65	44	.65	44
Ironworkers—						
No. 1	....	....	.585	44	.585	44
No. 2	.55	54	.50	48	.50	54
No. 3	....	....	.60	47	.60	47
No. 4	.75	50	.66-.70	44	.66-.70	44
No. 5	.875	44	.785	44	.83	44
No. 6	....	....	.75	44	.75	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 2	.65	54	.575	49½	.575	49½
No. 3	....	....	.50	48	.50	30
No. 4	.55	54	.50	48	.50	54
No. 5	.65	47	.55	47	.575	47
No. 6	.45	54	.45	44	.45	48
No. 7	....	....	.40	48	.40	54
No. 8	.70	55	.62	44	.62	44
No. 9	....	....	.65	49½	.65	49½
No. 10	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 11	.675	44	.675	44	.675	44
No. 12	.77	44	.70	44	.70	44
No. 13	.80	44	.72	44	.72	44
No. 14	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.50	54	....	....	.45	54
No. 2	....	....	.30	48	.30	54
No. 3	.50	55	.40-.50	44	.45	55
No. 4	....	....	.68	44	.68	44
No. 5	.813	44	.73	44	.73	44
No. 6	.75	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 7	....	....	.50	44	.50	44
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	....	....	.585	44	.585	44
No. 2	.65	54	.575	49½	.575	49½
No. 3	....	....	.70	48	.70	....
No. 4	.85	47	....	....	.70	47
No. 5	....	....	.40	48	.40	54
No. 6	.90	44	.73	44	.73	44
No. 7	1.06	44	.81	44	.81	44
No. 8	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
Riggers—						
No. 1	....	....	.45	49½	.45	49½
No. 2	.55	50	.495	44	.495	44
No. 3	....	....	.45	48	.45	....
No. 4	.45	47	.40	47	.40	47
No. 5	.50	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 6	.655	44	.655	44	.655	44
No. 7	.655	44	.62	44	.62	44
Riveters—						
No. 1	.60	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 2	.55	54	....	....	.50	54
No. 3	....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 4	.60	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 5	.54	55	.475	55	.475	55
No. 6	....	....	.60	49½	.60	49½
No. 7	.875	44	.83	44	.83	44
No. 8	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
Shipwrights and carpenters—						
No. 1	.60	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 2	.55	54	.525	49½	.525	49½
No. 3	....	....	.35	48	.35	54
No. 4	.55	54	.50	48	.50	54
No. 5	.50	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	.65	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 7	.75	55	.60	44	.60	44
No. 8	.65	50	.45	40	.55	50
No. 9	.575	55	.50	44	.50	44
No. 10	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 11	....	....	.675	44	.675	44
No. 12	....	....	.625	44	.675	44
No. 13	.81	44	.705	44	.705	44
No. 14	.875	44	.788	44	.788	44
No. 15	.82	44	.68	44	.68	44
Shipfitters—						
No. 1	.65	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 2	.65	54	.60	48	.60	54
No. 3	....	....	.30-.40	48	.30-.40	54
No. 4	....	....	.60	49½	.60	49½
No. 5	.54-.60*	55	.47-.53	55	.47-.53	55
No. 6	....	....	.83	44	.83	44
No. 7	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 8	....	....	.68	44	.68	44
Welders—						
No. 1	.60	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 2	....	....	.65	48	.65	30
No. 3	.70	54	.65	48	.65	54
No. 4	.70	47	.55	47	.55	47
No. 5	....	....	.325	48	.30-.35	54
No. 6	.45	50	....	....	.43	50
No. 7	.70	55	.615	49	.615	49
No. 8	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 9	.80	44	.80	44	.90	44
No. 10	.90	44	.76	44	.76	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.33	50	.30-.34	44	.30-.34	44
No. 2	.30	54	.30	49½	.30	49½
No. 3	.40	54	.30	48	.30	30
No. 4	.35-.40	54	.30	48	.30	54
No. 5	....	....	.30	44	.30	54
No. 6	.35	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 7	.30	50	....	....	.30	50
No. 8	.35	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 9	....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 10	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 11	.50	44	.43	44	.50	44
No. 12	.50	44	.53	44	.53	44

* 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHIPBUILDING—*Conc.*						
Helpers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.36	44	.36	44
No. 2	.40	54	.35	49½	.35	49½
No. 3	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 4	.40–.45	47	.40	47	.40	47
No. 5			.25–.35	48	.25–.35	54
No. 6	.35–.45	55	.30–.40	44	.30–.40	44–55
No. 7	.51–.63	44	.50–.57	44	.50–.57	44
No. 8	.50–.56	44	.50–.62	44	.50–.62	44
No. 9	.50–.70	44	.43–.52	44	.50	44
LEATHER (TANNING)						
Beam-house men—						
No. 1			.25	45	.28	55
No. 2			.26	55	.26	55
No. 3			.30	50	.30	50
No. 4			.25	44	.25	44
No. 5			.28	55	.28	55
No. 6			.325	48	.325	48
No. 7	.39	54	.278	54	.278	54
No. 8			.30–.32	54	.30–.32	54
No. 9			.303	48	.303	48
No. 10			.31	60	.31	60
No. 11			.27–.33	50	.30–.34	50
No. 12			.38	50	.394	50
No. 13	.42	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 14			.42	47	.42	47
No. 15	.50	44	.39	54	.39	54
No. 16	.50	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½
No. 17			.35	49½	.35	49½
No. 18	.333	50	.305	50	.305	50
No. 19	.54	48	.482	45	.45	40
Blackers and colourers—						
No. 1			.48	55	.55	55
No. 2			.397	55	.397	55
No. 3	.30	60	.25–.30	60	.25–.30	60
No. 4	.25–.33	60	.25–.33	60	.25–.38	50
No. 5	.27	60	.18	55	.20	55
No. 6			.30	50	.30	50
No. 7			.33	55	.32	55
No. 8			.30	44	.30	44
No. 9			.40	50	.42	50
No. 10	.35	50	.32	50	.22–.32	50
No. 11	.333	54	.275	54	.275	54
No. 12			.35	49½	.35	49½
No. 13	.555	50	.428	50	.428	50
Buffers—						
No. 1			.26	55	.27	55
No. 2			.33	55	.30	55
No. 3			.23	44	.25	44
No. 4			.30	55	.25	55
No. 5			.44	50	.333	54
No. 6			.46	44	.46	44
No. 7	.70	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 8	.50	54	.355	54	.355	54
No. 9	.555	50	.49	50	.49	50
Finishers—						
No. 1			.29	50	.28	55
No. 2			.25	55	.25	55
No. 3			.33	55		
No. 4			.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	.40	49½	20–.36	49½	.20–.38	49½
No. 6			.22	44	.23	44
No. 7			.35	55	.35	55
No. 8			.33	50	.35	40
No. 9			.303	48	.303	48
No. 10			.38	44	.38	44
No. 11			.35	54	.40	54
No. 12			.37	47	.37	47
No. 13	.45	46½	.41	46½	.41	46½
No. 14	.444	50	.39	50	.39	50
No. 15			.47	44	.47	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Fleshers—						
No. 1			.30	50	.30	50
No. 2			.25	50	.28	55
No. 3			.28	55	.30	55
No. 4	.364	55	.25	47½	.25	52½
No. 5	.375	60	.25	60	.277	60
No. 6	.417	60	.354	65	.354	30
No. 7	.36	60	.24	58	.24	58
No. 8	.42	49½	.25–.36	49½	.29–.36	49½
No. 9			.22	44	.22	44
No. 10			.33	60	.33	60
No. 11	.42	50	.37	50	.37	50
No. 12	.50	54	.45	54	.45	54
No. 13	.36	50	.305	50	.305	50
No. 14	.54	48	.48	45	.45	40
Liquormen—						
No. 1	.333	...	.45	60	.45	60
No. 2			.30	50	.34	50
No. 3			.37	55	.37	55
No. 4			.353	48	.353	48
No. 5			.38	48	.38	48
No. 6			.42	60	.42	60
No. 7	.38	50	.34	50	.30–.34	50
No. 8	.53	54	.50	54	.50	54
No. 9	.48	46½	.425	46½	.425	46½
No. 10	.30	50	.28	50	.28	50
Limers and soakers—						
No. 1			.30	50	.30	50
No. 2			.25	54	.28	55
No. 3	.33	55	.255	55	.255	55
No. 4	.40	55	.30	47½	.30	47½
No. 5	.275	60	.225	60	.25	60
No. 6	.333	60	.41	70	.41	40
No. 7	.27	60	.24	58	.24	58
No. 8			.22	44	.22	44
No. 9			.303	48	.303	48
No. 10			.29	44	.29	44
No. 11	.38	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 12	.333	54	.275	54	.275	54
No. 13	.36	50	.305	50	.305	50
Seasoners and Stuffers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.327	55	.327	55
No. 2			.25	55	.225	55
No. 3			.31	55	.31	55
No. 4	.25–.33	60	.15–.25	60	.15–.25	50
No. 5	.27	60	.20–.33	55	.20–.33	55
No. 6			.35	50	.35	50
No. 7			.25	44	.25	44
No. 8			.38	44	.38	44
No. 9			.41	50	.415	50
No. 10			.45	50	.45	50
No. 11	.556	54	.45	54	.556	54
No. 12	.50	46½	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 13	.444	50	.38	50	.38	50
Setters—						
No. 1			.30	50	.30	50
No. 2	.30	55	.255	55	.255	55
No. 3			.22	55	.23	55
No. 4			.26	55	.26	55
No. 5			.327	55	.327	55
No. 6			.35	60	.35	54
No. 7			.39	44	.39	44
No. 8	.444	54	.32	54	.32	54
No. 9			.48	47	.48	47
No. 10	.45	46½	.405	46½	.405	46½
No. 11	.444	50	.367	50	.367	50
Shavers—						
No. 1			.36	55	.32	55
No. 2			.275	60	.30	60
No. 3			.42	50	.39	54
No. 4			.36	44	.36	44
No. 5	.60	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	.444	54	.32	54	.32	54
No. 7			.533	47	.533	47
No. 8	.50	49½			.455	49½
No. 9			.40	55	.40	55

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING)—*Concluded*						
Splitters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.564	55	.564	55
No. 2	.....	....	.44	55	.44	55
No. 3	.....	....	.40	60	.40	60
No. 4	.58	60	.50–.58	60	.50–.58	35
No. 5	.25	60	.27	58	.27	58
No. 6	.....	....	.29	44	.29	44
No. 7	.42	50	.30–.38	50	.25–.38	50
No. 8	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 9	.50–.58	46½	.45–.60	46½	.45–.60	46½
No. 10	.445	50	.417	50	.417	50
Sorters and shippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.50	55	.40	55
No. 2	.....	....	.37	55	.40	55
No. 3	.78	42½	.45	49	.51	49
No. 4	.....	....	.36	55	.45	55
No. 5	.....	....	.40	50	.45	50
No. 6	.....	....	.30	49½	.32	49½
No. 7	.....	....	.45	55	.40	55
No. 8	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 9	.333	54	.25	54	.25	54
No. 10	.....	....	.23	54	.23	54
No. 11	.585	50	.33	50	.35	50
No. 12	.....	....	.40	50	.47	50
No. 13	.70	50	.70	50	.70	50
No. 14	.....	....	.38	50	.38	50
No. 15	.61	54	.555	54	.445	54
No. 16	.63	44	.43	44	.48	44
No. 17	.39	50	.333	50	.333	50
Stakers and Softeners—						
No. 1	.....	....	·40	35	·40	55
No. 2	·455	55	·33	47½	·38	52½
No. 3	·35	60	·333	60	·333	35
No. 4	·315	60	·24	55	·24	55
No. 5	.....	....	·455	55	·455	55
No. 6	.....	....	·43	51	·48	54
No. 7	.....	....	·41	50	·35	50
No. 8	·61	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 9	·48	44	·56	54	·56	54
No. 10	·444	50	·38	50	·38	50
Stock hangers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·27	55	·30	55
No. 2	·275	....	·25	60	·275	60
No. 3	.....	....	·30	55	·20	55
No. 4	·28	54	·333	54	·333	54
No. 5	.....	....	·28	44	·28	44
No. 6	·32	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 7	·36	54	·275	54	·275	54
No. 8	·333	50	·305	50	·305	50
Tackers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·273	55	·273	55
No. 2	.....	....	·25	50	·28	55
No. 3	.....	....	·343	55	.....	....
No. 4	·383	60	·35	60	·30	40
No. 5	.....	....	·22	44	·23	44
No. 6	.....	....	·32	55	·32	55
No. 7	.....	....	·26	50	·30	54
No. 8	·61	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 9	·333	54	·275	54	·275	54
No. 10	·59	44	·51	54	·51	54
No. 11	·39	50	·305	50	·305	50
No. 12	.....	....	·39	46½	·39	46½
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·37	66	·37	66
No. 2	.....	....	·32	77	·32	77
No. 3	.....	....	·30	84	·325	84
No. 4	·32	84	·30	56	·30	56
No. 5	.....	....	·29	84	·30	84
No. 6	.....	....	·32	84	·32	84
No. 7	.....	....	·32	91	·34	91
No. 8	·333	54	·25	72	·25	72
No. 9	·57	44	·46	52	·46	52
No. 10	.....	....	·40	56	·40	56

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·26	55	·28	55
No. 2	.....	....	·30	50	·30	50
No. 3	.....	....	·28	55	·20–·30	55
No. 4	·28	54	·28	54	·28	54
No. 5	·305	54	·20	54	·20	54
No. 6	.....	....	·20–·33	54	·20–·33	54
No. 7	.....	....	·27	44	·27	44
No. 8	·30–·38	50	·25–·35	50	·28–·37	50
No. 9	·35	50	·32	50	·32	50
No. 10	·333	49½	·275	54	·275	54
No. 11	.....	....	·37	47	·37	47
No. 12	·50	44	·40	54	·40	54
No. 13	·333	50	·28	50	·28	50
BOOTS AND SHOES						
Cutters, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	.....	....	14·50	48	14·50	48
No. 2	28·00	54	18·00	54	16·00	48
No. 3*	24·00	54	17·00–22·00	48	17·00–22·00	44
No. 4	26·00	55	21·00	50	23·55	55
No. 5	20·00‡	59	24·00	59	18·25	48
No. 6*	.....	....	24·50	44	21·25	44
No. 7	22·25	55	19·75	50	14·50	38½
No. 8*	.....	....	20·00	48	18·50	40
No. 9	.....	....	22·75	60	22·75	60
No. 10	.....	....	17·50	55	16·50	50
No. 11*	27·00‡	60	21·50	52	21·50	50
No. 12	25·00	57	20·50	55	11·00–18·25	23–42
No. 13*	.....	....	23·00	44	23·00	44
No. 14	30·00	48	22·00	48	21·00	48
No. 15	24·75‡	....	22·00*	51	18·20*	40
No. 16	24·00	48	20·50	45	13·50	40
No. 17	21·45‡	48	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 18	20·00‡	....	18·00	40	11·00	27½
No. 19*	35·25	50	20·50	44	.....	....
No. 20	29·50‡	49	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 21*	25·25	50	18·75	45	.....	....
No. 22*	22·00–32·00	50	17·00	38	.....	....
No. 23*	26·75‡	48	18·00	44	19·00	48
No. 24*	19·00	50	21·00	50	25·00	50
No. 25*	18·50‡	49	14·75	52	.....	....
No. 26	37·00	49½	24·00	46	14·50	28
No. 27*	16·00*	50	23·00	50	24·75	49½
No. 28	.....	....	25·00	49	.....	....
No. 29	26·00	49	23·00	49	24·00	49
No. 30*	.....	....	23·75	44	22·50	40
No. 31	35·00‡	46½	31·50	46½	31·50	46½
No. 32*	29·00	46½	19·75	45	18·50	32
No. 33*	21·00–31·00‡	46½	24·00–31·00	46½	24·75–31·50	46½
No. 34*	.....	....	24·00	60	24·00	60
No. 35*	.....	....	18·50	47½	12·00	32
No. 36	20·00	50	78·00*	40	21·00*	50
No. 37*	28·00	48	22·50	44	21·00	44
Sole leather workers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	14·05	48	14·50	48
No. 2	.....	....	11·00–18·00	48	11·00–18·00	44
No. 3*	.....	....	20·00	44	18·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	20·00	60	19·25	60
No. 5	.....	....	17·50	55	20·75	65
No. 6	.....	....	16·25	60	16·25–17·75	60
No. 7	28·00	48	22·00	48	17·75	48
No. 8	.....	....	11·75	55	14·38	55
No. 9	13·75‡	....	15·75	49	11·25	34
No. 10	18·00	55	18·75	55	.....	....
No. 11	26·00‡	48	18·00	44	18·00	48
No. 12	27·00	50	16·50	41	21·75	44
No. 13	18·50‡	50	18·75	55	20·25	55
No. 14	.....	....	26·75	60	18·75	50
No. 15*	.....	....	15·75	47½	19·50	49½
No. 16	.....	....	16·75	47½	18·00	49½
No. 17*	28·00	46½	20·00	36	14·50	26
No. 18*	25·00‡	46½	21·00	46½	19·50	46½
No. 19	.....	....	19·00	48¾	15·25	42½

*Piecework; the figures represent average weekly earnings to nearest quarter of a dollar. Factory hours are given which do not necessarily represent time actually worked.

‡1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES —*Continued*						
Sole leather workers, male—Conc.						
No. 20	.....	....	24·00	60	24·00	60
No. 21	.....	....	18·75	44	14·50	34
No. 22	20·00	50	19·00	50	19·00	50
No. 23*	18·50‡	50	18·75	50	15·50	49½
No. 24	24·75	49½	23·25	52	19·75	42
Stitchers, uppers, female—						
No. 1	16·00	54	13·00	54	12·00	48
No. 2*	17·00	54	7·50– 14·50	48	7·50– 14·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 4*	11·00	55	11·00	50	12·00	50
No. 5	.....	....	10·00	48	10·00	48
No. 6	10·00‡	59	10·00	48	10·00	48
No. 7*	.....	....	15·75	44	14·00	44
No. 8	10·25	55	12·25	48	6·50	34¾
No. 9*	.....	....	12·00	48	15·00	48
No. 10	18·00‡	60	17·50	55	13·00	40
No. 11	.....	....	9·50	48	9·00	45
No. 12	.....	....	10·25	55	10·25	54
No. 13	20·00	57	10·00– 14·00	48	10·00– 10·75	30– 37
No. 14*	20·75	48	13·50	50	14·50	48
No. 15*	.....	....	12·00	54	12·00	50
No. 16*	15·25	50	10·00	44	.....	....
No. 17	19·50‡	49	11·00	48	11·50	48
No. 18*	15·75‡	50	11·00	46	10·00	30
No. 19*	15·00–	48	11·25– 15·75	45	10·00– 14·00	40
No. 20*	17·00‡	48	11·00	48	11·00	48
No. 21*	11·50	....	11·00	44½	9·75	25½
No. 22*	12·50‡	48	13·50	44	13·00	48
No. 23*	17·50	52	11·75	49½	.....	....
No. 24*	14·00– 34·00	....	10·00– 20·00	32– 44	.....	....
No. 25*	14·50‡	55	13·00	50	14·00	50
No. 26*	.....	....	13·75	44¾	11·75	35½
No. 27	17·25	49½	17·50	54	13·75	44
No. 28*	15·50‡	50	16·75	50	15·00	49½
No. 29	15·00‡	....	16·00*	60	16·00*	60
No. 30	13·50	45	12·00*	50	12·00*	50
No. 31*	22·25	49½	15·00	49½	16·00	49½
No. 32*	6·75– 13·50	45	12·00– 21·00	50	10·00– 15·00	30– 35
No. 33*	.....	....	13·25	44	10·50	35
No. 34*	20·50	49½	16·00	45	16·00	49½
No. 35	11·00	49½	14·75	45	16·75	49½
No. 36	18·00–‡ 22·00	46½	12·50– 19·75	46½	12·50– 19·75	46½
No. 37*	12·00– 20·00	46½	13·25– 19·00	44	13·50– 17·50	46½
No. 38*	18·75	46½	12·50	46½	14·00	46½
No. 39*	10·00–‡ 17·00	46½	12·00– 15·00	46½	12·50 16·00	46½
No. 40*	.....	....	12·50– 18·75	49½	12·00– 19·25	44– 50
No. 41	16·00	49	15·00	49	14·00	49
No. 42	.....	....	9·00– 18·00	49	.....	....
No. 43*	19·25	48	14·50	44	14·50	44
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1*	24.00	54	13.00– 26.00	48	13.00– 26.00	44
No. 2	18.00	54	17.00	54	15.50	48
No. 3	20.00	55	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 4	20.00	59	24.00	59	18.25	48
No. 5*	.....	....	30.50	44	28.00	44
No. 6	.....	....	16.50	50	15.25	46
No. 7	.....	....	22.50	60	22.50	60
No. 8*	30.00	48	29.00	48	21.50	48
No. 9*	29.75‡	....	24.75	38½	20.55	....
No. 10*	25.00	50	19.75	44	.....	....
No. 11*	.....	....	31.50	50	25.00	50
No. 12	25.00	50	19.75	42	.....	....
Machine operators, male—Conc.						
No. 13	24.75	49½	17.75	50	17.25	43
No. 14*	.....	....	19.50	49½	20.75	49½
No. 15*	.....	....	16.00	44½	8.50	29
No. 16	32.00– 42.00	46½	29.75– 37.75	46½	29.75– 37.75	46½
No. 17*	16.00–‡ 26.00	46½	14.00– 25.00	46½	14.25– 24.25	46½
No. 18	16.50– 22.50	45	18.00–* 23.00	50	18.00– 24.00	55
No. 19*	25.00	50	18.00	50	18.75	50
Lasters, male—						
No. 1*	29.50	54	16.00– 23.00	48	14.00– 18.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	19.00	46	19.00	46
No. 3*	30.00	55	20.00	50	22.60	55
No. 4	20.00‡	59	24.00	59	18.25	48
No. 5*	.....	....	25.50	44	23.25	44
No. 6	23.25	55	26.50	65	16.50	43½
No. 7	.....	....	12.00– 16.00	60	12.00– 18.00	60
No. 8*	.....	....	21.00	48	24.00	50
No. 9	.....	....	17.50	50	18.50	50
No. 10*	24.00‡	60	13.00	29	11.50	27
No. 11	30.00	57	31.50	55	23.75	69½
No. 12*	42.00‡	48	24.00	44	24.00	44
No. 13*	26.00	48	24.00	48	17.75	48
No. 14*	.....	....	27.50	50	25.00	50
No. 15*	18.75‡	50	18.00	45	18.20	38
No. 16*	30.00	48	18.00	45	18.00	40
No. 17*	24.75‡	....	25.00	43	21.00	35
No. 18*	34.00	50	22.50	44	.....	....
No. 19	24.50‡	49	19.25	48	19.25	48
No. 20	22.75	50	22.60	50	.....	....
No. 21*	35.50	50	28.00	52	36.25	55
No. 22*	34.50	55	19.50	52	.....	....
No. 23*	18.50‡	48	18.00	44	18.00	48
No. 24	27.25	49½	15.50	41	15.50	43
No. 25*	.....	....	21.25	50	26.00	49½
No. 26*	20.00– 35.00	45	20.00– 35.00	45– 50	15.00– 30.00	35– 40
No. 27*	30.00	49½	27.00	45	27.00	45
No. 28*	24.50	49½	19.75	49½	19.00	49½
No. 29	29.00–‡ 41.00	46½	28.00– 34.25	46½	23.00– 34.25	46½
No. 30*	25.25	46½	19.25	35	15.00	26
No. 31*	20.00‡	46½	21.25	46½	24.00	46½
No. 32*	.....	....	19.00	48¾	16.25	42
No. 33*	.....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 34	28.00	49	26.00	49	31.00	49
No. 35	.....	....	28.00	49	.....	....
No. 36*	.....	....	30.75	48	24.50	44
Welters, male—						
No. 1*	42.00‡	55	28.00	50	28.00	50
No. 2	19.50	55	22.00	58	9.25	24
No. 3*	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 4*	29.00	48	25.00	44	22.00	48
No. 5*	31.00	50	29.00	44	.....	....
No. 6	30.00	57	27.00	55	26.00	46
No. 7*	25.25	49	16.00	49½	18.00	49½
No. 8	31.00	46½	23.50	46½	23.50	46½
No. 9*	25.00	46½	26.75	46½	33.50	46½
No. 10*	.....	....	32.00	52	25.00	44
No. 11	37.00	49½	32.50	52	20.25	40
No. 12*	51.00	49½	34.00	45	32.00	45
No. 13*	31.25	48	25.50	44	21.00	44
Stitchers, sole, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16.75	48	16.75	48
No. 2	.....	....	22.50	60	22.50	60
No. 3*	36.00	55	32.00	50	30.00	54
No. 4	35.00	57	29.00	55	.....	....
No. 5*	30.00	60	36.50	60	36.00	60
No. 6	.....	....	17.50	50	13.50	40
No. 7*	.....	....	28.00	50	30.00	50
No. 8*	21.75‡	50	20.00	30	18.50	31
No. 9*	29.00	48	25.00	44	25.00	48
No. 10*	28.75	49½	16.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 11*	.....	....	28.50	47½	21.50	46

*Piecework; the figures represent average weekly earnings to nearest quarter of a dollar. Factory hours are given which do not necessarily represent time actually worked.

‡1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs pr wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES—*Concluded*						
Stitchers, sole, male—Conc.						
No. 12	.....	....	19.00	50	19.00	50
No. 13*	.....	....	26.00	50	30.00	49½
No. 14	.....	....	30.00	49	.....	....
No. 15*	33.00	48	25.50	44	15.00	44
No. 16*	.....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
Edge trimmers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	26.25	48	26.25	48
No. 2*	46.00	55	38.00	50	30.00	52
No. 3	21.25	55	21.00	55	14.50	37
No. 4*	.....	....	18.00	48	22.00	50
No. 5	30.00	57	25.75	55	13.00	34½
No. 6	.....	....	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 7	.....	....	16.50	50	13.25	30
No. 8*	18.00‡	50	18.00	35	19.50	32
No. 9*	35.00	50	25.25	44	.....	....
No. 10*	.....	....	44.00	50	40.00	50
No. 11*	29.25	45	34.00	45–50	22.00–25.00	35–40
No. 12	22.50	45	24.00*	45	25.00*	50
No. 13	.....	....	22.00	44	15.25	33
No. 14*	24.75	49½	21.00	49½	21.00	49½
No. 15*	.....	....	27.00	48½	24.00	44
No. 16*	25.00	44	31.00	46½	24.00	30½
No. 17*	34.00	46½	20.25	46½	25.00	46½
No. 18*	25.00‡	46½	25.00–30.00	46½	29.00–33.00	46½
No. 19	37.00	49½	26.00	48	24.00	46
No. 20	.....	....	30.00	49	.....	....
No. 21*	38.00	49½	33.00	45	36.00	49½
No. 22*	.....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
Edge setters, male—						
No. 1	12.00	54	15.00	54	15.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	19.25	60	19.25	60
No. 3*	46.00	55	32.00	50	34.00	50
No. 4	35.00	57	25.00	55	24.00	36½
No. 5	24.00	55	22.50	59	12.25	32
No. 6*	.....	....	17.00	48	19.00	50
No. 7*	40.00	48	27.00	45	26.25	35
No. 8*	32.00	50	15.50	44	.....	....
No. 9*	.....	....	38.50	50	36.00	50
No. 10	.....	....	16.50	50	16.50	55
No. 11	26.75	49½	21.75	49½	20.50	49½
No. 12*	.....	....	20.50	47	23.00	46
No. 13	22.50	45	21.00*	50	20.00*	45
No. 14*	.....	....	22.00	44	15.25	33
No. 15*	33.00	46½	17.75	46½	21.50	46½
No. 16*	30.00‡	46½	21.00–32.00	46½	24.25–34.50	46½
No. 17	39.50	49½	21.75	48	23.00	50
No. 18	33.00	49	25.00	49	37.00	49
No. 19	.....	....	25.00	49	.....	....
No. 20*	.....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 21*	35.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	49½
No. 22*	35.00	49	23.00	44	19.00	44
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	25·00	54	13·50–24·00	48	13·50–24·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	18·00	55	13·25	35
No. 3*	23·00	55	20·00	55	18·00	45
No. 4	13·00	55	10·00	50	10·00	50
No. 5	.....	....	19·25	60	19·25	60
No. 6*	37·00	48	28·00	48	19·25	48
No. 7*	22·50‡	48	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 8*	26·50‡	48	18·00	44	18·00	48
No. 9*	.....	....	19·25	48	21·50	48
No. 10*	22·50	50	15·75	44	.....	....
No. 11	25·00	45	23·50	50	15·00–18·00	35–40
No. 12*	33·00	46½	21·75	46½	22·50	46½
No. 13*	27·00	46½	20·75	41	13·75	24
No. 14	33·00‡	46½	29·75	46½	29·75	46½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Finishers, male—Conc.						
No. 15	17·00‡	46½	18·50	46½	18·00	46½
No. 16*	26·00‡	50	17·75	50	19·75	49½
No. 17	24·75	49½	18·75	52	18·50	53
No. 18*	27·00	49½	23·00	45	26·00	49
No. 19*	.....	....	25·50	51	21·00	51½
No. 20*	.....	....	18·50	44	8·00	20½
No. 21	27·00	49	16·00	49	16·00	49
No. 22	.....	....	25·00	49	.....	....
No. 23*	24·00	48	23·75	44	19·50	44
Treers, male—						
No. 1*	30·00	54	16·50	48	16·50	44
No. 2*	20·00	55	16·00	55	16·00	50
No. 3	.....	....	19·50	44	18·50	44
No. 4	24·75	55	23·00	60	11·50	29½
No. 5	.....	....	16·50	50	17·50	50
No. 6*	18·00‡	60	20·50	60	20·50	60
No. 7	.....	....	19·25	60	19·25	60
No. 8*	30·00	48	34·00	48	28·25	48
No. 9*	31·25‡	48	26·00	48	24·00	48
No. 10*	.....	....	23·00	60	20·00	50
No. 11*	22·50‡	48	18·00	44	18·00	48
No. 12*	27·00	48	15·75	45	12·25	35
No. 13*	30·00	50	26·25	44	.....	....
No. 14	34·00‡	49	19·25	48	19·25	48
No. 15	22·25	48	24·00	52	.....	....
No. 16*	15·00	50	16·00–20·00	33–49	.....	....
No. 17*	27·50‡	50	25·00	52	26·50	55
No. 18*	19·25	55	12·75	52	17·50	49
No. 19*	23·25	49½	17·50	49½	.....	....
No. 20*	.....	....	18·25	43	16·25	44
No. 21*	18·00‡	46½	15·00–21·75	46½	17·00–23·00	46½
No. 22	.....	....	30·00	46½	30·00	46½
No. 23*	.....	....	15·50	46	10·00	31½
No. 24	22·50	45	27·50*	60	24·00	55
No. 25*	18·00	45	22·00	45–50	12·00–15·00	35
No. 26	24·75	49½	17·25	48	24·00	53
No. 27	.....	....	20·00	49	.....	....
No. 28*	40·00	49½	29·00	45	29·00	49½
No. 29*	26·50	48	22·50	44	20·50	44
No. 30	23·25	49½	17·50	49½	18·75	49½
HARNESS, LEATHER BELTING, ETC.						
Cutters—	hour		hour		hour	
No. 1	·417	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 2	.....	....	·40	50	·40	50
No. 3	·55	54	·45	50	·45	44
No. 4	·35	52½	·325	47	·325	47
No. 5	·61	43¾	·594	43¾	·594	43¾
No. 6	·55	50	·48	50	·48	50
No. 7	·50–·42	44	·44–·53	40	·40–·53	40
No. 8	·50	48	·40	44	·40	44
Harness makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·45	40	·45	40
No. 2	.....	....	·32–·40	50	·40	50
No. 3	·45	54	·36	50	·36	44
No. 4	·40	52½	·40	47	·40	47
No. 5	·61	43¾	·41	43¾	·41	43¾
No. 6	·50	50	·36	50	·455	44
No. 7	·36–·57	44	·45	40	·45	40
No. 8	·55	48	·30–·35	44	·30–·35	44
No. 9	·613	48	·524	45	·524	45
Saddle makers—						
No. 1	·267	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 2	·55	50	·54	50	·54	44
No. 3	·55	44	·50	40	·55	40
No. 4	·50	48	·50	44	·50	44
Collar makers—						
No. 1	·267	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 2	.....	....	·30–·40	50	·30–·60	40
No. 3	·612	43¾	.....	....	·646	43¾
No. 4	·60	50	·50	50	·545	44

* Piecework; the figures represent average weekly earnings to nearest quarter of a dollar. Factory hours are given which do not necessarily represent time actually worked.

‡ 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
HARNESS, LEATHER BELTING, ETC.—*Conc.*						
Machine operators—						
No. 1	·284	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 2	·45	54	·45	50	·45	44
No. 3	·50	52½	·50	47	·50	47
No. 4	·495	43¾	·495	43¾	·515	43¾
No. 5	·50	50	·40	50	·455	44
No. 6	.....	....	·318	44	·318	44
FUR GOODS						
Cutters, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	36·00	46	36·00	44	36·00	40
No. 2	36·50	44	28·00	40	28·00	40
No. 3	35·00	44	35·00	44	35·00	40
No. 4	.....	....	28·00	44	30·00–35·00	40
No. 5	26·00	49	23·50	54	22·00	49
No. 6	35·00	49	22·50	49	22·50	49
No. 7	27·00	54	20·00	49	23·00	49
No. 8	24·00	44–50	22·70	45	22·70	45
No. 9	45·00	54	28·00	49	35·00	49
No. 10	45·00	54	40·50	54	40·50	54
No. 11	45·00	48	25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 12	39·60	44	28·90	38	30·00	40
No. 13	45·00	44	42·50	44	38·50	40
No. 14	45·00	44	42·00	44	42·00	40
No. 15	47·00	43¾	40·00	43¾	40·00	43¾
No. 16	38·00	44	28·80	38	31·50	38
No. 17	40·00	44	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 18	44·10	44	36·00	44	36·00	40
No. 19	45·00	44	30·00	44	32·50	44
No. 20	40·00	44	27·50	44	29·00	40
No. 21	.....	....	20·00	48	20·00	45
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	20.00	46	18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 2	16.00	44	15.00	40	15.00	40
No. 3	20.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	40
No. 4	.....	....	19.80	44	22.00–24.00	40
No. 5	14.00	49	12.50	50	13.50	50
No. 6	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49
No. 7	23.00	44	17.42	45	17.40	45
No. 8	13.00	54	17.00	49	17.00	49
No. 9	20.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 10	17.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11*	25.00	44	19.55	38	22.60	40
No. 12	30.00	44	26.00	44	25.05	40
No. 13*	40.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	40
No. 14	24.00	43¾	17.80	43¾	22.00	43¾
No. 15	18.00	44	15.60	38	17.10	38
No. 16	25.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 17	23.10	44	20.00	44	20.00	40
No. 18	.....	....	13.00	44	13.00	44
No. 19*	25.00	44	19.50	44	19.50	40
Blockers, male—						
No. 1	12.00	44	15.00	40	15.00	40
No. 2	.....	....	20.00	44	20.00	40
No. 3	22.00	49	18.00	54	18.00	49
No. 4	19.50	49	18.55	49	18.55	49
No. 5	25.08	44	20.70	38	23.80	40
No. 6	35.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	40
No. 7	34.00	43¾	21.90	43¾	22.30	43¾
No. 8	33.00	44	27.10	38	29.60	38
No. 9	17.50	44	14.00	44	14.00	40
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	18.00	46	18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 2	18.00	44	18.00	40	18.00	40
No. 3	15.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 4	.....	....	15.40	44	14.00	40
No. 5	14.00	49	11.00	50	12.00	50
No. 6	12.50	49	12.00	49	12.00	49
No. 7	15.00	54	12.00	49	11.00	49
No. 8	22.00	44	17.85	45	17.85	45

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Finishers, female—Conc.						
No. 9	19.00	54	17.00	49	17.00	49
No. 10	15.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	20.00	44	15.75	35	17.33	35
No. 12*	32.00	44	31.75	40	31.75	40
No. 13	20.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 14	22.00	43¾	22.00	43¾	22.00	43¾
No. 15	18.00	44	16.70	38	18.25	38
No. 16	22.00	44	22.50	44	20.00	44
No. 17	23.10	44	18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 18	16.00	44	13.00	44	13.00	44
No. 19*	27.50	44	18.00	44	20.00	40
No. 20	13.50	44	12.00	44	12.00	40
No. 21	15.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	45
RUBBER PRODUCTS						
Compounders—	hour		hour		hour	
No. 1	.....	....	.35	38	.40	32½
No. 2	.56	43	.53	28½	.535	42
No. 3	.....	....	.453	47	.456	56
No. 4	.50	55	.49	50	.49	50–60
No. 5	.....	....	.35	40	.40	40
No. 6	.....	....	.51	48	.51	48
No. 7	.50	44½	.535	44	.505	44½
No. 8	.....	....	.48	55	.48	55
No. 9	.52	49½	.52	44	.52	44
No. 10	.47	55	.50	50	.52	50
No. 11	.....	....	.40	55	.40	55
Calendermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.43	43	.42	38
No. 2	.....	....	.46	....	.46	....
No. 3	.60	55	.59	50	.59	50–60
No. 4	.....	....	.32–.575	40	.37–.65	40
No. 5	.....	....	.596	48	.596	48
No. 6	.50	44½	.535	44	.505	44½
No. 7	.....	....	.44	55	.45	55
No. 8	.51	49½	.51	44	.51	44
No. 9	.75	42½	.712	40	.70	40
No. 10	.....	....	.30	54	.30	44
No. 11	.457	55	.50	50	.51	50
No. 12	.65	50	.56	54	.54	54
No. 13	.....	....	.36–.46	48	.35–.46	48
No. 14	.85	45	.75	40	.75	40
No. 15	.....	....	.415	50	.415	55
No. 16	.....	....	.50–.55	....	.50–.55	....
Curers—						
No. 1	.65	40	.54	50	.52	50–60
No. 2	.....	....	.55	40	.575	40
No. 3	.50	40	.51	40½	.61	52
No. 4	.77	45	.737	40	.723	40
No. 5	.80	45	.70	40	.70	40
No. 6	.....	....	.50	54	.52	54
Millmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	43	.34	37
No. 2	.34	60	.29	45	.30	50
No. 3	.....	....	.40–.43	....	.40–.43	....
No. 4	.57	55	.54	50	.54	50–60
No. 5	.....	....	.37	40	.45	40
No. 6	.....	....	.38	60	.39	60
No. 7	.....	....	.25	54	.25	44
No. 8	.45	55	.49	50	.49	50
No. 9	.70	45	.62	40	.62	40
No. 10	.....	....	.51	48	.51	48
No. 11	.50	44½	.535	44	.505	44½
No. 12	.....	....	.47	55	.46	55
No. 13	.49	49½	.50	44	.50	44
No. 14	.625	42½	.69	40	.69	40
No. 15	.....	....	.35	50	.30	55

* Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RUBBER PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Tire builders—						
No. 1	....	....	.63	36	.63	46
No. 2	.70	40	.55	50	.54	50–60
No. 3	....	....	.596	48	.596	48
No. 4	.40	40	.58	37	.584	52
No. 5	.565	49½	.62	44	.62	44
No. 6	.725	42½	.765	40	.74	40
No. 7	.75	45	.70	40	.70	40
No. 8	.70	45	.67	40	.67	40
Tire inspectors—						
No. 1	.60	40	.47	50	.46	50–60
No. 2	....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 3	.40	49½	.50	47½	.50	56
No. 4	.70	45	.765	45	.736	45
No. 5	.75	45	.75	40	.70–.75	40
Tube makers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.40	50	.40	50–60
No. 2	....	....	.562	48	.562	48
No. 3	.40	45	.375	46½	.465	52
No. 4†	....	....	.375	46½	.268	52
No. 5	.52	49½	.52	44	.52	44
No. 6	.65	42½	.62	40	.62	40
No. 7†	....	....	.35	45	.35	45
No. 8	.65	45	.61	40	.61	40
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	....	....	.45–.50	48	.50	43
No. 2	.44	45	.35	45	.35	50
No. 3	.25	60	.27	45	.27	50
No. 4	....	....	.40–.50	....	.40–.50	....
No. 5	.49–.70	60	.38	50	.37–.43	50–60
No. 6	....	....	.47	40	.52	40
No. 7	....	....	.51	48	.51	48
No. 8	....	....	.275	55	.315	55
No. 9	....	....	.40	55	.40	55
Shoemakers, male—						
No. 1	.38	40	.35	40	.35	54
No. 2	.51	51	.52	44	.52	50
No. 3	....	....	.38–.45	....	.40–.45	....
No. 4	.50	60	.38	50	.36	50–60
No. 5	....	....	.43–.56	35	.43–.66	35
No. 6	....	....	.51	45	.51	48
No. 7	....	....	.35	40	.36	45
Shoemakers, female—						
No. 1	.23	32	.25	40	.25	54
No. 2	.295	51	.27	41	.27	50
No. 3	....	....	.23–.28	....	.25–.30	....
No. 4	.30	60	.28	50	.28	50–60
No. 5	....	....	.31–.37	35	.34–.40	35
No. 6	....	....	.378	45	.378	48
No. 7	....	....	.22	45	.22	50
Quarter makers, female—						
No. 1	....	....	.235	45½	.25	49½
No. 2	.25	54	.25	40	.25	50
No. 3	....	....	.20	40	.20	50
No. 4	.27	52	.277	33	.258	51½
No. 5	....	....	.23–.32	....	.23–.32	....
No. 6	.36	60	.30	50	.30	50
No. 7	....	....	.27–.32	40	.27–.35	40
No. 8	....	....	.26	50	.25	50
Varnishers—						
No. 1	....	....	.41	50	.41	52
No. 2	.39	50	.34	45	.34	50
No. 3	....	....	.40–.45	....	.40–.48	....
No. 4	.408	59	.48	38	.41	58½
No. 5	.38	60	.46	50	.43	50–56
No. 6	....	....	.47	40	.47	40
No. 7	....	....	.375	55	.375	55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Press operators—						
No. 1	.57	37	.36–.54	40	.36–.54	50
No. 2	....	....	.586	34	.56–.60	38½
No. 3	....	....	.596	48	.596	48
No. 4	....	....	.42	55	.42	55
No. 5	....	....	.35–.45	60	.35–.45	54
Packers, male—						
No. 1	....	....	.375	44	.385	44
No. 2	.34	50	.30	45	.30	50
No. 3	....	....	.35–.50	....	.35–.50	....
No. 4	.54	60	.41	50	.41	50–60
No. 5	....	....	.375	40	.375	40
No. 6	....	....	.44	50	.46	50
Packers, female—						
No. 1	....	....	·28	40½	·29	50
No. 2	·24	40	·25	40	·25	50
No. 3	....	....	·28–·33	....	·28–·33	....
No. 4	·375	....	·30	50	·31	50
No. 5	....	....	·275	40	·275	40
No. 6	....	....	·25–·33	50	·31–·33	54
No. 7	....	....	·285	44	·295	48
No. 8	....	....	·23	50	·22	45
Shippers—						
No. 1	....	....	·38	40½	·40	56
No. 2	....	....	·47	53	·47	57
No. 3	·41	61	·40	54	·37	52
No. 4	....	....	·38	50	·40	60
No. 5	....	....	·40	40	·475	40
No. 6	·40	49½	·388	53	·388	46
No. 7	....	....	·25	44	·25	44
No. 8	·46	49½	·48	44	·48	44
No. 9	·50	45	·48	40	·43–·55	40
No. 10	....	....	·35	50	·32	55
Engineers—						
No. 1	....	....	·275	55	·275	55
No. 2	....	....	·39	72	·39	72
No. 3	....	....	·54	48	·54	48
No. 4	....	....	·40	60	·425	53
No. 5	·75	45	·64	....	·64	44
No. 6	....	....	·286	84	·286	84
No. 7	·426	65	·384	50	·376	58
Labourers—						
No. 1	·25	60	·25	60	·25	60
No. 2	·30–·38	55	·30–·35	55	·30–·35	50
No. 3	....	....	·25	48	·20–·25	48
No. 4	....	....	·32–·40	40	·32–·42	40
No. 5	....	....	·30–·35	....	·30–·35	....
No. 6	·32–·45	55	·34	50	·38	50–60
No. 7	....	....	·30	44	·30	44
No. 8	·485	49½	·50	44	·50	44
No. 9	·45	45	·55	....	·55	44
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES						
Stemmers, female—	wk.		wk.		wk.	
No. 1*	10.00	50	10.00	50	10.00	45
No. 2	....	....	9.90	49½	9.90	49½
No. 3	....	....	7.05	42½	8.10	49½
No. 4	11.00	50	10.50–11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 5*	....	....	11.00–15.80	....	12.40–16.25	....
No. 6	....	....	17.00	45½	17.90	50½
No. 7	....	....	15.75	49	15.95	53½
No. 8	....	....	8.35	35	7.00	31
No. 9*	....	....	11.65	39	12.60	42
No. 10	....	....	8.40	32½	10.15	32½
No. 11	....	....	7.40	32	11.45	42½
No. 12	....	....	9.00	32	11.60	37
No. 13	....	....	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 14	11.00	50	11.00–15.00	44	11.00–16.00	48
No. 15	....	....	12.00	48	12.00	48

* Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Concluded*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES—*Conc.*						
Blenders, male—						
No. 1			13.65–21.20	49–52	15.45–21.75	49–52
No. 2			11.40–12.90	38	15.00–17.00	47–50
No. 3			24.30	47½	28.00–35.00	47½
No. 4			30.00	44	35.00	44
Blenders, female—						
No. 1			8.35	49½	5.85–8.95	49½
No. 2			11.50–13.15	46–47½	12.50–14.30	50–51
No. 3	18.00	50	10.50	44	12.50	48
No. 4			14.40	48	15.35	48
Tobacco cutters, male—						
No. 1	13.90		18.80	48⅔	14.00	49½
No. 2			17.00	55	17.00	55
No. 3			16.40–22.65	50½–55	16.40–22.65	50⅔–52
No. 4†			13.20–16.50	45–55	12.45–15.00	48⅔–50
No. 5†			12.60	37	13.35	54
No. 6			14.00–17.00	47½	15.00–19.00	47½
No. 7			17.50	44	20.00	44
No. 8	21.00	50	16.25	44	19.25	48
No. 9†			12.00	48	12.95	48
Cigarette makers, female—						
No. 1			8.00	50	8.10	49⅔
No. 2			12.00	50	12.35	49½
No. 3	20.00–22.50	50	17.00–22.00	44	19.50–21.00	44
No. 4			8.55–13.50	54	8.30–10.90	51½
No. 5			17.45–24.00	54½	15.50–21.35	48½–52
No. 6			13.10–15.60	52⅔	11.30–15.65	49–52
No. 7			6.50	28	8.40	35
Packers, tobacco, female—						
No. 1			9.90	49½	9.90	49½
No. 2	9.00	50	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 3			12.50–14.50	50	12.50–14.50	50
No. 4			16.00	52	14.45	48⅔
No. 5			8.00	31	10.70	40½
No. 6			9.00–14.00	47½	10.00–14.00	47½
No. 7	11.50–18.00	50	9.25–16.50	44	10.00–16.25	48
No. 8			12.50	44	12.50	44
Packers, cigarettes, female—						
No. 1	12.00	50	13.00	44	11.00	44
No. 2			8.70	54½	10.75	51½
No. 3			14.30–15.65	54–55½	13.25–14.85	51½
No. 4			8.20	33	11.75	48
Machinists—						
No. 1	15 35	55	19.25	58½	17.00	60
No. 2			33.00–38.00	49½	33.00–38.00	49½
No. 3	27.50–32.50	50	22.00–26.00	44	22.00–26.50	44
No. 4			24.50–37.70	49–52	24.50–40.10	49–54
No. 5			26.90	42	32.00–33.00	50
No. 6			31.65	55	31.50	55
No. 7			22.00	47½	26.00	47½
No. 8	28.00	50	26.50	44	27.00	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	19.00	49½	17.30–20.80	49½	17.70–20.80	49½
No. 2	17.50–19.00	50	13.50–17.50	44	13.00–17.00	44
No. 3	20.00	50	18.00–21.00	44–50	17.50–20.00	44–46
No. 4			23.00–25.00	50	23.00–25.00	50
No. 5			15.45–25.75	50⅓–56	15.30–25.30	48–55
No. 6			8.85–10.30	37	16.30–19.00	51–56
No. 7			10.00–18.00	47½	12.00–20.00	47½
No. 8			15.40	44	17.60	44
No. 9			11.10–14.28	37–42	15.30–19.00	50–60
No. 10	16.00–22.00	50	15.75–17.50	44	17.25–20.25	48
CIGARS						
Cigarmakers, male—						
No. 1	17.50	50	14.00	47	14.00	47
No. 2	25.00	50	23.00	47	24.00	47
No. 3			11.15	30	11.50	30
No. 4			12.65	39½	12.15	38
No. 5	28.00	48	25.00	45	25.00	45
No. 6			17.05	42	18.55	42½
Cigarmakers, female—						
No. 1	14.00	40	13.35	44	10.60	42
No. 2			10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 3‡	15.40	50	19.40	50	20.85	50
No. 4			9.55	30	9.85	30
No. 5	21.75	44	19.20	46¼	21.70	50½
Strippers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	40	8.50	34	12.95	50
No. 2			8.00	40	8.00	40
No. 3	10.60	50	14.00	50	13.60	50
No. 4	9.25	50	13.10	50	14.10	50
No. 5	12.50	44	13.00	44	13.25	44
No. 6	9.00	48	7.30	25	12.35	33
No. 7			6.50	20	5.50	20
No. 8			7.40	25	8.70	25
No. 9			7.05	29	7.10	33¾
No. 10	14.00	48	14.00	30	12.00	25
No. 11	12.05	44	13.95	40¼	15.80	45½
No. 12			14.30	40	13.95	40½
Bunchers and rollers—						
No. 1	11.15	48	7.50	29	9.45	35
No. 2			8.85	28	11.50	36
No. 3	15.35	50	16.85	50	16.35	50
No. 4			11.95	30	9.05	30
No. 5			10.90	30	9.85	30
No. 6			7.75	35¼	6.80	31½
No. 7			8.20	33½	7.35	28¾
Banders and wrappers, female—						
No. 1	7.55	50	14.25	50	14.25	50
No. 2	12.00	50	12.00	47	14.55	44
No. 3	10.85–12.00	48	6.95	26	9.10	29
No. 4			9.65	30	8.45	30
No. 5			6.45	20½	13.25	44¼
No. 6			15.05	46¾	17.90	50¾
Packers, female—						
No. 1	20.80	50	18.65	50	19.45	50
No. 2	16.70	40			12.85	42
No. 3*	30.00	50	20.15	36	20.75	30
No. 4	11.00	48	8.45	32	9.25	34
No. 5			12.95	30	14.25	30
No. 6			11.40	29½	12.15	32
No. 7			15.05	46¾	17.90	50¾
No. 8*	35.00	48	30.0 0	35	30.00	35

* Male. † Female.
‡Includes male workers—proportion to female ⅓ in 1936, ½ in 1935, all male in 1929.

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LITHOGRAPHING						
Artists—						
No. 1	80.00	44	60.00	44	60.00	44
No. 2	65.00	48	61.50	48	61.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	46.00	47½	46.00	47½
No. 4	55.00	46	37.00–50.60	48	37.00–50.60	48
No. 5	40.00–65.00	48	30.00–65.00	44	45.00–65.00	44
No. 6	30.00	44	22.50–27.00	44	27.00–35.00	44
No. 7	45.00–61.00	46½	31.60–47.50	46½	31.60–47.50	46½
No. 8	45.00–65.00	47	45.00	47	45.00	47
No. 9	50.00–61.00	47½	33.25–47.50	47½	33.25–47.50	47½
No. 10	.....	....	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 11	30.00–55.00	48	30.00–49.00	48	30.00–49.00	48
No. 12	45.00	46½	40.00	46½	40.00	46½
No. 13	48.00	46½	40.45	46½	40.45	46½
No. 14	47.00	46½	39.00–45.40	46½	39.00–45.50	46½
No. 15	.....	....	45.00	44	45.00	44
No. 16	.....	....	35.00–50.00	48	30.00–52.00	44
No. 17	50.00	46½	45.00	46½	48.00	46½
No. 18	75.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
Engravers—						
No. 1	40.00–55.00	48	45.00–60.00	48	47.00–60.00	48
No. 2	65.00	46	60.00	48	60.00	48
No. 3	40.00–65.00	44	25.00–50.00	44–48	25.00–50.00	44–48
No. 4	45.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	38.40	48	38.40	48
No. 6	50.00	47½	40.00	47½	40.00	47½
No. 7	33.60	48	37.00	48	37.00	48
No. 8	57.20	44	54.55	44	54.55	44
No. 9	55.00	48	46.00	48	46.00	48
No. 10	55.00	46½	40.00	46½	40.00	46½
No. 11	.....	....	30.00–45.00	36½–38	25.00–45.00	33–48
No. 12	50.00	46½	49.50	46½	52.00	46½
No. 13	.....	....	63.00	48	63.00	48
No. 14	.....	....	45.00	47	45.00	47
No. 15	43.00–55.00	48	49.50	48	49.50	48
No. 16	40.00–50.00	48	30.00–50.00	48	35.00–50.00	48
Pressmen—						
No. 1	50.00	48	48.00	48	48.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	25.00	48	27.36	48
No. 3	57.00	48	47.50	48	52.25	48
No. 4	45.00–60.00	48	29.00–56.00	48	32.00–56.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	40.00–55.00	48	40.00–55.00	48
No. 6	.....	....	21.25	48	21.25	48
No. 7	36.00–75.00	46	30.00–65.00	48	32.00–65.00	48
No. 8	31.20–52.30	48	40.30–52.80	48	40.30–55.20	48
No. 9	47.00–55.00	48	38.00–50.00	48	38.00–50.00	48
No. 10	75.00	48	47.25	48	47.25	48
No. 11	.....	....	32.00–47.50	47½	35.00–50.00	47½
No. 12	.....	....	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 13	.....	....	36.50	44	35.20	44
No. 14	.....	....	42.00	48	42.00	48
No. 15	55.00	48	55.00	48	55.00	48
No. 16	55.00	48	38.40–49.45	48	36.00–55.20	48
No. 17	.....	....	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 18	35.00–50.00	48	33.00–46.00	48	33.00–46.00	48
No. 19	.....	.....	25.50	38	25.20	47½
Pressmen—Conc.						
No. 20	.....	....	58.50	48	60.00	48
No. 21	.....	....	50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 22	.....	....	45.10	48	45.00	....
No. 23	35.00–57.00	48	30.00–55.00	48	32.00–57.00	48
No. 24	.....	....	35.00	48	37.00	48
No. 25	35.00–65.00	48	48.00	48	48.00–52.80	48
No. 26	47.50	48	27.00	48	30.00	48
Transferrers—						
No. 1	50.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 2	33.00–47.00	48	30.50	48	30.50	48
No. 3	42.00	48	38.00	48	41.80	48
No. 4	45.00–53.00	48	43.50–50.00	48	43.50–50.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	24.00–44.00	48	26.00–44.00	48
No. 6	50.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 7	44.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 8	.....	....	42.00	47½	42.00	47½
No. 9	35.00–49.50	46	32.00–43.50	48	32.00–44.00	48
No. 10	45.00	48	32.65–45.00	48	32.65–48.00	48
No. 11	40.00–50.00	48	38.00–47.00	48	35.00–49.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	42.50	48	42.50	48
No. 13	.....	....	50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 14	40.00–52.00	47½	33.00–47.50	47½	33.00–47.50	47½
No. 15	.....	....	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 16	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 17	.....	....	50.00	44	50.00	44
No. 18	47.10	44	44.45	44	44.45	44
No. 19	45.00	48	34.00–46.00	48	34.00–46.00	48
No. 20	50.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 21	54.00	48	48.00	48	48.00	48
No. 22	50.00	48	42.30	48	42.30	48
No. 23	.....	....	38.00	48	38.00	48
No. 24	.....	....	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 25	.....	....	45.10	48	45.00	48
No. 26	54.00	48	49.00	48	49.00	48
No. 27	42.00–50.00	48	32.00–45.00	48	32.00–45.00	48
No. 28	.....	....	27.00–42.00	48	32.00–44.00	48
No. 29	42.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 30	42.00–50.00	48	35.00–45.00	48	30.00–45.00	48
PHOTO-ENGRAVING						
Artists—						
No. 1	50.00	48	36.45	48	36.45	48
No. 2	45.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44
No. 3	40.00–45.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 5	30.00–85.00	44	40.00–75.00	44	40.00–75.00	44
No. 6	.....	....	30.00	44	35.00	44
No. 7	50.00–65.00	44	35.00–45.00	44	35.00–45.00	44
No. 8	45.00	44	38.25	44	38.25	44
No. 9	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 10	30.00–60.00	43½	50.00	43½	50.00	43½
No. 11	57.50	44	30.00	40	35.00	40
Engravers—						
No. 1	.....	....	25.50	45	28.00	45
No. 2	50.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 3	36.00	48	32.40	48	32.40	48
No. 4	40.00	48	50.00	44	50.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 6	42.00–53.00	48	40.00	46½	45.00	46½

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—*Concluded*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936		Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
PHOTO-ENGRAVING —*Concluded*							*Stereotypers*—Conc.						
Engravers—Conc.							No. 14	39.00	42	36.90	44	36.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44	No. 15	37.00	44	35.15	44	35.15	44
No. 8	.....	....	35.00	48	35.00	48	No. 16	43.00	48	37.60	46½–48	39.60	48
No. 9	48.00	48	50.40	48	50.40	48	No. 17	.....	....	30.00	48	29.50	48
No. 10	55.00–65.00	44	55.00	44	55.00	44	No. 18	.....	....	23.40	48	23.40	48
No. 11	58.00–75.00	....	50.00–60.00	44	50.00–60.00	44	No. 19	37.00	48	32.40	54	33.80	48
No. 12	55.00–70.00	44	50.00	44	50.00	44	No. 20	.....	....	29.70	44	29.70	44
No. 13	55.00–60.00	44	35.00–65.00	44	40.00–65.00	44	No. 21	51.00	44	51.00	44	51.00	44
No. 14	55.00	44	50.00	44	50.00	44	No. 22	46.00	46½	45.50	46½	46.50	46½
No. 15	60.00	44	50.00	44	50.00	44	No. 23	45.00	48	22.50	48	25.00	44
No. 16	55.00–60.00	44	39.00	44	42.00	44	No. 24	36.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 17	.....	....	41.30	48	41.30	48	No. 25	45.50–46.00	45–48	45.50	48	46.50	48
No. 18	57.00	40–44	.....	....	55.40	40	No. 26	49.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 19	57.50	44	63.00	44	63.00	44	No. 27	45.50	48	39.00	48	39.00	48
							No. 28	47.00	48	34.40	43	34.40	43
STEREOTYPERS							No. 29	47.05	48	37.45	48	37.45	48
No. 1	37.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	No. 30	43.10	44	26.50	36	26.50	36
No. 2	23.00	48	22.50	48	24.00	48	No. 31	47.05	48	40.00	45	40.00	45
No. 3	35.00	48	33.30	48	33.30	48	No. 32	47.25	45	43.90	45	43.90	45
No. 4	38.00	48	41.00	48	41.00	48	No. 33	47.25	45	38.25	45	38.25	45
No. 5	39.00	48	29.60	48	33.30	48	No. 34	48.00	45–48	43.20	48	43.20	48
No. 6	43.00	48	38.00	42	38.00	42							
No. 7	35.00	48	28.50	48	29.00	48	ELECTROTYPERS						
No. 8	45.00	48	43.00	48	38.00	48	No. 1	47.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 9	42.00	48	27.00	46½	25.00	46½	No. 2	30.00–55.00	48	29.95–49.50	48	29.95–49.50	48
No. 10	31.00	48	27.90	48	27.90	48	No. 3	35.00	48	33.00	46½	34.20	46½
No. 11	36.00	48	35.00	54	35.00	48	No. 4	45.00	48	40.50	48	40.00	44
No. 12	.....	....	36.75	48	37.00	48	No. 5	45.00	44	38.00	44	40.00	44
No. 13	39.00	47	36.10	47	36.10	47	No. 6	50.00	48	40.80	48	40.00	44
							No. 7	45.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	44
							No. 8	45.00	48	32.30	48	34.55	38
							No. 9	49.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44
							No. 10	52.00–57.50	44	47.60	40	47.60	40

APPENDIX A

Wages in Agriculture 1929-35

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	627	465
	1930	34	22	56	20	18	38	559	409
	1931	25	18	43	15	15	30	439	322
	1932	19	15	34	11	12	23	341	255
	1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	322	246
	1934	18	15	33	10	12	22	338	253
	1935	20	15	35	11	12	23	358	254
Prince Edward Island	1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	534	355
	1930	32	18	50	16	14	30	513	344
	1931	25	14	39	15	10	25	413	284
	1932	18	12	30	10	11	21	305	225
	1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	319	237
	1934	17	13	30	10	11	21	320	231
	1935	18	13	31	11	11	22	343	247
Nova Scotia	1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	605	391
	1930	34	20	54	17	14	31	562	344
	1931	27	17	44	15	14	29	465	316
	1932	22	15	37	13	12	25	377	261
	1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	365	248
	1934	20	15	35	11	11	22	360	253
	1935	22	15	37	13	11	24	364	245
New Brunswick	1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	589	367
	1930	34	20	54	16	15	31	550	345
	1931	27	16	43	14	12	26	460	304
	1932	20	13	33	11	11	22	320	236
	1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	336	227
	1934	22	13	35	10	11	21	366	245
	1935	21	14	35	10	11	21	360	216
Quebec	1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	577	342
	1930	33	19	52	17	13	30	510	314
	1931	26	15	41	14	11	25	406	261
	1932	18	12	30	10	9	19	284	202
	1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	265	187
	1934	18	12	30	9	10	19	293	192
	1935	18	13	31	10	10	20	306	196
Ontario	1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	595	454
	1930	31	20	51	21	18	38	532	423
	1931	25	18	43	17	15	32	440	348
	1932	18	15	33	12	12	24	341	260
	1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	325	264
	1934	18	15	33	12	13	25	344	287
	1935	20	16	36	12	14	26	372	287
Manitoba	1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	608	438
	1930	32	21	53	18	18	36	536	398
	1931	22	17	39	13	15	28	401	296
	1932	17	15	32	10	13	23	337	249
	1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	307	229
	1934	16	15	31	8	13	21	312	233
	1935	17	15	32	9	12	21	323	232
Saskatchewan	1929	44	25	60	24	22	46	685	496
	1930	37	23	60	21	19	40	593	427
	1931	23	19	42	13	16	29	418	312
	1932	18	15	33	10	13	23	324	240
	1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	305	222
	1934	16	15	31	8	12	20	319	230
	1935	18	15	33	9	13	22	345	240
Alberta	1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	678	485
	1930	37	23	60	21	20	41	598	445
	1931	25	19	44	15	17	32	447	345
	1932	20	16	36	12	14	26	367	279
	1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	344	261
	1934	19	16	35	11	14	25	350	263
	1935	21	16	37	11	14	25	367	271
British Columbia	1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	792	562
	1930	46	26	72	25	21	46	741	512
	1931	35	23	58	20	19	39	633	456
	1932	25	19	44	15	15	30	467	348
	1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	446	332
	1934	24	19	43	14	16	30	462	349
	1935	26	19	45	14	16	30	465	347

*Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1936, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

APPENDIX B

Numbers and Earnings of Steam Railway Employees in Canada, 1935

AVERAGE HOURLY COMPENSATION AND ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON AN HOURLY BASIS, 1929, 1933, 1934 AND 1935 WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED, 1935

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Steam Railways of Canada

Classes	Average Hourly Compensation				Average Annual Earnings				Average Number Employed
	1929	1933	1934	1935	1929	1933	1934	1935	1935
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES									
Carpenters and bridgemen	·588	·557	·524	·553	1,428	1,320	1,279	1,339	1,801
Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers	·691	·646	·611	·630	1,832	1,626	1,563	1,556	294
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters	·639	·563	·538	·572	1,410	1,206	1,183	1,273	263
Helpers. B. and B. department	·492	·433	·418	·444	1,211	1,027	978	1,066	129
Apprentices, B. and B. department	·292	·389	·366	·376	631	850	910	1,024	24
Pile driver, ditching, hoist and steam shovel employees	·617	·548	·534	·573	1,932	1,344	1,471	1,600	235
Pumpmen	·465	·323	·399	·423	1,229	1,079	1,038	1,099	415
Extra gang anf snow plough foremen	·723	·650	·625	·672	2,111	1,730	1,719	1,738	179
Section foremen	·586	·535	·510	·535	1,522	1,369	1,304	1,364	5,942
Sectionmen	·409	·386	·363	·383	1,033	921	858	922	15,862
Labourers	·302	·272	·263	·270	836	650	645	686	4,974
Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen	·480	·483	·476	·530	1,562	1,235	1,177	1,318	96
Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen	·638	·623	·591	·626	1,688	1,619	1,554	1,647	388
All	·421	·427	·396	·416	1,104	1,039	963	1,027	30,602
MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT									
Blacksmiths	·783	·678	·677	·729	1,714	1,125	1,179	1,304	568
Boilermakers	·795	·726	·714	·750	1,795	1,167	1,239	1,360	1,136
†Carmen (a)	·796	·723	·723	·760	1,722	1,067	1,135	1,273	1,648
Carmen (b)	·812	·739	·740	·779	1,698	1,009	1,106	1,253	471
Carmen (c.)	·720	·654	·638	·671	1,662	1,176	1,185	1,281	5,393
Carmen (d)	·725	·663	·659	·695	1,536	917	1,013	1,151	229
Electrical workers	·759	·683	·662	·698	1,803	1,306	1,308	1,424	722
Machinists	·789	·722	·711	·748	1,753	1,108	1,185	1,302	3,813
Moulders	·828	·751	·757	·793	1,742	955	1,134	1,236	100
Pipe fitters and sheet metal workers	·789	·722	·714	·751	1,735	1,062	1,162	1,288	868
Helpers to mechanics	·565	·521	·508	·534	1,281	855	900	981	5,907
Helper apprentices	·565	·492	·432	·447	1,263	752	898	832	17
Regular apprentices	·479	·550	·551	·529	1,007	728	821	842	1,132
Car cleaners	·427	·392	·372	·391	1,111	843	806	849	1,253
Other unskilled employees	·419	·388	·368	·385	1,120	913	883	923	2,789
Unclassified labourers	·399	·370	·357	·376	928	624	667	725	2,379
Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers	·567	·532	·505	·521	1,461	1,278	1,226	1,298	797
All	·622	·567	·555	·584	1,446	990	1,025	1,113	29,222
TRANSPORTATION									
Storemen	·498	·458	·437	·455	1,124	881	906	967	1,431
Train despatchers and traffic supervisors	1·212	1·063	1,073	1·133	3,182	2,714	2,752	2,882	428
Supervisory agents and assistants	·805	·751	·743	·795	2,054	1,919	1,907	1,993	586
Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations)	·433	·321	·315	·335	1,079	833	831	820	179
Station agents—telegraphers and telephones	·723	·631	·626	·661	1,918	1,568	1,585	1,678	4,920
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers	·511	·464	·462	·497	1,335	1,179	1,173	1,281	297
Foremen in freight sheds	·690	·615	·586	·628	1,772	1,569	1,494	1,567	338
Freight handlers and other station employees	·503	·442	·424	·450	1,170	938	919	990	3,586
Labourers	·421	·352	·343	·345	1,007	758	816	792	392
Dining car and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards	·632	·594	·555	·560	1,991	1,696	1,574	1,616	204
Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants	·342	·320	·304	·318	1,059	880	847	880	946
Floating equipment employees	·386	·354	·348	·362	1,352	1,191	1,185	1,227	479
Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors	·697	·633	·611	·643	2,030	1,662	1,609	1,708	142
Sleeping and parlour car porters	·272	·349	·335	·353	1,109	972	935	990	754
Drawbridge operators	·516	·489	·471	·498	1,324	1,265	1,237	1,314	88
Signalmen or watchmen at crossings (non-interlocked)	·387	·357	·341	·359	1,033	923	883	917	611
Road passenger conductors	1·138	1·027	1·092	1,133	3,030	2,440	2,557	2,630	627
Road freight conductors	·963	·874	·886	·958	2,948	2,253	2,375	2,463	1,580
Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen	·838	·752	·778	·828	2,144	1,671	1,733	1,799	1,427
Road freight brakemen and flagmen	·756	·691	·698	·755	2,128	1,496	1,585	1,666	3,725
Yard conductors and yard foremen	·852	·721	·726	·7o6	2,309	1,801	1,906	1,961	925
Yard brakemen and helpers	·788	·666	·673	·711	2,014	1,466	1,523	1,592	2,149
Road passenger engineers and motormen	1·511	1·339	1,387	1·472	3,383	2,819	2,971	3,084	800
Road freight engineers and motormen	1·105	·994	1·021	1·086	3,297	2,520	2,644	2,762	1,945
Yard engineers and motormen	·890	·748	·761	·797	2,634	2,091	2,217	2,280	854
Road passenger firemen and helpers	1·160	1·035	1·075	1·152	2,510	2,022	2,155	2,258	792
Road freight firemen and helpers	·827	·754	·774	·827	2,250	1,643	1,732	1,829	2,220
Yard firemen and helpers	·694	·583	·593	·624	2,031	1,547	1,615	1,649	919
All	·751	·669	·673	·713	2,016	1,586	1,632	1,712	33,344
Employees engaged in outside operations	·417	·421	·420	·413	1,125	1,085	1,059	1,086	8,960
Grand Total	·581	·544	·531	·557	1,492	1,210	1,206	1,280	102,628

† Carmen are graded according to class of work.

APPENDIX C

Numbers and Earnings of Coal Miners in Canada, 1921-1935

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MAN PER YEAR AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1921-1935*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Coal Statistics for Canada

—		Nova Scotia§	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average wage per man per day	1921	$ 5.06	$ 5.17	$ 5.93	$ 7.63	$ 6.37*	$ 6.20
	1922	4.07	3.78	4.12	6.42	5.81	5.18
	1923	4.35	4.54	4.53	7.41	5.85	5.57
	1924	4.93	4.50	4.51	6.74	5.76	5.62
	1925	5.73	3.21	4.26	5 97	4.99	5.51
	1926	4.69	3.18	4.52	5.56	4.91	4.97
	1927	4.81	3.58	4.42	5.57	4.94	5.03
	1928	5.83	3.55	4.72	5.79	4.89	5.57
	1929	5.52	3.83	4.21	5.94	4.92	5.49
	1930	5.62	3.82	4.15	5.68	5.04	5.47
	1931	5.49	3.78	3.83	5.35	4.94	5.28
	‡1932	5.08	3.27	3.19	5.05	4.83	4.90
	‡1933	4.30	3 36	3.01	4.83	4.68	4.11
	‡1934	4.29	2.86	3.07	4.84	4.69	4.38
	‡1935	4.39	2.75	3.09	4.97	4.62	4.46
Average number of days worked per man per year	1921	230	207	190	217	246*	228
	1922	210	245	228	237	258	229
	1923	263	269	231	227	261	250
	1924	202	213	214	228	260	221
	1925	224	272	214	212	271	231
	1926	247	249	214	230	261	244
	1927	245	285	214	244	278	251
	1928	243	266	197	243	281	249
	1929	266	245	225	232	258	252
	1930	228	230	205	200	232	219
	1931	182	196	196	171	218	185
	1932	155	219	219	189	212	177
	1933	170	250	216	179	202	182
	1934	233	229	201	182	217	214
	1935	217	231	206	207	241	216
Average number of wage earners (12 months)	1921	12,626	449	435	10,019	6,694*	30,223
	1922	14,068	611	460	8,815†	6,140†	30,096
	1923	13,385	612	505	9,917	5,879	30,300
	1924	12,500	608	519	7,163†	4,916†	25,708
	1925	8,333†	614	517	8,686	5,336	23,490
	1926	12,100	544	470	8,667	5,095	26,878
	1927	13,317	558	509	8,932	5,038	28,357
	1928	13,333	585	509	9,280	5.043	28,754
	1929	12,760	578	561	9.534	4,791	28,227
	1930	13,376	584	529	8,849	4,363	27,704
	1931	13,388	608	538	8,024	3,890	26,489
	1932	12,623	709	748	7,824	3,684	25,597
	1933	11,861	1,025	891	7,971	3,050	24,812
	1934	12,051	1,035	882	7.839	2,849	24,671
	1935	12,674	1,136	813	7,662	2,531	24,831

* In Yukon Territory a few hundred tons of coal have been mined each year employing two to four miners, usually from 50 to 100 days; in 1933 wages averaged $12.38 per day for 51 days, four miners; in 1934 wages averaged $7.04 per day for 71 days, three miners; in 1935 wages averaged $7.00 per day for 50 days, three miners. For 1921 the figures were included with British Columbia. In Manitoba, coal mining operations were commenced in 1931 employing 38 men for an average of 23 days, wages averaging $3.46 per day; in 1932, the average number of miners was 6, averaging $2.84 per day, 1,128 man working days; in 1933 the average number of miners was 10, average wage $2.10 per day, 2,056 man working days; in 1934 the average number of miners was 12, average wage $2.03 per day, 3,132 man working days; in 1935 the average number of miners was 12, average wage $1.15 per day, 2,571 man working days.

† Prolonged dispute during year.

‡ Figures calculated by dividing number of man days worked into total wages paid.

§ Prior to 1933 the figures for Nova Scotia included certain employees handling coal at a distance from the mine.

APPENDIX D

Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1935.

A report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled "Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1935," 99 pp., afforded data as to the average weekly earnings of employees with numbers employed for four classes of establishments: independent retail stores, chain stores, wholesale trade, and motion picture theatres. The figures as to independent retail stores were chiefly from those which had an annual business of 20,000 or more in 1930 as shown in the census of 1931. This section included department stores, restaurants, gasoline filling stations, garages, as well as retail businesses of various kinds. The information on chain stores was secured from all companies operating four or more units in the same or similar lines of trade and included earnings of store managers, clerks, cashiers, delivery and any other store employees but not for head office staff, warehouse and transportation employees. For the section on wholesale trade information was secured from all the larger wholesale dealers and from a number of sales offices and distribution branches maintained by manufacturers. For motion picture theatres, reports were secured from all operators of such establishments in Canada.

In addition to the data as to the numbers of employees and average weekly earnings the report contained tables showing the percentages of employees in each kind of business by provinces whose weekly earnings fell within specified ranges: under $6, $6 to $6.99; etc. Part time employees were included in this analysis but not in the other tables. Earnings by quartile groups were also given.

The accompanying table shows the average weekly earnings and numbers of employees, male and female by kinds of business and by provinces. The figures as to each kind of business by provinces are not included.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1935

Kind of Business and Locality	Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Average Weekly Earnings	Number	Average Weekly Earnings	Number
	$		$	
INDEPENDENT RETAIL STORES				
Canada	20.02	74,782	13.52	33,946
Kind of business				
Fruit and vegetable stores	13.10	243	11.22	49
Grocery stores	13.39	3,259	11.40	655
Restaurants	14.12	3,275	10.29	2,368
Combination stores	14.58	4,554	11.33	646
Candy and confectionery stores	14.74	351	10.58	387
Meat markets	15.34	2,234	12.63	182
Country general stores	15.43	4,458	10.00	1,573
Taverns (Quebec)	16.39	607	10.68	26
Filling stations	16.96	963	14.29	29
Drug stores	16.96	2,491	12.47	503
Garages	17.60	1,988	13.10	134
Farmers' supplies	17.76	854	12.83	88
General merchandise stores	17.77	596	11.71	240
Tobacco stores and stands	17.86	356	11.41	90
Hardware stores	18.60	2,466	13.24	333
Dry goods stores	19.42	436	12.10	853
Florists	19.68	359	14.47	148
Book stores	20.02	217	15.20	203
Family clothing stores	20.21	1,014	12.29	1,272
Shoe stores	20.28	775	13.94	223
Furniture stores	20.68	1,220	14.05	247
Lumber and building materials	21.01	1,829	14.32	134
Coal and wood yards	21.02	3,408	15.06	381
INDEPENDENT RETAIL STORES—*Conc.*				
Miscellaneous kinds of business	21.09	2,792	13.52	911
Accessories, tires and batteries	21.10	629	15.60	61
Electrical shops	21.48	592	14.22	99
Radio and music stores	21.64	1,044	13.75	246
Office, school and store supplies	22.01	455	15.56	132
Motor vehicle dealers	22.37	8,599	14.98	589
Men's and boys' clothing stores	22.84	1,770	14.21	294
Dairy products dealers	23.13	2,371	14.27	142
Jewellery stores	23.43	546	14.10	187
Women's apparel stores	23.67	663	15.11	2,397
Brewers' warehouses (Ontario)	23.75	285	15.43	33
Department stores	24.38	16,739	14.31	18,051
Household appliance stores	25.75	344	15.25	43
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	15.57	378	10.15	189
Nova Scotia	18.54	2,384	11.83	1,260
New Brunswick	18.56	2,102	10.17	1,240
Quebec	17.62	19,350	12.27	7,010
Ontario	21.06	30,932	14.15	14,450
Manitoba	22.65	5,672	13.69	3,493
Saskatchewan	17.90	3,441	12.83	1,401
Alberta	21.06	4,217	14.48	1,732
British Columbia	21.70	6,306	14.74	3,171

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1935—*Concluded*

Kind of Business and Locality	Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Average Weekly Earnings	Number	Average Weekly Earnings	Number
	$		$	
RETAIL CHAIN STORES				
Canada	20.33	21,387	13.11	7,908
Kind of business				
Candy and confectionery stores	14.97	176	14.10	576
Bakery products stores	.....	.....	13.48	147
Grocery and combination stores	17.15	7,225	12.95	1,182
Restaurants	17.21	1,251	12.22	684
Meat markets	18.34	420	*	*
Country general stores	18.67	357	10.02	138
Filling stations	18.85	2,057	.....	.....
Drug stores	19.70	1,249	13.14	256
Lumber and building materials	21.05	982	.....	.....
Furniture stores	21.11	344	13.01	60
Tobacco stores and stands	21.28	532	13.86	50
Shoe stores	22.28	593	12.58	76
Hardware stores	23.05	314	14.93	37
Variety stores	23.28	921	12.17	2,785
Brewers' warehouses (Ontario)	23.33	120	.....	.....
Women's apparel stores	23.78	45	13.85	411
Family clothing stores	24.13	319	15.21	335
Dry goods stores	24.54	97	12.42	204
Men's and boys' clothing stores	26.10	437	13.26	51
Motor vehicle dealers	26.56	635	17.16	52
Coal and wood yards	28.16	83	17.37	21
Office, school and store supplies	28.83	917	17.51	113
Household appliance stores	29.02	446	15.60	174
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	19.95	16	9.44	18
Nova Scotia	18.45	668	11.53	324
New Brunswick	19.69	374	11.06	205
Quebec	17.89	5,262	12.19	2,011
Ontario	21.37	9,680	13.41	3,787
Manitoba	22.94	1,028	13.80	408
Saskatchewan	20.10	1,338	14.19	260
Alberta	22.00	1,213	13.88	380
British Columbia	20.60	1,685	14.56	514
WHOLESALE TRADE	$		$	
Canada	26.86	28,985	16.24	5,905
Kind of business				
Waste materials	18.45	290	8.92	153
Dairy and poultry products	20.14	593	13.13	58
Leather and leather goods	21.43	135	.....	.....
Meats	21.57	274	.....	.....
Farm supplies	23.05	410	14.30	156
Fish	23.50	332	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	23.75	1,891	15.39	200
Groceries	23.77	4,482	14.53	910
Hardware	23.99	2,949	15.01	571
Jewellery and optical goods	24.53	468	16.12	148
Clothing and furnishings	25.00	592	15.03	132
Tobacco and confectionery	25.04	832	15.14	148
Drugs and drug sundries	25.45	878	14.86	365
Lumber and building materials	25.91	658	17.02	110
General merchandise	26.07	439	15.60	111
Furniture and house furnishings	26.08	397	16.20	114
Dry goods	26.76	1,495	14.75	405
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	27.04	317	18.25	58
Miscellaneous kinds of business	27.29	494	17.92	322
Automotive	27.92	1,046	16.09	184
Amusement, photographic and sporting	28.19	132	.....	.....
Electrical	28.40	515	16.65	134
Machinery, equipment and supplies	28.87	1,593	17.14	423
Paper and paper products	29.11	761	16.24	250
Petroleum products	32.08	5,747	21.09	701
Coal and coke	32.19	784	19.81	121
Chemicals and paints	32.51	218	19.59	63
Metals and metal work	37.85	243	20.71	68
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	17.23	139	12.87	32
Nova Scotia	24.45	1,142	13.82	273
New Brunswick	23.62	1,019	13.43	277
Quebec	25.21	8,033	14.91	1,532
Ontario	28.27	10,282	17.41	2,377
Manitoba	27.13	2,205	15.85	453
Saskatchewan	27.76	1,402	16.02	213
Alberta	28.05	2,004	17.13	301
British Columbia	27.26	2,759	17.74	447
MOTION PICTURE THEATRES				
Canada	24.49	3,222	11.46	909
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	17.17	9	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	17.70	140	8.42	54
New Brunswick	16.56	92	8.98	35
Quebec	19.41	724	10.06	166
Ontario	25.93	1,368	12.23	332
Manitoba	28.70	189	10.74	110
Saskatchewan	20.13	154	10.42	37
Alberta	22.63	238	12.96	40
British Columbia	30.18	308	13.28	131

* Included in Grocery and combination stores.

APPENDIX E

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION AND ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS IN CANADA

Legislation providing for the regulation of wages and hours of labour has been enacted by various provinces in Canada with respect to: minimum wage rates for females established by government boards in all provinces except Prince Edward Island which is not extensively industrial; minimum wage rates for males established by government boards in British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta, or under special regulations for certain industries such as forest operations in Quebec and New Brunswick; the extension by Order in Council of the rates of wages and hours of labour specified in a collective labour agreement between representative employers and workers to all engaged in the industry in the same district in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia; the limitation of hours of work in industries generally or in particular industries or trades by Order in Council or provincial boards.

Until 1935, federal regulation of wages and hours of labour applied only to conditions on federal government contracts. In 1935 three statutes to implement conventions of the Industrial Labour Conference were passed: the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, Minimum Wages Act and Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act. After reference to the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council these Acts were declared invalid in January, 1937.

Minimum Wage Rates on Federal Government Contracts

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Commons in 1900, the Fair Wages Policy of the Federal Government has provided for the observance of rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district where the work was performed or, in the absence of current rates, for fair and reasonable rates. This policy applied to building and construction work and to the manufacture of government supplies.

In 1922 the application of this policy by the various departments of the government was standardized under an Order in Council, setting forth the labour conditions to be inserted in contracts for building and construction and for the manufacture and supply of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores.

In 1930, the Fair Wage and Eight Hour Day Act was passed, applicable to all contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any Federal work. This statute provides for the observance of current rates of wages and requires also that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable and that the working hours are not to exceed eight a day.

On December 31, 1934, the labour conditions previously applicable to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies as listed above, were rescinded and new conditions substituted therefor. (Labour Gazette, January, 1935, page 24.)

The requirement for the payment of wages not less than current rates or fair and reasonable rates, if there are no current rates, is retained, but it is also provided that males and females under 18 years of age will be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces. In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors are required to pay the males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls under the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

It is also provided that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents per hour, and for female workers, 18 years of age and over, 20 cents per hour, but in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contract work. For instance for a 50 hour week on a Federal Government contract a male 18 years of age and over, whether experienced or inexperienced, must be paid not less than $15 and a female $10 even if the provincial minimum scale may provide $6, $7, $8, etc., but if the provincial minimum scale is in excess of $15 in the case of male and $10 in the case

of female workers then the provincial scale must prevail.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935

During the 1935 session of Parliament the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, was passed, to come into effect on May 1, 1936, repealing the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930. The new statute provides for the forty-four hour week and for other labour conditions in work under federal government contracts for building and construction and on works towards which federal aid is granted by way of subsidy, loan, etc., as before, but extends the list of such works to include those carried out by any provincial and municipal authority if financial aid is given by the federal government "unless the grant or payment is by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada excepted." It is also provided that regulations may be made to require the furnishing of any necessary information to ensure the enforcement of the statute. Any contract may be exempted from the Act by Order in Council before being entered into.

Minimum Wages for Female Employees

Between 1918 and 1930 statutes providing for the establishment of minimum wage rates for females by boards or commissions had been passed in all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is not to a great extent industrial, the dates being as follows: British Columbia and Manitoba, 1918; Quebec and Saskatchewan, 1919; Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta, 1920; New Brunswick, 1930. In Quebec the Act was not put into force or orders issued until 1926, in Nova Scotia not until 1930. The New Brunswick statute comes into force on proclamation and has not yet been proclaimed.

The following tables give data as to minimum rates of wages for females under orders of the various provincial boards in effect at the end of 1936. The figures as to hours are those for which the minimum rates are payable under such orders, subject to certain modifications, or are the maximum hours under the minimum wage or other legislation, as explained in footnotes.

The more important of the rules for the application of the rates under the orders have been given in footnotes. For complete information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the various provincial boards. These have been given in summary form in the Labour Gazette from time to time as issued. In some provinces these orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. The boards have power to fix lower rates for inexperienced workers, to issue licences for lower rates of pay for handicapped workers and to meet special conditions in the nature of emergencies.

I.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN NOVA SCOTIA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per Week for which minimum wage rates payable ‡
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers over 18 years †	Young Girls under 18 years †	
	$	$	$	
Food Trades including making of confectionery biscuits, chocolates, grocery specialties, together with bakeries and all allied industries: (a)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Textile and Needle Trades and allied sewing trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning, making of wearing apparel and the working in and on leather goods, boots, shoes, furs, etc: (a)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Employees in all Factories not dealt with in other orders, and the Paper Trades (which include printing, book binding, paper box making, paper bag making, manufacturing stationery and other trades making paper or paper products): (d)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11·00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Employees in Shops and Stores, including millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing, situated or in any way connected with a shop or store: (e) (f)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11·00	8.00–10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50*g*
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	7.00– 9.00*c*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50*g*
Operators in the Telephone Companies:				
Halifax, Sydney, Dartmouth and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	8.00–10.00*c*	44–50
Amherst, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, Sydney Mines and Westville	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	7.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
All other incorporated towns	9.00	7.00 & 8.00*b*	6.00– 8.00*c*	44–50
Office work including stenographers, book-keepers, typists, filing and billing clerks, cashiers, cash girls, checkers, invoicers, comptometer, operators, auditors, ticket sellers, attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices and similar services: (j)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population or over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	8.00–10 00*c*	48*h*
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	7.00– 9.00*c*	48*h*
Employees in Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: (a)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	9.00–10.00*b*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10·00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	8.00– 9.00*b*	44–50
Employees in Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works: (a)				
Halifax	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
Sydney and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All other incorporated towns	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Beauty Parlours or any Establishment where Hairdressing, Manicuring, Permanent Waving and similar occupations, connected with beauty culture is carried on: (i)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	7.00–10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*c*	48*h*
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	6.00– 9.00*c*	6.00– 9.00*c*	48*h*

*Minimum wage orders apply to cities and incorporated towns. Permits may be issued for handicapped workers to work for lower wages and also for variation or suspension of the regulations in exceptional conditions.

†Number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both not to exceed 25 per cent of total female working force except where total working force is less than four.

‡Except where otherwise noted, hours for which minimum rates payable to be not less than 44 nor more than 50 per week; work in excess of 50 hours to be paid at proportionate rates; for less than 44 hours deductions may be made at proportionate rates. Employees required to wait on the premises to be paid for such waiting time. Under Nova Scotia Factories Act, there is no restriction on the normal hours for women in factories but in case of emergency the inspector may permit hours up to 12½ a day and 72½ a week for not more than 36 days in the year.

(a) In these occupations, if lodging is furnished, not more than $2 may be deducted from wage; if board is furnished not more than $4 per week for board nor 25 cents for each meal may be deducted. In the case of laundries, not more than $4.50 may be deducted for board and lodging in Halifax and other towns, except in Sydney and Glace Bay where not more than $1.50 for lodging and $4.50 for board may be deducted. In the case of shops and stores, the only provision is for a deduction of a maximum of 25 cents per meal.

(b) After one year, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid.

(c) After 18 months, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid, but no young girl on reaching age of 18 to receive less than rate for inexperienced adult.

(d) Pieceworkers to be paid minimum wage scale for first six months. For pieceworkers of more than six months' experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive the minimum established rate.

(e) A probationary period of three months is allowed for which no wages are stipulated.

(f) Seats to be provided in the proportion of at least one seat for every four employees or fraction thereof.

(g) From December 15 to December 31 the hours in shops and stores for which the minimum wage must be paid may be extended up to 60 a week. Hours in excess of 50 per week, except between December 15 and December 31, must be paid for at not less than one and one half times the minimum rate calculated on the basis of a 50 hour week.

(h) The wage rates are payable for 48 hours per week or for the usual number of hours normally worked in the establishment if less than 48.

(i) If a special uniform is required it shall be furnished by the employer without cost to the employees. An inexperienced employee who has had three or more months instruction in a school or hairdressing establishment or beauty parlours for which a fee has been paid is to start at the rate of wages for an "inexperienced employee" after six months' experience.

(j) An office worker presenting a diploma from an accredited Business College or the Commercial Department of a High School is entitled to work only three months in order to qualify for the full minimum wage.

II.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours for which minimum wages payable†
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers	
	$	$	
Food industry including the making of confectionery, chocolate; pastry, biscuits, bread, macaroni and cereals of all kinds; jam, gum, spices and grocery specialties, crushed and evaporated fruits, syrup, pickles; breweries, distilleries, manufacturing and bottling of mineral and aerated water, ginger ale and soft drinks; creameries, butter and cheese factories; packing houses and all allied industries (excepting seasonal canneries of fruits and vegetables): (a), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 20 miles of the Island of Montreal	21 cents‡	15 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	19 cents‡	13 cents‡	–
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes Industry: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	50
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00– 8.00	55
Paper Mills: (e), (i), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	25 cents‡	15½ & 19 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	13½ & 17 cents‡	–
Paper Boxes, Paper Bags, Wooden Boxes partially made or finished with paper or cardboard, Wall Paper and all kinds of Fibre, Pulp and Paper Products: (e), (p), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	22 cents‡	15 & 18 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	20 cents‡	13 & 16 cents‡	–
Printing, Bookbinding, Lithographing and Envelope-making Establishments: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	(g)
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00– 8.00	(g)
Fur Industry except dyeing and hide-dressing plants: (b), (c), (d), (e), (h)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	44
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
Boot and Shoe Industry: (e), (n)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
City of Quebec and within a radius of 10 miles	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48
Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles.	9.50	6.00 & 7.50	48
All other municipalities	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	48
Glove and Mitt Industry: (e), (n)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	48
Leather and Imitation Leather Industry, including the preparing, dressing and dyeing of hides, skins and leather; leather or imitation leather goods, articles for travellers, trunks, satchels, hand bags and pocket books made of leather or any other material: (e), (n)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	48
Textile Trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes: (e), (i)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	25 cents‡	14½ & 19 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	12½ & 17 cents‡	–
Women's, Men's and Boys' Clothing Industries: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	44
Other cities and towns of a population of over 15,000	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	55
Women's and Misses' Dress Industry (excluding house dresses): (e), (o)	12.50	7.00 & 10.00	44
Silk Underwear and Fine Lingerie Industry: (e), (o)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00 & 10.00	48
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48
Cloth Hats, Caps and Millinery Industries (except custom millinery): (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	44
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
Overalls, Mackinaws, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Fabric, Rayon and Cotton Underwear, Embroidery, Corsets and Brassieres, Children's Dresses, House Dresses, Kimonas, Custom Millinery and all needle or sewing machine work not already covered by another Order: (e), (k)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
Other cities and towns of a population of 15,000 and over	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	50
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	50
Drug and Chemical Industry including the manufacture of medicines, drugs and pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, perfumes, extracts, soaps and javel water; the manufacture of chemicals or chemical preparations, acids or salts; paints, colours, varnishes, oils, dyes, inks, shoe blacking or polish, mucilage, wax and candles, celluloid, ammunition, cartridges, explosives, etc., and all other by-products or allied processes to the industry: (e), (f), (n), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 20 miles of the Island of Montreal	23 cents‡	15 & 19 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	13 & 17 cents‡	–
Rubber, Linoleum, Oil Cloth Trades and Allied Processes: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.00	7.00–11.00	50
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50

II.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC*—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours for which minimum wages payable†
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers	
	$	$	
Electrical, Glass and Metal Trades: (e), (f), (o)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	25 cents‡	15 & 20 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	23 cents‡	13 & 18 cents‡	–
Jewelry and Optical Trades, including Watch-making, Silver Plating and Allied Processes: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	48
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
Hotels: (e), (f), (t)			
Montreal, Outremont, Verdun and Westmount—			
Waitresses and Chamber-Maids	17.00 per month for all		–
Kitchen help and other employees	22.00 per month for all		–
Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and other cities of a population of 25,000 or more—			
Waitresses and Chamber-Maids	15.00 per month for all		–
Kitchen help and other employees	20.00 per month for all		–
Restaurants, Dining Rooms, Lunch Counters, Refreshment Rooms, Curb Service or other similar or connected services, including Clubs: (e), (f) (u)			
Montreal and all municipalities of a population over 5,000 on the Island of Montreal	17 cents‡ for all		–
Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and all other cities of a population of 25,000 or more	15 cents‡ for all		–
Commercial Establishments, including Departmental Stores, Chain Stores and all Retail and Wholesale Stores: (e), (f), (l)			
Montreal and Island of Montreal (j)	12.50	7.00 & 10.00	40–48
Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and Hull and cities of a population over 25,000 (j)	11.00	6.00 & 9.00	40–48
Cities and towns of from 10,000 to 25,000 population (g)	10.00	6.00	40–48
Cities, towns and municipalities of from 4,000 to 10,000 population (g)	9.00	6.00	54
Municipalities of less than 4,000 population (g)	8.00	6.00	60
Laundries, Dye Works, Dry Cleaning Establishments and all connected services: (k)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 30 miles of the Island of Montreal	22 cents‡	16 & 20 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	18 cents‡	13 & 15 cents‡	–
Hairdressing Establishments, Beauty Parlours and similar occupations: (b), (e), (f), (m), (r)			
City and Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	48
Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and cities of a population over 25,000	10.00	6.00– 9.00	48

* Minimum Wage Orders apply throughout the Province unless otherwise noted in this table. No male worker may be employed on work ordinarily performed by women at less than the minimum wage fixed for women for such work. Permits may be issued by the Minimum Wage Board for lower wage rates for girls or women who are physically unable to do the normal amount of work. Wage rates for female workers are also included in certain agreements under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act outlined under "Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements, etc.".

† Hours worked less or more per week than those shown below must be paid at proportionate rates, except where noted. Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, maximum hours per week in industrial establishments for females are 55 and in commercial establishments in cities or towns of over 10,000, 60 per week (except last two weeks of December) but permits to work up to 65 hours in cases of emergency may be granted by the inspector under this Act for not more than 6 weeks in a year.

‡ Per hour.

(a) At least 65 per cent of the employees must be paid the higher minimum rate.

(b) After two years' apprenticeship, experienced workers' rate must be paid.

(c) The number of apprentices must not exceed half of the total female working force.

(d) Pieceworkers to be paid the minimum wage rate for beginners during their first six months of apprenticeship. For those pieceworkers of six months' experience or more, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive these minimum wage rates.

(e) The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in exceptional conditions.

(f) If a special uniform required, it shall be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

(g) Minimum rates payable for the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

(h) Overtime to be paid for at one and a half times the regular minimum rates; short time to be paid for *pro rata* of the regular minimum rates.

(i) At least 65 per cent of employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 25 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 10 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

(j) At least 70 per cent of employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 20 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 10 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

(k) At least 70 per cent of the employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 15 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

(l) In the first three zones, the minimum rates are payable for a week of 40 to 48 hours, except in stores employing not more than two female employees where they are payable for a week of 40 to 54 hours. Overtime, over 48 hours (or 54 in the latter stores) in the first three zones and over 54 hours in the fourth zone must be paid at time and one half, except for employees whose weekly wage is over $15. Employees in the first three zones who are employed less than 40 hours per week may be considered as part time employees, in which case they are entitled to a bonus of 12½ per cent over their regular wage. Extra employees, that is those engaged exclusively on Fridays or Saturdays or occasionally any other two days in the week, must be paid 25 cents, 20 cents, 18 cents, 16 cents or 14 cents per hour respectively according to the five zones provided in this Order.

(m) The number of apprentices in any establishment must not exceed 25 per cent of the total female employees, except if less than 4 employees, when one apprentice may be employed.

(n) At least 65 per cent of the employees must receive the highest rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 20 per cent at least the lowest rate.

(o) At least 65 per cent of employees must be paid the highest rate, another 20 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 15 per cent at least the lowest specified rate.

(p) At least one-half of employees must be paid the highest rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 35 per cent at least the lowest rate.

(q) At least one half of the employees must be paid the higher minimum rate.

(r) Employees employed less than 48 hours per week must be paid at least 35 cents per hour on the Island of Montreal and 30 cents in the other cities of a population of over 25,000.

(s) Overtime over 55 hours must be paid at time and one-half.

(t) Room and board included; if employee is not given lodging, she will be entitled to a supplement of $8 per month; if she receives neither lodging or board, to a supplement of $18 per month. Gratuities cannot be retained by the employer nor included as part of wage.

(u) Meals included.

III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week ‡
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers 18 years and over	Inexperienced workers under 18 years †	
	$	$	$	
Factories, including textile trades, needle trades, drugs and chemicals, etc., boot and shoe and all other leather trades, electrical trades, food trades, tobacco trades, rubber trades, printing trades, paper trades and all other factory trades (except seasonal canning and jewelry trades): (b)				
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto	11.50	9.50 & 10.50*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*d*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 5,000 to 10,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*d*	54
The rest of the Province	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	6.00– 9.00*d*	54
Factories canning, packing and evaporating fruits, and vegetables, which operate seasonally: (e), (f)				
Toronto	25c. per hour *g*	25c. per hour *g*	20c. per hour *h*	
Cities of 30,000 population or over, except Toronto	23c. per hour *g*	23c. per hour *g*	17c. per hour *h*	
Cities and towns 5,000 to 30,000 population	22c. per hour *g*	22c. per hour *g*	15c. per hour *h*	
Towns and villages 2,000 to 5,000 population	20c. per hour *g*	20c. per hour *g*	15c. per hour *h*	
The rest of the Province	18c. per hour *g*	18c. per hour *g*	15c. per hour *h*	
Jewelry Trades: (b)				
Toronto	12.50	9.00–11.00*d*	7.00–10.50*l*	48
Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto	11.50	8.00–10.00*d*	7.00–10.50*l*	48
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	7.50– 9.50*d*	6.00– 9.50*l*	50
Towns and cities 5,000 to 10,000 population	11.00	7.50– 9.50*d*	6.00– 9.50*l*	54
The rest of the Province	10.00	7.50– 9.50*d*	6.00– 9.00*l*	54
Custom Millinery Trades (in shops and workrooms, but not in factories): (j)				
Toronto *(i)*	12·50	6.00–10.00*k*	6.00–10.00*k*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor *(i)*	12·00	6.00–10.00*k*	6.00–10.00*k*	48
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	5.00– 9.00*k*	5.00– 9.00*k*	50
Places of population 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	5.00– 9.00*k*	5.00– 9.00*k*	54
Telephone Systems, including Telephone Switchboard or Exchange:				
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	10.00 & 11.00*c*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00*c*	10–00 & 11.00*c*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	9.00 & 10.00*c*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	8.00 & 9.00*c*	48
The rest of the Province:				
Exchanges with over 300 lines	9.00	7.00 & 8.00*c*	7.00 & 8.00*c*	48
Exchanges with between 50 and 300 lines	7.00	5.00 & 6.00*c*	5.00 & 6.00*c*	48
Retail Stores: (m)				
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–11.00*l*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–11.00*l*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*l*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	6.00– 9.00*l*	54
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00 & 8.00*d*	6.00– 8.00*d*	54
The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00*c*	6.00 & 7.00*c*	54
Theatres and Amusement Places, including ushers, cashiers and cleaners: (n)				
Toronto	12.50 per week or 30 cents per hour for all			48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00 per week or 27 cents per hour for all			48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for all			50
The rest of the Province	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for all			54
Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works: (e), (o)				
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*p*	9.00–11.00*d*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00*p*	7.00–10.00*d*	48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9 00 & 10.00*p*	7.00–10.00*d*	50
The rest of the Province	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*p*	7.00–10.00*d*	54
Offices: (q)				
Toronto *(r)*	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor *(r)*	12.00	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00– 9.00*d*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	6.00– 8.00*d*	54
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00– 8.00*d*	6.00– 8.00*d*	54
The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00*d*	6.00 & 7.00*d*	54

III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO*—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week ‡
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers, 18 years and over	Inexperienced workers under 18 years†	
	$	$	$	
Elevator Employees: (s)				
Toronto		12.50 for all		48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor		12.00 for all		48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population		11.00 for all		50
Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population		10.00 for all		54
Places 1,000 to 4,000 population		9.00 for all		54
The rest of the Province		8.00 for all		54
Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshments Rooms: (e) (t)				
Toronto	26 cents per hour for all			
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	25 cents per hour for all			
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	22 cents per hour for all			
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	20 cents per hour for all			
Hairdressing and Manicuring Establishments, Beauty Parlours, etc.:				
Toronto	12.50	5.00–10.50*a*	5.00–10.50*a*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	5.00–10.50*a*	5.00–10.50*a*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	4.00–9.00*a*	4.00– 9.00*a*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 5,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	4.00– 9.00*a*	4.00– 9.00*a*	54
Shoe Shine Parlours:				
Toronto	12.50 for all			50

*Minimum wage rates apply throughout the Province unless otherwise stated in the order. No male worker may be employed in a class of employment for which a minimum wage is fixed for women at less than that minimum wage. Special permits may be issued to physically handicapped workers or those over 60 years to work for lower wages. Minimum wage rates for female employees are also included in certain schedules under the Industrial Standards Act outlined under "Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements, etc.".

† No young girl worker on reaching age of 18 years is to receive less than rate fixed for inexperienced adult.

‡ Minimum weekly rates are payable for these hours or for the usual number of hours per week normally worked in the establishment, if less than this number. No deduction below minimum wage for absence is to exceed value of the time lost. Overtime to be paid at proportionate rates. An employee required to wait on the premises to be paid for such time. Under Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, maximum hours for females are 60 per week, but in factories permits to work up to 12½ hours per day or 72½ hours per week in cases of emergency may be given by the factory inspector for not more than 36 days in the year.

(a) For indentured apprentices, no wage stipulated for first three months, the lowest rate here shown is for the second three months; after two years experienced workers' rate to be paid.

(b) All beginners on piecework to be paid not less than the time work rates for beginners during first six months. For pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent earn the minimum rate.

(c) After one year, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(d) After 18 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) Lodging not to be charged at more than $2.00 per week and board $5.00 per week in Toronto and at $1.50 and $4.50 in the rest of the province, except in the canning industry where not more than $1.50 for lodging and $4.50 for board may be charged throughout the province; single meals at not more than 25 cents.

(f) For piecework in the canning industry, it is sufficient if 60 per cent of the pieceworkers earn the minimum rate.

(g) All workers between the ages of 18 and 60 years.

(h) All workers under 18 or over 60 years of age.

(i) Not more than one-third of employees to be apprentices, except when staff is less than four.

(j) An employment of ten weeks or more in any period of six months to be deemed sufficient for that of six months in computing time of apprenticeship.

(k) After 3 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(l) After 2 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(m) The number of employees paid as inexperienced shall not exceed 40 per cent of the total female working force except where there are less than four employees.

(n) An employee working less than 40 hours per week to be paid on hourly basis.

(o) A young girl employed in this industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years must be paid rate for experienced adult on reaching the age of 18 years.

(p) After 6 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(q) Any office worker with a diploma from an accredited business college or commercial department of a high school to be paid experienced worker's rate.

(r) If employed a year or more in an office before reaching the age of 18 years, a worker to receive experienced worker's wage rate on reaching age of 18 years. If working less than a year when reaching age of 18 years, experienced worker's rate to be paid as soon thereafter as the year's experience has been completed.

(s) A learning period of two weeks with no prescribed wage before minimum wage rates applicable.

(t) No deduction may be made from wages for the use, purchase or laundering of uniforms.

IV.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours†	
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers 18 years and over	Young persons under 18 years	Per day	Per week
	$	$	$		
Manufacturing and general occupations in which articles are manufactured, altered, dyed, washed, cleaned, repaired, printed, packed and adapted for sale, including the sale and delivery of such articles (a)					
In any incorporated city and in the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; at any summer resort from June to September inclusive	12.00	9.00–11.00*d*	8.00–10.00*k*	8*j*	48*j*
In any other part of the Province	10.00	7.00– 9.00*d*	6.00– 8.00*k*	8*j*	48*j*
Furriers' Establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface (a), (b)	12.00	9.00–10.50*c*	8.00–10.00*e*	9	48
Dressmakers' Establishments in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Brandon (a), (b)	12.00	8.00–11.00*d*	6.00–10.00*i*	8½*h*	50*h*
Tailoring Establishments (a), (b)	12.00	6.00–11.00*f*	6.00–11.00*f*	9	50
Millinery Establishments (a), (b)	12.00	5.00–10.00*g*	5.00–10.00*g*	8½*h*	50*h*
Departmental Stores and Mail Order Houses including manufacturing departments (a), (l)	12.00	9.00–11.00*d*	8.00–10.00*k*	9	48*m*
Retail Stores, including Shops, Booths, Stalls, News Stands, Delivery and Messenger Services, for women throughout the Province and for boys under 18 years in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon (a), (b), (o)	12.00	9.00–11.00*d*	9.00–11.00*d*	9*n*	48*n*
Places of Amusement in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James:					
Ticket Sellers and ushers	12.00*p*	12.00*p*	*p*	9	48
Cleaners	35c. per hr.	35c. per hr.	*p*	9	48
Beauty Parlours, Barber Shops and Hairdressing Establishments (b)	12.00	8.00–11.00*r*	8.00–11.00*r*	10	48
Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Victualling Houses and Refreshment Stands: (b), (o)					
Area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District, the City of Brandon at any time and the City of Portage la Prairie from May to October inclusive and at any summer resort from June to September inclusive	12.00*q*	9.60*s,t*	9.60*s,t*	10	48
In any other part of the Province at any time and in Portage la Prairie from November to April inclusive *(w)*	9.60*t*	9.60*t*	9.60*t*	10	48
Offices in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James (u)	12.50	10.50–11.50*c*	8.00–10.50*v*	8	44
General Employees, 18 years of age or over, in Occupations not otherwise regulated and not specifically excepted (b), (y)..					
In any city or in the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona or any summer resort from June to September inclusive	12.00*q*	12.00*q*	.....	.....	48*z*
In any other part of the Province	10.00*t*	10.00*t*	.....	.....	48*z*

*Minimum wage orders apply to women and to boys under 18 in cities only, except where otherwise noted. (Special rates for boys and men in some industries are shown on page 127). In any class of industry where a minimum wage is established, no person 18 years or over to be employed at less than 25 cents per hour except where regulations of the Board provide for different rates. The Board may issue a permit granting modification of or exemption from the regulations in case of exceptional conditions.

†Maximum hours per week, except that specified numbers of hours of overtime are permitted by the Minimum Wage Board regulations for departmental stores and hotels, and by the Bureau of Labour for other occupations. Payment for such overtime to be at regular rates. Any employee required to wait on the premises, is to be paid for such waiting time.

(a) The number of learners and minors not to exceed 25 per cent of the number of experienced female employees in the case of departmental and retail stores, laundries, etc., and hotels and restaurants; and not to exceed 25 per cent of the total number of female employees covered by the other orders concerned.

(b) If board or lodging furnished by employer, the cost to the employee is not to exceed $2 per week for lodging, $4.50 for board or $6 for both; in hotels, restaurants, etc., and for general employees, not more than $2.50 for lodging and $4 for board may be charged employees.

(c) After six months, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(d) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. (In furriers' establishments, if a minor reaches age of 18 years before this period, she is to serve only one half of the remainder of the learning period before receiving experienced worker's rate.)

(f) After 24 weeks, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. Minors to be classed as learners.

(g) After four seasons of at least 10 weeks each, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(h) If establishment is associated with a shop or store, the same hours to be observed as by the selling staff of the shop or store. In establishments which remain open Saturday evenings, hours may be increased to 11½ for Saturday with a maximum of 49 per week except for millinery establishments in the month of December when maximum is 54 hours.

(i) After two years, minimum rate for experienced worker must be paid.

(j) Work in excess of 9 hours a day or 48 hours a week to be paid at 30 cents per hour unless the wages paid equals at least 30 cents per hour for the actual hours worked.

(k) Employees who have been working one year or more to be considered experienced adults on reaching the age of 18 years.

(l) This Order covers all departments including manufacturing and special service departments except where another Order of the Board applicable to the same work in other industrial classes exists which is more favourable to the employee, in which case the more favourable to the employee prevails.

V.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week †
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers, 21 years and over	Inexperienced workers under 21 years	
	$	$	$	
Factories, Garages and Automobile Service Stations: (a), (b), (c)	12.00	9.00 & 11.00*d*	6.00 & 7.00*e*	48*f*,*v*
Retail Shops, including Mail Order Houses: (b), (c), (g), (h)	14.00	9.00-12.00 *i*	6.00 & 7.00*e*	48*j*,*k*
Laundries, Dyeworks, Drycleaning, Tailoring, Fur Sewing, Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments: (b), (c), (h)	13.00	9.00 & 11.00*d*	6.00 & 7.00*e*	48*j*,*v*
Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: (l), (m)	12.00*n*	9.00*o*	6.00 & 7.00*p*	48*q*
Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops: (b), (h), (r), (s)	13.00	7.00-12.00 *i*	6.00*t*	48*j*,*u*

* The Minimum Wage Orders apply only in cities and within a radius of 5 miles of them. Both male and female workers are governed by them. The Board with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, may extend the Orders to any other part of the Province.

† Or for the usual number of hours normally worked if less than 48, except in the Order governing hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms.

(a) Part time workers must be paid a minimum of 30 cents per hour if experienced adults, 25 cents if inexperienced adults and 20 cents if inexperienced minors.

(b) Apprentices, whose indenture is approved by the Minimum Wage Board are to be paid according to the wage rates stipulated in the indenture.

(c) Not more than 25 per cent of the total number of workers in any class of employment in any establishment may be inexperienced workers, unless the total number of employees is less than 4, in which case one experienced worker may be employed.

(d) After one year's experience, the wage rate for experienced adult workers is the minimum.

(e) After one year's experience (or on reaching the age of 21 years if this is sooner), the minimum for inexperienced adult workers must be paid.

(f) Any work in excess of 48 hours in any one week must be paid on a *pro rata* basis, but in no case at less than 20 cents per hour.

(g) All those connected in any way with the sale or delivery of merchandise are included, except druggists and drug apprentices and except delivery done on foot or on bicycle.

(h) No reduction from weekly wage rates may be made on account of statutory holidays.

(i) After 18 months' experience, the minimum rate for experienced workers is to be paid.

(j) Work in excess of 48 hours in any week and part time work must be paid at a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour to experienced adult workers, 25 cents to inexperienced adults and 20 cents to inexperienced minor workers, with a minimum of two consecutive hours for any period of employment.

(k) In no case may hours exceed 56 per week, except with permit from the Board.

(l) All employees are included except bell boys, elevator operators and porters. Hotels include boarding or rooming houses with five or more beds for use of boarders or lodgers and also include premises licensed under the Liquor Act. No person under 16 is to be employed.

(m) Where board or lodging is furnished by the employer, not more than $4.50 for a full week of 21 meals, or 20 cents per meal if less are furnished, and not more than $2 per week for a full week's lodging or 30 cents for each day's lodging if for less than a week, may be charged to the employee, provided that for inexperienced minor workers, the charge for board and lodging may not exceed the minimum weekly wage payable less $2. If any uniform is required, it will be furnished by the employer.

(n) Or 25 cents per hour. Kitchen help $10 per week or 21 cents per hour.

(o) Or 20 cents per hour. After 6 months' experience, the minimum rate for experienced worker must be paid.

(p) $6 per week or 12½ cents per hour for first four months and $7 per week or 15 cents per hour for second four months, after which 8 months (or from 21st birthday if reached before the 8 months), minimum rate for inexperienced adult worker must be paid.

(q) All time worked in excess of 48 hours per week must be paid *pro rata*.

(r) Not more than one indentured apprentice or one inexperienced worker is permitted for every experienced worker employed on the premises of any employer.

(s) Any employee who performs services for a customer for which the customer is required to pay is included in this Order. An employee required to wait on the premises between appointments must be paid for such time.

(t) After 6 months' experience (or from 21st birthday if reached before the 6 months), the minimum rate for inexperienced adult worker must be paid.

(u) Hours may not exceed 57 in any one week without a permit from the Board. Work in excess of 48 hours in any week must be paid at the minimum rate applicable, but in no case at less than 20 cents per hour.

(v) Under the Factories Act, a permit to work longer hours must be secured from the factory inspector who may permit a maximum of 12½ hours in any one day, 72½ hours in any one week, in emergencies, for 36 days in the year.

(m) From November 1 to December 24, workers in mail order department, and from December 15 to December 24, the sales force may work 9 hours per week overtime; also at stocktaking one additional night may be worked.

(n) Except that 11½ hours may be worked on Saturday.

(o) Uniforms required must be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

(p) No minor (under 18) to be employed. Ticket sellers and ushers working less than 40 hours per week must be paid at least 30 cents per hour.

(q) Or 25 cents per hour.

(r) A probationary period of 3 months with wage rates not stipulated; after 18 months further experience, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(s) After three months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(t) Or 20 cents per hour, except for "General Employees" for whom the rate is 21 cents.

(u) Where more than 8 female workers are employed, not more than 25 per cent of the total office staff to be learners or minors. A business course is to be the equivalent of experience.

(v) Girls of 15 years $8, of 16 years $9, of 17 years $10, of 17½ years $10.50.

(w) In places of a population of less than 1,000, from November to April inclusive, this minimum rate may be reduced by 10 per cent.

(x) Female cooks and male employees of 18 years or over in hotels may work more than 48 hours, with all such overtime at the hourly rate specified.

(y) Farm and market garden workers and private domestic workers are excepted and this Order is not effective if a lower rate is permitted by any other regulation under the Act.

(z) Hours for which minimum wage rates payable.

VI. MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours†	
	Experienced workers	Apprentices‡	Per day	Per week
	$	$		
Manufacturing:				
Bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing	12.50	7.00–11.00*a*	9	48
Dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing	12.50	6.00–10.00*b*	9	48
Millinery	12.50	4.00–10.00*b*	9	48
Other manufacturing	12.50	6.00–10.00*c*	9	48
Fruit and Vegetable canning, drying and packing	12.50	9.00–10.00*d*	9	48
Shops, stores and mail order houses	12.50	7.50–11.00*e*	9 *f*	52
Telephone operators (g)	14.00	7.50–12.00*b*	9	48
Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments	12.50	9.50–11.50*e*	9	48
Offices (including attendant in physicians' or dentists' offices, cash girls, telegraph operators and assistants in post offices	14.00	7.50–12.00*b*	9	48
Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc.: (h)				
for a 6-day week	12.50	9.00–11.00*i*	9	48
for a 7-day week	14.50	10.50–13.00*i*	9	56
Personal Service, including beauty parlours, barber shops, theatres, motion picture houses, cabarets, garages, operation of elevators, etc.:				
Hairdressing, manicuring, beauty parlours and barber shops	14.00	6.00–12.00*b*	9	48
Ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, cloakroom attendants in cabarets and dance halls	14.00	14.00	9	48

* Minimum wage orders apply to cities, towns and villages with a population of 600 or over and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Park and Jasper, except in case of the Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Drying and Packing Industry in which industry the order applies throughout the province and except telephone operators. The Factories Act provides that wherever a minimum wage is fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker to be employed for less, except indentured apprentices.

†Maximum hours, except that a temporary increase may be made with permission of Minimum Wage Board, any such overtime to be paid at regular rates. The minimum wage rate is payable for these maximum hours or for the usual number of hours worked in the establishment if less than these hours and more than forty per week. If the usual number of hours is less than forty per week, proportionate deductions from the minimum rate may be made.

‡ Not more than 25 per cent of total female staff may be apprentices.

(a) After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced workers to be paid.

(b) After a probationary period of one month with no wages stipulated, 11 months may be worked at apprentice scale.

(c) In some cases full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid after 9 months apprenticeship and in other cases after one year's apprenticeship.

(d) After two months, full minimum wage for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) After one year, full minimum wage for experienced worker to be paid.

(f) 10½ hours on Saturdays.

(g) The minimum wage order applies to all private telephone exchanges in cities, towns and villages having a population of 600 or over and to all public telephone exchanges where the number of subscribers exceeds 250.

(h) Where meals are furnished by employer, not more than $5 per week to be deducted from wages for meals; where lodging furnished, not more than $2 per week to be deducted for lodging.

(i) After 3 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(j) If working more than 28 hours and not more than 48 hours per week $14.00 per week. Hourly wages 50 cents per hour.

VII.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours†	
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers, 18 years and over‡	Young girls under 18 years‡	Per day	Per week
Fishing Industry, including the washing, preparing, preserving, drying, curing, smoking, packing of fish, except canned fish	$ 15.50	$ 12.75–14.75*a*	$ 12.75–14.75*a*	.....	.....
Fruit and Vegetable Industry (includes canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc., of any kind of fruit, vegetable or seed) (b).	27c. per hour	25c. per hour	25c. per hour	.....	.....
Manufacturing Industry	14.00	7.00–13.00*c*	7.00–13.00*c*	8	48
Mercantile Industry (d)	12.75	9.00–12.00*a*	7.50–11.00*e*	.....	48
Telephone and Telegraph	15.00	11.00–13.00*f*	11.00–13.00*f*	8*g*	48*g*
Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industries	13.50	9.00–12.00*h*	8.00–12.00*i*	8	48
Offices (q)	15.00	11.00–14.00*a*	11.00–14.00*e*	8	48
Public Housekeeping (includes waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, cooks and kitchen help in hotels, restaurants, tea rooms, ice cream parlours, light lunch stands, etc., chambermaids in hotels, lodging houses, etc., and elevator operators): (j), (n)	14.00	12.00*k*	12.00*k*	.....	48*r*
Janitresses	*(o)*	*(o)*	.....	.....	.....
Personal Service (includes employees in manicuring, hairdressing, barbering, etc., ushers in theatres, attendants at other public places of amusement, garages and service stations and drivers of motor cars and other vehicles):					
Manicuring, hairdressing, barbering, etc. *(p)*	14.25	10.00–13.00*(a)*	10.00–13.00*e*	.....	48
Ushers in theatres, music halls, lecture halls, etc	14.25	14.25	14.25	.....	48*m*
All others	14.25	14.25	14.25	.....	48

* Minimum wage orders apply throughout the Province. No male worker over 18 years except indentured apprentices may be employed at a class of employment for which a minimum wage for women is fixed at less than this minimum wage.

† Under Hours of Work Act, maximum hours per week except with permit from the Board of Industrial Relations. Overtime is to be paid *pro rata*. For the manufacturing industry, permission to work overtime must be secured under the Factories Act.

‡ Special licences may be granted by the Board for employment of adult learners at wage rates fixed in the licences but the number of such licensed employees not to exceed one-seventh of the total number of female employees in the establishment, except if less than seven employees when one adult learner may be allowed. The aggregate number of female workers with special licences and employees under 18 may not, however, exceed 35 per cent of the total number of female workers in the establishment.

(a) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(b) Except for tomato canning, experienced workers are to be paid 27 cents per hour up to 10 hours per day, 40 cents for hours over 10 and up to 12, and 54 cents for any hours in excess of 12, and for inexperienced workers, that is those with less than two months' experience, corresponding wage rates are 25 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents per hour. For tomato canning, the minimum rates of 27 cents for experienced and 25 cents for inexperienced workers are payable for all time worked. The Order does not apply to employees packing or sorting products damaged by frost where such work is done by the grower.

(c) For some classes of manufacturing the scale for inexperienced employees is from $8 to $12 covering a period of 6 months, in other classes also from $8 to $12 but covering a period of one year and in a third class which includes printing and bookbinding, dressmaking, tailoring, manufacture of jewellery, furs, leather goods, boots and shoes, hand-made millinery, and other products the scale is from $7 to $13 and covers a period of 18 months. These schedules do not apply to regularly indentured apprentices whose indentures have been approved by the Board.

(d) The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 35 cents with a minimum of $1.40 in any one day for experienced workers, 25 cents to 35 cents with a minimum of $1.25 in any one day for inexperienced adults and from 20 cents to 30 cents with a minimum of $1 in any one day for young girls under 18 years. For the week ending December 19, 1936, overtime was permitted with 45 cents per hour to be paid for all time worked over 48 hours in that week. Regular employees whose weekly hours were less than 40 in the week ending December 26, 1936, on account of the two holidays, and who were paid their customary weekly salary for such work were not required to be paid the higher hourly rates set for work of less than 40 hours per week. Employees of any age employed temporarily between December 7, 1936 and January 2, 1937, were to be paid a minimum of $12.75 per week for a week of 40 hours or more or 35 cents per hour if working less than 40 hours per week. Persons employed in the sale of Christmas cards by personal or door to door canvass were excluded from the provisions of this order from September 3, 1936, to December 31, 1936.

(e) On reaching age of 18 years after 18 months' experience in case of offices and 21 months in the mercantile industry, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

(f) After 9 months, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

(g) In an emergency, maximum hours may be increased up to 56 per week, and such overtime to be paid at one and one-half times the rate. Employees customarily on duty between 10 p.m., and 8 a.m., may work 10 hours instead of 8 per day.

(h) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(i) Apprenticeship of two years and rate of $12 to continue until reaching age of 18 years. If age of 18 is reached before completion of one year's apprenticeship, rate for experienced worker to be paid as soon thereafter as the year is completed.

(j) If board or lodging furnished by employer, not more than $3 per week for lodging and $5.25 for board to be deducted from wages.

(k) After three months, minimum rate for experienced worker is to be paid. For young girls, $12.00 is to be paid until age of 18 years.

(l) In case of emergency, 52 hours may be worked but time and one-half to be paid for work over 48 hours per week.

(m) $14.25 for over 36 and not more than 48 hours per week; $10.80 for over 18 hours and under 36 hours per week. For ushers employed after 6 p.m., on legal holidays and special matinees, 30 cents per hour with a minimum of 75 cents.

(n) The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 37½ cents with a minimum of $1.50 in any one day for experienced workers and 30 cents with a minimum of $1.20 in any one day for inexperienced workers and for young girls under 18 years.

(o) This Order includes janitresses, janitress-cleaners and janitress-firemen. Monthly wage rates are: $125 for apartment buildings with over 50 residential suites, $100 for apartment buildings with 25 to 50 suites, $75 for apartment buildings with 13 to 24 suites and 35 cents per hour for all work in smaller buildings. Maximum rentals which may be charged janitresses for their own apartments are stipulated.

(p) The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 37½ cents with a minimum of $1.50 in any one day for experienced workers, from 27 cents to 37½ cents with a minimum of $1.25 in any one day for inexperienced workers and for young girls under 18 years. Time spent waiting on call for employment as required by the employer must be paid for. On December 31, up to 11 hours may be worked, with payment for all work over 8 hours at time and one quarter.

(q) Weekly rates are for a week of 37½ hours or more. Hourly rates for those working less than 37½ hours are: 40 cents per hour for experienced workers, 30 to 37½ cents for inexperienced workers. A minimum of 4 hours' pay in any one day must be paid to such part time workers.

(r) In an emergency, hours may be increased to 52 hours a week, with time and one half being paid for all work over 48 hours.

Minimum Wage Rates for Male Employees

The following statements afford information as to rates of wages and hours of labour established under provincial legislation as to minimum wage standards for male workers.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Forest Operations Act

Under the New Brunswick Forest Operations Act, 1934, the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission was constituted with powers to make final decisions in labour disputes, subject to the approval of the Minister of Lands and Mines, and to fix minimum wage scales for the industry. The Act does not apply to work on Christmas trees or firewood operations. The Act permits the employment of men inexperienced or physically unfit for a full day's work at wages below the minimum rates established, if agreements approved by the Commission are signed by the employers and the men concerned.

On March 20, 1936, the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission established, for stream driving, an average rate of wages of $2 per day and board or its equivalent in case of piece work, to be paid by any employer to his employees, provided that the wages paid to cooks shall not be included in determining the average wage. Foremen, book-keepers and clerks are not under the jurisdiction of the Act and their wages are not considered in making the average. For booming and sorting, the minimum rate is 20 cents per hour without board, provided, however, where board is furnished by the employer not more than 50 cents per day may be charged the employee.

Effective September 1, 1936, for cutting, yarding and hauling, the average wage rate paid by any employer to his employees shall be at least $31 per month and board net, and the minimum rate for each employee $27 per month and board net. Wages paid to cooks and the amounts paid to employees for piece work are not to be included in determining the average wage.

Fair Wage Act

In 1936, a Fair Wage Act provided that the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, when directed by the Minister of Health and Labour, may establish fair rates of wages and the maximum hours for which such wages shall be paid in any trade, industry or business. No regulation under this legislation had been reported up to the end of the year 1936.

Quebec

The Women's Minimum Wage Act, the orders under which are noted above in the table of minimum wage rates for female employees in Quebec, provides that no male employee may be employed at work which, in the opinion of the Minimum Wage Commission, is ordinarily and by custom performed by women, at a less wage than that fixed by an order of the Commission for such work performed by women.

Quebec Forests Operations Commission Act

Under regulations issued by the Commission for the Supervision and Control of Forest Operations under this Act, all timber limit holders and contractors carrying on forest operations on Crown lands were required to pay $30 a month net per month or its equivalent in case of piece work. On November 21, 1936, the Act was repealed but, following the decision made at a conference between the Minister of Lands and Forests and timber limit holders, the Minister informed all timber limit holders, October 23, 1936, that a minimum wage of $40 per month, board and lodging included, must be paid, on penalty of withdrawal of certain concessions in connection with licences for timber limits.

Ontario

Under the Minimum Wage Act it is provided that wherever, as determined by the Board, any male employee replaces any female employee at any class of employment for which a minimum wage is established, such male employee must be paid at least such minimum rate. (The minimum rates established for female employees are shown above in the table of minimum wage rates for female employees in Ontario.)

Manitoba

Prior to 1931, the Minimum Wage Act applied to female workers in cities only. By subsequent amendments made in 1931, 1933, 1934 and 1935, the scope of the Act was extended to include all workers, male and female, in shops, offices, places of amusement, mail order houses and factories in cities. The Minimum Wage Board is empowered to recommend, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council to declare that any Order of the Minimum Wage Board or that the provisions of the Act apply to any or all industries or trades and to any other part of the Province or to the whole Prov-

ince. It is provided that when regulations are made providing a standard of minimum wages for employees in any class of industry, no person of the age of 18 years or over shall be permitted to work as an employee in the industry at a rate less than 25 cents per hour except in cases where the Board has passed specific regulations providing for a different rate.

Orders of the Minimum Wage Board governing manufacturing and general industries, departmental stores and mail order houses apply to both male and female employees and are shown in the table above under "Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees." Certain other Orders include separate wage scales for male workers or apply exclusively to male workers and these are noted below:

In the Order governing employment in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands throughout the Province: in the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District and the City of Brandon at any time, and in the City of Portage la Prairie from May to October inclusive, and in any summer resort from June to September inclusive, for male employees 18 years or over, the minimum is $12 per week or 25 cents per hour; for male employees under 18 years, $8 during the first six month period of employment in the occupation, $9 during the second six month period and $10 until such employee reaches the age of 18 years; and for bell boys of any age $8 per week; in the City of Portage la Prairie during the remainder of the year $10 per week or 21 cents per hour for male employees 18 years or over; in any other part of the Province, for male employees of 18 years and over the minimum is $10 per week or 21 cents per hour, except in places with a population of less than 1,000 where the minimum rates may be reduced by 10 per cent from November to April inclusive. Hours are limited to 10 per day, 48 per week, with one day or two half days off in the week, except cooks and male employees over 18 years of age in hotels, for whom time worked over 48 hours must be paid for at the hourly rate specified. In hotels of 100 rooms or more, hours of such employees may not exceed 54 in a week.

In the Order governing employment, in retail stores, of women in all parts of the Province and of boy workers under 18 years in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, the minimum wage rate for boys is $8 per week during first six months of employment, $9 for the second six months and $10 thereafter, with the exception of messenger boys in drug stores for whom the minimum is $8, and boys working as part time workers at night for whom the minimum is 15 cents per hour. Hours for boys are limited to 9 per day, except Saturdays when the limit is 11½ hours; the weekly maximum hours are 50, with a full day off in seven.

The Order relating to manufacturing and general industries, as noted under "Minimum Wages for Female Employees," governs all workers in these industries throughout the Province. A separate Order is, however, in effect for boys under 18 years in the manufacturing industries in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, which includes the work of boys in garages and filling stations, providing for the minimum wage rates of $8 per week for the first six months of employment, $9 for the second six months and $10 after one year's employment. Hours are limited to 9 per day, 48 per week. Each boy must receive one-half day off each week.

Another Minimum Wage Board order governs the employment in cities of men performing work generally done by boys. Work generally performed by boys is stated to be delivering telegrams or other messages, hand bills or advertising matter, delivering parcels on foot or on bicycle, office boys, shining shoes, delivering newspapers, setting up bowling alley pins, and other work of a similar nature when ruled as properly coming under this Order by an Inspector of the Bureau of Labour and when employers hold a certificate by said inspector. If such work is performed by a man over 18 years of age he shall be paid at the established rate for adult workers unless such man was in the employers' service in any such occupation on March 1, 1935, or after that date reaches the age of 18 years while in the employers' service in any such occupation, in either of which cases he may be retained by the same employer until an opportunity for promotion occurs and be paid at not less than the established rate for boys for a 48 hour week, that is $8 per week during the first six months of employment, $9 during the second six months and $10 after one year's employment.

This same order provides that duly indentured male apprentices may be paid at the wage rates stipulated in the indenture rather than the wage rates in the Minimum Wage Board order, providing the Board approves such indenture and provided the wage rates are not less than the rates established in the industry for persons under 18 years.

Highway Traffic Act

A regulation made by the Municipal and Public Utility Board constituted under this Act provides that the minimum wage rate for drivers of public service vehicles certificated

for passenger transportation be $80 per month, $20 per week, with a 9 hour day and a 6 day week.

Taxicab Act of Manitoba

This act applies only to taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg. A minimum wage of $15 per week is fixed for drivers employed by the week. For a driver employed otherwise than by the week a minimum of $1.40 per day must be paid for each day he is on duty. If on duty for more than four hours in any one day, 35 cents per hour to be paid for each hour in excess of four. Hours on duty are limited to 12 per day and 6 days per week. Provided the minimum wage is not reduced nor the hours increased, the Taxicab Board may vary the above conditions.

Fair Wage Schedule for Public and Certain Private Construction Works in Manitoba

Under the Fair Wage Act and Amendments, the Minister of Public Works (Manitoba) approved a schedule, effective June 15, 1936, establishing the minimum wage rates and the maximum working hours applicable to workers employed on certain public and private works of construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing of buildings. Such public work is that authorized by the Minister of Public Works for which a contract or contracts have been made between the Minister and an employer. "Private Work" is that for which the contract or contracts exceed $100 and are done within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town of a population over 2,000 or any other part of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, "but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men employed by the month".

Manitoba Fair Wage Schedule*

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
	Minimum rates per hour		
Asbestos workers—	$	$	
Journeymen	.75	.75	44
Improvers	.60	.60	44
Asphalters—			
Finishers	.52½	.52½	44
Men engaged preparing, mixing, heating material	.45	.45	48
Blacksmiths	.65	.60	44
Bricklayers	1.00	.90	44
Helpers—			
Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.47½	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.42½	.37½	48
Bridge and structural steel and iron workers	.80	.80	44
Carpenters	.75	.70	44
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.60	.55	48
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period—			
First year	.25	.....	44
Second year	.30	.....	44
Third year	.40	.....	44
Fourth year	.75	.....	44
Labourers—(*a*)			
Skilled	.42½	.37½	48
Unskilled	.37½	.32½	48
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
Metal lathers	.75	.70	44
Wood lathers (*b*)	.70	.65	44
Linoleum floor layers	.60	.55	48
Marble setters	.95	.95	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.47½	.42½	48
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	.85	.85	48
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	.55	.55	48
Mastic floor kettlemen	.45	.45	48
Mosaic and tile setters	.90	.90	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.47½	.42½	48

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
	Minimum rates per hour		
Operating engineers and firemen on construction—	$	$	
Class "A" (*c*)	.85	.75	48
Class "B" (*d*)	.80	.70	48
Class "C" (*e*)	.75	.65	48
Class "D" (*f*)	.50	.45	48
Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers	.70	.65	44
Plasterers	1.00	.90	44
Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.47½	.42½	48
Plumbers	.90	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.47½	.42½	48
Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
Man in charge	.60	.55	48
Roofers	.42½	.37½	48
Sheet metal workers	.70	.65	44
Steamfitters	.90	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.47½	.42½	48
Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
Stonemasons	1.00	.90	44
Helpers—			
Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.47½	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.42½	.37½	48
Teamsters	.40	.....	54
Teamsters with teams (*g*)	.75	.....	54
Terrazzo workers—			
Layers	.67½	.67½	44
Machine rubbers (while so engaged only)	.47½	.47½	48
Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above)	.42½	.37½	48
Truck drivers	.40	.40	48
Combined rate truck and driver:			
One ton capacity	1.25	1.25	48
Over one ton to two ton capacity	1.40	1.25	48
Over two ton to three ton capacity	1.90	1.75	48
Over three ton to four ton capacity	2.40	2.25	48

* All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the city schedule rate excepting where other definite agreements are made.

(*a*) At least 25 per cent of the men employed on any contract shall be paid the rate for skilled men.

(*b*) For wood lathers, work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6 cents per square yard.

(*c*) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine; or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over; or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power.

(*d*) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum if used on a building of three stories and over, used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in Class "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power.

(*e*) Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in class "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provisions of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of rivetting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over 1/3 yard capacity; irrespective of motive power.

(*f*) Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof, or men firing boilers, of machines classified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same.

(*g*) If employed on the construction or demolition of the building by owner, contractor or sub-contractor.

Saskatchewan

Under the Minimum Wage Act, an Order in Council extended the operation of the Act to male as well as female employees in shops and factories. The minimum wage rates effective thereunder are shown in Table V—Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Saskatchewan.

The Coal Mining Industry Act of Saskatchewan which was proclaimed in force on April 15, 1935, empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to regulate hours of labour and minimum wages for the persons employed in the industry.

The Public Service Vehicles Act of Saskatchewan as amended, grants the Highway Traffic Board the power to regulate the wages and hours of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles. No regulations under this Act have been issued.

Alberta

The Factories Act, 1926, provides that wherever a minimum wage has been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker (except indentured apprentices) may be employed in such class of employment at a less wage. (The table on minimum wage rates for women in Alberta is given above.)

A Male Minimum Wage Act was passed by the Alberta legislature at its session February 6 to April 7, 1936, and was amended in the session August 25 to September 1, both the Act and its amendment coming into force by proclamation November 2, 1936. The Act, as amended, which is similar to the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, applies to all male persons engaged in any industry, trade or business except farm labourers and domestic servants. It is to be administered by the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Hours of Work Act, which Board is authorized to issue orders fixing wage rates, hours of labour, overtime pay, etc. No orders had been issued under this Act at the end of the year.

The *Public Service Vehicles Act* which came into force May 1, 1936, gives to the Highway Traffic Board power to regulate hours of employment and wages of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles.

Under this Act, the Highway Traffic Board issued an order, effective December 15, 1936, by which a driver of a taxicab or livery must be paid a minimum of $15 per week for a week of six days, or if employed otherwise than by the week, he must be paid not less than at the rate of $15 for 6 days.

British Columbia

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act 1934, it is provided that where a minimum wage has been fixed for employees in any industry, business, trade or occupation, no male person over 18 years of age may be employed in such work usually done by female employees at less than the minimum wage fixed for such female employees. Similarly where such a rate has been fixed for female employees under 18 years of age, no male employee under 18 years may be employed at a less wage. The table showing minimum rates for female employees in British Columbia is given above.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934 (Labour Gazette, June, 1934, page 510), minimum rates of wages in various industries and occupations have been established by the Board of Industrial Relations. This Act applies to all employees and their employers in any industry, business, trade or occupation except farm labourers and domestic servants. In the case of handicapped, part-time and apprenticed employees, the Board may authorize the payment of a wage less than the fixed minimum rate, and also may define the number of such employees to whom wages lower than the minimum may be paid. In 1935, an amendment to the Act authorized the Board to establish minimum wages and working conditions for male employees under 21 years of age. The following table shows rates in effect under regulations made under the Male Minimum Wage Act:

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Industry	Wages per hour
	$
Logging Industry (includes the cutting of poles, ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props and piles, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting and booming) *(a)*:	
Cook and bunk-house occupations	2.75 per day
Making of shingle bolts (felling, bucking and splitting)	1.30 per cord
Grade and track occupations—	
East of Cascade Mountains and that portion of the basin of the Skeena River lying east of the mouth of and including the Khyex River	.35
Rest of the province	.37½
All other employees—	
East of Cascade Mountains and that portion of the basin of the Skeena River lying east of the mouth of and including the Khyex River	.35
Rest of province	.40
Sawmill Industry (includes sawmills and planing mills): *(a)*	
Male persons 21 years or over *(b)*	.35
Male persons under 21 years	.25
Shingle Industry (excludes shingle-bolt operations)	.40
Box Manufacturing Industry (wooden boxes, barrels, kegs, casks, tierces, pails and other wooden containers):	
Male persons 21 years or over *(b)*	.35
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.25
Male persons under 18 years	.20
Woodworking Industry (includes the making of sash and doors, cabinets, show cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture, wood furnishings, veneer products and general millwork):	
Male persons 21 years and over	.35
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.25
Male persons under 18 years	.20
Baking Industry (manufacture and delivery of bread, biscuits and cakes):	
Male persons, 21 years and over	.40
Male persons of 18 years of age	.25
Male persons of 19 years of age	.30
Male persons of 20 years of age	.35
Fruit and Vegetable Industry (includes all canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc., of any kind of fruit, vegetable or seed): *(c)*, *(d)*	
Tomato Canning—	
Male persons 21 years and over	.35
Male persons under 21 years	.25
All other canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc.—	
Male persons 21 years and over:	
Hours up to 10 hours in any one day	.35
Hours in excess of 10 and up to 12 hours in any one day	.52½
Hours in excess of 12 hours in any one day	.70
Male persons under age of 21 years:	
Hours up to 10 hours in any one day	.25
Hours in excess of 10 and up to 12 hours in any one day	.37½
Hours in excess of 12 hours in any one day	.50
Construction Industry:	
In Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver, Burnaby and North Vancouver:	
Male persons, 21 years and over	.45
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.35
Rest of province:	
Male persons 21 years and over	.40
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.30
Carpentry Trade (except indentured apprentices), (construction or alteration of buildings and structures), in Victoria and defined district in southerly part of Vancouver Island	.70
Shipbuilding (e):	
Male persons of any age employed as ship-carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, boat builders, or wood-caulkers	.67½
All other male persons of any age	.50
Transportation Industry (other than by rail, water or air):	
Male persons of any age: *(f)*, *(j)*	
Operators of motor-vehicles of 2,000 pounds net weight or over and of horse-drawn vehicles (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen):	
Week of not less than 40, and not more than 50 hours	.40
Week of less than 40 hours	.45
For every hour in excess of 50 and up to and including 54 hours per week	.60
Operators of motor-vehicles of less than 2,000 pounds net weight (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen and motor-cycle drivers):	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours	.35
Week of less than 40 hours	.40
For every hour in excess of 50 and up to and including 54 hours per week	.52½
Motor-cycle operators:	
Week of not less than 40, not more than 48 hours	.25
Week consisting of less than 40 hours	.30
Bicycle riders and foot messengers employed exclusively on delivery or messenger work (but not those employed exclusively by wholesale or retail trade establishments):	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 48 hours	.17
Week of less than 40 hours	.20

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

Industry	Wages per hour
	$
Transportation Industry (other than by rail, water or air):—*Concluded*	
Male persons of any age: *(f), (j)—Concluded*	
Swampers and helpers:	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours	.35
Week of less than 40 hours	.40
For every hour in excess of 50, up to and including 54 hours per week	.52½
Drivers of retail milk or bread delivery vehicles	.40
Bus Drivers in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich:	
Male persons of any age in charge of or driving motor vehicle with seating accommodation for more than 7 passengers used as a public conveyance for which service a charge is made—	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours	.45
Week of less than 40 hours	.50
Every hour in excess of 9 hours in any one day or 50 hours in any one week	.67½
Taxicab Drivers of any age in Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich *(j)*	2.50 per day
Mercantile Industry (wholesale and retail establishments): *(g)*	
Male persons, 21 years and over, for week of 37½ hours or more	15.00 per week
Male persons, 21 years and over, for week of less than 37½ hours	.40 (minimum of 1.60 in any day)
Male persons 21 years and under 24, inexperienced or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of 37½ hours or more	9.00 per week 1st 6 months to 13.00 per week 3rd 6 months
Male persons, 21 years and under 24, inexperienced or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of less than 37½ hours	.24 1st 6 mths. to .35 3rd 6 months (minimum of .95 in any day 1st 6 months to 1.40 in any day 3rd 6 months)
Male persons, 18 and under 21 years, inexperienced or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of 37½ hours or more	8.00 per week 1st year to 13.00 for 3rd year
Male persons, 18 and under 21 years, inexperienced, or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of less than 37½ hours	.21 1st year to .35 for 3rd year (minimum of .85 in any day 1st year to 1.40 in any day 3rd year).
Male persons, 18 and under 21 years employed not more than 5 days a month	.30 (minimum of 1.20 in any day)
Male persons commencing under 18 years, for week of 37½ hours or more	6.00 per week if under 17 years to 13.00 for age 20
Male persons commencing under 18 years, for week of less than 37½ hours	.16 if under 17 years to .35 for age 20 (minimum of .65 in any day if under 17 years to 1.40 in any day for age 20)
Stationary Steam Engineers (i):	
With certificate of competency under Boiler Inspection Act, where required	.50
With special or temporary certificate or where certificate of competency not required	.40
Barbering (excludes beauty-parlours or hairdressing shops patronized by women and children only):	
Week of 40 hours or more	15.00 per week
Week of less than 40 hours	.40
Elevator Operators:	
Male operators over the age of 18 years:	
Week of 40 hours or more	14.00 per week
Week of less than 40 hours	.37½ (minimum 1.50 in any one day)
First Aid Attendants (male) of any age with certificate of competency (assistant first aid attendants to be paid *pro rata;* overtime for first aid attendants 50 cents per hour)	4.00 per day

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

Industry	Wages per hour
	$
Janitors (including janitors, janitor-cleaners or janitor-firemen):	
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of over 50 suites *(h)*	125.00 per month
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of not more than 50 and not less than 25 suites *(h)*	100.00 per month
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of not more than 24 and not less than 13 suites *(h)*	75.00 per month
Janitor of apartment building of less than 13 suites for each hour of work actually performed according to a written agreement between employer and janitor	.35
All other janitors	.35

(a) Watchmen employed in camps where operations are entirely suspended are exempt from these minimum wage orders. In British Columbia Census Division No. 1 (southeast mountain area) a maximum sum of $1.25 per day for board and lodging may be deducted from wages.

(b) A number not exceeding 10 per cent of the total number of employees over 21 years of age may be employed at less than the minimum rate, but at not less than 25 cents per hour.

(c) The number of male persons paid at wage rates less than the minimum for male persons over 21 years shall not exceed 15 per cent of the whole number of male employees of any age.

(d) Employees packing or sorting products damaged by frost where such packing and sorting was done by the grower were exempt from the order from December 5, 1935, to March 31, 1936.

(e) Male persons under 21 years may be paid a minimum of 25 cents, providing the number receiving less than the regular minimum rates does not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of male employees of any age.

(f) If vehicle is owned by the employee, all reasonable costs of operation are to be paid by the employer. Waiting time is to be paid for at regular rates.

(g) Persons selling Christmas cards by personal or door to door canvas were exempt from September 3, 1936 to December 31, 1936. Where the employee provides his own bicycle, all reasonable costs of operation while used in the employer's service are to be paid by the employer. Regular employees working less than 37½ hours during the week ending December 26, 1936, on account of two holidays in that week were not required to be paid the higher hourly rate. For the week ending December 19, 1936, all male employees of any age working more than 48 hours were to be paid time and one quarter for such overtime work.

(h) Not more than $20 per month may be deducted from wages as rent for a suite of 2 rooms and bath, not more than $5 for each additional room; not more than $4 per month may be deducted for electricity and gas where no meters are installed.

(i) This order does not apply to steam engineers in apartment buildings who are to receive wages not less than those fixed for janitors.

(j) Uniforms, if required, are to be furnished free of charge by the employer.

Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements and Schedules of Wages and Hours made Obligatory by Order in Council in Certain Provinces

In certain provinces, legislation provides that the wage rates and hours of labour agreed upon by representatives of employers and workers in a trade or industry for a locality, district or the whole province may be made obligatory by Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the administration of labour legislation. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are noted below and are applicable to both male and female workers unless otherwise stated.

Nova Scotia

Industrial Standards Act of Nova Scotia

The Industrial Standards Act of Nova Scotia was enacted in the session of the Nova Scotia Legislature March 10 to May 2, 1936. The Act, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July 1936, page 604, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario as noted below under "Industrial Standards Act of Ontario." It is, however, restricted to the building and construction industry in Halifax and Dartmouth and excludes employees of the provincial government or municipalities and also excludes any employee performing temporary work or service the total amount of which does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Four schedules were made binding by Orders in Council dated September 1, 1936, fixing wage rates and hours as follows:

	Minimum hourly wage rate	Hours per week
	$	
Bricklayers, Halifax and Dartmouth...	.97½	44
Carpenters, Halifax and Dartmouth...	.60	44
Electrical workers, Halifax and Dartmouth.....	.80	44
Plumbers and Steamfitters, Halifax and Dartmouth.....	.75	44

Provision is made in all schedules for extra pay for overtime.

Quebec

Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, and July, 1936, page 607. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The agreements apply to both male and female employees unless otherwise stated, but many of the agreements provide that in no case may the wage rates for female workers be less than stated in an order of the Minimum Wage Board. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934.

Baking Industry.—Agreements approved by Order in Council, as to wages and other working conditions in the baking industry and for bakery deliverymen provide for the following minimum weekly wage rates and maximum hours: Quebec—bakers $19 to $22, apprentices $6 for beginners, bakers of doughnuts and rolls $8 to $20, which rates may be reduced 15 per cent outside a 15 mile radius from the City of Quebec and Levis, hours 72 per week, (Labour Gazette, February, June, November, 1935, January and May, 1936); delivery salesmen, Quebec, $15, helpers $6, deliverymen (not salesmen) $10, which rates may be reduced 10 per cent outside a 15 miles radius

from the City of Quebec and Levis, hours 72 per week, (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, February, April and May, 1936). Three Rivers—bakers $15 to $22, apprentice bakers $5 to $10; delivery salesmen $9 plus a commission of 7 per cent on money collected, helper (permitted only with a handicapped regular man) $5 (Labour Gazette, February, May and October, 1935, January and March, 1936). Sherbrooke—bakers $13 to $20, apprentices $6 (Labour Gazette March, 1935). Montreal—men in charge of the oven, the dough or the pastry $22, journeymen bakers, helpers and labourers $18, apprentices $10 to $12, a 60 hour week for inside workers; salesmen $15; (Labour Gazette, August and October, 1935, January and April, 1936). Hull—bakers $12 to $28, confectioners $20, apprentices $6 to $12; hours 60 per week (Labour Gazette, June and October, 1935).

Fur Industry, Montreal and District.—An Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, June and November, 1936, provides for the following minimum weekly wage rates in the district comprising the Island of Montreal and the area within 50 miles of it: Cutters—first class $35, second class $28; operators (male)—first class $28, second class $20; operators (female)—first class $20, second class $15; finishers (female)—first class $18, second class $14; apprentice cutters, trimmers, blockers and nailers—first class $20, second class $12; examiners—first class $24, second class $12; finishers (male)—first class $24, second class $20. Hours: 40 per week on the Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles from its limits and in the rest of the district for establishments with more than three workers; 48 per week in the area within a radius of 40 miles of the first area for establishments with three workers or less.

Shoe Manufacturing, Province of Quebec.—This agreement, approved by Order in Council (Labour Gazette, September, 1934, February, 1935, January and February, 1936) applies to all *male* employees in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province. Employees are divided into four trade classes A, B, C, and D. Classes A and B comprise skilled and semi-skilled workers on certain specified operations and are divided into experienced workers and apprentices. Class C comprises experienced boys working on certain specified operations and their apprentices. Class D comprises helpers and boys not in other classes, such as sweepers, messengers, general assistants and also on certain specified operations. Minimum hourly wage rates are as follows:—

Class	Montreal and within radius of 10 miles of Island of Montreal	Quebec and within radius of 10 miles	Other municipalities of population of 3,000 or more	Rest of Province
	cents	cents	cents	cents
Class A:				
Operators.....	40	38	34	32
Apprentices....	26	25	22	20
Class B:				
Operators.....	34	32	30	27
Apprentices....	21	20	18	17
Class C:				
Operators.....	18	17	16	16
Apprentices....	15	14½	14½	14
Class D:.....	13	12½	12½	12½

In establishments where the piece work system is in effect, it is sufficient if 80 per cent of the employees in each class (A, B, C and D) receive the minimum rates, except where minimum piece rates are established for specific operations by the joint committee under the agreement.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's and Juveniles' Clothing Industry, Province of Quebec.—This industry throughout the Province is covered by an agreement made obligatory by Orders in Council. (The manufacture of work shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., is not included in the agreement.) The latest Order in Council made effective a new wage scale from January 1, 1937, providing for increases in wages over the previous rates. (Under an agreement between certain employers and the union, these increased wage rates became effective in shops with the agreement, on November 1, 1936.) The province is divided into three zones: Zone I is the Island of Montreal and the area within 10 miles of its limits, Zone II is the area within 75 miles of the boundaries of Zone I, Zone III is the rest of the province. The hours are 44 per week in Zone I and 48 hours in Zones II and III.

In the coats, pants and vests departments, class AA consists of skilled cutters in all three departments; class A, of head operators and shape sewers on unbasted coats in the coat department and pocket makers and tape sewers in the vest department; class BB, of pocket makers and skilled trimmers in the coat department, back and front pocket makers, trimmers and seamers in the pants department and skilled trimmers in the vest department; class B, of fitters and offpressers in the coat department, leg pressers in the pants department, offpressers and second operators in the vest department; class C, of edge basters, second basters, shapers and top collar makers in the coat department and lining stitchers in the pants department; class D, of examiners, joiners (second operators), lining makers and

pocket tackers in the coat department, lining sewers and top pressers in the pants department, fitters in the vest department; class EE, of steam machine pressers and underpressers in the coat department and general underpressers in the vest department; class E, of choppers, lining basters, machine edge basters and undercollar basters in the coat department, pocket makers and outside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants, lining sewers and attachers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants in the pants department; class FF, of underpressers in the pants department; class F, of armhole basters, buttonhole makers, lapel makers, sleeve makers in the coat department, buttonhole makers, fitters, inside seamers on boys shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants and trimming makers in the pants department, buttonhole makers, head basters, lining makers and vee sewers in the vest department; class G, of bottom of collar and leaf of collar fellers, button sewers, canvas basters, canvas makers, coat finishers, general hands, inside coat tackers in the coat department, button sewers, examiners, finishers, fly makers, loop makers, pocket sergers and tackers in the pants department, brushers, button sewers, examiners, finishers, general hands, ticket sewers in the vest department; class H, of buttonhole tackers, fellers of bottom sleeve linings, pocket closers, sleeve lining tackers, ticket pocket makers, apprentice cutters and trimmers in the coat department, buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the pants department and buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the vest department; class K, of basting pullers (male).

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN COATS, VESTS AND PANTS DEPARTMENTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
AA	76	68	64
A	71	64	61
BB	65	58	55
B	63	56	53
C	60	54	51
D	53	48	45
EE	47	42	40
E	45	40	38
FF	38	34	32
F	36	32	30
G	31	28	26
H—1st 6 months	17	15	13
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	24	21	19
4th 6 months	28	25	23
After 2 years	31	28	26
K	16	12½	11½
Apprentice choppers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	23	20	19
3rd 6 months	27½	25	23
4th 6 months	32½	29	28
5th 6 months	37½	34	32
After 2½ years	45	41	36
Apprentice trimmers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	23	20	19
4th 6 months	25	23	21
5th 6 months	27½	25	23
6th 6 months	31	27	27
After 3 years	37½	34	32

Where piece work rates are in effect, the following increases on the rates in force on October 1, 1936, are to apply: 5 per cent for classes A, B, C and D, 10 per cent for classes E. F. G and for offpressers, fitters and choppers, 15 per cent for seam and steam pressers. Manufacturers who employ contractors are to increase the prices paid to said contractors in accordance with the aforementioned increases.

In the manufacture of odd pants, that is those which are not intended to be part of suits and which are intended to be sold only to retail and wholesale establishments, the following minimum rates apply:—

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN MANUFACTURE OF ODD PANTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled cutter	68	61	59
Front and back pocket maker, trimmer and seamer	61½	55½	52½
Lining stitcher and leg presser	57	51	48
Lining sewer and top presser	50	45	42½
Chopper, pocket maker, lining sewer, stitchers and seamers (outside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	41	37	35
Fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker, seamer (inside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	33	30	28
Fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, finisher, loop maker, examiner, cleaner and buttonhole tacker	28½	25½	24½
Apprentices—			
1st 6 months	16	12½	11½
2nd 6 months	18	16	15
3rd 6 months	21½	19	18
4th 6 months	25	22	20
After 2 years	28½	25	22

In the manufacture of infants' and children's clothing up to the age of 6 years, not exceeding size 24, as well as sportswear, and for girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years, providing such clothing is manufactured entirely by the same method and manner of production as that used in the men's and boys' clothing industry and is not made by a manufacturer, contractor or jobber principally engaged in the cloak and suit industry, hours are 44 per week with a 5-day week in Zone I and 48 per week with a 5½ day week in Zones II and III, with overtime at time and one-quarter.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR MANUFACTURE OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled markers	68	61	59
Trimmers	61½	55½	52½
Shape makers	53	48	45
Tape sewers, offpressers, sleeve hangers	53	48	45
Pocket makers	44	40	38
Steam machine pressers, choppers, machine edge basters, buttonhole makers, pocket tackers, joiners, second operators, lining makers, shapers	35	31½	30
Sleeve makers, lapel makers, armhole basters, coat finishers, button sewers, general hands, canvas makers, canvas basters, underpressers	30	27	25½
Sleeve lining tackers, sleeve lining sewers, undercollar makers, pocket closers, basting pullers, buttonhole tackers, cleaners, size ticket sewers, brushers, apprentices—			
1st 6 months	17	15	14
2nd 6 months	19	17	16
3rd 6 months	23	21	20
4th 6 months	27	24	23
After 2 years	30	27	25½

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec.—The Orders in Council approving the agreement for this industry govern conditions throughout the Province in the production, for women and girls over 14 years, of cloaks, coats, suits and of woollen skirts (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, March and April, 1936). The hours are 40 per week.

The following minimum wage rates must be paid employees working by the week:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Fully skilled cutters	80
Semi-skilled cutters	55
Trimmers	60
Fur tailors	65
Assistant fur tailors	44
Button sewers, general hands and examiners	34

In the following crafts, work may be done on a piece work basis and piece rates are to be computed to yield the following minimum wage rates:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Jacket, coat and reefer operators	80
Top pressers	80
Machine pressers	80
Under pressers	75
Piece pressers	45
Lining makers	42
Finishers	42
Skirt makers	42
Machine basters, hand basters and special machine operators	44
Semi-skilled operators	55

*A new schedule of wages is to come into effect February 1, 1937.

Skilled female operators' rates to be 20 per cent below the skilled male operators' minimum, and female semi-skilled operators 10 per cent below the semi-skilled male operators' minimum, except that if productivity is equal to male operators or if performing the same operation on piece work as a male operator, the same wage rates apply to both male and female operators. Female section operators to be paid the same rates as male section operators.

The Board of Examiners may determine a special rate for employees whose production is under normal.

Apprentices are limited to 5 per cent of the number of those employed in a factory. Apprentice operators, pressers and cutters to start at $7 per week, with advances every six months to a minimum of $22 at the end of three years.

Glove Industry, (Fine Gloves) Province of Quebec.—The agreement approved by the Order in Council for this industry covers the entire province (Labour Gazette, June and September, 1936). The hours are limited to 49 per week. The wage rates specified in this agreement are piece work rates. For work in towns of a population of less than 15,000, the standard minimum piece rates are reduced 10 per cent for the majority of operations.

Glove Industry (Work Gloves) Province of Quebec.—This agreement, approved by Order in Council and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1936, covers glove cutters (work gloves) throughout the province. The wage rates are piece rates, which may be reduced by 10 per cent in towns of a population of 15,000 or less. Hours are 48 per week.

Women's and Children's Millinery Industry, Montreal and District.—The agreement approved by Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1935 and March, 1936) covers the Island of Montreal and an area within a distance of 50 miles from its limits. Hours are 40 per week. Wages per week for qualified operators are: hand blockers $31; straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters $28, drapers $19, trimmers $14. Workers not yet qualified may be paid at rates fixed by the Joint Committee until they are qualified, but not more than 25 per cent of employees in a certain class of work in any establishment may be paid at less than the above minimum rates.

Furniture Workers, Province of Quebec.*—The Order in Council making obligatory the agreement in this industry throughout the Province is summarized in the Labour Gazette, November and December, 1935 and September, 1936. The province is divided into

three zones: Zone I comprises the Island of Montreal, Zone II the province with the exception of Zones I and III, Zone III comprises the county of Chicoutimi and municipalities of a population of less than 3,000 provided the establishments in this zone do not employ more than 50 workers. The minimum wage rates are: for labourers over 21 years of age—25 cents per hour in Zone I, 22 cents in Zone II and 20 cents in Zone III; for boys of 16 years of age and over—12 cents per hour during first year, 14 cents during second year, 16 cents during third year, 18 cents during fourth year and 20 cents during fifth year. For female employees the minimum rate is 16 cents per hour. Lower rates may be paid workmen whose capacity is reduced, but in no case to be less than 80 per cent of the regular minimum rate, and not more than 5 per cent of staff may be paid at rates under the standard rate.

Printing Trades, Quebec and Chicoutimi.—The Order in Council extending an agreement as to wages and working conditions in the printing trades in the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny (Labour Gazette, November 1935) provides for a 48-hour week for day work and a 45-hour week for night work. Minimum wage rates in the judicial district of Quebec for journeymen typographers, pressmen, stereotypers and bookbinders; $25 per week for day work and $27 for night work. In the judicial districts of Beauce and Montmagny these rates may be reduced 15 per cent.

For the judicial districts of Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Roberval and Charlevoix-Saguenay, the Order in Council (Labour Gazette, October, 1936) provides for a 40-hour week. The minimum wage rate for journeymen typographers, pressmen, bookbinders and stereotypers is 52 cents per hour, with a 10 per cent reduction on this rate for work in municipalities of a population of less than 2,000.

Printing Trades, Montreal and District.—The Orders in Council covering the printing trades with the exception of work on daily newspapers and certain work in job offices, in Montreal and district, which were summarized in the Labour Gazette, June and December, 1936, include in their jurisdiction the Island of Montreal and the area within 100 miles of its limits. It is divided into four zones, of which Zone I comprises the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of its limits, Zone II the municipalities of Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Joliette, Granby, Saint Jean d'Iberville, Laprairie, St. Jerome and within 2 miles of their limits, Zone III the remainder of the area, and Zone IV is made up of establishments owning and printing a weekly or semi-weekly newspaper in the territory comprising Zones II and III. The hours are 48 per week. Minimum weekly wage rates are shown in the accompanying table.

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, MONTREAL DISTRICT

——	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
Journeymen compositors..	$31 20	$26 52	$24 96	$23 87
Journeymen machine operators	31 20	26 52	24 96	23 87
Apprentice compositors...	7 68–	6 53–	6 14–	5 88–
	23 52	19 99	18 82	17 99
Platen pressmen and multi-copying machine operators—				
journeymen pressmen...	25 92	22 03	20 74	19 89
feeders	14 88	12 65	11 90	11 39
apprentices	7 68–	6 53–	6 14–	5 88–
	14 88	12 65	11 90	11 39
Cylinder Presses—				
journeymen	31 20	26 52	24 96	23 87
assistant	25 92	22 03	20 74	19 83
feeders (smaller machines)	18 24	15 50	14 59	13 95
feeders (larger machines)	21 60	18 36	17 28	16 52
Two Colour, Perfecting and Rotary Presses—				
journeymen	33 60	28 56	26 88	25 70
assistants	25 92	22 03	20 73	19 83
feeders	21 60	18 36	17 28	16 52
helpers	14 88	12 65	11 90	11 39
All pressmen apprentices except those on platen presses	7 68–	6 53–	6 14–	5 88–
	18 24	15 50	14 59	13 95
Bookbinders (journeymen)—				
men	31 20	26 52	24 96	23 87
women	12 50	10 63	10 00	9 57
apprentices (men)	7 68–	6 53–	6 14–	5 88–
	23 52	19 99	18 82	17 99
apprentices (women)...	7 00–	5 95–	5 60–	5 36–
	12 50	10 63	10 00	9 57
Pressmen (Lithograph)— Offset presses (smaller size)—				
journeymen	25 92	22 03	20 74	19 83
feeders and helpers...	14 88	12 65	11 90	11 39
Offset presses (larger size)—				
journeymen	31 20	26 52	24 96	23 87
feeders and helpers...	14 88	12 65	11 90	11 39
apprentices	7 68–	6 53–	6 14–	5 88–
	14 88	12 65	11 90	11 39
Transferers (Lithograph)— journeymen transferers and photolith plate makers	31 20	26 52	24 96	23 87
apprentices	7 68–	6 63–	6 14–	5 88–
	23 52	19 99	18 82	17 99

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers (Shopmen), Montreal and Quebec.—For the Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties, an Order in Council made obligatory an agreement which stipulates a minimum wage rate of 60 cents per hour for mechanics, 50 cents for fitters and 40 cents for helpers. Hours are 44 per week (Labour Gazette, September, 1935, and July, 1936).

For the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny, an Order in Council (Labour Gazette, February, 1935, and January, 1936)

provides in the judicial district of Quebec for minimum wage rates of 50 cents per hour for mechanics, 40 cents for adjusters and 30 cents for helpers. Hours are 50 per week. In the judicial districts of Beauce and Montmagny, these rates may be reduced 15 per cent.

Wage rates for ornamental iron workers (erectors) in certain localities are shown in the table of building trades rates below.

Granite Cutters, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council (Labour Gazette, May, 1936) made obligatory the terms of an agreement governing conditions in granite cutting operations in connection with buildings, bridges, curbings and monumental works throughout the province with the exception of Saint Joseph d'Alma, Victoriaville and Rimouski. Hours are limited to 45 per week except for quarrymen and inexperienced labourers who may work 50 hours per week. Minimum wages for granite cutters and surface machine operators who are fully competent granite cutters 50 cents per hour, quarrymen employed in quarries 35 cents, inexperienced labourers in quarries 25 cents, apprentice granite cutters from 10 cents per hour during first year to 30 cents during third year.

Stone Cutters, Province of Quebec, except Hull and District.—This agreement (Labour Gazette, April and October, 1935, April and May, 1936) covered wages and working conditions in limestone, sandstone, artificial stone or any other stone quarries except granite and marble quarries, and applies to operations in connection with all buildings, bridges, walls, monumental work and other operations, throughout the whole province except county of Hull and five neighbouring counties. Hours 44 per week. Wages per hour: stonecutters 50 cents, apprentice stonecutters from 15 cents during first year to 40 cents during fourth year.

Stonecutters, Hull and District.—The Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1936, and applies to Hull and five neighbouring counties, provides for wage rates of 80 cents per hour for stonecutters, 25 cents to 60 cents for apprentice stonecutters, 50 cents for quarrymen and drillers, 40 cents for other quarry workers except timekeepers and water boys. Hours are 44 per week. It includes work in any quarry or in any other place where limestone or any other stone is cut, but not work on marble or granite nor the quarrying of crushed stone.

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal.—The agreement, which was approved by Order in Council and summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, July and August, 1936, covers the loading and unloading of all ships (except the handling of grain) engaged in inland and coastal navigation in the harbour of Montreal and the Lachine canal zone. Wage rates are 42 cents per hour for day work, 45 cents for evening work and 48 cents for night work.

Barbers.—Agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council in the barber or the barber and hairdresser trades cover several districts. The hours vary in the several localities, each agreement specifying the time shops are to be open with periods off for each employee. Piece or job rates for each piece of work in the barbering, hairdressing, manicuring trades, etc., are specified in the agreements. For barbers employed by the week, the agreements specify a minimum weekly wage and in addition provide that barbers receive a certain percentage of their individual receipts above a specified amount taken in during the week. The following minimum wage rates for barbers and hairdressers are payable in the following centres and in their surrounding districts:

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

Locality	Barbers		Female Hairdressers
	Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission of 50 per cent is paid	Minimum weekly wage
	$	$	$
Quebec and Thetford Mines	15.00	25.00	.....
Riviere du Loup	10.00	20.00	.....
Portneuf County	10.00	20.00	.....
Shawinigan Falls and Grand' Mere	15.00*a*	25.00	12.50
Three Rivers	15.00*a*	25.00	12.50
Cap de la Madeleine and Pointe du Lac	12.50*b*	25.00	12.50
Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe, Compton, Frontenac and Stanstead Counties	13.00	20.00	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Granby	14.00	20.00	12.50
Sorel	12.00	.....	8.00
Joliette and l'Assomption	12.00	20.00	10.00
St. Johns', Iberville and Napierville	13.00	20.00	7.00
Montreal	15.00	25.00	.....
St. Jerome, St. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, St. Janvier, St. Rose, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, St. Canut, St. Monique, St. Scholastique, St. Sophie de la Corne	12.50	20.00	12.50
Salaberry de Valleyfield	15.00	25.00	.....
Hull	20.00	31.00	.....
Rouyn and Noranda:			
Summer months	15.00	25.00	.....
Winter months	12.00	20.00*c*	.....

(a) Or $18 without commission.
(b) Or $15 without commission.
(c) 65 per cent of receipts over this amount.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT (QUEBEC)

TRADES*	Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district			Quebec and neighbouring counties			Arthabasca County		Sherbrooke and neighbouring counties		Three Rivers and neighbouring counties		Drummond County		Saint-Hyacinthe	Joliette and Montcalm Counties		Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties		Hull and neighbouring counties	
	(a)	Rest of the district except County of Saguenay (o)	County of Saguenay (p)	Cities of Quebec and Levis (d)	Thetford Mines	Rest of the district	Victoriaville and municipalities over 2,000 (q)	Rest of the district (r)	Sherbrooke and municipalities of 5,000 or more (t)	Rest of the district (o)	Three Rivers and municipalities of 8,000 or more (k)	Rest of the district (t)	Drummondville and municipalities of 2,000 or more (q)	Rest of the district (r)	County	Joliette and municipalities of 4,000 or more (q)	Rest of the district (r)	Island of Montreal and City of Valleyfield (m)	Rest of the district (n)	Hull and municipalities of 5,000 or more (m)	Rest of the district (n)
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bricklayers and masons	.70	.55	.70	.70	.60	.50	.50	.45	.60*f*	.50	.70*f*	.70*f*	.55	.45	.50	.60	.50	.70	.50	.90	.60
Carpenters and joiners	.50	.40	.40–.50	.50	.50	.40	.35	.30	.50*f*	.40	.55	.35	.45	.35	.35	.50	.40	.60	.45	.65	.50
Cement finishers	.50	.40	.45–.50	.50	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.35	.40	.30	.35	.40	.30	.50	.40	.....	.....
Electricians	.50	.50	.50–.60	.45	.45	.40*s*	.35	.30	.50*h*	.40*j*	.....	.....	.50	.40	.35	.45 *l*	.45 *l*	.65	.45	.70	.60
Hoist engineers	.50–.70	.40–.55	.55	.50	.45	.40	.35	.30	.....	.....	.65	.40	.35	.25	.35	.45	.35	.55	.40	.....	.....
Ironworkers—ornamental*																					
Erectors	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.30	.40	.50	.40	.60	.40	.....	.....
Helpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.25	.35	.40	.30	.50	.35	.....	.....
Ironworkers—structural	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.56–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65	.50–.65
Labourers	.35	.30	.30	.35	.30	.25	.25	.20	.30	.25	.35	.25	.30	.20	.30	.30	.25	.35	.25	.40	.30
Lathers—metal	.45	.35	.....	.50	.50	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.35	.35	.25	.35	.40	.30	.65	.40	.....	.....
Lathers—wood	.45	.35	.....	.45	.45	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.35	.35	.25	.35	.40	.30	.55	.35	.....	.....
Marble setters	.50	.45	.....	.50	.40	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.30	.40	.50	.40	.70	.50	.....	.....
Mortar makers, celanite mixer and plaster pourers	.40	.....	.....	.35	.30	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.35
Operators — compressors and mixers	.45	.35	.40–.45	.50	.45	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.35	.45	.40	.....	.....
Painters	.50	.40	.40–.50	.45	.40	.35	.30	.25	.45*bf*	.35*cf*	.45	.45	.40	.30	.30	.35 *l*	.30 *f*	.60	40	.65	.50
Plasterers	.70	.55	.....	.70	.60	.50	.50	.45	.60 *f*	.50 *f*	.70 *f*	.70 *f*	.50	.40	.50	.60	.50	.70	.40	.70	.60
Plumbers and steam-fitters	.50	.40	.40–.50	.45	.45	.40*s*	.35	.30	.50*g*	.40 *i*	.45	.45	.50	.40	.35	.45 *l*	.45 *l*	.65	.45	.75*e*	.75*e*
Roofers—composition	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.25	.35	.45 *l*	.45 *l*	.45	.35	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.45	.40	.40	.35	.30	.50*g*	.40 *i*	.45	.45	.40	.30	.40	.45 *l*	.45 *l*	.60	.45	.....	.....
Terrazzo layers	.55	.45	.....	.50	.40	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.40	.40	.30	.40	.40	.30	.55	.40	.....	.....
Tile setters	.55	.45	.....	.50	.40	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.40	.40	.30	.40	.40	.30	.65	.40	.....	.....

* For Orders in Council covering ornamental ironworkers in shops, *see* page 138 and for granite cutters and stonecutters page 139.

(a) The municipalities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Saint Joseph d'Alma, La Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grand Baie, Desbiens Mills and a radius of two miles from their limits and for all contracts of $10,000 or more in the rest of the district.

(b) Painters and paperhangers 50 cents.

(c) Painters and paperhangers 40 cents.

(d) And municipalities of 5,000 population or more.

(e) Hull County; in neighbouring counties, rate applies to public buildings only. For personal services, 50 cents per hour extra.

(f) 10 cents per hour extra for personal services.

(g) 25 cents extra for personal services.

(h) 35 cents extra for personal services.

(i) 20 cents per hour extra for personal services.

(j) 30 cents per hour extra for personal services.

(k) And for all contracts of $10,000 or more in the rest of the district.

(l) 15 cents per hour extra for personal services.

(m) And in the rest of the district for contracts of $15,000 or over.

(n) For all contracts under $15,000.

(o) For contracts of $10,000 or less.

(p) For contracts over $10,000.

(q) And in the rest of the district for all contracts of $2,000 and over.

(r) For contracts of less than $2,000.

(s) For contracts of less than $10,000.

Building Trades.—The agreements in the building trades in various sections of the province, which have been made obligatory by Orders in Council, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette during 1934, 1935 and 1936. In most cases the agreements cover specified sections of the province, comprising several counties as well as the principal city. Building trades agreements which are in effect under these Orders in Council cannot apply to the agricultural industry. The minimum wage rates which were in effect at the end of the year 1936 under Orders in Council are shown in the accompanying table.

The agreements in many cases also specify minimum weekly rates, lower than the standard hourly rates, for workmen permanently employed on maintenance work for churches, chapels, seminaries, colleges, convents, monasteries, hospitals, orphanages, asylums or other charitable institutions or in manufacturing establishments. These weekly rates are not shown in the table. Minimum wage rates for apprentices which are set in many of the agreements are also omitted from this table.

Ontario

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene or authorize an officer to convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force during pleasure or for the period, not exceeding twelve months, stipulated in the schedule, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the Province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. The following is a summary of the wage rates in effect under these Orders in Council at the end of the year 1936:

Logging Industry, Port Arthur Forestry Division.—A schedule was in effect for the period March 24, 1936, to October 1, 1936, which provided for minimum wage rates (in addition to board and lodging) of $35 per month for cooks and kitchen staff, $37.50 for general bushmen, $40 for loaders, $45 for teamsters, $2.25 per day for river drivers. Piece rates were set for pulpwood cutters, and for these workers a maximum of 75 cents per day might be charged for board and lodging.

Baking Industry.—A schedule which was in effect under Order in Council from September 24, 1935, until August 6, 1936, provided that in the baking industry, in the Counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, and Huron, the hours would be 56 per week with minimum weekly wage rates of $22 for foremen, $20 for oven men and table hands, $15 for bakers' helpers, $10 for pan boys or apprentices, $17 for salesmen or bread drivers.

Another schedule which came into effect December 8, 1936, provides that in this industry in Ottawa and surrounding district, the regular working week be of 56 hours with the following minimum weekly rates: $21 for cakemakers, dough makers, machine operators, bench hands and oven men, $18 for bakers' helpers, bread room checkers, bread salesmen or drivers and for fourth year apprentices, $16 for third year apprentices, $14 for second year apprentices, $12 for oven boys and first year apprentices.

Brewing Industry.—This schedule is in effect throughout the Province and provides for a regular working week, between April 1 and September 30 of 50 hours, except transport drivers whose week is 54 hours. Between October 1, and March 31, the regular working week is 45 hours. Minimum weekly wage rates are: coopers $30; truck drivers $25; helpers $22.50; bottlers, operating machines, $24.50; other bottlers $22.50; watchmen, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, washhouse $24.50.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing.—The schedule which regulates this industry throughout the province applies to the manufacture of men's, boys' and youths' pants, coats, vests and suits, etc., except work shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., and except clothing for infants and children up to the age of 6 years.

The following wage rates apply to the counties of Ontario: York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth. In the remainder of the province

these minimum rates are reduced by 12½ per cent.

Minimum hourly wage rates for employees of "stock manufacturers": Class A (skilled cutter and head operator) 70 cents; class B (finish presser) 65 cents; class C (pocket operator and front pocket and back pocket maker on pants) 62 cents; class D (skilled trimmer, edge taper, 1st operator on vests and 2nd operator on vests) 61½ cents; class E (shaper and leg and bottom presser on pants) 60 cents; class F (seamer on pants, top stitcher on pants, lining maker on pants, waistband maker on pants, fitter, under-baster, top collar baster and finish presser on vests) 57 cents; class G (lining maker, edge stitcher, joiner and pocket tacker, shoulder joiner, general operator, gorge sewer, fitter on vests, top presser on pants and chopper) 50 cents; class H (edge presser, edge baster by hand, lining baster, facing baster by hand, collar setter, and examining brusher) 45 cents; class I (shoulder and undercollar baster, alteration tailor, seam presser, under presser and back presser on vests, pocket maker and outside seamer on boys longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' shorts, longs and bloomers) 41 cents; class J (sleeve maker and separator of coats) 37 cents; class K (buttonhole maker, machine; edge baster, machine, fitter on pants, trimming maker on pants, seam presser on pants, separator of vests and ticket pocket maker) 35 cents; class L (facing and bottom tacker, special machine operator, lapel and collar padder, facing baster, machine, armhole serger, lining and back maker on vests, operator on vests, baster on vests and separator of pants) 33 cents; class M (canvas baster, machine, special machine operator on pants, buttonhole maker, hand, canvas baster, hand, finisher and button sewer) 31 cents; class N (bottom trimmer on pants, thread marker, canvas maker, machine, buttonhole tacker, binder, cleaner and basting puller, pocket and piecer on vests, general helper and busheller on pants) 28½ cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for employees of "odd pants manufacturers": class A (skilled cutter) 68 cents; class B (front and back pocket maker, trimmer, lining stitcher, leg presser and top presser) 50 cents; class C (lining sewer and seamer) 43 cents; class D (pocket maker on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers) 41 cents; class E (chopper for odd pants) 40 cents; class F (fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker and seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers) 33 cents; class G (fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, loop maker, finisher, examiner, cleaner and buttonhole tacker) 28½ cents.

Any employer may submit to the advisory board the name of any employee who has less than the average skill and ability, and the board may set a special wage rate for such employee for a defined period. In the case of employees performing more than one operation they are to receive the wage rate for the highest classification of work they perform, unless a special rate is fixed by the advisory board.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Ontario.—The schedule made binding by Order in Council under the Act for the women's cloak and suit industry, that is the manufacture, for females, of cloaks, coats or suits and of woollen skirts of specified weight was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935, and was in effect until November 18, 1936. The terms of this schedule relating to working hours and minimum wage rates were the same as in the agreement which is in effect in the Province of Quebec and is summarized above under "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act," except that the provisions relating to apprentices are not in the Ontario schedule, and except that the Board set up under the Industrial Standards Act is to determine rates for handicapped workers.

Millinery Workers, Province of Ontario.—The manufacture of millinery throughout the province is governed by this schedule. Retail custom millinery is exempt from the provisions.

Minimum wage rates per week in Toronto and within 50 miles of its limits; class A (hand blockers) $32, class B (blockers, pouncers and buffers, operators, cutters) $29, class C (drapers) $19, class D (trimmers and preparers) $15. For establishments situated more than 50 miles from the limits of the city of Toronto, these minimum rates may be reduced by 12½ per cent. A special wage rate may be fixed by the Advisory Board for any employee whose skill and ability is found by the Board to be below the average. The Board may also fix a special wage rate for any employee performing more than one operation or who does work partially covered by this schedule and partially not so covered. Hours are 40 per week.

Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario Except Toronto.—Under the schedule made binding for this industry, which was in effect until July 1, 1936, and which applied to the manufacture of all wood products known as household, office and school furniture (Labour Gazette, August, 1935), two zones were set up: Zone "A" consisted of the whole province except the city of Toronto and an area 15 miles from its limits and except the district bounded by the cities of Hamilton, Kitchener and Stratford; Zone "B" consisted of the area bounded by the cities of Hamilton, Kitchener and Stratford. Hours were 47 per week.

Class of employee	Wages per hour	
	Zone "A"	Zone "B"
	cents	cents
Skilled employees	45	47
Semi-skilled employees	35	37
Unskilled male labour over 21 years:		
From September 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936	28	30
From March 1, 1936, to July 1, 1936	30	32
Boys	17	17

Barbering Trade.—Two schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council for the barbering trade. In Toronto and in Windsor, the minimum wage rate for barbers employed on a weekly basis is $20 per week, or if not regularly employed, $3 per day except Saturday or a day preceding a holiday, for which the minimum is $5. If employed for less than a full day, 60 cents per hour is to be paid with a minimum of 3 hours' pay. For barbers employed on a percentage basis, rates are stipulated in each city.

Building Trades.—Schedules governing wage rates and hours in the building trades in various localities, which are in force under the Act, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette during 1935 and 1936. The schedules apply to the immediately surrounding district as well as to the city named. The wage rates and hours for journeymen stated in these Orders are given in the accompanying table. (Apprentices are to be employed according to the conditions of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.)

MINIMUM WAGE RATES AND MAXIMUM HOURS FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, AS APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Trades	Ottawa		Kingston		Toronto		St. Catharines		Hamilton		Brantford		Kitchener		London		Windsor		Port Arthur and Fort William	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Bricklayers and stonemasons	.85	44	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	44	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	.70	44	.75*d*	44	.80	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70*e*	44	.60	48	.....	.....	.80	40	.....	.....
Electrical workers	.70	40	.....	.....	1.00	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	44	1.00	40	.....	.....
Labourers (building)	.40	50	.....	.....	.50	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	48	.....	.....	.50	48	.....	.....
Lathers—metal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90*a*	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers—wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70*a*	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters—spray	.80	44	.85*d*	44	.85	40	.80*f*	44	.85	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters, paperhangers, glaziers	.65	44	.70*d*	44	.75	40	.65*f*	44	.65	44	.....	.....	.50	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers	.80	44	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	44	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....
Plasterers' labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers—journeymen	.83	40	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....	.80	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	40	1.00	40	.90	40
Plumbers—fifth year junior mechanics	.55	40	.....	.....	.60	40	.....	.....	.53	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	40	.67	40	.60	40
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75*b*	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tile setters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90*c*	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tile setters' labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50*c*	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) This Schedule terminated July 10, 1936. Wood lathing done on a yardage basis was to be paid at 7 cents per square yard.
(b) This Schedule terminated July 10, 1936.
(c) This Schedule terminated August 29, 1936.
(d) This Schedule terminated December 17, 1936.
(e) This Schedule terminated May 1, 1936.
(f) This Schedule terminated December 9, 1936.

Alberta

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

This Act is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The text of the Act was published in the Labour Gazette, June 1935, page 534, and amendment noted in the issue of June 1936, page 501. The following schedules have been made binding under this Act:

Baking Trade.—Two schedules are in effect in this trade. The schedule which governs the trade in Edmonton extends also to the surrounding district, and provides for a 54 hour week, with the following minimum weekly wage scale, effective from January 8, 1937: foreman $25.50, doughmen, ovenmen and bench hands $23, helpers, shippers and packers $18, wrappers $12.50, apprentices $12.50 first year, $14 second year, $16 third year, salesmen or deliverymen $21.

The Calgary schedule also extends to the surrounding district, with the following minimum wage scale for a 54 hour week: doughmen, ovenmen and bench hands $21.50, helpers, shippers and packers $15, wrappers $12.50, apprentices $8 first six months, $10 second six months, $12.50 second year and $15 third year; salesmen or deliverymen (experienced) $19.50, (inexperienced first three months) $16.50.

Brewing Industry.—This industry throughout the Province is regulated by a schedule which provides for a 44 hour week (with certain exceptions in which specified longer hours are permitted). Minimum hourly wage rates are: from 71⅝ cents to 81¼ cents in brewing department ($157 per month for first cellar man); from 62½ cents to 75 cents in bottling department (except labourers for first six months 57¼ cents and first bottle yard men $145 per month); from 66⅔ to 75¼ cents for engineers and firemen $189 per month for chief engineers); general mechanics 72 cents, mechanics' helpers 62½ cents.

Building Trades.—Schedules governing certain building trades in the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Wetaskiwin, and in the district surrounding the City in each case, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, July, September and November, 1936. The minimum wage rates and hours in effect under such schedules are shown in the accompanying table. Provision for apprentices' wages is made in some cases but not shown in this table.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES AND MAXIMUM HOURS FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, AS APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Trades	Edmonton		Calgary		Wetaskiwin	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
Bricklayers					.90*a*	44
Carpenters	.75	44			.60	44*b*
Labourers					.40	44*b*
Electrical Workers			.90	40	.75	48
Helpers					.50	48
Labourers (building)					.40	44
Lathers—metal			.90	40		
wood			.75	40		
Painters			.80	40	.70*a*	40
Plasterers			.90	40	.90*a*	44
Labourers			.60	45		
Plumbers	.95	40	.95	40	.95	48
Helpers					.45	48
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers					.90	48
Helpers					.40	48
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Layers	1.00*c*	44			1.00	44
Helpers	.60*c*	44			.60	44
Wall Machine Workers	.70*c*	44			.70	44
Labourers	.50*c*	44			.50	44

(a) From January 1, 1937.
(b) 48 hours outside the city.
(c) 10 cents per hour extra for work 15 miles or more from city.

Department of Trade and Industry Act of Alberta

Under the provisions of the Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, a code of Fair Competition and Business Practice and Schedule of Prices for the Printing Industry was approved by the Minister of Trade and Industry, on petition of the members of the commercial printing industry in the province, and with the regulations was approved by Order in Council on October 9, 1936.

The code provides for a 44 hour week at regular pay except that in smaller municipalities, if necessary, permission to work up to 50 hours per week may be given by the Board of Industrial Relations.

In cities or other municipalities where agreements are in effect in the industry, between employers and Canadian or international unions, such conditions are made binding in all establishments. In municipalities where no such agreement exists, hours of labour, wages and working conditions must be submitted for approval to the Board of Industrial Relations. The wages and hours under union agreements on record in the Federal Department of Labour as being in force for job-printing establishments in Alberta are as follows: Edmonton compositors and pressmen, $37.40, 44 hours per week; Calgary, compositors $36.80, 40 hours per week and 92 cents per hour, 44 hours per week; pressmen, cylinder, $40.50, platen, $36.80, 44 hours per week; Lethbridge, compositors $37.40, 44 hours per week; Medicine Hat, compositors $35.64, 44 hours per week.

Codes for retail stores and for dyeing and cleaning require that for all employees the wages and hours under minimum wage orders shall be observed.

Maximum Hours of Labour as Limited by Provincial Legislation

Legislation on the statute books of the provinces governing various work-places such as factories, mines and shops, etc., limits the working period for certain classes of employees. This statutory regulation of hours deals, for the most part, with the working conditions of women and young persons.

In addition to the hours provisions in certain Acts, two provinces, British Columbia and Alberta, have enacted statutes establishing a uniform standard of hours in industry. In another province, Quebec, legislation has been passed to enable the working period to be shortened with a view to making possible the employment of more workers.

In British Columbia, the Hours of Work Act of 1923, was re-enacted, with amendments, in 1934. The Act sets a maximum limit of eight hours in a day and 48 in a week for persons employed in mining, manufacturing and construction and in such other industries or occupations as may be added by regulation. Up to the present time, barbering, baking, catering, drug stores, transportation, the occupations of hotel clerk and elevator operator, the mercantile industry and the soft drinks industry have been brought within the Act. The Board of Industrial Relations administering the Act may make exemptions or add other industries.

In Alberta an Hours of Work Act which came into effect on September 1, 1936, provided for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for female employees, and a nine-hour day and a 54-hour week for male workers. The Act applies to any establishment, work or undertaking in or about any industry, trade or occupation with the exception of farming and domestic service. It does not affect the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act which provides an eight-hour day for underground workers.

Exemption from the hours limitation is made in both provinces in the case of persons holding confidential, supervisory or managerial positions.

Since June 10, 1933, an Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours has been in force in Quebec. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to limit the number of hours in a day or a week during which a workman employed in manual labour may work. Orders under this authority cover the building industry in St. Hyacinthe, and in the Montreal, Quebec and Eastern Townships Divisions; male and female operators in hairdressing establishments and beauty parlours on the Island of Montreal and employees in shoe repair and shoe shining parlours in the same district.

The Nova Scotia Legislature, in 1935, passed the Limitation of Hours of Labour Act relating to mining, manufacturing and construction. The kinds of undertakings to which the Act was to apply and the number of hours of work were to be fixed by a Board of Adjustment. It has not yet been proclaimed in force.

In New Brunswick, in 1936 a Fair Wage Act provided that the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, when directed by the Minister of Health and Labour, may establish fair rates of wages and the maximum hours for which such wages shall be paid in any trade, industry or business. Where unfair

conditions seem to exist voluntary adjustment through conferences of employers and workers may be sought.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries

Legislation has been enacted in all the provinces, except Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, providing for an eight-hour day for certain classes of miners.

In Alberta, underground workers have an eight-hour day, including the time spent going to and from the working face.

In Ontario, miners have an eight-hour day, reckoned from the time of arrival at the working face, in those parts of the province without county organization. In these areas are included all the principal mining operations in the province. The hours limitation may be extended to other parts of the province by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Elevator and hoist operators in mines may not be required to work more than eight hours in any 24. In case of emergency the time may be extended by four hours in 24, for a period not longer than 10 consecutive days.

In the Yukon, the maximum working hours in underground quartz or lode mining and placer mining are limited to eight in 24 except for purposes of changing shifts or in an emergency in placer mining. In placer mining overtime may be worked under a written agreement between employer and employee except where the latter is engaged by the month.

In British Columbia, an eight-hour day is in force for workers both above and below ground in coal and metal mines. This period includes the time the underground worker takes to reach the working face. Employees in metallurgical works, including stationary engineers, also have an eight-hour day by legislation.

In Quebec, the underground employment of boys under 17 years for more than 48 hours in a week is prohibited.

In Nova Scotia, an eight-hour day is provided for underground workers. This has been extended to workers above ground by agreements between mining companies and the unions.

In Saskatchewan mines, a statutory eight-hour day is in force for all mine workers except where otherwise agreed upon by employers and employees.

In Manitoba, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations governing hours of miners but up to the present, no action has been taken. There is practically no mineral development in Prince Edward Island.

Factories

Factory laws in the Canadian provinces limit the hours of work for women and young persons except in Alberta and British Columbia, where the Hours of Work Acts apply to all employees. Exemptions may be made, in all provinces, either by permit from the factory inspector or, in the case of the two western provinces, by the Board of Industrial Relations or by regulation.

In New Brunswick, for females, and in Ontario, for females and for boys under 16, the maximum hours are 10 in a day with a 60-hour week; in Quebec for females and boys under 18, the maximum is 10 hours daily with a 55-hour week; and in Saskatchewan for females and boys under 16 a 48-hour week.

The Nova Scotia Act imposes no limitation on hours of work under normal conditions, but in all these provinces, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, provision is made for emergencies. With a permit, an extension of hours may be made in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan up to 12½ hours in a day and 72½ hours in a week on not more than 36 days in the year; in New Brunswick to 13½ hours in a day and 81 hours in a week for a maximum of 36 days and in Quebec to 12 hours in a day and 65 hours in a week for six weeks in the year.

In addition to these maximum hours provisions, the working period in factories is fixed for the same classes of workers. In New Brunswick the employment of women and young persons is prohibited between 10.30 p.m. and 6 a.m.; in Nova Scotia, between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.; in Ontario between 6.30 p.m. and 7 a.m.; in Quebec between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.; in Saskatchewan between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. In Ontario and Quebec in emergencies the factory inspector may permit work up to 9 p.m. In these two provinces, however, women and young persons may be employed in two shifts of eight hours each, both shifts to fall between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m.

In Manitoba, the Factories Act limited the working hours of females and boys under 17 to nine in a day and 54 in a week. With permission from the inspector, the hours of females might be extended to a maximum of 12 in a day and 60 in a week for not more than 36 days in the year. There was no limit to the extension of hours for boys under 17. Work for females was prohibited between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

An Order of the Minimum Wage Board issued in 1936, which supersedes any conflicting provisions of the Factories Act, provides that no female and no boy under 18

shall be employed for more than eight hours in a day, or nine hours in a day if there is a half-holiday in the week, or for more than 48 hours in a week. No male person over 18 years of age may be employed in factories in Greater Winnipeg for more than 48 hours in a week, unless overtime is paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour. No person under 17 may be required to work overtime, and no male under 18 or any female may work overtime for more than three hours in a day or more than six hours in a week.

Prince Edward Island has no Factories Act.

Shops

In Alberta, shops are governed by the Hours of Work Act.

In British Columbia, the Hours of Work Act applies to all wholesale or retail establishments in the province except that temporary exemption from the 8-hour day daily limit may be granted, by Order in Council, for special purposes such as the Christmas shopping season. Except in the cities of Vancouver, North Vancouver and Victoria, the municipalities of the Districts of West Vancouver, Burnaby, Oak Bay and Saanich and the municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, the daily limit may also be exceeded by three hours on Saturday or on a day before a statutory holiday when falling on a Saturday but the total number of hours worked in any one week may not exceed 48. Persons employed in drugstores may work four hours per week in excess of 48 hours, but in no case may hours of work exceed nine in a day. These regulations came into effect on October 1, 1936, and continue until September 30, 1937.

Under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act of Quebec, females and boys under 18 may be employed in shops for a maximum of 60 hours in a week in towns of 10,000 population or more. For two weeks before New Year's Day or with a permit for not more than six weeks, the time may be extended up to 12 hours in a day and 65 hours in a week.

In Nova Scotia, under the Children's Protection Act, girls under 16 and boys under 14 years of age may not work in a shop for more than eight hours in a day, exclusive of meal times, or more than four hours on Saturday, with the exception of drivers, etc.

In Manitoba, under the Shops Regulation Act, women and girls over 14 and boys over 14 and under 17 years might be employed for 14 hours in a day and 60 hours in a week, with the exception of those engaged in out-of-doors work such as drivers, etc., who may be employed for a maximum of 66 hours in a week. In emergencies, the inspector might permit extension of hours for anyone over 16 years of age to 70 in a week.

By a Minimum Wage Order, however, females and boys under 18 employed in shops, stores, etc. in Manitoba may not work for more than 9 hours a day or 48 a week, except that 11½ hours may be worked on Saturday.

Under the Shops Act, boys or girls under 14 years af age, and exempt from school attendance, may be employed for a maximum of eight hours in a day and 48 hours in a week. Boys over 13 and under 14 years may be employed for two hours on school days and eight hours on holidays.

In Ontario, shops are regulated under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and maximum working hours in shops are the same as those for factories, that is, 10 hours in a day, and 60 a week for females and boys under 16.

Bakeshops and Bakeries

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in Quebec, employment in bakeshops is not governed by statute but large bakeries would come under the factory laws in all provinces. They are specifically included in the factories Acts of Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan and are subject to the hours provisions governing these establishments in the two last named provinces.

In Ontario, since 1934, the hours of adult male employees in bakeries have been limited to 56 in a week, except with written permission of the inspector, but no permission is required for overtime on Friday when a statutory or civic holiday occurs on the following Monday. No work, except that of a preliminary kind, may be done on Sunday between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m., but this prohibition does not apply to employees whose daily period of work is not more than eight hours betwen 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and who regularly receive a weekly day of rest. Anyone working more than nine hours in one work period or during any 24 consecutive hours, must be given at least 24 hours rest period unless a special permit has been obtained.

The Manitoba Bakeshop Act limits the working hours of all employees to 12 hours in a day and 60 in a week.

Barbershops and Hair Dressing Establishments

In the Western provinces hairdressing and beauty-parlour establishments are under the Minimum Wage Acts, and working hours are limited under the authority of these statutes.

In Ontario, a "shop" in the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act includes a place where services are offered for sale and, therefore, the term would appear to cover barber-shops beauty-parlours, etc.

In Quebec, under the Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours, an Order in Council provides a 55-hour week for male and female employees in all hair dressing and beauty-parlour establishments on the Island of Montreal The working hours must fall between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. except on Saturdays when the time may be extended to 9 p.m.

Shoe Repair and Shoe Shine Shops

In Quebec, under the same authority, hours in these work-places, which are not governed by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, are limited by Order in Council to 64 in a week, except with an overtime permit, which may extend the time by two hours in a day but not more than six hours in a week.

These work-places are also governed in Ontario and the Western provinces in the same way as barber shops.

Hotels and Restaurants

Working hours in hotels and restaurants are regulated in Alberta and British Columbia under the Hours of Work Acts and in Ontario for female workers, under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

In Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, there is statutory provision for one day's rest in seven for employees in hotels and restaurants in certain classes of towns.

In Ontario, the Act applies to cities and towns having a population of 10,000 or more.

In Quebec, Orders in Council under the One Day's Rest in Seven Act, issued in January and May, 1935, provides a weekly rest day of 24 consecutive hours or, in the Quebec District with permission of the factory inspector, two periods of 18 consecutive hours in the same week. The maximum consecutive hours which may be worked by any employee are limited to 12 in any 24 and office employees must have at least 12 hours consecutive rest. These regulations do not apply, however, to establishments employing less than 5 persons if situated in municipalities with less than 3,000 population.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, hotels and restaurants are governed by the One Day's Rest in Seven Acts, which apply only to cities.

Offices

In Alberta, the hours of office employees are governed by the Hours of Work Act, that is, maximum hours for females are eight a day and 48 a week and for males nine a day and 54 a week.

In other provinces persons employed in clerical work in such establishments as factories, shops, etc., would seem to come within the scope of the laws limiting hours in these work-places.

Transportation

(a) Steam:

In Ontario, a company operating a railway of 20 miles or more in length may not employ a conductor, engineer, motorman, fireman, trainman, despatcher or signalman for more than 16 hours without a rest period of at least six hours.

(b) Electric:

The Ontario Municipal Board has power to regulate hours for employees on street railways, including buses or other vehicles operated in connection with a street railway, but the statute stipulates that the hours of such persons shall not exceed 10 in one day for a maximum of six days in a week, the day's work to be performed, wherever possible, within 12 consecutive hours.

(c) Road:

Six provinces, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, specifically regulate the working hours of drivers engaged in passenger and incidental freight transportation.

Such drivers in Alberta may not be required to do more than nine hours of actual driving in any 24-hour period.

In an Act respecting taxicabs in Greater were set at 12 in a day for not more than six Winnipeg, the maximum hours for drivers days in a week. The Taxicab Board however was empowered to reduce these daily hours. The Municipal and Public Utility Board in Manitoba is empowered to regulate the working conditions of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles. A regulation provides maximum hours of 9 a day in driving and 12 a day in any capacity for 6 days in a week.

In New Brunswick, regulations under the Motor Carriers' Act limit working hours of drivers of motor cars, trucks and buses, etc., operated for compensation. They may not be employed for more than 10 hours in any consecutive 16, except in emergency.

In Ontario, no driver of a public vehicle may work more than 10 hours in any 24.

In Prince Edward Island, drivers of trucks and buses upon the highway may not be required to work for more than 10 hours in any 24.

Under the Public Service Vehicles Act, of Saskatchewan, the Public Utility Board may regulate hours of work for drivers of public service and commercial vehicles, not including motor vehicles carrying passengers for an electric or steam railway. Drivers of public

passenger vehicles, such as buses, may not work for more than 9 hours of actual driving in any 24-hour period.

In British Columbia, truck transportation was brought under the Hours of Work Act by regulation in June, 1935, thus giving an eight-hour day and 48-hour week to employees. Overtime, except for operators of motorcycles, bicycle riders and foot messengers employed exclusively on delivery or messenger work and milkmen, is limited to six hours in a week, but no employee may work more than 10 hours in any one day. Milkmen may work 15 hours in excess of 48 hours in a week, but over a period of seven weeks work may not be in excess of 378 hours, or more than 10 hours in any one day.

In 1936, an amendment in the Nova Scotia Vehicle Act provides that, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Minister of Highways may make regulations governing hours of labour for drivers of commercial vehicles.

Building Trades

Under the authority of the Quebec Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours, Orders in Council have been issued applying to the building trades. Hours of labour are limited to eight in a day and 40 a week in the Montreal Division, including the judicial districts of Montreal, Montcalm, Hull, Pontiac, Terrebonne, Joliette, St. Hyacinthe, Chambly, Iberville and Richelieu. Any contractor may adopt the two-shift system with a six-hour day and a six-day week for each shift. The two-shift system is compulsory from May 1 to October 1 on works costing more than $20,000 for the government, municipal and school corporations, fabrique or parish trustees, or on works partly financed by the government.

From May 1, 1935, building workers in the county of St. Hyacinthe were made subject to a 48-hour week with a daily maximum of eight hours.

Similar regulations to those in the Montreal Division were laid down for the Quebec Division, comprising the judicial districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, Beauce, Montmagny, Nicolet, Kamouraska, Chicoutimi, Roberval, Saguenay, Rimouski, Gaspé and Abitibi and for the Eastern Townships Division, including Bedford, St. Francis and Arthabaska. The order does not apply, however, if the total cost of the works is under $300 for the Quebec Division and under $200 for the Eastern Townships Division. From June 1, 1936, an amending order established an eight-hour day and 48-hour week in these two divisions. The two-shift system is compulsory for the same class of works during the summer season as in the Montreal Division, but in the Quebec and Eastern Townships Divisions each shift covers at least eight hours on six days a week.

Municipal Fire Departments

The Legislatures of Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan have enacted measures for regulating the working hours of persons employed by municipal fire departments. A two-platoon system is provided for in all these provinces.

In Alberta, in every place having a paid fire department all employees may have one full day off duty in every week. In cities or towns having a population of 10,000 or more, the two-platoon system is compulsory. Under this Act alternative systems are provided: either that employees have 24 hours on duty followed by 24 hours rest, or there are day and night shifts, the shifts alternating every seven days, and covering 10 hours during the day or 14 hours at night. The one full day off duty does not include periods of release at the changing of platoons.

In British Columbia, the Fire-Departments Hours of Labour Act, applying to any place where there is a paid fire department, provides that employees must have two full days off duty each week in addition to the periods off duty under the Two-Platoon Act.

In Ontario, the Fire Departments Act applies to places having a population of not less than 10,000 and a permanent fire department paid by the municipal corporation. The two-platoon system is compulsory, every employee having 24 consecutive hours off duty, not including periods of release at the change of platoons.

In Nova Scotia, in cities having not less than 30,000 population where there is a permanent fire department paid by the city, the two-platoon system comes into force when it is approved by a majority of the city council.

In Saskatchewan, in any city of 10,000 or more population having a permanent fire department paid by the city, employees have 24 consecutive hours off duty, not including periods of release at the changing of platoons, if it is so decided by by-law, the vote to be taken upon the submission, before November 1 in any year, of a petition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electorate.

Public Works

In British Columbia, provincial public works are included in the undertakings governed by the Hours of Work Act.

The Manitoba Fair Wage Act empowers the Minister of Public Works to limit the number of daily hours for persons employed on provincial public works. Under this authority, maximum hours varying from 44 to 48 in a week are in effect except for teamsters who have a maximum work-week of 54 hours. In 1934, these provisions were extended to certain private works.

In Ontario, the Government Contracts Hours and Wages Act came into force on January 1, 1937, and is generally similar to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1935. The Act provides for an eight-hour day and a 44-hour week on construction works undertaken by the Provincial Government by contract and on works aided by the province.

In Quebec, by an Order in Council in April, 1929, the Minister of Public Works and Labour was empowered to determine fair and reasonable hours of labour in connection with all construction contracts made on behalf of the Government. In 1932, provision was made to include such conditions in contracts made by any other government department. In this province, the hours of employees on certain public works are restricted by the Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours wherever such works come within the scope of the Act.

In the Yukon, there is a statutory eight-hour day for persons employed on public works except in cases of "extraordinary emergency."

Other provinces have at one time or another, adopted a "fair-wage" policy in connection with public works. There is no information as to how far this policy affects hours of labour.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed its customary seasonal contraction at the beginning of January, 1937, but the losses, on the whole, were smaller than at the same date in earlier years of the record. The firms furnishing data laid off some 59,300 workers at the date under review or 5·7 per cent of their December 1 payrolls, as compared with an average decline of about seven per cent recorded at January 1 in the years 1921-1936. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,034 employers whose payrolls aggregated 985,078 as compared with 1,044,411 in the preceding month. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 103·8, compared with 110·1 at December 1, 1936, and 99·1 at January 1, 1936. The indexes for the beginning of January in the preceding years of the record are as follows: 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 107·7; 1927, 95·9; 1926, 90·7; 1925, 84·9; 1924, 89·8; 1923, 87·3; 1922, 78·8; and 1921, 88·8. The figures are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of January, 1937, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,816 Local Trade Unions comprising a total of 186,163 members. Of these 26,546 or a percentage of 14·3 were registered as unemployed in comparison with percentages of 12·7 at the beginning of December, 1936, and 14·6 at the beginning of January, 1936.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for December, 1936, indicated a decline in the volume of business from November, but a gain over that of the corresponding month a year ago, this comparison being based on the average number of placements effected daily throughout the Service. The major changes consisted of gains in logging and services and losses in construction and maintenance under both comparisons and a substantial increase in farming over December, 1935. Vacancies in December, 1936, numbered 33,284, applications 56,051, and there were 31,411 placements in regular and casual employment.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.04 at the beginning of January as compared with $16.99 for December, 1936; $16.68 for January, 1936; $15.99 for January, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $22.17 for January, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 81·6 for the week ended January 29; 81·7 for that ended January 22; 81·9 for that ended January 15; and 80·9 for that ended January 8. The slight decline during the last two weeks of the month was due in large part to lower prices for grains and non-ferrous metals. On a monthly basis the index number was 79·9 for December, 1936; 72·9 for January, 1936; 71·4 for January, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 95·3 in January 1930.

The table on page 124 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in December, 1936, was down considerably from the peak levels for recent years reached in the two preceding months. It was, however, higher than at any time in 1935 and 5·5 per cent higher than in December of that year. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index the manufacturing and construction groups were substantially lower than in recent months, the former mainly because of declines in the indexes of the manufacture of foodstuffs and tobacco. Other principal groups to record declines as compared with the preceding month were imports and exports. In the same comparison mineral production and electric power output showed important advances, the increase in the index of the former being due in the main to higher exports of nickel and asbestos and to increased shipments of gold. All of these principal groups were higher in December, 1936, than in December, 1935. Information available for January, 1937, shows advance in wholesale prices and in carloadings both as compared with the previous month and with January, 1936. A seasonal

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937	1936			1935	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	152,403,159	189,035,536	105,334,600	117,813,684	151,643,319
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	52,996,494	66,169,416	40,590,276	38,569,182	55,958,033
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	98,074,320	120,971,384	63,864,595	77,099,223	94,483,554
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	7,597,823	8,321,184	5,866,447	5,938,470	8,016,961
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,404,591,886	3,302,561,645	2,992,068,239	2,932,303,651	3,021,511,117
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	109,149,085	116,023,209	117,378,498	118,928,662	130,526,762
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	6,547,822,474	1,546,776,305	1,498,797,270	1,485,977,174	1,474,122,395
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	675,451,831	692,647,974	756,418,932	819,525,595	856,839,840
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	137·4	129·2	131·8	112·9	107·4	105·8
Preferred stocks.....	.....	93·9	91·1	74·9	73·8	72·5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	70·4	69·7	71·8	85·5	82·7	80·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	†81·6	79·7	77·2	72·9	72·6	72·7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $	17·04	16·99	16·96	16·68	16·65	16·54
Index, retail sales, unadjusted...	.....	108·9	78·6	59·1	98·9	80·1
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	81·8	76·6	69·4	76·8	72·5
(3) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	103·8	110·1	111·0	99·1	104·6	107·7
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)....	14·3	12·7	11·0	14·6	13·3	13·3
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	185,006	184,178	211,573	158,810	166,527	196,700
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	14,043,352	16,227,225	16,151,674	12,742,554	14,558,340	15,253,708
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	11,695,200	11,279,613	10,866,155	10,957,846
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $	.....	12,253,203	12,116,559	9,323,822	11,581,266	11,859,007
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	8,711,396	8,577,907	8,711,249	8,275,252	8,403,598
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,375,894,024	1,762,975,763	1,934,049,726	2,262,120,574
Building permits..... $	.....	3,225,274	3,030,425	1,283,716	2,401,856	3,447,653
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	6,622,200	6,118,800	13,840,400	13,610,400	4,364,000	8,291,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	66,400	68,499	74,337	61,336	70,647	64,562
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	115,237	103,952	98,534	100,225	98,888	94,074
Ferro-alloys.....tons	6,519	6,775	5,950	4,324	4,688	4,693
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	38,316,019	28,105,650	29,734,859	32,545,947
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	22,753,900	27,384,732	28,402,146	28,911,026
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	37,031,762	34,289,634	36,541,180	34,524,933
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	15,055,755	14,052,702	15,044,762	12,181,930
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	319,265	277,554	307,588	293,317
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,639,491	1,213,488	1,721,781	1,616,355
Coal.....tons	.....	1,475,484	1,464,540	1,391,526	1,293,310	1,622,322
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	60,570,000	146,190,000	61,130,000	55,640,000	137,400,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	2,673,000	9,649,000	3,938,000	5,746,000	9,832,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	20,843,000	21,105,000	19,940,000	22,187,000	13,814,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,770,000	1,878,000	1,948,000	1,618,000	1,857,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	245,172,491	254,370,200	171,920,135	182,907,132	239,343,552
Flour production.....brls.	.....	1,090,392	1,459,388	981,988	957,219	1,603,803
(6) Sugar manufactured.....lbs.	95,656,430	157,483,110	141,335,351	88,679,521	137,439,534	129,825,202
Footwear production.....pairs	.....	1,539,942	1,602,330	1,513,959	1,565,986	1,706,149
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	74,997,000	75,399,000	67,452,000	69,565,000	71,444,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	36,637,000	37,534,000	34,051,000	36,134,000	34,767,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	289,310	285,770	227,960	244,730	262,850
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	16,542	10,086	11,261	11,370	12,020
Index of Physical Volume of Business	.....	112·1	120·0	105·2	106·2	110·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	.....	114·0	124·9	107·0	108·8	113·5
Mineral Production	.....	172·2	153·4	144·4	160·8	146·3
Manufacturing	.....	120·4	128·9	96·1	112·5	118·5
Construction	.....	32·6	54·0	95·3	23·6	37·0
Electric power	.....	219·3	215·6	201·5	203·4	204·3
DISTRIBUTION	.....	106·9	106·5	100·3	99·3	100·2
Trade employment	.....	129·7	129·0	124·0	128·8	124·1
Carloadings	.....	78,8	68·7	72·1	66·5	66·8
Imports	.....	87·9	104·3	76·3	70·2	93·7
Exports	.....	89·1	104·6	100·3	78·0	86·5

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended January 29, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending January 30, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 31, November 28 and October 31, 1936; December 31, November 30 and November 2, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

decrease occurred in employment as compared with the previous month but the index was higher than in January, 1936. Sugar manufactured was also lower than in December, 1936, but higher than in January, 1936.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for January was fifteen, involving 6,009 workers and causing time loss of 67,082 man working days, as compared with twenty disputes in December, involving 3,137 workers and causing time loss of 15,917 days. Most of the time loss in January was due to strikes of cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., loggers in Northern Ontario and asbestos miners in Quebec. In January, 1936, there were only four disputes, involving 205 workers with a time loss of 1,105 days. Of the fifteen disputes recorded for January, eight were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the workers involved, one in favour of the employer concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in three cases. Seven disputes, involving approximately 1,560 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Privy Council Decisions on Validity of Dominion Legislation

The texts of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the constitutional validity of the of the Dominion's social legislation are given as the concluding article of this issue. Prefacing the texts is a summary of the decisions indicating briefly the findings of the Judicial Committee and wherein they differ from the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Report of Board in Railway Dispute

During the past month the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act related principally to the dispute between the railways and various classes of their employees concerning the elimination of wage deductions. As detailed in this issue (commencing on page 133), the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed under the Act, reported to the Minister early in February. The Board was not unanimous in its findings, the chairman and the nominee of the railways recommending a three per cent reduction of the deduction, spaced throughout the year, with a greater percentage if railway revenues increased beyond a certain point. The Board member nominated on the employees' recommendation recommended in a minority report, the complete elimination of the 10 per cent wage deduction within the year. The majority award while accepted by the railways was rejected by the employees and a strike ballot is in course of submission to the railway workers.

Other proceedings under this Act are given in the section on pages 131-2.

Administration of Combines Investigation Act.

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, gave notice in the House of Commons on February 11, of a Bill "to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending act of 1935, to provide for the administration of the Act under the Minister of Labour by an officer to be known as the Commissioner of the Combines Act, for the investigation of alleged combines by the Commissioner, and for the appointment of such a commissioner, special commissioners and assistants; and to provide salaries, remuneration and expenses therefor."

Under the Combines Investigation Act Amendment Act 1935, (Labour Gazette, October, 1935, page 885) which came into force on October 1, 1935, administration of the Combines Investigation Act was transferred on that date from the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour to the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission.

Economic Recovery noted in Throne Speech.

Factors in the economic recovery of the country were noted in the Speech from the Throne opening the eighteenth Parliament of Canada. In part this section of the Speech was as follows:

"A marked increase in trade and commerce has been accompanied by a noticeable improvement in the general economic position. Outstanding features of this improvement have been an expansion of markets, a revival of industry, an increase in employment, ascending government revenues, and upward trends in wages and prices. In the primary industries improvement has been especially noteworthy."

The following reference was made to progressive action in attacking the problem of unemployment and relief:

"With the assistance and co-operation of the National Employment Commission, progress has been made in coping with unemployment and relief. Relief camps were closed on July 1. A registration of unemployed persons on relief has been completed. Dominion-provincial agreements have been entered into respecting a farm employment plan, under the terms of which work has been provided for thousands of single homeless men. A home improvement plan has been put into operation.

Despite these measures, however, and the substantial increase of employment, the provision for large numbers still on relief remains a foremost problem."

It was announced "that measures will be taken in co-operation with the provinces, to assist in the establishment of unemployed young people."

The adoption of a comprehensive program to meet widespread and intensive drought conditions in Western Canada was also referred to in the Speech.

Among other measures forecast were encatments "to facilitate the making of loans for the repair and improvement of rural and urban homes; to amend and consolidate acts which relate to combines in trade and industry, and to provide for pensions to the blind at a lower age than seventy years."

Report of Inquiry into Anthracite Coal Trade.

The report of Dr. H. M. Tory, appointed a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act to inquire into the importation and distribution of anthracite coal in Canada, was made to Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, on February 3 and was tabled by the Minister in the House of Commons on February 4.

While no evidence of price-fixing arrangements was found, certain undesirable conditions of monopolistic control in the city of Quebec were reported to exist. Recommendations were made in the report for regular analyses of imported coals and classification according to suggested standards of qualities, maintenance of competition in the sources of supply and in the distribution of anthracite, action by municipalities to prevent such practices as short-weighting and the incorrect description of various classes of coal, and the encouragement of consumers' co-operative enterprises engaged in the distribution of coal.

Further details regarding the report will be published in a later issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Copies of the report are being printed and will be available in English and French.

Health Insurance in effect in British Columbia in April.

A reported announcement made recently by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia, indicates that the health insurance scheme of that province (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, pages 422-3, and November, 1936, page 977) will come into full effect on or about April 1, 1937, with the commencement of benefits under the plan. Levies on wages and payrolls are scheduled to begin March 1, 1937. Under the Health Insurance statute as it now stands the Health Commission may collect 2 per cent of the income of wage-earners receiving up to $1,800 a year, and 1 per cent of payrolls paid by employers. The Provincial Government's direct contribution so far has been $100,000 for the purposes of organization.

Revision of industrial codes in Alberta.

Revision of Alberta's industrial code legislation under the Department of Trade and Industry Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 997 and April, 1936, page 502) was forecast in a recent announcement of Hon. William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, who stated that a general code covering service trades would be introduced during the February session of the Legislature. This services code, he stated, would be similar in principle to those in effect under the general retail code. (The provisions of the code for the retail trade were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1936, on page 424. Other codes established were those for the dyeing industry—LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 425—and commercial printing—LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 1004.)

Premier Aberhart also announced that it is the intention to repeal the sections of the existing codes dealing with price fixing. (By amendments to the Department of Trade and Industry Act provision was made for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices for commodities and services).

As reported by the Canadian Press, that part of Premier Aberhart's statement relative to the rescinding of the price fixing provisions was as follows:

"At the request of several industries, codes have recently been enacted which, in addition to regulating unethical practices, embodied minimum price schedules. It has been found, in many instances, that instead of the members of the industry affected explaining the necessity for the scale of prices established, the government has been blamed for raising prices, and this at a time when the purchasing power of Alberta citizens is at a low ebb.

"From the trial period it is evident that the time is not opportune for the establishment of price schedules, and these portions of the codes in question will be rescinded. The purchasing power of those engaged as primary producers will need to be increased to a fair and equitable level before consideration can be given to price fixing in other lines."

Bill Providing for Home Improvement Plan

In order to receive legislative sanction for the Home Improvement Plan, designed to stimulate building renovation, Bill 11 (The Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act) was introduced in the House of Commons on January

29 by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance.

The plan as recommended by the National Employment Commission and set in operation on November 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 988) was based upon an agreement with the chartered banks to advance loans, aggregating 50 million dollars for the purpose of making repairs, additions and improvements to urban and rural homes. The guarantee of the federal government is limited to fifteen per cent of the total amount of the loans made by any approved lending institution and in any case the government guarantee is not to exceed $7,500,000 of the aggregate.

As indicated by the Hon. C. A. Dunning in introducing the measure, the major objectives of the plan were: (*a*) To absorb unemployment in the building trades when unemployment is not heavily concentrated; (*b*) to stimulate a revival of the construction industry; (*c*) to make it possible for home owners throughout Canada to make long-needed repairs and improvements to their homes.

New features in the Bill provide a higher maximum of loans on multiple family houses and longer repayment period for loans in excess of $1,000. (Five years is the maximum limit fixed by the Bill for loans over $1,000.) Penalties are also provided for false statement or improper use of the loan.

Hon. Mr. Dunning announced that statistics as to loans during the first two months of operation indicated that $1,200,000 had been loaned in small amounts comprised in approximately 3,600 individual loans.

Present Situation under Dominion Housing Act.

Housing was debated in the House of Commons on February 10 on a motion of Mr. Denton Massey (Greenwood) that the government "give full and immediate consideration to the setting up of a housing plan with a thought to eliminating slum conditions," to overcome a shortage of sufficient dwellings, and to make it possible for the working man to build his own home. Mr. Massey in introducing his motion reviewed the experience of Sweden in low cost housing.

In the course of discussion, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance outlined some of the features of the present Dominion Housing Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 624). He indicated that up to the end of January, 1,119 family units had been built under the Act at a cost of $5,376,000. Continuing, he pointed to the steps taken last September by Order in Council designed to encourage lending institutions to make loans for low cost homes and to make loans in the smaller and more remote communities. Under this Order in Council "authority was secured to bear a greater share of the loss and of the special expenses made in making these two classes of loans—the small loans, and loans in small communities."

The result of this modification of the original formula for allocating losses was outlined by the Minister as follows:—

"Wherever the lending institution made an 80 per cent loan for an amount of $4,000 or less, the Dominion government agreed to bear 80 per cent of the loss in the case of such loans up to $3,000, 75 per cent of the loss where the loan exceeded $3,000 but did not exceed $3,500, and 70 per cent of the loss where the loan exceeded $3,500 but did not exceed $4,000. The effect of this Order in Council is now becoming more visible, particularly in the erection of the lower cost houses. The average cost per house since the scheme was inaugurated has been $4,861. Obviously, that is high. That is not a low cost house. But as evidence of the greater development since September last, as a result of the Order in Council to which I am referring, I might point out that ninety-nine family units were built in the month of January, and the average cost of the whole ninety-nine was $4,123, a drop in the average for the whole scheme from $4,861 to $4,123, greater emphasis being placed, as these figures show, upon the lower cost unit."

In regard to Sweden's experience in low cost housing, Hon. Mr. Dunning observed:

"The only comparison I can make of what is possible under the Dominion Housing Act is to say that an approved house—that is, all the specifications have been approved by the housing administration of the Department of Finance—containing a living room, kitchen, bathroom, three bedrooms, full basement, central heating, insulated and well constructed—incidentally, the criticism that we have had is that our specifications are too stiff—can be built on an average lot for approximately $2,700. An eighty per cent mortgage would amount to $2,160, leaving an equity of $540 to be supplied by the owner. There is the difficulty. The monthly cost to pay interest and amortise the principal on that house would be $14.12. I submit that $14.12 to amortise a house of that kind puts it definitely in the category of low cost housing."

Local taxation was the reason expressed by the Minister for the reluctance of people to invest in a home of this type and in this respect he stated:

"The main reason why people who have $500, and who could get a home of that kind of which they would be proud, are not going into the scheme, is not because of any interest factor, not because the $14.12 per month is too

much for them, but because the local taxes are what they are, and again I say that is within provincial and municipal jurisdiction."

Housing and Slum Clearance in Great Britain

In 1933 the departmental committee on housing in Great Britain was appointed to consider what steps might be necessary "to secure the maintenance of a proper standard of fitness for human habitation in working-class houses." Among other recommendations, this committee proposed that every owner of a working class property which is not in all respects fit for human habitation shall be made liable at law to expropriation on a new basis of compensation. In 1935 a new Housing Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 140) was adopted "to make further and better provision for the abatement and prevention of over-crowding," the redevelopment of urban areas, and the reconditioning of buildings, etc.

The Ministry of Health has issued at intervals a series of half-yearly returns showing the progress in dealing with housing in England and Wales under the various housing Acts. The fifth of this series of reports, recently received, indicates that the record number of 339,538 houses were constructed during the year ended September 30, 1936.

The report also shows that good progress is being made in slum clearance. During the year ending September 30, 1936, 45,148 houses were demolished or closed under the Act of 1930 as compared with 30,890 in the previous year. Up to September 30, 1936, 109,067 houses (with accommodation for 512,941 persons) had been provided for the purpose of rehousing persons displaced under the Act of 1930, nearly one half of which were completed in the year ending on that date.

Recent orders under the Housing Act of 1935 specify the "Appointed Day" for bringing the first part of the Act into force. *The Economist* of January 2, points out that while no time limit has been fixed for the abolition of existing overcrowding, yet on the first Appointed Day it will become illegal for new overcrowding to develop. The first Appointed Day for the operation of the overcrowding provisions under the Act is January 1, 1937, and it applies to 1,282 local authorities. April 1, 1937, is the Appointed Day for an additional 36 local authorities, while the latest order establishes July 1, 1937, as the Appointed Day for 159 local authorities.

National Housing Program in U.S.A.

The United States Federal Housing Administration (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 714 and previous issues) has recently announced its endorsement of a nation-wide program, launched by national organizations identified with the building industry, to demonstrate the feasibility of constructing low-priced homes.

Associations representing the lumber, concrete and brick industries are sponsoring the program which carries out general principles of small house construction evolved by the Federal Housing Administration. The program is expected to be well under way within a few weeks. The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are sponsoring the national demonstration home program for the lumber industry. In addition, the National Concrete Masonry Association, the National Concrete Contractors' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association of America are planning similar demonstrations.

The ultimate objective of the program is to make available to approximately 70 per cent of the nation's families, properly designed and well-constructed homes containing minimum requirements of livability and comfort. "This program will attempt to prove," it was stated, "that properly designed small houses can be built to sell within a price range that will attract the great mass of potential small home owners comprising a large majority of our population."

Coincident with the announcement, the first of a series of dealer meetings, sponsored by the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, was held at Indianapolis, Indiana. At this first meeting a demonstration home program was launched which has as its objective the construction of one or more low priced homes in approximately 1,000 communities throughout the country. These homes are designed in accordance with principles outlined in the Federal Housing Administration's Technical Bulletin No. 4.

The Federal Housing Administration will aid all of these groups in the construction industry in their nation-wide program. It is the intention to hold a series of subdivision conferences during the coming year in large population centres where Housing Administration experts will outline details of land planning to operative builders and others interested in small house construction. Conferences on design and construction will be held also in many cities to give information concerning the principles of planning small houses. While mortgagee conferences will be held to explain how small homes may be financed by private lending agencies under terms of the Housing Administration's insured mortgage plan. In co-ordinating the nation-wide program and in order to make it more comprehensive plans have been made for participation by public utilities, newspapers and retail department

stores. Through these combined efforts the Housing Administration expects that a large number of small homes will be built throughout the country by the end of spring.

New Factory Legislation in Great Britain.

A press report from London states that the British Government's new Factories Bill was issued on February 2, 1937. It is reported that the new Bill provides: (1) A maximum working week of 48 hours for women and young persons, instead of the existing 60-hour week in non-textile and 55½-hour week in textile factories.

(2) That overtime be limited to 100 hours in the year and six in a week for persons under 16.

The proposed Bill would come into effect on July 1, 1938, but the Secretary of State would be given power to postpone in general or in a specified factory group—but not beyond June 1, 1940—operation of any provision in the part of the Bill dealing with safety measures, should special difficulties arise. This, it is explained, is to permit special treatment of distressed industry which might find it difficult to comply with the provisions.

U.S. Social Security Board's first annual report.

In its first annual report submitted to Congress on February 8, 1937, the Social Security Board established by the Social Security Act, records the progress made in establishing a national program of old-age benefits, in developing state systems of unemployment compensation and in providing assistance to the aged, blind, and dependent children through Federal and State co-operation.

The report states that over 22,000,000 applications for old-age benefit accounts had already been received. In the matter of unemployment compensation some 18,000,000 workers are now covered by the laws of 35 states and the District of Columbia which have been approved by the Social Security Board prior to January 1, 1937. With all but seven states participating in one or more of the public assistance programs set up by the Social Security Act, approximately 1,500,000 persons were by January receiving regular cash payments from Federal and state funds. For assistance to the aged 42 state plans have been approved, 28 for the blind, and 27 for dependent children.

Substantial progress is also reported under welfare provisions administered by other Federal agencies. Public health programs have been expanded and strengthened in 51 states and territories, maternal and child health programs in 50; programs for child welfare and services to crippled children in 42. Vocational rehabilitation is operating in 48 states and territories.

Draft State Legislation on Apprenticeship.

In the January issue of *Survey of Labour Law Administration,* published by the United States Department of Labour, there is given an outline of a proposed State apprenticeship Bill. This proposed legislation originated as a result of action of the Third National Conference on Labour Legislation, meeting in Washington last November, which recommended that the Secretary of Labour appoint a representative committee to draft suggested standards for incorporation in State apprenticeship legislation.

Meeting in Washington on January 7 and 8, this committee drafted suggested legislation which has been endorsed by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training.

The purpose of the suggested bill is to promote sound apprenticeship, which will insure the development of desirable all-round training in accordance with the needs of the various trades. The suggested bill provides that the administration of the voluntary apprenticeship program be placed in the State department of labour, since this is the agency of government charged with the protection of employment standards.

At present only two States—Wisconsin and Oregon—supervise employment standards in apprentice training. Several States have requested assistance in drafting apprenticeship Bills for introduction in the legislatures this year.

Survey of World Unemployment Situation.

In practically every country, registered unemployment has continued to decline as compared with the corresponding date a year ago, according to quarterly statistics on employment and unemployment published in "Industrial and Labour Information" by the International Labour Office. This further general decline, it is stated, "indicates a continuation of the improvement which has now been taking place for nearly four years." Austria and Switzerland are exceptions to this rule, both of these countries having shown an increase in unemployment three months ago. On the other hand, in France, Hungary, New Zealand and Rumania, where the number of unemployed had increased three months ago it has now declined or remains stationary. In presenting statistics of employment and unemployment the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of statistical tables and states that such statistics only serve to indicate

the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 3·5 in Belgium to 2·1 in Denmark. The United Kingdom registered a decline of 2·3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935. Increases in unemployment in this group were registered by Austria (1·3 per cent) and Switzerland (1·8 per cent).

Unemployment statistics obtained from returns made by trade unions indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 6·1 per cent in the United States to 2·3 per cent in Canada. Other declines were 5·6 per cent in Norway and 3·9 per cent in Australia. Statistics based on social insurance schemes, show improvement in indices of employment ranging from 9·6 in Yugoslavia to 4·3 in Belgium. An improvement of 5·4 was registered in Great Britain's employment index.

Returns from selected establishments also reflect the general improvement in employment. Indices advanced in various countries ranging from 31·1 in Bulgaria to 0·7 in France. The index of employment based on returns from selected establishments in Canada for the period reviewed showed an improvement of 2·7. Other countries showing an improvement were: Japan (5·7); Norway (5·0); South Africa (10·3); United States (6·5); and Sweden (6·5).

NOTE—More recent statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and show the index of employment as at December 1, 1936, to be 103·8.

Toronto Store Employees Petition for Shorter Hours

Supported by the affiliated unions of the Toronto District Labour Council and the 170 organizations comprising the Toronto Youth Council, the Office and Store Employees' Association, Local 93, of Toronto, has petitioned the Toronto Council for a by-law requiring that all retail establishments in the city, regardless of class of trade, remain closed from 7 p.m. until 5 a.m. each day of the week except Saturday on which day they may stay open until 9 p.m. The petition also would provide for the closing of such establishments at noon on one additional day each week.

The petition, as summarized in the February 6 issue of *Hardware and Metal*, states:

"The long and sporadic hours of work in many cases amount to from 80 to 100 working hours per week and it is the general practice to work store employees for the full six days of each week.

"It is not uncommon to find," continues the brief, "on a Saturday night in a chain store, for example, the clerks working until 2 and 2.30 Sunday morning. Even the youngster who is the messenger boy is found on the premises long after midnight on Friday and Saturday nights!"

Reasons advanced for the adoption of the early closing bylaw were that it would not only raise the living standards of the employees of these establishments by providing more leisure hours for recreation and cultural advancement, but would also do much to alleviate the conditions of unemployment in this field since the shorter business day will result in an increase in the volume of business within specified hours and necessitate enlarging the staffs of the various establishments to cope with the additional business.

"In placing our request before you for early closing of retail stores and a half day off per week for such employees," the petition adds, "we are acting on fully-established precedents both in the Mother Country and in Canada. Shop Acts have been in force in England since 1912, legislation on working conditions and working hours, limiting hours in most cases to 48 hours per week and stipulating the closing of shops at an hour conducive to the health and wellbeing of the employees.

"In Canada we have precedents established by by-laws in the following cities—Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver. We cite as one example, Winnipeg by-law No. 1853 passed in the year 1900, covering the closing of all retail stores at 6 p.m. on week days and 10 p.m. on Saturdays."

The draft bylaw submitted with the petition contained a provision making it unlawful "to take an order by telephone or otherwise during the hours in which any shop is required by this bylaw to remain closed."

Section 4 of the proposed bylaw exempted from its provisions "the sale at any time of any article required in cases of death, illness or accident."

According to a report on "The Distilled Liquor Industry in Canada, 1935," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were during that year sixteen establishments engaged in the production of distilled liquor, five of these were located in the Province of Quebec, nine in Ontario and two in British Columbia. Two of these did bottling only. These sixteen establishments in 1935 reported a capital investment of $42,045,051, a payroll of 1,580 persons who received $1,913,271 in salaries and wages. The value of production amounted to $16,114,361.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Reports were received recently by the Minister of Labour from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into disputes affecting (1) the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers Union, and (2) the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway), and various classes of their employees.

Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour during the month of January as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the London Street Railway Company, being motormen, conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen, trackmen, etc., members of Local Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The employees request (1) restoration of the 10 cents by which their hourly wage rates had been reduced, and (2) one week's holidays with pay each year. One hundred and eighty men are stated to be directly affected by the dispute.

(2) From 840 textile workers employed by the Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, at Welland, Ontario. These employees are affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. The acting Mayor of the City of Welland also applied for the establishment of a Conciliation Board in this case. The employees had ceased work on December 22, demanding an increase in wages of 20 per cent. The company had already increased wages by 6 per cent. The application stated that the employees were dissatisfied with the wages paid, mill conditions and quality of cotton used, and objected to the speed of production. In addition to a wage increase of 20 per cent, the employees desired recognition of the workers' committee and an undertaking on the company's part not to discriminate against the employees on account of participation in the stoppage of production or for trade union activity outside of working hours. The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation could be established in this case only with the joint consent of both parties to the dispute. The management of the Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, refused concurrence in Board procedure, but indicated its willingness to co-operate with the Department of Labour in any efforts which might be made towards effecting a settlement of the dispute. Further particulars in regard to this dispute are given in the article on Strikes and Lockouts elsewhere in this issue.

Chairman Appointed

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a wages dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks and other classes of employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was completed on January 25 by the appointment of His Honour Judge F. L. Smiley, of Ottawa, as third member and Chairman. Judge Smiley was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, and Howard S. Ross, K.C., of Montreal, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

Agreement Effected

It was reported in the August issue of the Labour Gazette (page 682) that an application for the establishment of a Board has been received from twelve freight handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed on the wharves at St. Andrews, N.B. The applicants claimed that, by arranging to handle the work on the wharves through a contractor, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had jeopardized the seniority standing of their former employees, their pension privileges, etc. These men desired to remain as employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and to enter into an agreement with that company on an hourly wage basis. As a result of departmental mediation, negotiations were entered into between the parties concerned, and the Department was advised during January that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and representatives of the workmen in question had signed an agreement in regard to the handling of cargo at the Port of St. Andrews on a tonnage basis, the agreement to become effective after expiry of thirty days' notice to the contractor.

There appeared in the January issue of the Labour Gazette (page 9) the text of the

unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, and its employees, being members of Cadomin Local Union No. 7296, United Mine Workers of America, in regard to the interpretation of the clause in the general agreement providing for equalization of work for the miners. It should have been explained in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE that when application was made by each party for the establishment of a Board in this case, the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, and the representatives of Cadomin Local Union No. 7296 agreed that the recommendations of the Board would be final and binding on both parties.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to inquire into a dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and approximately 2,000 employees, members of the Algoma Steel Workers Union, submitted its final report to the Minister of Labour during January. The report is unanimous and is accompanied by an agreement respecting wages which was reached between the parties to the dispute with the assistance of the Conciliation Board.

An interim report made by the Board in September, together with a signed agreement covering working conditions and hours of employment, was printed in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 863).

The Conciliation Board which dealt with this dispute was composed as follows: Mr. A. H. Dowler, K.C., of Fort William, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, nominated by the company, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, nominated by the men.

The texts of the final report of the Board and the agreement respecting wages follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a Dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited (Employer), and certain of its Employees, being members of The Algoma Steel Workers' Union (Employees).

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established by your order of the tenth day of July, 1936, referring to and incorporating herewith its interim report made on the seventeenth day of September, 1936, have the honour to submit the following final report:

By the intervention and with the assistance of the Board the parties concerned arrived at and executed, on the eleventh day of January, 1937, the hereunto annexed agreement.

The employers and employees alike acted throughout the proceedings with such marked fairness, reasonableness and courtesy that the Board cannot conclude its labours without expressing its gratitude to them therefor.

All differences between the parties hereto have been satisfactorily adjusted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie this eleventh day of January, 1937.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER,
Member.
(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR,
Member.
(Sgd.) A. H. DOWLER,
Chairman.

AGREEMENT *RE* WAGES

This agreement made in duplicate this eleventh day of January, 1937, between Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, hereinafter called "the employer," of the one part, and the Algoma Steel Workers' Union, hereinafter called "the employees," of the other part:

Witnesseth that the parties hereto, in consideration of the respective covenants of each with the other, hereinafter expressed, have agreed with relation to the employment of the employees by the employer during the subsistance of this agreement, as follows:—

1. This agreement shall come into force on the day of its date, and, subject to its contents, shall be read as one with that certain existing agreement between the parties hereto which was made and executed on the sixteenth day of September, 1936.

2. On, from and after the first day of March, 1937, and until and including the thirtieth day of September, 1937, but subject as hereinafter stated:—

(*a*) The basic rate of wages for ordinary labour prevailing throughout the plant and works of the employer shall be thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per hour (representing an advance of approximately thirteen and one-half per centum (13½ per cent)) and no such lower rate shall therein prevail or be paid.

(*b*) The rate of wages now being paid in such plant and works to employees engaged at occupations which, in the year, 1928, were

performable for the predecessor of the employer by employees then and since known as—

"twelve hour men" shall be advanced by 11½o per cent,

"eleven hour men" shall be advanced by 9½o per cent,

"ten hour men" shall be advanced by 7½o per cent,

and "nine hour men" shall be advanced by 5½o per cent, but the rate of wages now being paid as aforesaid to employees engaged as aforesaid then known as "eight hour men" shall remain as it is at the time of execution of this agreement.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this or in such other agreement between the parties hereto contained, if the average monthly production of steel ingots manufactured by the employer between the first day of January, 1937, and the 30th day of June, 1937, inclusive, exceeds by three thousand tons or more per month the present production of approximately twenty-four thousand tons per month, then on the first day of July, 1937, or at any time thereafter during the subsistence of this agreement, the employees shall be free to re-open, upon three days' written notice to the company, this agreement and to seek a revision of its terms, but if such increase of tonnage shall not eventuate or if such notice be not given the rates of wages provided by this agreement shall continue in force until and during the thirtieth day of September, 1937.

In witness whereof the employer has executed this agreement under its corporate seal and the employees have executed it under the hands and seals of all the members of their Executive Committee.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED,
(Sgd.) T. F. Rahilly,
General Manager.
(Sgd.) Wm. Jeffrey,
Secretary.

Executed in the presence of
(Sgd.) I. Wetherall,
For the employer.

ALGOMA STEEL WORKERS' UNION
(Sgd.) Ivan J. Campbell,
President.
(Sgd.) Harry L. Waite,
First Vice President.
(Sgd.) Spark H. Thomas,
Second Vice President.
(Sgd.) Merl H. Smith,
Secretary-Treasurer.
(Sgd.) Charles E. Harbottle,
Recording-Secretary.

Signed in the precence of
(Sgd.) C. Carey,
For the employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and Various Classes of their Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a wages dispute between the principal Canadian railways and their employees reported to the Minister of Labour at the beginning of February. The majority findings, which were signed by the Chairman of the Board, the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Maclean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and the Board member nominated by the companies, Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, recommended the lowering of the present wage deduction to 9 per cent on February 1, 1937, to 8 per cent not later than August 1 and to 7 per cent not later than November 1 of this year, a larger reduction in the wage deduction to be substituted in favour of the employees if railway revenues exceed certain figures. The Board member appointed on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Fred Bancroft, submitted a minority report urging the elimination during 1937 of the entire 10 per cent wage deduction in the following manner: 4 per cent on February 1, and 6 per cent in three equal instalments on the first day of the months of May, August and November, respectively.

Certified copies of the two reports were forwarded immediately to the parties to the dispute. The chairman of the men's committee notified the Department by wire on February 3rd that the recommendations of the Board were unacceptable to the employees and that arrangements were being made immediately to prepare a strike ballot for submission to the men. He pointed out that during the negotiations conducted by the Board the Chairman had been advised in writing that the employees' full committee had unanimously refused to accept as settlement of the dispute any agreement or proposed agreement based on the formula relating to gross revenues submitted by the railways. The above information was communicated to the employing companies.

On February 5 a communication was received in the Department of Labour from the managements of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, stating that—

> "The Railways are prepared to accept the recommendation of the Board as a basis for an agreement between the Railways and the Employees for the adjustment of the dispute.
>
> The Railways in the conciliation conferences having offered, as stated in the Board's report, to reduce the rate of deduction from compensation from 10 per cent to 9 per cent as from February 1, 1937, they will immediately take the necessary steps to put into effect that part of the Board's recommendation."

The letter added that a copy of the same was being forwarded to the representatives of the employees for their information.

Subsequently the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company interviewed the

Honourable Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in regard to this matter, and on February 8 the Chairman of the railwaymen's committee also came to Ottawa to discuss the situation with Mr. Rogers.

The classes of railwaymen affected by this dispute include the following: locomotive engineers; locomotive firemen, hostlers and hostler helpers; conductors; trainmen; railway telegraphers; commercial telegraphers; machinists; carmen; boilermakers; blacksmiths; sheet metal workers; electrical workers; stationary firemen and oilers; maintenance of way employees; pipe fitters; railway and steamship clerks; and signal maintainers.

The texts of the report of the Board and of the minority report follow:—

REPORT OF BOARD

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and certain subsidiary railways (Employers), and various classes of employees of the said Railways and their subsidiaries (Employees).

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter, to inquire into the dispute between the railways and their employees, now beg to report that it commenced its hearings at Montreal on November 23, 1936, and the same continued there for several days, interrupted by one adjournment. Subsequent to the conclusion of the hearings at Montreal the Employees presented further but brief material to the Board at Ottawa. In addition, and at our request, several formal conferences and discussions took place between the parties themselves, and, by consent, rather informal conferences, at separated intervals, took place between the parties and members of the Board. The submissions of the respective parties, consisting of written and oral statements, and numerous documents, were ably and comprehensively, and in a very appropriate and commendable spirit, presented by Mr. H. B. Chase on behalf of the employees, and by Messrs. Hodge and Hills on behalf of the railways.

The employers represented before us comprise practically all railways in Canada except those owned by United States railway companies, and the employees consist of the members of seventeen railway unions and embrace a large proportion of all employees of Canadian railway companies.

The number of employees directly represented was estimated at approximately 82,000; the number to be directly affected by the Board's recommendation at 117,000; and the total number of railway employees in Canada at 127,000. The employees were the applicants for the Board.

It was represented to us that this is the first occasion on which the parties to a dispute referred to a Board consisted, substantially, of all the Canadian railways, on the one side, and, on the other, of the great majority of organized employees of all classes, united in common action for a specific objective. The parties, similarly grouped, had entered into a general basis of agreements in 1934, and as the present dispute arises out of a desire to change those agreements, the same grouping of parties was agreed to in conference prior to the application for a Board.

Terms of Reference

The matters referred to the Board are set forth in documents transmitted to the Chairman by the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

In Section 23 of this Act it is provided:

"23. Upon the Board being fully established the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the application for establishment of such Board, and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents.

"2. Should it at any stage of the proceedings be made to appear to the Minister that it is necessary, in order to deal satisfactorily with the matters in dispute, that some other matter or matters involved in or incidental to those appearing in the application and statement in answer, if any, should also be referred to the Board, the Minister may under his hand and seal of office refer such matters to the Board accordingly."

It was not, during the course of the inquiry, suggested by either of the parties that the terms of reference should be enlarged and the Board has not itself found reason to make representations to the Minister to that effect.

The application of the employees sets forth that the present dispute arose because of the desire of the employees to change an agreement with the railways entered into on November 3, 1934. In subsequent conferences between the parties the representatives of the employees contended that the agreement "should be cancelled, thereby eliminating the deduction of ten (10) per cent from the employees' pay cheques and restoring to full force and effect the basic rates provided for in the respective agreements as between the railways and their employees." The application sketches the history of wage negotiations between the parties from the date of the agreements to the date of the application for a Board. Reasons for the action taken are not mentioned, but were left to be presented in evidence.

In their statement in reply, the railways claim that the question at issue is really the same as was dealt with by a Board in 1931. This claim enlarges the historical field brought under review to include the period when what are known as the "basic rates," established in the years 1926 to 1929, were first made subject to deduction. Developments since 1931 are traced and certain grounds of action by the railways are set forth, which were later fully developed in evidence.

We take it, therefore, that the specific issue referred to the Board is the contention of the employees that the rates of pay, established between 1926 and 1929, should be restored to full force and effect, and that this issue is to be considered in its historical setting within the period from 1926-1929 to the present time.

Issues not within the Reference

If it is important to define what is directly covered by the terms of the reference it is important also to state what possible issues are not within the reference.

1. The fairness or adequacy of the basic rates themselves under the conditions under which they were established is not before the Board. These rates, under the conditions in 1926-1929, were not challenged by either party but were, at least implicitly, accepted as basic in connection with the present dispute. The employees stated there was no question before the Board "as to the adequacy or inadequacy of basic wage rates and no question concerning either an increase or a decrease in such basic wage rates."

2. In the 1926-29 basic rates, there was a different rate for each of the different classes of employees, and this would necessarily involve different standards of living. Whether these differing rates and standards as between classes were fair when compared one with another, is consequently not in question before the Board. The claim now made is for the full restoration of the basic rates with all the differences in rates as between classes still remaining as before.

3. If the rates of 1926-1929 are the particular starting point of this inquiry, then the history of wage rates prior to that period, which was extensively dealt with by both parties in evidence, while helpful toward an understanding of the attitude and arguments of the parties at the present time, is not before the Board for review or comment.

4. Rates of pay affect only those employed during the time employed. The employees devoted a section of their main submission to "wage or income losses suffered by railway employees in addition to the wage deductions and the increased expenses and burdens assumed by railway employees." The losses of income were stated to have resulted from (*a*) total loss of employment, (*b*) part time work, and (*c*) demotion to lower rated positions. As indicating the seriousness, not only of the dislocation of labour during the depression, but also less directly of the shrinkage of business for the railways, it was pointed out that at the all-time peak in 1929 total railway employees in Canada numbered 187,846, but only 121,923 in 1933 and 127,526 in 1935. While the Board fully realizes what the decline in the volume of railway work has involved in the way of difficulty and distress for many thousands, it must be evident that the problem of volume of work is entirely outside the reference to us. The contention is as to rates of pay of those actually working and during the time they work.

Historical Setting of the Dispute

The principal developments within the period covered by the terms of reference, and related to the matter specifically referred, and the conditions and considerations which actually determined these developments and governed the decisions of previous Boards, would seem to have been as follows:

What are called the basic rates had been established in a series of agreements between the railways, acting separately, and various classes of their employees. These agreements provided for increases over rates previously in effect, the percentage of increase being different in each class. The first agreements in this period were dated December 1, 1926, and involved conductors and trainmen. Agreements with locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and hostlers and telegraphers, on both railways, and with clerks and freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, were made in 1927, and with the remaining classes at various dates in 1929. On the Canadian Pacific Railway the agreement with the clerks and freight handlers was revised as late as May 16, 1930. The rates thus established remained in effect during 1930 and the greater part of 1931.

Prior to 1934, when for the first time all classes of employees united in representations, it was in negotiations between the railways and a group of employees, consisting of the locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, generally known as the "running trades," that the most important changes were first developed, and the course of events will be sufficiently indicated by tracing only the transactions with this one group between 1931 and 1934.

On September 15, 1931, the railways served notice upon the "running trades" of their desire to reduce the rates of pay by 10 per cent because of changes in general economic conditions that had occurred since 1929. In

the negotiations that followed, the railways, according to their submission, "as an evidence of goodwill and in the hope that economic conditions would improve," proposed that the matter should be dealt with in the form of a 10 per cent deduction from compensation that would still be calculated on existing basic rates, rather than by establishing new basic rates. This would seem to have been the introduction of the formula which has attached to the issue ever since and has helped to shape its character.

The employees declined to accept the proposal and the railways applied for a Board, the application being for a revision of existing agreements by a reduction of 10 per cent in the rates themselves. In their original application and in argument the railways rested their case mainly upon two grounds: (1) Their financial condition because of the falling off in their revenues, and (2) the reduction in the cost of living, by reason of which the employees, even with a reduction of 10 per cent, would be in a better position in respect to the purchasing power of their rates of pay than they were when the existing agreements were made.

In its report, the Board stated:

"The real point in issue in this case is whether, since the existing wage agreements were made between the railways and the employees such changed conditions have arisen as justify a decrease in the basic rates of pay."

The Board explicitly accepted "the capacity to earn revenue," and "changes in the cost of living" as important factors in the arranging of rates of pay and came to the conclusion that "according to the merits and substantial justice of the case there should be a 10 per cent reduction in the basic rates of pay."

Referring to a contention of the railways that the principle of considering revenues and costs of living in the adjustment of wages was one that should work both ways, the Board commented:

"This principle has been accepted and acted upon in the past and it is our earnest hope, and we believe it to be just, that if this decrease is now accepted, the restoration to the employees, as soon as conditions sufficiently improve, of any reductions which they have accepted, should have the sympathetic attention of the railways, and we understand from what the railways, themselves, have said at the enquiry that it is their full intention to do so."

The employees at first refused to accept the award of the Board as the basis of an agreement with the railways, but the latter put a change in remuneration into effect on December 1, 1931. They did this, however, under the formula of "a 10 per cent deduction from compensation calculated on existing basic rates of pay," although the recommendation of the Board had been that there should be a reduction of basic rates. This formula thus became established in practice.

Negotiations with the employees were continued and on February 4, 1932, an agreement was reached according to which, "the parties hereto agree to give effect, in principle, to the recommendation of the Board" to the extent that (*a*) the 10 per cent should be deducted from each employee's pay cheques; (*b*) that the basic rates of pay as specified in the various schedules should remain in effect; and (*c*) that the agreement should be effective from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, but if on or after December 1, 1932, "business conditions have not so improved as to enable the railways to terminate the agreement at January 31, 1933," notice to that effect was to be given and conferences were to be held.

Business conditions, instead of improving, continued to become worse and about December 1, 1932, the railways gave notice that after January 31, 1933, they would be unable to discontinue the 10 per cent deduction and must propose a still larger deduction, later stated at 20 per cent. The employees refused to accept the 20 per cent deduction but expressed willingness that the 10 per cent deduction should continue, but this was not acceptable to the railways. A Board was applied for and set up in March 1933.

This Board, by a majority, recommended acceptance of the 20 per cent deduction as from May 1, 1933. The main ground of the recommendation was the change that had taken place since 1926-1929 in the revenues of the railways, in general economic values and in the cost of living. The report states: "We have intimated above and we now say, that in our view the contrast which might justify in February 1933, the deduction asked for from the rates agreed upon in 1927 and 1929 would be a contrast between the conditions on the two dates." And later: "On the whole we find that there has been a decrease in the current price and value, in terms of money, of labour, of all classes, of not less than 20 per cent between 1929 and February, 1933; we find that there are no reasons for suggesting that the employees in question should be exempted from this percentage of reduction."

A changed attitude on the part of the employees from that expressed in the agreement signed on behalf of the same group a little over one year before, is noted by the Board and, on this occasion, the employees "disassociate themselves from the principle of the agreement of February 4, 1932, and repel the argument."

The finding of the Board, however, adhered to the principle of that agreement and of the conclusions of the preceding Board. The Board referred to "the unqualified admission of the Companies that what is sought is temporary diminution of the rates, the basic rates to continue to be basic." The recommendations of this Board were not accepted by the employees, but the railways on May 1, 1933, put into effect the 20 per cent reduction in the remuneration of the classes represented.

Railway revenues reached their lowest point in this year, 1933, but by the autumn were showing signs of improvement. Conferences were then resumed and on October 28 a compromise agreement was reached whereby the 20 per cent deduction should continue until October 31, and from November 1, 1933, until October 31, 1934, the rate of deduction should be 15 per cent. From November 1, 1934, the deduction was to be reduced to 10 per cent with the proviso, however, that after September 1, 1934, either party might give notice of a desire to change this latter percentage before it became effective.

Railway revenues in 1934 had shown such small improvement that the railways did not feel they would be justified in raising wages to the 10 per cent deduction scale as of November 1. Negotiations were therefore entered upon in the month of October and on this occasion all classes of employees took joint action.

In the negotiations the railways made a proposal, based on the principle of sharing between the railways and their employees the anticipated improvement in revenues, to the effect that wage rates should be adjusted at the beginning of each quarter, rising proportionately to the increase in revenues in the preceding quarter. This proposal was not accepted by the employees, but by November 1, 1934, a compromise agreement was reached that the 15 per cent deduction rate then in effect should continue until December 31, 1934; that from January 1, 1935, to April 30, 1935, the deduction should be 12 per cent; and that, effective May 1, 1935, the deduction should be 10 per cent; the last mentioned deduction to continue in effect thereafter, subject to the right of either party, after July 1, 1935, to serve thirty days' notice of a desire to change such percentage of deduction. In exercise of this latter right the employees, on March 26, 1936, served the notice which led to the establishment of the present Board.

Examination of Evidence and Arguments

The contention out of which arose the present dispute is, as has been stated, that the basic rates, established in the period 1926 to 1929, should be fully restored. It is estimated that the full restoration of the basic rates would involve an added operating cost to the railways, on the basis of present numbers employed, of approximately $18,000,000 per year.

It would appear from the formula adopted, and also from direct statements, that the railways have all along regarded the deductions from the basic rates as temporary during the economic depression that set in after 1929, and they have expressed their willingness to restore these rates as conditions permitted. The dispute is not, therefore, as to the ultimate restoration of the basic rates but, in particular, as to the time or times at which reductions in the deduction should be made and as to the proportions restored on each occasion.

Although no date was named in the application of the employees, it may be assumed that immediate full restoration was originally contemplated by them. In later conciliation conferences full restoration by stages within six months was suggested. The particular issue, then, is as to whether full restoration should take place within six months, or, possibly, at least within the year 1937.

In support of their contention the employees presented many arguments and a large volume of historical and statistical material. In their own summary of their main case, the consideration first mentioned is the contrast between the wages being paid on Canadian railways within Canada and those on railways within the United States and on lines in Canada owned and operated by United States companies. Among the other main lines of argument were these: that the railways "have rapidly risen from the deep troughs of the depression," and are, or should be, in a position to pay the higher wages; that general business is rapidly improving; and that the employees have contributed to an increased efficiency and productivity in the railways and that there is a "need for a corresponding increase in their individual purchasing power." A substantial portion of the employees' case was concerned with an examination of the tests, or yard-sticks, to be applied in estimating purchasing power and the ability of the railways to pay. Throughout the history of this issue the railways have advanced, as the main conditions to be considered, the financial position of the railways, the changes in the value of money and purchasing power, and changes in the state of general business. As is clear from the record, these conditions have actually been taken into account by previous

Boards. It is evident, therefore, from the contentions of both parties, that the way of measuring alterations in the conditions fundamental to the issue, and the degree to which any such measurement should be regarded as indicating a proper wage scale, must necessarily be crucial points in the discussion.

Changes in the financial position of the railways have been measured by items in their published financial statements, but it has been a question, for example, whether gross revenue from purely railway operations in Canada is in itself a satisfactory index, or whether revenues from all sources should be considered. In estimating changes in the purchasing power of money wages, three measures have been applied by the railways, the "All Items" index, compiled and published by the Department of Labour, the "Family Budget" index, by the same authority, and the "Retail and Cost of Living" index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All three have been criticized by the employees. For measuring changes in general economic conditions various indexes, mostly published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and also news items in the public press, have been cited.

Before discussing their validity, it is very important to recognize the extent to which these various measuring indexes have been regarded as indicating a proper wage scale. General automatic regulation of wages by these indexes has not even been suggested. Moreover, indexes, when appealed to, have never been applied exactly, but only very approximately, and other factors which might modify their bearing on the argument have always been recognized.

In their submission to us the railways stated:

"Admittedly reasonable and just compensation for the employees is a first charge on any enterprise."

The employees laid down a general doctrine in these words:

"A proper and sufficient earnings, or income, for employees is, and must be, the first charge and responsibility to be met by employers. This charge, as a matter of social justice and economic necessity, must be met before consideration is given to the payment of interest or dividends."

We do not feel called upon to express an opinion upon a general doctrine of this kind but note at least partial similarity, if not full identity, in the views of the two parties on this point.

As a matter of fact, the railways have not, as we understand it, proposed at any stage since 1929, and do not propose to-day, a money rate of wages which would impair the real remuneration of the employees as established by agreements in the period 1926-1929. It has been an essential part of the railways' case that, at every change, the employees for whom work existed were left with a higher purchasing power than in the basic period. It is because this has been logically the central point in the case, that the way of measuring real wages has been so controversial. The condition of the revenues and finances of the railways has been advanced as among the reasons why they, at any stage, should not pay more, or much more, than what had been agreed, as recently as 1929, to be a fair remuneration.

That changes in the value of money in terms of goods and services do occur is an economic fact. The only question is as to how to determine the degree of change. With a single commodity or service, or with a fixed group, there is no difficulty; but the groupings of goods and services consumed by different individuals, families or classes, vary, and if a common index is to be set up the problem is to select a group of goods and services that is typical and representative within comparatively narrow limits. Part of the criticism by the employees of the three cost of living indexes was that there had not been sufficiently comprehensive or detailed studies of individual or family budgets, to satisfactorily establish the basic material. A good deal of their argument rested, however, on the assumption that the indexes were designed to show how much it cost to live in Canada, whereas, most explicitly, they are put forward to indicate only percentage changes in cost from time to time; and it is not improbable that the price changes in an intelligently selected list of standard goods and services may prove closely representative of the average of all price changes.

The most comprehensive basis, as shown by the submissions made to us, is that of the index published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The list of commodities and services is large, and the quantities estimated as consumed are calculated from the total quantities consumed in Canada, many of which can be accurately measured. It is, as it were, an index of the price changes in the actual budget of the people of Canada as a whole, and as such it must possess a very considerable degree of scientific merit. The employees before the Board include unskilled labourers, all grades of workers up to the highly skilled trades, and other occupational groups, and the numbers are so large that what railway employees actually consume is an appreciable factor in the making of the average national budget. The index of price changes in the national budget cannot therefore be disregarded as being of no significance

when estimating the price changes affecting so representative a body.

The base of the "All Items" index is not so broad as that of the Dominion Bureau, and that of the "Family Budget" is less comprehensive still. The commodities and services computed have not, however, been selected without some investigation and have been subject to continuous observation as to results over many years. They are intended to show price changes representative of those experienced in cities by workingmen's families.

That each one of these indexes has probably had, in reality, a general representative character is indicated, it is pointed out, by the similarity in their curves. If, for example, the year 1926 be taken as 100, the Dominion Bureau index had declined to 81·5 for the month of September, 1936, the latest month reported in the records submitted to us; while for the same period the decline in the "All Items" index had been from 100 to 80·9, and in the "Family Budget" index from 100 to 78·4. Thus price changes under all these three indexes in a ten-year period, fell within the narrow range of about 3 per cent. As no exact application of such indexes is involved, this variation is insignificant.

We have given space to this matter because of the place it occupied in the discussions, as well as because of its intrinsic importance. Changes in the value of money and the cost of living have been factors influencing the decisions of wage tribunals in the past, and these very indexes have been recognized as having some indicative value, and, upon occasion, have been appealed to by employees as well as by employers. It would be well that the authorities responsible for the compilation of the indexes should recognize the importance of making and keeping them statistically sound.

What the application of these indexes indicates as to the real wages of the employees at the different stages between the basic period and the present, was put before us by the railways. In the past the indexes most generally applied were those of the "All Items" and "Family Budget." The index least favourable to any extreme claim is that of the Dominion Bureau. What is indicated by it is, that $100 in money wages in 1926, when prices were at 100, would buy, say, 100 units of goods and services, distributed according to average consumption in Canada; whereas, in September, 1936, when, because of the deductions, money wages were only $90 but prices had been reduced to 81·5, the $90 would buy 110·4 units. Making all reasonable allowance for individual differences in standards of living and for the technical and other more solid objections by the employees to the indexes themselves, there would seem to be sufficient margin in the above figures to support the contention that the present scale of wages has not necessitated a lowering of the standard of living, as compared with the basic period 1926-1929. On the basis of similar calculations there would seem no good reason to doubt that real wages have been well maintained throughout all the deduction period. That the trend of the indexes has recently been upward, indicating increasing costs, is a condition to be taken into account and this will later be considered.

It was not part of the employees' case that railway rates of pay in Canada compared unfavourably with the rates received by other general classes of employees in this country. Their main contention in this respect rested on a comparison of railway rates in Canada with those in the United States. On the other hand, the railways held that their employees enjoyed a higher scale of remuneration than did other approximately comparable classes in Canada. While it was not suggested that different classes of labour could be closely compared in this respect, or the differences accurately measured, the railways directed attention to the wage calculations in the publication, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada," issued by the Department of Labour, and instituted a comparison particularly between wages in manufacturing industries and in railway operations. Comparison in this publication is between rates calculated per hour on the number of hours worked, which the employees contend is not a fair basis for calculating the remuneration of certain classes of the "running trades."

The railways, however, also submitted, as another exhibit, the "Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in Canada, 1934" published in 1936 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and they referred to previous volumes of the same reports. Dividing total yearly remuneration paid by manufacturing industries by the number of employees, the average, it was pointed out, was appreciably lower than the average computed in the same way for railway employees.

If it be true that the admitted requirement as to a "reasonable and just" wage has been substantially satisfied, it then becomes a question whether the railways are at present able to pay and justified in paying more, or much more, by way of wage remuneration. This brings into the issue the

financial condition of the railways and the test to be applied to financial ability to pay.

The employees contended that "the ability-to-pay factor cannot, in fairness and in justice, be accepted as the determining factor when consideration is given to questions involving wage deductions" and submitted in support thereof a number of decisions of tribunals in wage disputes.

It is evident that in an issue such as this very careful definition is necessary. A doctrine expressed in apparently contradictory terms is of no practical value. In a broad sense, there can be no performance unless there is the ability to perform. An obligation may be imposed and penalties attached, but the practical result can follow only where ability exists.

The extensive exhibits submitted by the employees on this point covered the findings of courts or tribunals in fourteen wage disputes and extracts from a minority opinion in one other case. Of the fourteen findings, twelve were in the United States, one in Australia, and one in Great Britain. The minority opinion was in a case before a Conciliation Board in Canada. In eleven of the cases railways were involved, in two, street railways, and in two, mining companies.

The principal issue common to this selected list of cases was whether a company, financially weak, was justified in putting into effect a rate of wages lower than the prevailing standard rate. The findings on this issue are clear. The Arbitration Board in the case of certain employees vs. the Georgia and Florida Railway, 1914 (Case No. 6), which was particularly called to our attention as a governing case, stated:

"The employees have the first claim on the earning of a road for a reasonable wage to be determined not by the financial position of the Company, but by the rates paid by other roads in the same section of the country for like services."

And again:

"The recognized test in this matter is that of comparing the rates of pay, as proposed, with those in force on other lines operated through similar country, and under like conditions, so far as the same can be done."

In certain of the cases the principle that fair and just wages must be a first charge upon earnings was stated in somewhat more general terms. For example, the Commonwealth Court of Australia in its decision in a case against a mining company (Case No. 11), after pointing out that the immediate question was whether an employer who was poor should be ordered to pay as high wages as an employer who was rich, stated:

"If a man cannot maintain his enterprise without cutting down the wages which are proper to be paid to his employees—at all events, the wages which are essential for their living—it would be better that he should abandon his enterprise."

There is no suggestion in these cases that wages can be paid except out of "earnings," but if earnings are insufficient and cannot be increased the alternative contemplated is either the taking over of the enterprise by stronger groups or its abandonment.

Except that wages should be just and reasonable there is not much in these cases bearing on what the general standard, or "going" rate of wages should be, but in the most recent case cited, the report of an Emergency Board, *In re* the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas Railway and Certain of its Employees (Case No. 15), it is clearly recognized that ability to pay is a factor in the making of standard rates. The following is the language used:

"As relating to the industry as a whole, ability to pay is a factor of consequences; if the national system is not taking in the money it cannot pay out the wages, and in a rough and tumble world the wages of employees must, to some extent, depend upon the affluence of their employers. But in a competitive market, the tendency is for an article, whether wheat, or cotton, talent or skill, to have a single price. Strong concerns pay the market price for the human services they require; and weak concerns are not exempted, because of their poverty, from the market price. If they cannot pay standard wages, they go into bankruptcy and their enterprises pass into other hands, or cease to be."

Unless the particular principle in these cases can properly be applied to differences in wages between Canada and the United States, it is not directly applicable in the case before us, in which practically the whole Canadian system of railways is involved, with uniform wage scales throughout. If these wage scales are well up to the competitive market price of labour in Canada and are in themselves fair and reasonable, then the earnings of the system clearly become a factor to be considered.

Moreover, it should be noted, all the principles and conditions which have influenced the decisions of wage tribunals do not emerge in the decisions in the above cases, which were selected from among the cases where wages were ordered to be maintained or increased. There have been many cases in which wage reductions were confirmed or ordered and grounds for such action were found. The findings of the Conciliation Boards in 1931 and 1933 in Canada are cases in point and other cases were referred to in argument.

The financial position of the railways is set forth in their accounts, the principal items in which for several years have been submitted to us. Questions have arisen as to whether only railway operations in Canada should be taken into account, or the position of the companies as the result of all their activities

and interests. Figures from both standpoints were placed before us.

In respect to the basic period, it would not be unreasonable to take averages for the four-year period, 1926-1929, as the standard of comparison. The railways themselves have suggested, however, that averages for 1926 and 1927, the two years of smallest revenues in the four-year period, should be taken. Combined gross revenues of the two companies from railway operations in Canada on the average in 1926 and 1927 were $441,814,316. In 1936, partly estimated as to the last month, the combined revenues were $292,000,000. This is a decline of something over $149,000,000 in gross revenues, or approximately 33 per cent. By comparison, wages in 1936 were at a decline of only 10 per cent, and the contention is that they should now be restored to the full scale prevailing under the higher revenues.

In 1931 a reduction of rates by 10 per cent was awarded, the condition of the revenues of the railways being one of the considerations before the Conciliation Board at that time. In that year the combined gross revenues were $318,803,765 as against $292,000,000 in 1936, when the wage deduction was again 10 per cent. Revenues in 1936, the year in which the present application for full restoration of rates was made, were still $26,000,000 short of those of the year in which the current wage deduction was formerly put into effect.

Gross operating revenues are perhaps the simplest single test having significance. If, however, variations in the value of money are applied to wages they should be taken into the reckoning in other factors. The railways would be affected mainly in the cost of supplies and of money for refunding or new capital. These effects would be reflected in the expenditures and therefore some account should be taken of the net position. Because of the difference in the financial structures of the two railways, the combining of figures to show a general net position is open to objection. The capital structure of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the much more favourable of the two and, indeed, in book values, in capitalization per mile, and in the proportion of stock to bonds, this company ranks high among the most satisfactorily financed corporations. To take its position as a test is therefore to present the best showing possible.

Net income of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the enterprise as a whole, before fixed charges and dividends, was in 1935, the last year for which figures are available, less than half that of 1926 and 1927, and was some 26 per cent less than that of 1931. Of the capital debt in 1935 of $964,008,399, at par value, $472,256,921, or 48·98 per cent, was in stock not carrying a fixed contractual rate of interest. Of this stock, $335,000,000 was ordinary stock, for which the owners paid into the company, on the average, $123 for each $100 share, and the balance was 4 per cent non-cumulative preference stock. No dividend on the ordinary stock has been paid during the last five years and on the preference stock during the last four years. Unquestionably, those who provided practically one-half of the company's property assets, such as roadbed, rails, locomotives, rolling-stock and buildings, contributed a share in the creation of the transportation values for which the company's revenues were received, and if this share of values does not appear, after other proper charges are made, then revenues are inadequate.

Even although no distribution was made to stockholders, the company had left on hand, after other disbursements, only the very small sum of $2,832,084. To fully restore the 10 per cent wage deduction would involve an additional yearly cost of approximately $8,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway alone.

As to the Canadian National Railways, without taking into account any interest on loans from the Government but only fixed-interest debt due the public, there was in 1935 an income deficit of $48,878,182, which was made good out of the Dominion treasury. In 1926 and 1927 the corresponding income deficit averaged only $905,835. In 1931 the income deficit was $60,869,794; in 1932, $61,006,918; in 1933, $60,017,714; and in 1934, $49,506,695. All of these deficits were made good out of the Dominion treasury.

The case of the employees in reply, mainly negative, was that "the railways have at no point in these proceedings showed that they are not financially able to discontinue the 10 per cent payroll deduction." "We have admitted," they stated, "and now reiterate that management has been efficient," but they expressed the belief that there had been unwise extension of plant in the past, and that maintenance-of-way expenditures during the last year or two had somewhat exceeded current requirements. For these conditions the employees claimed they were no responsible and should not be "penalized." A different distribution of certain charges was suggested, but no general reconstruction of the accounts was attempted to show where money for increased expenditure on wages could be found.

If railway revenues are inadequate, relief may come from reduction of expenditures, from increase of traffic, from higher charges for services within the limits the traffic will bear, or from Government money votes. Borrowing from the money market for operating deficits is not a practicable recourse. The alternatives of higher freight and passenger

rates and of Government money votes, to include the Canadian Pacific Railway, are not, we feel, within the conditions to be considered by us. We have had no evidence as to what might be possible in the way of further economies or improvements in methods. We must, therefore, consider the problem from the position of revenues as at present derived and as affected, or likely to be affected, by expansion of traffic. Money for expenditures must be available from some source. The Canadian railway system, as represented in the parties before us, cannot go out of business, and ability to pay must exist or be created within it.

Many facts relating to general business conditions were laid before us. The evidence indicates that a considerable measure of recovery has developed since 1933, the lowest point in the depression, that improvement is continuing and that there are many signs of confidence in still further improvement. Railway revenues have also been rising within the said period and the rate of increase within recent weeks is definitely encouraging. Since 1933 and up to 1936, the combined operating revenues had recovered a little more than 25 per cent of the deficiency as measured from the 1926-1927 base. Wages in this period had recovered a still higher percentage of the deduction in effect in 1933. The proposals and declared intentions of the railways have been that wages will continue to share in further improvement. It is a question of times and proportions.

So far, the problem has been considered from the position of the railways within Canada. A considerable part of the employees' case dealt with the relationship of railway wages in Canada to those in the United States. In the basic period, 1926-1929, the scale of railway wages in the United States was represented as having been slightly higher than in Canada; the subsequent maximum wage deduction made by the United States railways was smaller, reaching only 10 per cent, and this had been fully restored in the United States by April 1, 1935. We can appreciate the place in the thoughts and feelings of the employees a contrast of this kind might come to occupy.

It should be noted, however, that the employees, very explicitly, do not subscribe to a general rule that rates in Canada and the United States should always be approximately the same. Their argument was rather that because the railway managements, and the Canadian Government, at times in the past, over the protest of the employees, who were of the opinion they were entitled to still higher wages, had fixed wage scales in Canada at the United States standard, they should in consistency have observed the same practice on this occasion.

As a precedent in this connection the employees quoted from the Order in Council (P.C. 1768) by which the McAdoo award, applicable to United States railways, was made effective in Canada in 1918. In the preamble to this Order in Council it was set forth as a consideration that "the railway companies are of the view that the wages paid railway employees in Canada ought to be the same as that adopted in corresponding territories in the United States, as the class of work is the same in both countries; that there is a large interchange of traffic, and that as a result, many employees work in both countries; and on the further grounds that different organizations are international in their scope, and that heretofore the wage scales in both countries have been relatively the same."

This view of the railway companies was, however, only one of five considerations recited in this preamble. Another was thus stated: "That in view of the increased cost of living, wages in Canadian territory should be increased as increased in American territory." The three remaining considerations related to ways and means. Standing first was an estimate of the added cost of the proposed wage increase to the Canadian railways, $36,865,494. Another consideration was the then "net earnings" position of the various railways, which showed them unable to meet the increased cost. The final consideration was, "that in order to enable the railways of Canada to meet the increased wage charges which they will be obliged to pay by reason of the increases hereinbefore referred to, the Minister of Railways and Canals believes that similar action ought to be taken in Canada as taken under similar circumstances in the United States and freight rates be raised in Canada as such rates have been raised in adjacent United States territory." It was accordingly ordered that upon acceptance of the new wage scale by the private railway companies the Board of Railway Commissioners forthwith prepare and make effective new freight rate schedules.

It was therefore recognized in this Order in Council that certain fundamental economic conditions, such as the value of money in one country as compared with the other, should be taken into account, that sufficient railway earnings must exist before additional charges could be paid, and that similarity in the opportunity to earn revenues must be created before a rule should be applied requiring similarity in wage scales as between the two countries.

When the basic rates were fully restored in the United States on April 1, 1935, an "emergency surcharge" in freight rates on a large number of commodities was granted to the United States railways. The railways were later advised by the Interstate Commerce Commission that these emergency charges "could not be regarded as a permanent remedy and that the railroads should undertake a revision of the rate structure to meet changed conditions." The emergency rates expired on December 31, last, and the hearing of the application for revision of the rate structure is now proceeding. The full restoration by the United States railways of the wage deduction in 1935 was strongly urged upon us as an example to be followed now by Canadian railways, but unless action in relation to freight rates were taken in Canada as was taken in the United States, the conditions in the two countries would not be similar in respect to the important consideration of opportunity to earn revenues. Policy as to freight and passenger tariffs is not, as we have pointed out, within the matters referred to us.

Separate national control and regulation of earnings must make the railways of the two countries into separate national systems. National policies, such as those in respect to development of resources, domestic and foreign trade, and price levels, create differences in operating conditions for these railway systems which are beyond their control. So do geography, climate, and the distribution of population. While there are many advantages in there being like standards and practices in the two systems, it seems reasonable to us that, in any particular case, similarity in governing factors should be established as a fact, before the example in one country can be urged as a fixed rule in the other.

This is essentially a conciliation board rather than an economic court. The economic elements of this problem, as we see them, have probably been sufficiently indicated in the preceding review of the evidence and arguments. An element not economic in character is the declared intention of the railways, from the beginning, to restore a certain definite money rate of wages as soon as financially possible. While whatever is done to implement this intention must be financially practicable, it may, under all the conditions, be justifiable that it should be the maximum practicable from time to time.

Under the conditions before us, that is, unless an increase in freight rates or government advances were granted, we do not consider the original contention of the employees, that the deduction in wages should be fully restored forthwith, or even within six months or one year, to be likely practicable. In arriving at this opinion we have taken into account all the evidences of improvement in general business and in traffic returns, with the probabilities of the continuance of this improvement even at a somewhat higher rate during the year. Moreover, we do not consider that the position of real wages at present, even taking into account the recent slightly higher trend in costs of living, are such that there is in fairness an immediate obligation on the railways to take all the risk, or an unreasonable risk, in anticipating the realization of revenues.

The original contention of the railways was that in consideration of all pertinent conditions no reduction in the wage deduction was at present warranted. However, they brought to our attention the proposal made by them in 1934, involving the principle of sharing between the railways and the employees any improvement in revenues, with adjustments to be considered quarterly. In conciliation conferences under the present proceedings the railways suggested a modified plan based on the same general principle. Combined operating revenues of the railways in 1926-1927 were nearly $442,000,000 and, in 1936, $292,000,000, the deficiency in the latter year being, in round figures, $150,000,000. Wages in 1936 were subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. The proposal was that as each one-tenth of the revenues, or $15,000,000, was recovered, one-tenth of the wage deduction, or 1 per cent, should be restored. If operating revenues for twelve months ending at any quarter year warranted a change, adjustment of wages was to be made effective one month after the end of the quarter year. To make the adjustment even more prompt, it was proposed that as each $7,500,000 of revenue deficiency was recovered, ½ per cent, or one-twentieth, of the wage deduction, should be restored.

To meet an objection to one aspect of this proposal, that under it there would be no immediate increase in wages paid, the railways then offered to put into effect a restoration of 1 per cent of the wage deduction on February 1, 1937, making the deduction on that date 9 per cent. The proposal embodying this offer was that instead of making the revenues of 1936 the basis, the revenues for the year ended December 31, 1935, should be taken and for every increase of $7,500,000 over the 1935 base, ½ per cent of the wage deduction should be removed. The 1935 revenues were $273,600,000, as against $292,000,000 in 1936. This difference of $18,400,000 would mean that a 1 per cent

reduction in wage deductions would have accrued by December 31, 1936, which would be made effective on February 1, 1937. There would remain on hand, as of December 31, 1936, $3,400,000 toward the making up of the next $7,500,000 of revenue increase, which would entitle the employees to a further ½ per cent in reduction of the deduction. Wages were not to move up and down, if revenues fluctuated, but any advance gained was to be held until a further advance was earned.

By thus moving back the base, while retaining the unit of calculation of $7,500,000, the railways would fully restore the basic wages before their revenues were fully restored. Figured from the 1935 base, all deduction from wages would be removed when revenues reached $423,600,000. The average revenues of 1926-27 were some $442,000,000. Thus basic rates of pay would be fully restored while revenues were still $18,400,000 short of those in the two years of smallest revenues in the basic period, 1926-1929. Revenues would still be $40,200,000 short of average revenues for the basic period as a whole.

The representatives of the employees definitely declined to entertain these proposals. They offered to make an agreement "based on the present 10 per cent deduction being reduced to 5 per cent, effective January 1, 1937, reduced to 2½ per cent April 1, 1937, and the remaining 2½ per cent to be eliminated July 1, 1937." They added in general terms, "We are still prepared to negotiate with a view toward reaching an agreement providing for the termination of the 10 per cent deduction by progressive steps." The railways held that a guarantee by them, unrelated to their revenues, of full restoration of wage rates within a short period, such as contemplated by the employees, would not be warranted, and direct negotiations between the parties were suspended.

The Board continued to explore the possibilities of an understanding involving some degree of compromise. On the practical side, the Board recognized that the employees might naturally desire something fixed and definite concerning their wages, and not something wholly contingent. On the other hand, the Board felt that, unless present wages were relatively unreasonable and unjust in themselves, the removal of wage deductions should, for the time being at least, bear some relation to realized earnings. If an acceptable formula could not be found that would carry the issue through to its final termination, it was important that an arrangement for at least the next twelve months should be made. Not only is this probably the shortest period it would be desirable that any wage arrangement should cover, but we were informed there is a working understanding to this effect between the railways and their employees.

Considerations also arise from the general condition of the transportation problem in Canada at this time. That Canada has a very big and serious transportation problem is realized by Canadian citizens generally. So far as the railways are concerned, their net income is at present insufficient to meet all charges proper to the industry. The increasing competition of transportation agencies on the highways is a factor the dimensions of which are not yet definitely determinable. How much betterment in the situation can be brought about by further reorganizations and economies, or how soon a reconsideration of the freight rate structure may be advisable, are not at the moment clear. The bearing of these conditions on the particular problem before us will be recognized, not only by the railway executives but also by the employees, as responsible citizens and because of their interest in the soundness of the business in which they are engaged.

Under all the conditions pertaining to this issue, and looking forward, now, for a period of twelve months, we are of the opinion that the rate of reduction of the wage deduction should not be considered out of relation to increases in revenues. When conditions are inter-related, there would seem to be fairness to both parties in the synchronizing of changes in the two factors as nearly as possible. In principle, the proposal of the railways does not seem to us to be open to objection on the ground of fairness. The measuring-stick the railways suggested has in its amended form been made more favourable to the factor of wages, and we cannot regard it as unfair as a temporary guide. The natural desire of the employees for definiteness in their wages, so that their individual budgets can be planned, remains to be considered. A fixed 1 per cent reduction in the deduction at the very beginning of the year 1937 would leave increases in income for the balance of the year wholly conditional. The prospect of substantially increasing revenues for the railways is good, but not without elements of uncertainty. Outside of the hazards of new world-wide disturbances, there are many local conditions that cannot at present be confidently calculated.

Even in the face of all contingencies, both the employees and the railways are very hopeful with regard to increase in traffic. The confidence in the outlook expressed before us

by the employees should give a feeling of great assurance to them about the returns that would accrue from a share in the increase. The railways, we have reason to believe, are prepared to consider further fixed reductions in the wage deduction during 1937 to correspond to the estimate of increase in traffic they feel justified in entertaining.

In view of all the facts and circumstances submitted to us, and according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, we, therefore, beg to recommend:

1. That the existing deduction from basic rates of pay of 10 per cent be reduced to 9 per cent on February 1, 1937, as proposed in conciliation conferences by the railways, and that further fixed reductions during the year be put into effect unconditionally, namely, a reduction to 8 per cent not later than August 1, 1937, and a reduction to 7 per cent not later than November 1, 1937.

2. That there be restored to the employees during the year further reductions of wage deduction whenever, and to the extent, percentages calculated on increases in gross operating revenues, in the following manner, are greater than the fixed percentages set forth above; the manner of calculation to be that for every increase of $7,500,000 in the combined gross operating revenues of the railways over the revenues of the year ended December 31, 1935 ($273,600,000), a reduction of ½ per cent in wage deduction should be accounted as having accrued to the employees; calculations to be made at the end of each quarter year, and whenever the percentage of accruals is higher than the fixed percentage then in effect or due, the higher percentage shall go into effect one month after the end of the quarter year; it being understood that the percentages calculated under this plan of contingent increases are not to be in addition to the fixed minimum percentages but are to be substituted for the latter whenever they would bring into effect a higher percentage of reduction in the wage deduction.

Under the terms of this recommendation there would be an assured reduction of 30 per cent in the existing wage deduction by November 1, next, with the prospect of greater or earlier deductions if revenues warrant, and with the prospect of a further reduction accruing in the quarter ending December 31, 1937.

We trust that this recommendation will be accepted as the basis of an agreement between the parties to cover the current year. We believe the terms and spirit of the recommendation are clear, but if it is accepted and any differences of view arise as to its interpretation or as to adjustments under it, the members of the Board, if so desired by both parties, would be glad to be called upon at any time during the year to advise as to a possible reconciliation of such differences.

Mr. Bancroft is unable to join in this report, and will submit a Minority Report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. K. MACLEAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. SANFORD EVANS.

Ottawa, January 30, 1937.

MINORITY REPORT

In the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company (subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway), Employer, and various classes of employees of the said railways, Employees.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to inquire into the dispute between the railways and their employees, commenced its sittings in Montreal on November 23, 1936, in the Mount Royal Hotel. At various times since then, sittings of the Board were held in Montreal and Ottawa. In addition, many conferences were held between the parties themselves and between the parties and the members of the Board seeking a settlement of the dispute by conciliatory means.

At the first sitting in Montreal, after the members of the Board had taken their oaths of office, the Chairman read the commission giving the Board authority to proceed and indicated the nature of the dispute from the Reference to the Board by the Minister of Labour.

The following appeared before the Board to represent the parties to the controversy:—

For the Railway Companies:—

George Hodge, Manager, Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

A. J. Hills, Chief of Personnel, Canadian National Railways.

W. H. Armstrong, Office Engineer, Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways.

H. D. Brydone Jack, General Statistician, Canadian Pacific Railway.
J. R. Kimpton, Chief Clerk, Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway (Staff member).
J. L. Callaghan, Clerk and Stenographer, Department of Personnel, Canadian National Railways (Staff member).

For the Employees:—
Howard B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
H. H. Lynch, Vice-president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen.
T. Todd, Vice-President, Order of Railway Conductors.
W. J. Babe, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
W. H. Phillips, Vice-President, Order of Railway Telegraphers.
G. R. Pawson, General Chairman, Canadian Pacific Railway, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
R. J. Tallon, President, Division Four; James Somerville, Vice-President, International Association of Machinists.
Thos. Broad, General Chairman, C.P.R., Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.
J. Thomson, Executive Board Member, Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.
Frank Dinardo, Executive Board Member, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Iron Forgers and Helpers.
V. E. Bowlby, Executive Board Member, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.
Ernest Inglis, Vice-President, and L. A. McEwan, Executive Board Member, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Jas. Gascoyne, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Labourers.
W. V. Turnbull, Vice-President, Maintenance of Way Employees.
Frank H. Hall, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.
John Bruce, Vice-President, and F. Walsh, General Chairman, C.P.R., United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.
E. G. Primm, General Chairman, C.P.R., Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen.

More than sixty representatives of these seventeen international organizations were in attendance and Mr. Howard Chase, presented the case for the employees to the Board.

Messrs. George Hodge and A. J. Hills, prepared a joint statement for the railway companies and Mr. Hodge presented the case for the railway companies to the Board.

Practically all the railways in Canada are involved in the dispute and judging from the estimates given by both parties to the Board, approximately 83,000 to 85,000 employees are directly affected, and from 117,000 to 125,000 if those indirectly affected are included.

In the application for a Board of Conciliation, and which application is part of the reference to the Board by the Minister, the applicants—being the employees—state in part:—

"The Vice-Presidents' Conference Committee held conferences with the railways on May 14 and July 6, and on September 15, 1936, a further conference was held with the railways, during which the General Chairmen's Conference Committee was present with the Vice-Presidents' Conference Committee. In all of these conferences the representatives of the employees have contended that the agreement of November 3, 1934, should be cancelled, thereby eliminating th deduction of 10% (ten per cent) from the employees' pay cheques, and restoring to full force and effect the basic rates provided for in the respective agreements, as between the railways and its employees."

During the negotiations preceding the application for a Board, the railway companies declined to restore the ten per cent deduction, or any part of it. Thereupon the employees applied for a Board of Conciliation and the Minister of Labour granted the application.

There is one item in the dispute before the Board. The employees asked the railway companies to eliminate the ten per cent deduction from their pay cheques and restore the basic rates of pay existing in the agreements between the railways and the seventeen railway organizations. The railways declined to do so, and couldn't see any good reasons for restoring any part of it.

Although the dispute is confined to one item, yet, due to the magnitude of the parties involved, this item represents approximately $18,000,000 a year, or according to the evidence of the railways, $17,152,000. Both sides used $18,000,000 when referring to the amount required to restore the wages and salaries to pre-deduction levels.

It is obvious that the large sum mentioned merely reflects the tremendous number of employees involved. For the first time in the history of Canadian railways, these seventeen international organizations have unitedly negotiated with the railways and unitedly presented their case before a Board of Conciliation. The railway companies—as the Reference indicates—are united for the purpose of wage negotiations and for the presentation of their case before the Board. Naturally the figures are large when figuring a ten per cent restoration in the annual payroll for all these employees.

The evidence shows that the employees, during the past five years, have had their pay

cheques reduced, first by ten per cent, then twenty per cent, later restored to fifteen per cent, then twelve per cent and finally ten per cent. The fact that these deductions have amounted to approximately $91,000,000 taken from pay cheques during the past five years again reflects the great number of employees under consideration. The present ten per cent deduction has been in force since May 1, 1935, as a result of an agreement dated November 3, 1934.

The evidence shows that during the earlier years of the depression, the operating revenues of the railway companies substantially declined. The railway companies indicate that the level of operating revenues for 1936 was approximately $190,000,000 below the average of the peak years of 1926 and 1929, and that the operating revenues in 1936 are about $25,000,000 below the level of 1931. All of which goes to show the magnitude of the interests to be considered.

The relations between the officials of the railways and the representatives of the employes have been, and are, friendly. The negotiations during the proceedings and the presentations before the Board indicated the excellent relationship between the parties.

Both sides presented their case with care, keenness and thoroughness, as the voluminous evidence indicates. Despite the friendliness, it should not be overlooked that the representatives of the employees declared that they were absolutely and resolutely in earnest regarding their request for the abolition of the ten per cent deduction. The representatives of the railways were just as firm and serious in declaring that the railways could not afford to accede to the request and couldn't see any just reasons for restoring any part of it. In these two positions the parties were deadlocked at the beginning of the proceedings before this Board.

History of Wage Deductions

On September 15, 1931, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company asked for a ten per cent payroll deduction to be effective October 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932, basic wage rates to remain unchanged. This request was made to the representatives of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, and telegraphers. Conferences were arranged, but no settlement was reached. After giving formal notice for a revision of existing agreements, to bring about a ten per cent reduction in the specified rates of pay, the companies applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The majority report of this Board was dated November 30, 1931, and recommended a ten per cent reduction in the basic rates of pay. The railway companies at once put the award into effect. The employees declined to accept the award. Conferences were held between the companies and the representatives of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, with the result that on February 4, 1932, an agreement was reached between these employees and the railway companies, providing for a ten per cent deduction from pay cheques. The agreement was effective from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, with provisions for notice by the management after December 1, 1932, if an extension of the agreement was desired. Deductions from the employees' pay cheques from November 15 to November 30, 1931, were returned. Similar agreements were made by other classes of employees. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., made a one-year agreement effective March 1, 1932. The mechanical trades, represented by Division 4, Railway Employees' Department, made an agreement effective April 1, 1932, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees came next with an agreement effective May 1, 1932.

These special arrangements provided for deductions from pay cheques. The existing agreements between the employees and the railways were undisturbed, and it was plainly stated that the basic wage rates in such schedules were to remain unchanged. Such has been the arrangement all the way down to the present time, when the agreements existing are undisturbed and the basic rates in the agreements untouched.

On November 30, 1932, the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers were informed that the railways would be unable to discontinue the ten per cent deduction after January 31, 1933. On January 28, 1933, the railway companies served formal notice upon these employees, seeking a twenty per cent reduction below the basic rates of wages existing prior to December 1, 1931. The railway companies applied for a Board of Conciliation. On April 25, 1933, the majority members of the Board reported to the Minister of Labour; they recommended a twenty per cent deduction in wages. On May 1, 1933, the railway companies put into operation a twenty per cent deduction from the pay cheques of the employees in these classes.

The railway companies served notice on the representatives of the other classes of employees of their desire to increase the deduction from pay cheques by an additional ten per cent, making twenty per cent altogether.

The "running trades"—engineers, etc., outlined previously—endeavoured to convince the railway companies that the order imposing a twenty per cent deduction should be rescinded. Being unsuccessful, the employees in the "running trades" took a strike vote. This occurred during the negotiations between the railways and other classes of employees. The situation was such that the Prime Minister urged that a further effort be made by the parties to reach a settlement.

On October 28, 1933, a settlement was reached and an agreement signed providing for a fifteen per cent deduction from pay cheques. This agreement was effective November 1, 1933, for one year until October 31, 1934, when the deduction was to be set at ten per cent. The usual notice requirements were included to enable either party to change the situation. Agreements followed between the companies and other classes of employees along similar lines, with this exception, that the added five per cent, making the total fifteen per cent deduction, should not apply to employees working less than forty hours a week, or to those who had accepted lower paid assignments amongst the comparatively lower paid employees

The railway companies on September 25, 1934, notified the representatives of the "running trades", that they were unable to make effective the ten per cent deduction on November 1, 1934, and desired to continue the fifteen per cent deduction after that date. Similar information was given to other classes of employees with existing agreements. Arrangements were made by the seventeen railway organizations involved, to handle the wage controversy together. A conference committee was formed and arrangements made with the railway companies to handle the matter in a united way.

On November 3, 1934, an agreement was reached and signed and was the basis of the agreements entered into by the various classes of employees represented by these seventeen railway organizations.

The required notice having been given after July 1, 1935, to end the arrangement by termination of the 10 per cent deduction, and many conferences between the parties proving unsuccessful to break the deadlock, the employees applied for a Board.

Wage Deductions in the United States and Canada

The contentions of both parties to the dispute, relative to wages in Canada and in the United States, suggests that the history of wage deductions could not be complete as far as the railways are concerned, without a glimpse at the situation in the United States.

The railway companies contend that since the Great War conditions have altered between the United States and Canada. They point out that the United States became a great creditor nation; and that the advent of the New Deal policy has further removed the railway employees in the United Stafes from comparison with railway employees in Canada. It is urged that railway wages in Canada should be governed by Canadian conditions.

The employees claim that United States wages and conditions were imposed upon them—against their wishes—during the time of the McAdoo award in the United States. This was accomplished, it is stated, by the companies urging the adoption of this well-known award and the Government of the day providing for it in a Privy Council Order No. 1768. The representatives of the employees affirm that the Canadian Railways have followed United States wages and conditions when to their advantage, and have ceased to do so when it is to the advantage of the employees. They claim that at no time during the depression have the railway employees of the United States suffered more than a ten per cent deduction in wages, and the basic rates were completely restored on April 1, 1935, and also that the United States Railways were not in as good a position to do so at that time as the Canadian Railways are at the present time.

From the evidence, it seems that, effective February 1, 1932, an agreement was reached between the railway companies in the United States and their employees, establishing a ten per cent deduction from pay cheques for one year, this arrangement to terminate at the end of the year.

In December, 1932, the railways in the United States successfully obtained from the employees, by agreement, an extension of the ten per cent deduction until October 31, 1933. Notice could be given for modification after June 15, 1933. This agreement for a ten per cent deduction was again extended until June 30, 1934, when it was to end unless another extension was made.

The railways of the United States, on February 15, 1934, informed the employees that the railways desired to increase the deduction to fifteen per cent, effective July 1, 1934. The employees would not consent and after extended conferences, an agreement was reached providing for the gradual elimination of the ten per cent deduction in the follow-

ing way:—2½ per cent on July 1, 1934; 2½ per cent on January 1, 1935; and 5 per cent on April 1, 1935. This agreement was dated April 25, 1934, and under it the basic rates of pay in the agreements existing were restored and the deductions wiped out.

The evidence indicates that the introduction of the McAdoo award, both in the United States and in Canada, was accompanied by certain concessions in freight rates. It is claimed by the representatives of the railways that the restoration of the ten per cent deduction in the United States was accompanied by an emergency freight rate increase. However, as the evidence shows, the agreement made between the railways and their employees in the United States, and dated April 25, 1934, provided for the full restoration of the 10 per cent as follows: 2½ per cent July 1, 1934; 2½ per cent January 1, 1935; and 5 per cent April 1, 1935. The emergency freight rates came into effect on April 1, 1935, and expired December 31, 1936, and according to latest information have not been renewed. The elimination of the 10 per cent deduction in the United States commenced July 1, 1934, and it was complete on April 1, 1935. The emergency freight rates came into effect in April, 1935, and expired at the end of 1936. It is stated that a general revision of freight rates in the United States will be sought by United States railways.

Whatever weight may be given to this matter, it is evident that the depression deductions in the United States from pay cheques were wiped out on April 1, 1935, and the employees on railways in Canada are at present working under a ten per cent deduction from their pay cheques.

It is quite apparent that Canadian railways have terminated the ten per cent deduction for their employees in the United States on 6,738 miles of lines, which the Canadian railways operate, and United States railways operating in Canada, have terminated the ten per cent deduction for their employees on 1,496 miles of lines which they operate in Canada. These employees have been enjoying their basic schedule rates since April 1, 1935. In some cases the employees on United States lines in Canada are paid a considerably higher basic rate than similar employees on Canadian lines.

Cost of Living

So much of the evidence centred around the "real wage," as the companies called it, and the emphatic protest of the employees to this being considered, that any report should not overlook this significant part of the controversy.

The railway companies pressed the point that the indexes* compiled by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics did show the changing cost of living and that was the only way in which the railways had used the indexes. A great many of the tables and some charts filed by the railways were based upon the changes found in these indexes; and many of their arguments centered around the "real wage" as indicated by the changes in these indexes.

The employees attacked the cost of living figures, upon which the railway companies based their idea of a "real wage." In emphatic language they condemned the "real wage" of the companies, because they declared the figures upon which it was based were related to antiquated and outmoded studies and the indexes did not even show the trend of the cost of living. They certainly objected to the measuring stick to show the value of money when the measure was faulty and utterly unreliable, and claimed that those who compiled the indexes did not make any such claim for them as the company had in using them to base a measure of money values.

Both sides argued the different positions so extensively that it may be a good thing to see what authorities have to say on the subject. From studies made on this subject by distinguished and expert statisticians, and resulting from a conference at the International Labour Office in Geneva in May 1930, extracts from the conclusions reached by such experts are to be found in the evidence of the employees as follows:—

"The following resolution prepared by the Committee on Cost of Living Indices, and adopted by the Second Conference of May 1930 is particularly significant:

'In view of the fact that international comparisons of cost of living, which are the bases of all international real wages comparisons, are defective because of the lack in various countries of adequate recent comparable budget studies, the Committee recommends that the various countries which have not made family budget enquiries within the last five years be requested to make a new and comprehensive study of the budgets of working-class families; to conduct these enquiries as soon as possible (and not later than the end of 1932); and to take account of the studies on these subjects issued by the International Labour Office and Recommendations made by the several Conferences of Labour Statisticians.'

"In the section of the Report on the Conferences dealing with the existing wage

*Indexes and Indices are synonomous.

and cost of living material of the six countries studied, we find the following conclusion with respect to cost of living indices:—

'The section dealing with the cost of living indices shows the same variety of methods from one country to another. To some degree this is only to be expected since habits of consumption vary greatly and the methods of compilation of statistics will necessarily reflect this. *The outstanding fact, however, in these six countries, is that the actual methods of weighting the different items included are not based upon recent and detailed studies of the consumption habits of the working classes but upon estimates which are centered around fragmentary and often out-of-date budget investigations.*

In the United Kingdom the results of a 1904 enquiry and in the United States those of a 1918 enquiry are utilized. In Germany the present weighting is a theoretical modification of 1907 conditions. *In Canada there is little exact information of family budgets.* In Italy again, the weights are largely theoretical and the continuous indices 1921-31 relate only to individual cities. In France the cost of living index for Paris is the most reliable but there has been no recent enquiry into working-class family budgets.' (*Emphasis ours.*)

"It will be observed that Canada is the only country for which no budgetary studies have been made, while the others are largely using budgets which are well out of date. It is quite apparent, therefore, that criticism of the cost of living indexes for Canada compiled by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is well founded. This is further supported by actual examination of the indexes themselves.

"It may be pointed out", replied the railway companies, "that the matter relating to the International Conference at Geneva has reference largely to the difficulty of making international comparisons. It is quite obvious that the criticisms were not intended to apply to the use of an index in the countries of issue to indicate the *changing* cost of living, which is the only basis on which the Railways have ever used the Canadian cost of living index."

It is clear, that the basic rates in the schedules are not in question or the differences in rates of pay between certain classes of employees. But the railway companies have emphasized the point, that the *changing* cost of living as revealed by the indexes is a cogent reason for not restoring the deduction from pay cheques at this time.

Taking all the evidence of both sides upon this subject, the conclusion is inescapable, that the "real wage" idea of the railway companies is based upon information not accurate enough to have any important bearing on the question of the elimination of the ten per cent deduction, or upon the greater question involving the economic welfare of approximately 117,000 employees and their families in the Dominion of Canada. It is fair to assume that the employees are mostly married men.

In fairness to the compilers of the indexes, which have been the centre of argument on this subject, the difficulty is often due to parties using the indexes far beyond the purpose of the figures and against the warning of the compilers that these figures can only be used within the limitations imposed.

Wages on Canadian Railways

One difficulty encountered during the hearings was to obtain accurate information as to what the employees of the railways in Canada actually earned during 1935. Both parties used averages obtained from the figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The presentation of the individual earnings of such a number of employees would be a real task. The employees insist, that the railway companies have the information, because they have to make a return of the earnings of the employees to the Income Tax Department. However, the nearest approach to this subject was by way of average monthly earnings of various classes of employees.

The employees compiled a number of tables from the figures provided by the Dominion Bureau to show the average monthly earnings of more than 116,000 employees. The results were strenuously objected to by the railways. The representatives of the railways, taking the same source for their figures, compiled elaborate tables to show the hourly rates of all these employees, and claimed the result showed a favourable comparison with other industries in Canada. The employees rejected these results with emphasis, claiming, in effect, that the railways knew very well that the employees in the "running trades" were not paid upon an hourly basis; that their basic rates were primarily and fundamentally based upon a monthly mileage basis with certain provisions made for some mileage and time worked by the hour. They objected to the railways' method of using the figures in question.

One outstanding fact about the wage situation came from each side during the presentation of these masses of figures. Said the employees, concluding a survey of average monthly earnings: "More than one-half of the Canadian railway employees received average monthly earnings of less than $110 in the year 1935." The railways replied: "To show the fallacy of such a conclusion, it is only necessary to say that on the same basis of argument, all railway employees in Canada earned less than $115 per month, BECAUSE THE AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES WERE $113 PER

Month. It is to be borne in mind, of course, that this general average is affected by the unavoidable short-time work of many employees."

The railway companies give the average monthly earnings for all employees in 1935 as $113 per month. It is true that short time and reduced mileage enters into it, and that is what the employees claimed in their brief, that in addition to the ten per cent deduction from pay cheques, that the lost time, reduced mileage and demotions, had decreased their earnings.

The employees contended that the popular conception of high wages on Canadian railways was due more to "vivid imagination" than accurate data. It is quite easy for the railways to select groups of highly skilled and responsible employees and show comparatively good wages compared with other industries, because wages in this case reflect great skill and responsibility among other things. It is just as easy for the employees to select groups of lower paid employees and use their wages for an argument.

The railway companies Submission No. 8 is entitled "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1934 and 1935."

In this publication is given the minimum rate of pay for labourers in the civic service in the city of Toronto. The hourly rate is given as ·594 for a forty-four hour week in 1935. That works out at $26·136, or for a short four-week month $104.54. These are the figures in the railway submission. The railway companies affirm that the average for all employes is $113 per month in 1935. It is true that if all the employees were working full time the average would be higher.

This surely bears out the contention of the railway employees that there is a misconception about the so-called high rates of pay on Canadian railways, and if there are comparative good wages paid to certain classes, it is because of the skill, responsibility and training, among other things, of these employees.

These figures are indicative of the actual earnings of the employees during the year 1935 One thing which must be remembered is that the Board of Conciliation is to recommend what wages are to be paid in 1937, and not 1935 or 1936.

Ability to Pay Factor

A great deal of evidence was submitted on this factor and the parties are not a long way apart on this subject.

The railway companies state: "The railways feel that inability to pay something more than is fair and reasonable may properly be put forward as a factor in the dispute," and again, "Admittedly reasonable and just compensation for the employees is a first charge on any enterprise."

Said the employees: "It is the position of the employees that the ability-to-pay factor cannot, in fairness and in justice, be accepted as the determining factor when consideration is given to questions involving wage deductions. A proper and sufficient earnings or income for employees is, and must be, the first charge and responsibility to be met by employers. This charge, as a matter of social justice and economic necessity, must be met before consideration is given to the payment of interest or dividends. We do not assert this obligation as a newly conceived principle of economic justice; we merely repeat it as being a principle which has long been recognized, established, and endorsed by courts and by wage tribunals, upon which responsible and outstanding representatives of employers, employees and the public have served."

In support of this contention, the employees submitted fourteen decisions rendered in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia, to show what various tribunals had decided. Nearly all of these decisions were connected with railways and their employees. It was contended that general support was given in these cases to the claim that ability to pay should not be used as a determining factor in arriving at wage rates, and certainly not regarding the restoration of wage deductions.

The railways agree that, as related to the payment of a fair and reasonable wage, ability to pay cannot be accepted as the determining factor.

Financial Position of the Railways

A great deal of the controversy centered around the railway companies Submission No. 6, being financial statements showing the net income of these railways from 1926 to 1935. The net railway operating income for 1935 is shown as $6,054,882 for the Canadian National Railways, compared with a deficit of $2,843,935 in 1931, when the first deduction in wages occurred; and the employees argue, that this net result for 1935 was obtained in conjunction with extraordinary maintenance work in advance of requirements, or anticipated maintenance work, which would have added at least $1,000,000 to the net railway operating income, if the maintenance work had been normal. The employees do not criticize this work, but feel it should not be used as a means of preventing the restoration of basic rates of wages.

The real disagreement over net figures was on the $2,832,083 balance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1935. The employees point out that if the income account of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1935 had

been compiled in the same manner as it was in 1933 and 1934, the balance would have been $6,383,080.

My colleagues, in their report, refer to this balance as follows: "Even although no distribution was made to stockholders, the company had left on hand, after other disbursements, only the very small sum of $2,832,084." This refers to the balance of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1935.

That the viewpoint of the employees is correct, claiming the balance in the income account of the Canadian Pacific Railway would be over six millions in 1935, if the account had been compiled in the same manner as 1934, is shown by the following quotation from the report of the Canadian Pacific Railway to its shareholders in 1935.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Year ended December 31, 1935.

To the Shareholders:

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1935, show the following results:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross earnings		$129,678,904 57
Working expenses (including taxes)		107,281,380 60
Net earnings		22,397,523 97
Other income—net		8,145,494 31
	$	30,543,018 28
Deduct provision for depreciation of Ocean and Coastal Steamships*		3,550,996 64
	$	26,992,021 64
Deduct fixed charges		24,159,937 83
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account	$	2,832,083 81

* In 1934 provision for such depreciation, amounting to $3,783,660.01, was deducted from Profit and Loss and Surplus Revenue Account."

The first presentation on the financial situation of the railways came from the employees. From the tables and analysis filed by them, they argued that the total special income account of the Canadian Pacific Railway had increased in 1935 to $8,145,494 and "included therein was an increase of $1,177,750 in the cash distributions received from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Limited, in which the company has an interest amounting to $8,412,500. This is another indication of improving business."

A survey of the stock holdings of the Canadian Pacific Railway showed that 16·84 per cent of the ordinary stock was held in Canada and the rest outside, and only ·28 per cent of the preference stock was held in Canada. This was in 1935, and the figures agree with the annual report to the Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders regarding the stock holdings. The intention of the employees, it seems, in submitting this survey of stock holdings, was to strengthen their side of the argument which developed later between the two parties, as to whether it was the best thing to restore the deduction in wages or purchasing power in Canada, before resuming dividends on the stock, which is so largely held outside of Canada.

Another table filed by the employees was to show the growth of surplus and profits from sale of capital stock at a premium. In connection with this, they state: "The employees have submitted a statement showing the surplus accumulated earnings and from premium on capital stock sold in previous years. At the end of 1935 that surplus amounted to $206,217,575, or 43 per cent of the approximately $472,000,000 of capital stock outstanding. It is true that this amount of $206,217,575 is not in cash, but it nevertheless represents tangible assets equivalent to 43 per cent of the capital stock," and later in the evidence: "Mr. Hodge stated in his testimony that the return of 1·957 per cent on investment in the year 1935 was calculated on $1,144,445,232 investment in railway property. The total capitalization which amounts to $971,649,170 indicated that in the past $172,796,062 of earnings has been ploughed back into the property, thus enhancing the value of the stockholders' investment."

Regarding the foregoing subject, the employees answered: "We desire to refer to the statement of the railways that the return on investment for the Canadian Pacific in 1935 was 1·957 per cent, as compared with an average of 4·325 per cent during the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive. From the *Yearbook of information* published by the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads (United States), we observe that, in the year 1935, the return on property investment of Class 1 Roads in that country was 1·94 per cent, while during the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive, such returns ranged from 4·30 per cent to 4·99 per cent, so that the Canadian Pacific is in relatively as good position as those lines in the United States, which have discontinued the 10 per cent payroll deduction"

The employees' tables show the current assets and liabilities of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, from 1923 to 1935, and claim "the Canadian Pacific Railway was in a better current financial position than in 1923, and in as

good a position as at some of the intervening years." In another table, operating revenues are shown by the month for the years 1931 to 1935, and for nine months in 1936, for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and after comparing the current position and increasing revenues, the employees declare: "We do not believe it can be said that any concern which has come through this depression without failing in any year to show a net in excess of its fixed charges, even with an increase in those fixed charges of $5,000,000 during the period, notwithstanding which the net shows a progressive improvement since the low point of the depression, is not in position to discontinue the 10 per cent payroll deduction."

"No doubt the company", stated the employees in their first presentation, "will point to the fact that no dividend on either ordinary or preferred stock has been paid since 1932, but we call attention to the fact that over a long period of years, extending back to 1893 in the case of preference stock, and back to 1911 in the case of ordinary stock, a dividend of 4 per cent on preference stock and 10 per cent on ordinary stock has been unfailingly paid. Even in 1930, when the depression was well under way, the amount paid in dividends was the greatest in the history of the company. In 1931 the usual dividend on preference stock was continued and that on ordinary stock amounted to 6½ per cent; and again in 1932 the amount appropriated from revenues for dividends on preference stock amounted to a half yearly dividend on that stock."

In connection with Railway Submission No. 6, which is the financial statements of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, the railway companies explained in part:

"The statement for the Canadian National Railways shows that in 1935 their net railway operating income was $6,054,882 as compared with an average of $31,943,168 for the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive, during which years the existing basic rates of pay became established. The deficit on income account, exclusive of interest on Dominion Government Account, in 1935 was $48,878,181.67 as compared with an average of $3,145,368 during the former years mentioned. This item, as stated, is exclusive of interest on Dominion Government loans, which as shown in the Annual Report for the year 1935 amounted to $35,949,676.70. The net railway operating income in 1935 produced a rate of return on the investment of only ·316 per cent as compared with the even low average of 1·78 per cent during the period between 1926 and 1929.

"The statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows that in 1935 the company had a net railway operating income of $22,379,524 as compared with an average of $46,255,222 between 1926 and 1929 inclusive. During the year 1935, the Company had a surplus of $2,832,084 as compared with the average surplus of $9,267,911 during the earlier years mentioned. It must be pointed out, however, that the surplus during these four earlier years was secured after paying dividends in those years averaging $32,214,464 per annum. In 1935 no dividends whatever were paid, nor were there any paid in 1933 or 1934. A dividend of only 2 per cent on preference stock was paid in 1932. Common stock shareholders have not received any dividend whatever since 1931. In 1935 the railway operating income provided a rate of return on the investment of only 1·957 per cent as compared with an average of 4·325 per cent during the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive.

"The returns thus far in 1936 have not materially affected these comparisons insofar as net returns to the Railways are concerned. From January to September inclusive, the combined operating income of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways increased $14,595,877. Their operating expenses, however, increased $14,678,981."

My Colleagues on the Board following a resume of the financial statement of the railways, observe: "The case of the Employees in reply, mainly negative, was that 'the railways have at no point in these proceedings showed that they are not financially able to discontinue the 10 per cent payroll deduction.' and later 'A different distribution of certain charges was suggested, but no general reconstruction of the accounts was attempted to show where money for increased expenditures on wages could be found.'"

I cannot agree that the employees' position in this respect was "mainly negative." On the contrary, they made a great effort to show the improved financial condition of both the railway companies to convince the Board, and the railway companies, that the 10 per cent deduction should be restored. They pointed out, among a host of reasons in favour of their plea, that on the Canadian National Railways in 1931, when the first 10 per cent deduction was made, the net railway operating income deficit was $2,843,935, and that in 1935 this had turned into a net railway operating income surplus of $6,054,882. Further had it not been for extraordinary maintenance work it would certainly have been over $7,000,000 in 1935; and they claimed the maintenance work will benefit the future and will result ultimately in a better net position for the Canadian National Railways. They also pointed out that while the income or deficit, before interest charges due on Government loans, was $61,006,918 in 1932, nearly the same as in 1931 when the first deduction was imposed; that in 1935 it was reduced to $48,878,182; and it is expected that 1936 will show an improved position.

They indicated the improved position of the Canadian Pacific Railway at great length,

and it is not necessary to repeat any of the figures already mentioned in the report, because my colleagues state in their report: "The capital structure of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the much more favourable of the two and indeed, in book values, in capitalization per mile, and in the proportion of stock to bonds, this company ranks high among the most satisfactorily financed corporations. To take its position as a test is, therefore, to present the best showing possible."

Why the majority members of the Board should say that no general reconstruction of the accounts was attempted, it is difficult to surmise. Should the employees have employed auditors to reconstruct the accounts from the companies' records, or should the Board have done so?

The employees have endeavoured to show that both railways have so improved their financial position during 1935, with every indication of greater improvement during 1936 and 1937, that the deduction from pay cheques should be eliminated. They gave the figures to warrant their claim, in their opinion, and argued that the employees were giving more service per dollar of compensation than ever before. They called it greater productivity of employees. A great many illustrations of this were filed by them. Greater efficiency in every way was admitted by both parties and it is shown that the general efficiency and maintenance of the railways is second to none on this Continent. This condition was due to the co-operation of capital management and employees. In addition there is positive evidence of the improvement in business in 1935—again in 1936—and increased expectation for 1937.

The railway companies are of the opinion "that the employees with a reduction of only 10 per cent in compensation, compared with compensation calculated under basic rates of pay established during the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive, might properly consider themselves as in an extremely fortunate position, particularly having regard to the fact that during recent years the shareholders' return on their investments necessarily has had to be cut 100 per cent." And the railways suggested that the shareholders are entitled to some consideration before the employees can justly claim to be entitled to any further improvement in their rates of pay. The operating revenues of the railways in 1935 were $273,558,755 as compared with $318,803,765 in 1931, a decrease of $45,245,010 or 14·2 per cent, pointed out the companies, who argued that the present money value of the wages received, judged from the cost of living indexes, places the employees in as favourable a position as the wages received before the first ten per cent deduction in pay cheques.

Replying to railway companies Submission No. 6, the employees observe "there is shown for the Canadian Pacific as Other Income an amount of $4,594,498 for 1935 as compared with $6,663,793 Other Income for the year 1934. This would indicate a decrease in Other Income, but as a matter of fact, Other Income for 1935 amounted to $8,145,494." And again: "This exhibit also shows Net Income for the Canadian Pacific for the year 1935 as $2,832,084, whereas as a matter of fact, it was $6,383,080, if calculated on the same basis as 1933 and 1934."

The railway companies opposed the termination of the wage deduction in part, upon the claim, declared the employees, first, that increased income could be given to shareholders, and second, that companies manufacturing railway supplies and equipment would be able to expand their activities on the basis of railway orders. "If", said the employees, "the railways resume payment to their shareholders, the greatest part of the money thus distributed will, of course, leave Canada." And later: "But we cannot conceive of anyone seriously contending that the business activity and the ultimate general prosperity of the Dominion of Canada will be better promoted by a distribution of dividends to shareholders, than by a distribution of wage payments to employees. If this is to be a factor in your deliberations—and we believe it should be—certainly there is here powerful reason for the immediate termination of the payroll deduction."

From all the foregoing, it is amply demonstrated that the railway companies, with great care, presented the financial situation of the railways, from their viewpoint, and that the employees did the same, and made every effort to show by the improved position of the railways, how the railways could well afford to consider restoring the ten per cent deduction in wages and the basic rates.

Conciliation Conferences

The members of the Board directed their efforts to bringing the parties together for the purpose of reaching a settlement of the dispute after all the main evidence was submitted. These efforts didn't finally succeed as the reports of the members of the Board to the Minister attest.

One great obstacle to a voluntary agreement, through conciliation, was the precipitation

into the dispute of an idea that the restoration of the 10 per cent deduction should be based on increases in gross operating revenues. The railway companies from the commencement of these conferences, suggested a gradual restoration of the deduction from pay cheques, upon a formula based upon the increases in gross operating revenues from time to time. The companies felt that they could not afford to gamble on the expectations of increased operating revenues during 1937. The employees declared definitely that they would not accept gross operating revenues as a measure for their wages; and also, that the employees would not make any agreement with the railway companies which was based wholly, or in part, on a formula based upon gross operating revenues.

During the conferences both parties to the dispute modified their original positions. The employees' position at the beginning of the proceedings was for the restoration immediately of the 10 per cent deduction. Their position during the conferences was outlined in a suggestion for settlement by a gradual restoration of the 10 per cent in the following manner: 5 per cent January 1, 1937; 2½ per cent April 1, 1937, and reverting to basic rates on July 1, 1937.

The railway companies' position at the beginning of the proceedings was that they could not afford to restore the 10 per cent and couldn't see any just reason for restoring any part of it at the present time. The railway companies agreed during the conciliatory conferences between the parties, to guarantee a restoration of 1 per cent on February 1, 1937, and any additional restoration earned under a formula based on increases in gross operating revenues. At a later date the railway companies were favourable to guaranteeing 1 per cent February 1; 1 per cent August 1; and 1 per cent November 1, 1937, with any additional restoration which the formula would provide after taking into consideration the guaranteed returns.

In my opinion, the employees are right in rejecting gross operating revenues as a means of measuring their wages. Not because there is no precedent for it, as far as the evidence goes, but because it cannot lead to anything but controversy and dissatisfaction. What logical reason is there for endeavouring to force this formula on the employees, when they say definitely they will not make any agreement with the companies based upon it. That position in itself may not dispose of the merit of the suggestion—if it has any—but it does raise an obstacle to a settlement. If the railways believe that this formula will give something in addition to a guaranteed return at staggered periods during 1937, it should not be difficult for them, based upon their estimate of increases in earnings during 1937, to translate their confidence into percentage increases and say what the increase in per cent should be, in addition to the guaranteed amount in the proposal. This could eliminate the objectionable formula.

The interesting feature about the majority recommendation is this: the suggestion of 1 per cent February 1; 1 per cent August 1; and 1 per cent November 1, respectively, is definite and guaranteed. The gross operating revenues formula is just so much padding for the year 1937. Under the gross earnings formula, and the companies' own estimates, this formula will not give the employees, during the year 1937, anything in addition to the three per cent at various periods, except an additional one-half of one per cent from May 1 to August 1. This is based upon the estimate of the railway authorities that the expectation for 1937 was for an increase in gross operating revenues of from 8 to 10 per cent; and I am taking the ten per cent figure. This being the case, then what is the use of trying to force upon the employees a formula which is objectionable and practically doesn't mean a thing to them during 1937.

According to the railway companies, the combined operating revenues of the Canadian National (Lines in Canada) and Canadian Pacific Railways in 1936 amounted to 292 million dollars. The average for the years 1926 and 1927 was nearly 442 million dollars. The difference between these two levels is $150,000,000. This sum divided by ten—10 per cent—equals 15 million dollars. The final position for application of this base is set out as follows. The combined operating revenues of the Canadian National (Lines in Canada) and Canadian Pacific Railway, for the year 1935, were 273·6 million dollars. Under this modification the deduction would be completely removed when combined operating revenues reached a level of 150 million dollars in excess of 273·6 million dollars, or 423·6 million. Provision is made for one-half of one per cent increase based on an increase of $7,500,000 in revenues at specified periods.

The estimate of the railways for 1937 is an expectation of from 8 to 10 per cent increase in gross operating revenues. So, under the formula proposal here is the situation:

Application of Majority Recommendation

Reduction from present 10 per cent deduction is based on the restoration of one-tenth of the deduction for each $15,000,000 increase in operating revenues for 12 months ending any

quarter year of 1937 over operating revenues for the year 1935.

Operating revenues Canadian National (Lines in Canada) and Canadian Pacific Railways in 1935 were 273·6 million dollars.

If operating revenues in 1937 increase by 10 per cent over 1936 as indicated above, then deduction would become:—

9 per cent effective February 1, 1937
8½ per cent effective May 1, 1937
8 per cent effective August 1, 1937
7½ per cent effective November 1, 1937
7 per cent effective February 1, 1938.

It is plain, from the above, that the 1 per cent February 1; 1 per cent August 1; and 1 per cent November 1, being guaranteed, the only possible benefit to the employees from the formula of gross operating earnings is an additional one-half of one per cent from May 1 to August 1; and that is including the period of 1937 on to February 1, 1938. This return is based on operating revenues reaching 321·2 million dollars on December 31, 1937.

Inasmuch as it takes gross operating revenues of 423·6 million dollars before the 10 per cent deduction in pay cheques is wiped out, it should make an interesting calculation of the number of years required to accomplish this. It is not difficult to understand the strong objection of the employees to this formula.

All the discussions regarding a settlement seem to have centered around the current year of 1937. It is estimated that if the 10 per cent deduction were restored, effective January 1st and was in effect until December 31st, 1937—the fiscal year of the railways—it would amount to roughly $18,000,000 on the annual pay roll for all employees. Each 1 per cent, if effective January 1 to December 1, 1937, would mean an additional $1,800,000 to the annual pay roll.

My colleagues suggest in the majority award, that the return of 1 per cent February 1; 1 per cent August 1 and 1 per cent November 1, is an assured reduction of 30 per cent in the deduction by November 1, and they hope an agreement will be made on the basis recommended for the "current year."

It is quite true that three per cent is 30 per cent of 10 per cent; but it relates to when it is applied. To restore 10 per cent for 1937—all parties agree—would cost roughly $18,000,000. To restore 30 per cent of the 10 per cent for 1937, effective January 1 to December 31, would amount to $5,400,000; but to restore 1 per cent on February 1; 1 per cent on August 1; and 1 per cent on November 1, does not amount to anything like a 30 per cent restoration of the 10 per cent deduction during 1937. Figuring the position, it means that for 1937, the first 1 per cent would be in effect for eleven months, the second for five months, and the third 1 per cent for two months. So that the actual return in cash to the employees for 1937, including the one-half of one per cent on May 1 coming from the formula on gross earnings, would be, according to railway figures, roughly $3,000,000. That is a long way from the $5,400,000 required to restore thirty per cent of the deduction in 1937.

The railway companies show the operating revenues, Canadian National (Lines in Canada) and Canadian Pacific "running total for the preceding twelve months" were $273,558,000; for December 1935 and for December 1936 the estimate is $292,000,000 approximately. A bigger increase in operating revenues is expected in 1937 over 1936, than the increase in 1936 over 1935; and there is every indication of an excellent improvement in 1937, judged by the steady and healthy increase in car loadings up to the middle of January 1937, and the accelerated upward swing in general business.

One of the difficulties in the situation is that the Board of Conciliation has to recommend a wage for the period of 1937, and the reports from which the parties obtained a great deal of evidence are up to 1935 and part of 1936. While 1936 is now passed, the annual reports of the railway companies will not be out until March of this year. However, the railway companies state their net position at the end of 1936 is not improved over 1935. The net position includes a great many considerations for all parties in a controversy like this one

General Conclusions

After it was found that the parties involved had reached the place where negotiations were suspended, the Board continued to explore the situation to see if an arrangement could be found that might bring about a settlement, but in vain. The gross earnings formula alone has prevented any possibility of a voluntary settlement, without considering the distance apart of the parties, on a direct restoration of the 10 per cent by percentage stages.

My colleagues, after examining the formula based on increases in gross operating revenues, state in their report: "The measuring-stick the railways suggested has in its amended form been made more favourable to the factor of wages and we cannot regard it as unfair as a temporary guide." This "amended form" was in conjunction with the favourable attitude of the railways to guarantee 1 per cent February 1; 1 per cent August 1; and 1 per cent November 1, 1937. The majority award in its recommendation proposes 1 per cent February 1;

1 per cent August 1, and 1 per cent November 1, and adopts the "amended form" as a measuring stick for any additional restoration of the deduction in pay cheques.

With the award and recommendations I disagree.

The deductions in pay cheques commenced in 1931. During the last five years the deductions from pay cheques amounted to more than $91,000,000. The ten per cent deduction now in force was the result of an agreement made on November 3, 1934. and effective May 1, 1935, subject to thirty days' notice after July 1, 1935. This notice was given on March 31, 1936. Since then negotiations, conferences, and investigation by the Board have brought the matter to the present time. Since April, 1935, basic rates of wages in the United States have been restored to the employees of the railways there, and also to the employees of Canadian railways operating in the United States and to employees of United States railways operating in Canada. As already pointed out, a great deal of the evidence as to financial condition of the railways is of 1935 and in any case the 1936 situation shows a healthy improvement in gross operating revenues compared with 1935. The car loadings to date show a healthy and steady improvement. Business, according to railway authorities, is showing remarkable improvement. General business improvements in Canada are indicated in all directions by government reports and private business reports. The employees, in addition to a cash deduction from pay cheques, have had deductions in their earnings due to short time, demotions and reduced mileage conditions. It is important to notice that the recommendations in both the majority and the minority reports have to do with wages to be paid, not in 1935 or 1936, but in 1937, and surely these are related to the conditions in 1937 rather than any other conditions. If it was argued that the wages ought to be retroactive to the time the notice was given in March, 1936, it might be a different matter. That is not involved. The question is, what is to be done regarding the wages in 1937 or as the majority report puts it, during the "current year."

Taking into consideration all the evidence, including the argument of the railway companies regarding the financial situation of the railways during the depression, the history of the basic wage structure from the time it was first agreed upon, and the comparative wages of today based upon changing money values; viewing the financial situation of the railways as presented and their current condition and the difficulties which they have encountered and overcome, due to the co-operation of management and employees, and realizing that the railways have ambitious programs for 1937 regarding capital expenditures, it does seem to me, that what the railway companies declare is a temporary arrangement for deductions from pay cheques, should be drawing to a close in justice to the employees. The railway companies have agreed from the first of the deductions that the conditions were to be only temporary and quite frankly state that the restoration of the deductions in full is only a question of time. It is the question of time which really keeps the parties apart from an agreement. One thing is certain, it would be a grave injustice to the employees, if what they entered into as a temporary agreement should develop into a more or less permanent arrangement.

One point the employees stressed all through the proceedings was that they believed that the 10 per cent deduction should be restored during the current year of 1937. Taking everything into consideration, it seems to be fair and that the employees are on fair and reasonable ground when they maintain that position. The railway companies argued that ability to pay should not be a determining factor when a fair and reasonable wage is to be considered. The question here is shall what was considered to be a fair and reasonable wage by both parties prior to December 1, 1931, be restored. And the employees ask that it be restored during the current year.

Recommendations

In view of all the facts and circumstances submitted to the Board and according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, I recommend: that the 10 per cent deduction in pay cheques of the Employees of the Railways be eliminated during the current year 1937 in the following manner:

Four per cent on February 1, 1937.
Two per cent on May 1, 1937.
Two per cent on August 1, 1937.
Two per cent on November 1, 1937.

I would like to make an alternative suggestion. Should it be necessary for the parties to resume negotiations after the awards are made, it would be a good thing if the parties could agree upon a restoration of 4 per cent February 1st, and then on June 1st enter into negotiations to see when the other stages of the elimination of the deductions from pay cheques should occur during 1937, commencing with May 1st as to amount and the dates effective. It should not be beyond the ability of the representa-

tives of the Railways and the representatives of the Employees to reach a settlement of this matter in a business-like spirit in the interests of themselves and the Dominion of Canada as a whole. Anyway on June 1st the conditions to be surveyed would be nearer realities than approximate estimates, as they are now.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRED BANCROFT.

February 1, 1937.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1.

Summary of Recent Decisions.

REPORTS have been received of two cases recently settled by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1936, page 696 and in previous issues; and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936, is being issued as a supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods; The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 455.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case concerned a difference of opinion existing between the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen regarding the application of Article 3, Clause F, Road Schedule.

On July 9, 1935, through freight crew, a conductor was called in turn at Minedosa for 3.45K, and ran to Binscarth, 76 miles west, with six stone cars and some other work equipment. After arrival at the latter point, the stone was unloaded between there and Harrowby, 13 miles west. After completion of the work the crew was returned from Harrowby to Minedosa, handling revenue loads and arrived there at 19.50K.

The crew was paid actual mileage Minnedosa to Binscarth, 76 miles, plus initial switching Minnedosa from 3.45K. to 4.20K, 35 minutes or 7 miles; plus time in work train service 7.10 K to 12.30K, 5 hours, 20 minutes, or 67 miles; at Harrowby the turn-around point, from 12.30K to 14.40K, 2 hours, 10 minutes, or 27 miles; plus actual mileages Harrowby to Minnedosa, 89 miles; plus 15 minutes or 3 miles putting train away—total mileage for the round trip including work train service, 269 miles.

The employees' contention was that Article 3, Clause F, Trainmen's Schedule, provided that not less than a minimum day would be allowed unassigned crew used in work train service for two calendar days or less; and as Article 5, Clause A, Trainmen's Schedule, provides that in all freight service a minimum of one hundred miles or less, 8 hours or less, would constitute a day's work exclusive of switching; therefore the representatives of the employees also considered that in the above mentioned case the minimum day should be allowed in through freight service in addition to time claimed in work train service.

The company submitted that the crew was paid in accordance with Schedule provisions for the service performed.

According to the general statement, representatives of the employees and of the railways appeared before the Board on June 9, 1936, and submitted orally additional evidence in support of their respective contentions. At that time the Board decided that its decision in the case should be deferred until further information should be obtained regarding the practice under the rule throughout the territory covered by the schedule agreement, and the parties were requested to make a joint check and report in the matter.

Representatives of the parties again appeared before the Board for a further discussion of the case. It was reported to the Board that it had not been found possible by the representatives of the employees and

of the railways to agree upon a joint report as to what the general practice had been under the rule as affecting the question at issue. It was made evident, however, that the practice under the rule had not been uniform. The arguments of the parties were reiterated and enlarged upon in considerable detail.

The statement concluded that "in view of the varying practices which have prevailed under the schedule condition in question it becomes necessary for the Board to reach a decision based upon the language of the rule itself. Article 3, Clause F of the agreement referred to provides that when an unassigned crew is used in work service for two calendar days or less, the crew will be paid through freight rates and under through freight conditions. It must be admitted that such conditions might incidentally involve the handling of revenue freight during the course of service extending up to two days. The ruling printed in the schedule at the end of Article 3 clearly indicates that if an unassigned crew is used in work service for traffic either going to or returning from its work service, it would be entitled to a minimum of one hundred miles for handling revenue freight in either direction in addition to the compensation to which it would be entitled under the rule for the work service performed as apart from the service rendered in handling the revenue freight."

Under these circumstances the claim for the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 456.—The Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This dispute concerned a claim made by an operator for lost time while travelling from Oka Junction to Garneau.

According to the joint statement, the inauguration of the summer passenger train service on the Oka Branch of the Railway necessitated the establishment of a temporary position of Operator at Oka Junction from June 24, 1935, to September 7, 1935, inclusive. The position was bulletined as provided in Article 2, Rule (*m*) of the Telegraphers' Schedule, and was bid in by the operator concerned in this dispute. The position was abolished when the summer passenger train service was discontinued, and the operator elected to go on the spare board, displacing a junior spare telegrapher, who was relieving the regular operator at Garneau. The Operator's assigned hours at Oka Junction were from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. The assigned hours of the position at Garneau were from 12.01 a.m. to 8 a.m. There was no train from Oka Junction to Garneau between 10 p.m. Saturday, September 7, 1935, the time the operator was released at Oka Junction, and Monday, September 9, consequently he was unable to reach Garneau until Monday afternoon. He commenced work at Garneau at 12.01 a.m. Tuesday, September 10, 1935.

Claim is made for one day's pay for Monday, September 9, 1935, on which day the operator travelled from Oka Junction to Garneau.

In support of their contention the employees referred to Clause "A," Article No. 12, of the Telegraphers' Schedule Agreement which provides:

"Telegraphers transferring by order of the proper officials or in the exercise of their seniority rights will suffer no loss of schedule wages while in transit and in making transfer (rate of pay to be based on rate of position to which he is transferring, provided, however, that pay for time in transit will not be in excess of time actually required by existing train service). This clause does not apply to telegraphers transferring from one promotion district to another."

The employees further contended that the operator was transferring from Oka Junction to Garneau "in the exercise of his seniority rights" and by the authority of the proper official. The time required to travel from Oka Junction to Garneau was "not in excess of time actually required by existing train service" and he was not "transferring from one promotion district to another," so therefore he should be paid for the time actually lost on account of not being able to get from Oka Junction to Garneau as there was no train.

The Railways also quoted Article 12, Rule A, but added in conjunction Rule C as follows:

"(*c*) When Spare Operators are used for a series of reliefs in continuous service, and without any loss of time between relieving at one point and then relieving at another, there will not be any lost time on account of travelling from one relief point to another, but such employees shall not be paid for travelling to the first relief nor from the last relief."

When the position of Operator at Oka Junction was abolished the operator reverted to the spare board in the contention of the Railways, and became a spare operator. The provisions of Article 12, Rule (*c*) apply in this case, and as the Operator travelled from Oka Junction to Garneau to his first relief as spare operator he was not entitled to compensation therefor, and the Railway should not be penalized in the exercise of seniority by spare operators.

Parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and presented oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. Claim of the employees was not sustained.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1937

The following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for January, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Jan. 1937.....	15	6,009	67,082
*Dec. 1936.....	20	3,137	15,917
*Jan. 1936.....	4	205	1,105

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The considerable increase in time loss for January as compared with December was due chiefly to a strike of cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., and a strike of loggers in the Fort Frances district of northern Ontario, there being also an important strike of asbestos miners, etc., at Asbestos, P.Q. Over one-half of the time loss in December was due to four strikes of cotton factory workers in Ontario and Quebec but none of them were of prolonged duration. In January, 1936, none of the four disputes in existence involved large numbers of employees or caused much time loss.

Four disputes, involving 1,367 workers, were carried over from December and eleven disputes commenced during January. Of these fifteen disputes, eight terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the workers involved, one in favour of the employer concerned while compromise settlements were reached in three cases. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record seven disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C., fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont., foundry workers, Brantford, Ont., and longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; glassworkers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; and coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., Oct. 23, 1936, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

In Toronto, Ont., during January, picketing of certain establishments by unions has been reported although strikes or lockouts had not occurred. The employers had refused to recognize the unions. This affected a dairy, a painting and a house wrecking job.

A dispute involving fifty employees in two coal mines near Camrose, Alta., about the end of January has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. It was stated that work was resumed on February 4, an increase in contract rates having been secured.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

MEAT PACKING WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—At the end of January the strike of a number of employees in one meat packing establishment had not been settled. The strike commenced on December 29 against the dismissal of eighteen employees, alleged by the employees to be for union activity but stated by the employer to be owing to inefficiency and seasonal reduction in staff. Mediation by the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour and the western representative of the Department of Labour not having resulted in a settlement, the provincial Minister of Labour arranged a meeting of the representatives of both parties with the officials on January 19. The management refused to reinstate the men dismissed or to recognize the Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees' Federal Union, No. 95, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Toward the end of the month proposals were made for the reference of the dispute to a Board under the Industrial Dis-

putes Investigation Act or to an investigation under the Public Inquiries Act of British Columbia.

Fur Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—The Commission appointed by the Manitoba Government to investigate this dispute resumed the inquiry on January 4, after an adjournment from December 19.

Cotton Factory Workers, Welland, Ont.—Early in January a committee of the employees met the management and were informed that the twenty per cent increase in wages demanded was impossible and the six per cent increase given before the strike was all that could be paid but that working conditions would be improved and that wages would be further increased later on if business improved. These terms were refused by the strikers. The City Council requested the intervention of the Ontario Department of Labour. A settlement not having been reached, the member of Parliament for Welland and the United Textile Workers of America requested the mediation of the Federal Department of Labour. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department reached Welland on Janury 16 and with a representative of the provincial Department of Labour conferred with the parties to the dispute. The management made proposals for a settlement to be put before the strikers. These were that all employees would be re-engaged without discrimination and that the wage rates of the lower paid employees would be adjusted and that the wage scale would be raised when business improved. On January 22 these proposals were voted on by the employees in a secret ballot conducted by the civic authorities, being rejected by a vote of 653 to 130 with six spoiled ballots. On January 23 a telegram was received in the Department from the Acting Mayor of Welland requesting the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and on January 27 a formal application for a Board was received from the employees. A Board could be established in this industry only with the concurrence of both parties to the dispute. The employing company refused its consent but stated it was willing to co-operate in conciliation measures. The dispute, therefore, was unterminated at the end of the month but it is reported that a settlement was reached about February 9, substantially on the basis of the proposals of the company as voted on and rejected on January 22.

Loggers, Flanders, Ont.—Employees in the camps of two lumber companies ceased work on January 7, 1937, demanding increases in wages, reduced hours and recognition of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The rate for monthly bushmen was $31.00 with board and the strikers demanded $37.50, with corresponding increases for other classes. A wage scale under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario had been in effect from March 24 to September 30, 1936, but had not been renewed. As a result of conciliation by representatives of the provincial Department of Labour the employers agreed to raise the wages and to give a bonus to all men who worked the whole season but refused to reduce the hours from ten per day to eight or to recognize the union. It was, however, stipulated that there would be no discrimination against union members and work was resumed on January 22.

Coal Miners, Florence, N.S.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on January 13 when the management put on eighteen men instead of sixteen for certain work in longwall mining, thus reducing earnings. The strikers claimed that under the agreement in force no changes in conditions were to be made unless mutually agreed upon. On January 15 the management agreed to reconsider the matter, work to be resumed on the next regular day.

Asbestos Miners and Mill Workers, Asbestos, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 23, demanding increases in wages and an agreement with the National Catholic Union. At a conference on January 5 an increase in wages had been discussed but owing to a delay in making a higher scale effective the men ceased work. As a result of conferences attended by provincial and municipal officials the management agreed to enter into an agreement with the union and to make an increase in the minimum rate from 25 cents per hour to 33½ cents with increases for other classes. Work was resumed on January 30.

Shoe Factory Workers, Toronto.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 14 demanding that new lasting machines should be operated by experienced lasters instead of by new employees. The employer offered to guarantee that the employees would not lose any work and proposed that the dispute should be settled by reference to the provincial Department of Labour as provided in the agreement but this was refused. The provincial Deputy Minister of Labour was informed of this and took the matter up with the union, the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts, but arbitration was refused. The dispute was, therefore, unterminated at the end of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to January, 1937			
MANUFACTURING—			
Animal Foods—			
Meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C.	202	4,000	Commenced Dec. 29, 1936; against discharge of employees, claimed to be for union activity; unterminated.
Fur, Leather, etc.—			
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,000	Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont.	865	20,000	Commenced Dec. 22, 1936; for increased wages; unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Water—			
Longshoremen, Vancouver, Victoria, etc., B.C.	200	1,000	Commenced Nov. 23, 1936; sympathy with strike of longshoremen in U.S.A. and for recognition of union; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1937			
LOGGING—			
Loggers, Flanders, Ont.	2,300	30,000	Commenced Jan. 7, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; terminated Jan. 22, 1937; compromise.
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	680	1,360	Commenced Jan. 13, 1937; against change in working conditions alleged to lower earnings; terminated Jan. 14, 1937; in favour of workers.
Asbestos miners, etc., Asbestos, P.Q.	1,150	6,900	Commenced Jan. 23, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Jan. 29, 1937; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and Shoes—			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	61	900	Commenced Jan. 14, 1937; *re* employment on new machines; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	25	25	Commenced Jan. 4, 1937; for increase in wages; terminated Jan. 5, 1937; in favour of employer.
Silk knitting factory workers (dyers), Toronto, Ont.	12	60	Commenced Jan. 13, 1937; against discharge of worker and for reduced hours; terminated Jan. 18, 1937; compromise.
Men's clothing factory workers (coats and suits), Montreal, P.Q.	175	400	Commenced Jan. 18, 1937; against dismissal of workers in violation of agreement; terminated Jan. 20, 1937; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	38	76	Commenced Jan. 29, 1937; against dismissal of workers, alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.
Metal Products—			
Foundry workers, Brantford, Ont.	100	100	Alleged lockout; commenced Jan. 30, 1937; *re* recognition of union; unterminated.
Metal workers (enamel signs, etc.), Cowansville, P.Q.	88	176	Commenced Jan. 19, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Jan. 20, 1937; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Other—			
Labourers (waterworks), Bolton, Ont.	13	85	Commenced Jan. 12, 1937; for increased wage rates; terminated Jan. 19, 1937; compromise.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

Cotton Factory Workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.—Doffers on the night shift in one establishment ceased work on January 4 claiming that the increases in wages agreed upon in the settlement of a strike from December 21 to December 26, 1936, had not been given to all. The management explained that owing to the variety of machines wages could not be uniform and the increases had averaged what had been agreed upon. The day shift worked and the night shift resumed work on their next shift, some of them being refused employment and replaced.

Silk Knitting Factory Workers (Dyers), Toronto.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 13 when a dyer was discharged. The strikers also demanded wage increases and complained of excessive overtime. The employer undertook to have no work in excess of ten hours per day so far as practicable and work was resumed on January 19. The discharged worker was not reinstated.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers (Coats and Suits), Montreal.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on January 18, and others on January 19, against the dismissal of three workers and the refusal of the employer to arbitrate the dispute as required by a verbal agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Work was resumed on January 21, arbitration having been agreed to. The dismissed men were reinstated in accordance with the decision of the arbitrator.

Dress Factory Workers, Montreal.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 29, against the dismissal of seven workers on joining the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Negotiations between representatives of the employer and the union resulted in the reinstatement of the discharged employees and work was resumed on February 4.

Foundry Workers, Brantford.—Employees in one establishment were involved in a dispute from January 30, the demand of the International Moulders' Union of North America for recognition having been refused. It is not clear whether the closed union shop was demanded. The employer proposed that employees should elect a shop committee and a sub-committee for each department and, this being refused, the plant was shut down pending reorganization. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached but on February 8 work was resumed and recognition of the union was reported to have been conceded.

Metal Workers (Enamel Signs, etc.), Cowansville, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 19, their demand for an increase in wages having been refused. Work was resumed in the afternoon of the next day when through representatives of the provincial Department of Labour the dispute was referred to arbitration under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act. The minimum rate of wages was increased from 15 cents per hour to 20 cents and other classes also secured increases.

Labourers (Waterworks Construction), Bolton, Ont.—Employees of a contractor ceased work on January 12 demanding an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to 35 cents. Through the mediation of the village council a rate of 30 cents was agreed upon and work was resumed on January 20.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1936, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1935. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

Preliminary figures for the year 1936 show 808 disputes beginning in the year, which involved, directly and indirectly, 315,000 workers, with a time loss of 1,830,000 working days for the year.

Of the 808 disputes beginning in the year, 160 were over demands for advances in wages, 33 over proposed wage reductions, 170 over other

wage questions, 23 over questions relating to working hours, 219 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 99 over other questions as to working arrangements and 82 over questions of trade union principle. Twenty stoppages were due to sympathetic action and two were due to other causes.

The number of disputes beginning in December was 49, and 27 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 76 disputes in effect during the month, involving 29,300 workers with a time loss of 195,000 working days for the month.

Of the 49 disputes beginning in December, 10 were over demands for advances in wages, 13 over other wage questions, 16 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 over other questions of working arrangements and 3 over questions of trade union principle. One dispute was due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached in 57 disputes, of which 13 were settled in favour of workers, 24 in favour of employers, 20 resulted in a compromise; in 5 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The 2,800 coal miners near Doncaster who went on strike November 9, over a dispute as to minimum wages for certain workers, were joined by an additional 6,000 miners in the same locality on December 28 who went out in sympathy with them. No settlement had been reported at the end of the year.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in October was 185 and 135 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 320 disputes in progress during the month, involving 135,000 workers with a time loss of 1,007,000 working days for the month.

The sit-down strike of employees of the General Motors Corporation which was reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, continued during January. Officials of the federal government and the governor of Michigan were negotiating for a settlement early in February and on February 11, the dispute was terminated. The agreement reached provides for recognition of the United Automobile Workers' Union as the bargaining agency for its own members, with no discrimination against employees on account of union membership. For the next six months, however, the Corporation agreed that in those plants which had been on strike, they would bargain only with the union unless permission to bargain with other representatives of employees is given by the Governor of Michigan. The Corporation and the union are to bargain collectively as to wages and working conditions, beginning February 16. An immediate increase in wages of 5 cents per hour was announced by the Corporation.

The strike of seamen and other marine workers on the eastern and Gulf coasts terminated January 25 when the strike was called off.

The strike of longshoremen, seamen and other marine workers in Pacific Coast ports, which began October 30, was reported in the last three issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. About 40,000 workers were involved and shipping on this coast had been practically at a standstill during this period. Settlements were reached and ratified February 5, by which all involved except longshoremen received wage increases. Longshoremen secured their demand for union control of hiring halls, with a continuance of the six hour day. Union control of hiring was also conceded to other unions with the exception of the Masters, Mates and Pilots and Engineers, who however secured union recognition.

"The Employed Woman Homemaker in the United States" is the title of a bulletin (No. 148) published recently by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. This report is the result of information obtained by the Bureau of the Census in 1930, which indicates how many women in the United States are both homemakers and wage earners, and certain other facts concerning women who are under the necessity of carrying double responsibilities. The report presents an analysis of these data for the United States as a whole. It shows in what occupations employed homemakers are engaged, their ages, nativity, the extent to which they are city dwellers, the sizes of their families and the number of young children, the extent to which they are taking in lodgers, the number who are the sole family wage earners, and the number whose families are headed by an employed woman.

In a report entitled "The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada, 1935," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is shown that the value of coke, gas and by-products made in coke and gas plants during 1935 was $38,474,789, compared with $38,272,020 in 1934 and $29,936,975 in 1933. Capital employed in the industry in 1935 was $98,939,160. The average number of workers was 4,107, who received salaries and wages amounting to $5,627,861. The cost of materials for use in manufacturing was $15,233,519.

NATIONAL RELIEF REGISTRATION

Statistics of Relief Recipients Issued By National Employment Commission

Drought in Western Canada more than accounted for the increase in direct relief rolls, according to preliminary registration figures of the National Employment Commission issued on January 28*.

Following the first exhaustive detailed national registration of persons on relief, the Commission cited increased prairie province totals as constituting the main reason for a net advance of approximately 68,700 in the grand total of direct relief recipients last September as compared with the same month a year ago. An increase of 92,881 persons in Saskatchewan alone, as compared with September, 1935, was recorded. Alberta showed a substantial increase, 9,795, this too being traceable to the crop reverse.

Eight provinces of Canada, had a direct relief roll of 960,634 persons in September according to the preliminary figures. This compares with 891,921 persons in September 1935, 924,430 in September, 1934, and 953,277 in September 1933, in the eight provinces included. New Brunswick, where direct relief is paid entirely by the municipalities, is not covered in any comparative figures.

As this is the first time such a detailed national compilation and interpretation of cases on relief has been made, there is no strictly comparable basis with which to measure the analysis, it was stated. Subsequent registrations being continued monthly will afford such for the future. Previously, relief statistics were provided monthly in classified totals by the provincial authorities and compiled by the Dominion Relief Commissioner, these being published annually in his report to the Minister of Labour.

The grand total of 960,634 persons on direct relief in the eight provinces is the aggregate number of individuals of whatever domestic status, including dependents of all ages, to whom direct relief was paid by the 1,553 Local Relief Authorities at some time or other during September. Of the grand total 709,281 were in receipt of urban relief, and 251,353 of farm relief. Totals in Central Canada, with relief figures affected in large measure by industrial conditions, are interesting. Apparently reflecting a revival in industry, Ontario showed a decrease from September 1935 of 56,080, Quebec, on the other hand, recorded an increase of 29,386. The net decrease as affecting these two provinces was 26,694. Manitoba showed only a slight increase on its gross figure, while Nova Scotia and British Columbia recorded lesser totals than a year before. Comparison between farm and urban relief in September 1935 and 1936 cannot be made as figures for earlier years are not comparable in detail to those secured through the registration. Of the total last September 26·2 per cent were farm and 73·8 urban relief.

Tendency of the unemployed to drift to larger cities is revealed by the registration. Of the burden of urban relief last September, 47·6 per cent was concentrated in cities of over 25,000. The smaller cities, with populations from 10,000 to 25,000 accounted for 3·3 per cent. In towns of 1,000 to 10,000, the percentage was 11·3. In communities under 1,000 it was 8·6. These figures accounted for the 73·8 per cent on urban relief. The remaining 25 per cent of rural relief is accounted for very largely by the close to 100,000 cases in the prairie province drought areas.

A percentage analysis of direct relief recipients by provinces showing their provincial location in September, 1936, with the provincial percentage of the population of the eight provinces, is as follows:

Province	Per cent of Direct Relief Recipients	Per cent of Population 8 provinces (1931)
	% of Total	
Prince Edward Island	0·10	·88
Nova Scotia	1·39	5·15
New Brunswick (Province not paying direct relief)	.....	.....
Quebec	35·49	28·88
Ontario	28·95	34·48
Manitoba	5·54	7·03
Saskatchewan	16·05	9·26
Alberta	5·69	7·35
British Columbia	6·79	6·97
	100·00	100·00

In the British Columbia *Gazette* issued January 7, 1937, notification was made of the appointment of J. A. Edward Bell of Vancouver, as Chief Administrator Officer and Mrs. F. Eaton, and Hamilton Crisford also of Vancouver as administrative officers under the Trades Schools Regulation Act of British Columbia.

* The figures in this article were further revised on February 8.

LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS OF CANADIAN LABOUR BODIES

LAST month the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a summary of the legislation requested by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Confederation of Catholic Workers and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Since then the legislative submissions of the British Columbia and Ontario Executives of the Trades and Labour Congress have been received, as well as the memorandum presented to the Dominion Government by the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods.

Summaries of these presentations are given below:

Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods

On January 20, 1937, the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, through their Dominion Joint Legislative Committee, submitted a memorandum of proposed legislation to the Dominion Government. The delegation, received on behalf of the Government by the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; and the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, was composed of H. B. Chase, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Wm. L. Best, Vice-President, National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Thomas Todd, Vice-President, Dominion Legislative Representative, Order of Railway Conductors; A. J. Kelley, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; W. H. Phillips, Vice-President, Order of Railway Telegraphers; and W. V. Turnbull, Vice-President, Brotherhood of the Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

British North America Act

The delegation expressed itself as being in accord with the resolution adopted at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, December, 1935, that, in the interest of the Dominion and of the Provinces, amendments to the British North America Act "are now and subsequently may be necessary and imperative." Accordingly the delegation urged the Government's consideration of the following proposed amendments:—

(*a*) To restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice, this proposal being in harmony with the present practice of the Parliament of Great Britain;

(*b*) To broaden the scope or legislative competence of the Federal Parliament empowering it to enact social legislation of general interest and welfare to the people of Canada; and

(*c*) to empower the Federal Parliament to deal effectively with the regulation of highway transport as a work for the general advantage of Canada, provided that Parliament has not already this power.

Regulation of Motor Vehicle Transport

The delegation drew attention to recommendations contained in the memorandum submitted to the Dominion-Provincial Conference in December, 1933, and stated that "it is encouraging to note that a substantial number of them were implemented by conclusions reached at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of December, 1935, when it was resolved to submit the following eleven recommendations which refer only to vehicles used for transportation of passengers and freight for hire which are specifically licensed by Provinces for highway transport, taxi and delivery service vehicles not being included.

(1) That the Minister of Transport arrange to collect information regarding rates prescribed or charged by public carriers of freight and passengers in the various provinces and rates charged by the railway companies and communicate such information to the provinces to the end that a fair and equitable basis may be arrived at for the establishing of uniform rates for highway transportation of passengers and freight.

(2) That the principle that carriers of passengers and freight for hire shall be required to carry insurance covering all risks be endorsed.

(3) That operators of vehicles for the transportation of passengers and freight for hire be required to keep accounts of their operations and to submit returns to the provincial authority in such form and at such intervals as may be required.

(4) That legislation be enacted by the provinces limiting the hours of labour of drivers of vehicles used for the transportation of passengers or freight for hire.

(5) That in the interests of public safety a standard of fitness should be required of all vehicles used in the transportation of passengers or freight for hire.

(6) That in the interests of public safety a standard of physical fitness as evidenced by a certificate of a medical practitioner be required of all drivers of vehicles used in the transportation of passengers or freight for hire.

(7) That a licence should only be granted for the operation of vehicles for the transportation of passengers or freight for hire where it can be proved to the satisfaction of the licensing authorities that the service proposed is a public necessity and convenience.

(8) That every province establish a fair standard of wages to be paid to the drivers of vehicles used in the transportation of passengers or freight for hire.

(9) That with a view of securing a uniform act for all provinces covering the operation of vehicles used in the transportation of passengers and freight for hire the Department of Transport secure the legislation and regulations now in existence dealing with such vehicles and submit this information to the various provinces.

(10) That valuable services can be rendered to every province in Canada if a permanent committee consisting of representatives of the provinces be set up with a secretary established in the Department of Transport, whose office would collect and distribute data relative to legislation and regulations in effect or contemplated in various jurisdictions.

(11) That the principle of securing basic uniformity and comparability in the matter of road transport statistics be endorsed by this conference, and that instructions be issued to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to proceed with the discussion of a detailed plan with the Provincial authorities to the end of meeting what has become both a provincial and national necessity.

Commending the Minister of Transport for the keen interest shown and the constructive suggestions offered with a view to securing the necessary co-operation from Provincial authorities looking to more effective control of competitive highway transport, the memorandum stated: "If we rightly understand the press reports, one of the important suggestions is similar in principle to our first recommendation to the Federal-Provincial Conference, namely; 'That all buses and trucks operating within Canada be placed under the control, administration and supervision of a transport commission (with like powers of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada), requiring operation under conditions similar to those imposed upon the railways, especially with regard to the fixing of rates, tariff charges, accommodation and facilities for passengers and shippers, etc.' If our experience throughout the years in dealing with this important national problem is of any value to the Minister of Transport and to the Government, the benefit of that experience and the assurance of our co-operation are cheerfully placed at your service."

Railway Act Amendments

The memorandum set forth several proposed amendments to the Railway Act. One recommendation was that $500,000 per year should be provided for the elimination of grade crossings instead of the present grant of $200,000. Another suggested amendment was one to provide that two men be required on all locomotive or power propelled units. Further proposed amendments were placed under the following headings. "Compensation for loss of Property, Automatic Application of Slow Order and Riding on Back of Tender."

St. Lawrence Deep Waterways

The delegation, on behalf of the railway employees, reiterated opposition to the expenditure of public funds for the deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways for transportation purposes. Reasons advanced against this project were practically identical with those advanced in a previous submission. (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1110.)

Canal Tolls

The delegation requested that necessary legislation be enacted to require adequate tolls, to be charged for all commercial transport services through canals. It was also urged that all inland waterways, be placed under the control and supervision of a Transport Commission.

Old-Age Pensions

Amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act were suggested providing (*a*) that at least ninety per cent of the total costs will be paid by the Dominion Government; and (*b*) that the age qualification be reduced to sixty-five years.

Labour Representation on Public Boards and Commissions

The Brotherhoods reaffirmed their previously declared policy in favour of labour representation on all public boards and commissions and expressed appreciation for the extent to which the requests of labour in this respect have been implemented by both Federal and Provincial Governments.

Unemployment and Relief

Prefacing its submissions in regard to unemployment relief measures, the memorandum stated:

"We reaffirm our concurrence with the policy by which municipal and provincial authorities assume responsibility for the initial action necessary to relieve existing human needs within their jurisdiction to the full extent of their financial ability. If they are unable to cope with current demands for relief, we express the hope that your Government will continue the policy of assisting those municipal and provincial authorities by every practical means, including that of furnishing the necessary financial assistance. Those persons who, because of varied circumstances, have been driven away from the path of self-reliance must be fed, clothed and sheltered. To ensure that no citizen shall

want for those necessities is a matter of national concern and the ultimate responsibility of the Dominion Government. The efforts made by your Government during the past year, both in financial assistance and through measures so efficiently administered under the Labour Department are worthy of commendation. To continue a program of necessary public works, no doubt would create additional opportunities for many thousands of willing workers to re-establish some measure of their former economic independence. Any such program should be carried out under supervision which would make impossible the exploitation of those unfortunate persons who are obliged to accept public aid as a mere human existence."

Continuing, the memorandum considered that all such measures could only be regarded as "temporary expedients." It again recommended the establishment of a "national fact-finding body" for the purpose of discovering "the primary causes and related factors responsible for prevailing economic insecurity."

Dealing with the problem of unemployment from technological causes, the memorandum indicated the international character of the problem by quotations from the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, page 508; and July, 1936, page 620).

Collective Bargaining.—Concluding this section of the memorandum it was considered that "many inequalities might more easily be adjusted if all Canadian workers were privileged, without fear of intimidation, to organize for their common good and their right to do so was adequately protected. Where this right has been successfully contended for by economic strength it has long since passed the experimental stage. Not so with thousands of workers who, for various reasons, have been unable to successfully contend for that right."

In this respect, the brotherhoods stated that they desired "to generously share the view expressed by other responsible representatives of Labour that Canadian workmen are deeply indebted to the Federal Minister of Labour, Honourable Mr. Rogers, for his recent public statement in, so clearly and boldly, asserting the right of the workers to organize in any lawful association they desire for the promotion of their welfare. That statement was most timely and should readily receive the commendation and approval of all right-thinking citizens of this Dominion. Moreover, it is our considered judgment that if the Dominion and Provincial Governments would reaffirm the right of the workers to organize and also implement that affirmation by an assurance of the fullest protection in the exercise of that rights by means of appropriate legislation, an entirely new day would dawn in the right by means of appropriate legislation would enter many homes which have previously been darkened by insecurity and the nightmare of unemployment."

Railway Amalgamation

The delegation recorded its "vigorous opposition not only to the amalgamation of the railways, but also to the indiscriminate pooling of railway services and facilities without due consideration being given to the interests of the employees."

State Health Insurance

Dealing with state health insurance the memorandum advocated the co-operation and assistance of the Federal Government "to the fullest extent possible within its legislative competence, towards formulating and adopting a national health policy."

Legislative Program of the Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE legislative program of the Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was presented to the Ontario Government on January 12, 1937, by a large labour delegation, included in which was P. M. Draper, president of the Congress and the executive officers of the provincial committee.

Unemployment and Relief

On the subject of unemployment and relief, it was contended that if private enterprise failed to provide work, "then governments should meet the situation by undertaking all possible public works," and that "direct relief should only be resorted to when no other avenue is available to meet the situation, and for those who are unable to work." It was asked that unemployed women receive the same consideration in relief grants as is accorded to men. In order to encourage the erection of new buildings for the proper housing of the citizens of the province, it was suggested that a fund be made available to muni-

cipalities for the promotion of such work; also that on housing projects, repair jobs and public buildings, etc., provision would be made for observance of a maximum six-hour day and thirty-hour week without reduction in the aggregate earnings of the workers involved. Other recommendations to provide further employment were: The purchase of departmental and other supplies during periods of unemployment; clearing of lands for agricultural purposes and reforestation; and further development of free employment bureaux and assistance rendered in transporting workers to distant jobs and temporary employment. A request was also made for the enactment of legislation which would prohibit those who are in receipt of superannuation sufficient to maintain themselves and their dependents from accepting further employment in competition with other workers.

Right of Organization

In pressing for legislation to give the workers the right to organize, the delegation submitted a draft bill, requesting its enactment. The clauses of the proposed Bill were as follows:—

1. This Act shall be known as The Freedom of Trade Union Association Act.
2. Under this Act, "Trade Union" shall mean any association or organization of employees, whether employed by one employer or by more than one employer, which is formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner the interests of such employees in respect of the terms and conditions of their employment, and which is free from undue influence, domination, restraint or interference by employers or associations of employers.
3. It shall be lawful for employees to form themselves into a trade union.
4. It shall be lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employer or employers, and to conduct such bargaining through the employees' trade union, and through the duly chosen officers of such union.
5. It shall be unlawful for any employer hereafter to insert any clause in any written contract of employment, or to impose any condition in any verbal contract of employment, or to continue such clause or condition hitherto in effect, where such clause or condition seeks to restrain any employee from exercising his rights under this Act, and any such clause or condition shall ipso facto be null and void and of no effect.
6. Any employer, whether an individual person, a firm or a corporation, which shall seek by intimidation, threat of loss of position or employment, or by actual loss of position or employment or by threatening or imposing any pecuniary penalty, with the object of preventing an employee from belonging to a trade union, shall be liable upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction in the case of an individual to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars ($100) for each such offence, or to a term in jail not to exceed thirty (30) days in default of payment of any fine levied, and in the case of a corporation to a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars ($1,000); provided that in the case of a corporation, where any fine is imposed but not paid, the responsible officer or officers of said corporation shall be held as personally liable.
7. This Act shall come into effect immediately upon receiving Royal Assent.

Minimum Wages

In regard to minimum wages, the memorandum specifically requested the following amendments to the Act:

(*a*) That no girl's service shall be dispensed with in industry simply because she has become an experienced worker, without the consent of the Minimum Wage Board.

(*b*) That all boys under the age of 19 years be brought within the scope of the Act wherever they are not already covered by trade union agreement or the Apprenticeship Act.

(*c*) That domestic servants be included in the Act.

(*d*) That action be taken to cover girls employed in establishments on the outskirts of centres covered by the Act.

Workmen's Compensation

While commending the Workmen's Compensation Act as being a great benefit to the workers of the province, the memorandum expressed the view that the act required certain amendments and submitted the following:

1. Cases have arisen where injured workmen are compelled to accept fifty per cent of their original allowance, owing to the fact that they have been pronounced as fit for light work which they could not perform or were unable to obtain. The Act should be so amended that the injured workman would be assured of the prescribed amount of 66⅔ per cent of his wages at the time of accident, instead of on previous yearly earnings until he is fit to resume his usual occupation.
2. It should be made compulsory for all institutions and public service bodies to insure their employees under this Act.
3. The provision and maintenance of artificial limbs, apparatus and dental appliances should be extended for such periods as they may be required instead of being limited to one year as at present.
4. The list of industrial diseases should be extended to cover: (*a*) all silica poisoning, including silicosis contracted by all workers under Schedule 1 and railway coach cleaners under Schedule 2 through conditions arising out of their employment; (*b*) frost bite and infection from poison ivy contracted by railway maintenance of way employees and others whose occupation subjects them to these hazards.

Apprenticeship Act

Dealing with apprenticeship, the memorandum, after referring to the amendment to the Act in 1936 eliminating the age limit (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 412) urged that "immediate action be taken to re-establish the provisions regarding the age limit for apprentices."

Injunctions and Labour Disputes.—The memorandum drew attention "to the increasing use by employers of the court injunction as a means of restraining peaceful picketing" and advocated the prohibition of interim injunctions before trials arising out of industrial disputes.

Health Insurance.—One reason advanced for requesting health insurance legislation was that it affords similar protection during periods of illness as is now afforded by workmen's compensation legislation in respect to industrial accidents. It was urged that in the general interest legislation be enacted which will bring within the reach of all citizens of the Province the means whereby health can be maintained at the highest possible level.

Codes.—A request was made for the strict enforcement of penalties for violation of codes coming under the Industrial Standards Act.

Refunding of Licences.—It was suggested that a portion of the revenue from motor vehicle licences and gasoline taxes, amounting to thirty per cent, be refunded to municipalities, based on the number of licensed vehicles within such municipality, in order that they may be assisted in meeting the cost entailed in maintaining suitable roads for motor traffic.

Fair Wage Regulations.—The government was commended for having taken action to give the fair wage regulations the force of law but was asked to amend this legislation to provide for the shorter work day and week. Adequate machinery was sought to ensure the fullest enforcement of this statute.

Motor Transportation.—The attention of the government was drawn to the necessity for more effective control of commercial traffic on our highways and the elimination of unfair competition with the railways.

Under the heading "Hours of Work" the delegation strongly stressed the need for legislative action, which, through the reduction of the work day and work week, will provide more opportunity for employment. As a first step, the government was requested "to institute the six-hour day and five-day week on all public works, at the asme time maintaining wage standards so as to provide an increased volume of purchasing power, same to apply to works undertaken by municipalities, commissions or other authorities in cases where financial aid or guarantee is extended by the government.

In addition to the legislation proposed above amendments to the following Acts were requested: Factory Act; Cinematograph Act; Mothers' Allowance Act; Old Age Pensions Act; Election Act; Liquor Control Act; and the Mechanics Lien Act.

Other subjects dealt with in the memorandum included: Bond printing; power paper cutting machines; electrical installation and protection of electrical workers; regulation of use of poisonous materials; elevator safety codes; milk board; one man street cars; steamfitting and plumbing regulations; fire protection; hoisting machinery; enforcement of blower law; safety at railway crossings; education; public utilities; physical training in schools; witness fees, and bonding of lawyers.

Owing to illness, the Premier, Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn was unable to be present but the delegation was received by eight of his Cabinet Ministers, viz.: Hon. H. C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary and Acting Premier; Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Labour; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck, Attorney General; Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education; Hon. Paul Leduc, Minister of Mines and Hon. Dr. J. A. Faulkner, Minister of Public Health. Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour was also present.

British Columbia Executive Committee of Trades and Labour Congress.

The British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, representatives of 175 trade unions in all parts of the province recently presented its program of proposed legislation to the Hon. T. D. Patullo, Premier of British Columbia, and members of the Provincial Government.

Unemployment.

The memorandum emphasized that unemployment was still "the immediate and most urgent problem facing the citizens of this province," and it regretted that "no adequate measures have been taken to cope with the situation." It was considered that the public works undertaken "are of a temporary and

limited nature and insufficient to meet our present day unemployment problem." On all public works contracts let by the Provincial Government it was recommended that "the six-hour day and the five-day week be put in force, also that the union scale of wages be paid on all work covered by craftsmen, and on all work not so covered, that a minimum rate of not less than fifty cents per hour be paid," and "that such work shall not be confined to recipients of relief, but open to all those who are seeking employment."

Hours and Wages.

The memorandum stressed "the necessity of establishing and enforcing the six hour day and five-day week in all provincial legislation dealing with the question of hours of labour," in order "to distribute the available employment." It was further recommended that this "be strictly enforced" without any exemptions.

In stating its wage policy, the executive considered that "the necessary reduction in hours of labour for the purpose of spreading employment will entail maintaining and increasing the amount in the pay envelope, otherwise the result will be an increase in the number of employed persons without increasing their purchasing power within the province." The government was commended for its partial restoration of wages to provincial civil servants, and the restoration of the balance was urged as a factor in strengthening the governments' position in recommending similar action to private employers.

Minimum Wage Act.

While recognizing the assistance of the present Minimum Wage Act, it was the opinion of the Executive that its effectiveness would be increased by the introduction of an Act establishing a definite minimum applicable to both male and female employees "below which it would be illegal for one party to employ another in any capacity." The minimum suggested was 50 cents per hour.

Hours of Work Act.

It was recommended that the Hours of Work Act be amended to apply to all in employment and "to prohibit any individual from working for a longer period than that of six hours per day, five days per week or a maximum of thirty hours in any one week without exemptions." Elimination of night work in bakeries was also requested.

Health Insurance.

In regard to health insurance the memorandum stated:

"We appreciate the fact that your Government has taken a step in this direction, as you have introduced at the last session the first Health Insurance Act on this continent, and we are desirous of assisting you to make it a success. It is from this position that we strongly reiterate our recommendations of last year: that you be concerned only with the best interests of the majority of the citizens and refuse to be diverted therefrom by influential minorities. We urge upon you the necessity of all citizens being included in the Act without exceptions with respect to salary or income limitations."

Workmen's Compensation.

The memorandum further recommended that the rate of compensation be increased to seventy-five per cent; that casual workers be included under the Act; that the compensation rate be based on actual wages at the time of accident; and that the Act include all occupational diseases.

British North America Act.

The views of the executive concerning the British North America Act were expressed in the memorandum as follows:

"Your attention is once more drawn to the need of uniform labour and social laws throughout this Dominion. It is impossible to have adequate standards of living in the face of unrestricted inter-provincial competition. The need of uniformity and labour laws must be recognized.

"Further, we request the Provincial Government to co-operate with the Dominion Government in order to bring about the desired changes in the British North America Act, as exemplified by the need of a Dominion Act governing unemployment and other forms of essential social insurance."

Other Recommendations.

Other recommendations of the Provincial Executive Committee were:

Increasing the facilities for education;

Compulsory liability insurance for all automobile owners;

Enactment of legislation prohibiting the operation of one man street cars;

Enactment of legislation for the protection of trade union members "from discrimination and intimidation from employers."

Legislation restricting the use of injunctions in industrial disputes.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Endorsation of Home Improvement Plan, and Support Urged for Apprenticeships in Building Industry

FEATURED by a program designed to stimulate building activity and unanimously endorsing the Home Improvement Plan of the National Employment Commission, the nineteenth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association held in Ottawa on January 11-13, was attended by a large number of delegates, thoroughly representative of the industry and of the various sections of the Dominion. As indicated in the official report of the proceedings, the convention concentrated on such matters as housing and home improvement, and the agenda also included such topics as taxation, accident prevention, apprentice training, registration of contractors, etc.

President's Report

The report of the president, Mr. F. G. Rutley emphasized the progress toward normalcy in all key industries except construction. Its failure to reach its normal volume as compared with the recovery in other industries, he considered to be "the greatest cause of unemployment and its many accompanying problems." He listed three main factors responsible for the "lag" in construction, viz:—"A lack of confidence causing a retardation in the normal requirements of the country; high taxation on property aggravated by the cost of direct relief; and unemployment and low earnings of the people."

Continuing, he observed that while confidence is returning, and employment, and consequently earnings in industry are increasing steadily, yet "taxation on property is not decreasing but would seem to be on the increase in many sections of the country."

Private Construction.—On the brighter side, the president referred to the general recovery already mentioned, and pointed to the marked increase in private construction in 1936 as most heartening, and regarded the increase in industrial and residential construction in 1936 as being "the first real swing from stormy to fair on the construction barometer of our country."

Government Aid.—Indicative of the recognition on the part of governments of the depressed state of the construction industry as being a major factor in unemployment, the president referred to such measures as the Public Works Construction Acts of 1934 and 1935, the Dominion Housing Act and the Home Improvement Plan of the National Employment Commission. He considered that the value of the public works measures are only now being fully realized, while the Housing Act, though of considerable benefit in some sections had been a disappointment in others. He hoped for changes in the Act at the coming session which would make it more effective. The establishment of the National Employment Commission was welcomed as a "constructive step" and the president anticipated that the Commission would submit a plan for low cost housing and other recommendations during the present session.

Shortage of Skilled Labour.—On the subject of apprenticeship, the president expressed himself as follows:—

"During the past year your Executive recognized early the real menace of a shortage of skilled labour in the building trades in those localities where a return to a more normal volume was assured. Skilled men have left Canada, have gone into other lines of endeavour, have become inactive because of advancing years, and very few young men have been apprenticed to the various trades. An Apprenticeship Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph M. Pigott has been active in conferring with Dominion and Provincial authorities on this subject, with a view to taking steps to correct this situation."

Addresses by Construction Experts

During the sessions the delegates were addressed by a number of prominent authorities on construction and housing administration. Among these were: Mr. Raymond M. Foley, Director of Federal Housing Administration for the State of Michigan; Mr. F. W. Nicolls, Administrator of the Dominion Housing Act; Mr. Tom Moore, Member of the National Employment Commission; Professor W. W. Goforth, Manager of the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating; Mr. David Shepherd, Advisor to the National Employment Commission and Mr. Cecil G. Frost, former Mayor of Lindsay.

Resolutions Adopted

Among the resolutions adopted were those dealing with the Home Improvement Plan, accident prevention, taxation and apprenticeship.

Home Improvement Plan.—The Association, by resolution, expressed itself as being heartily in accord with the timeliness and practicability of the Home Improvement Plan and urged its local affiliates to actively organize in their respective communities, and to take steps to ascertain that no added assessment to properties improved under the plan be made by local authorities.

Accident Prevention.—The convention recommended to all bodies in the Association support of accident prevention and safety organizations with the objective of reducing workmen's compensation costs.

Taxation.—The resolution on taxation was as follows:—"Whereas the committee on real estate taxation is convinced that the principal cause of the lag in building construction is excessive tax on real estate and whereas we believe that the present system of taxation is unfair and unjust to owners of buildings and real estate, and that new construction has been and will be retarded and unemployment prolonged until this condition is rectified, be it therefore resolved that this association endeavour through municipal, provincial, and Federal governments and through any other channels of influence to have the Federal Government appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the entire system of taxation and to recommend changes and improvements that would make it equitable."

Apprenticeship.—The convention adopted the following resolution on apprenticeship:—

"Whereas through the unprecedented slowing down of activity in the construction industry the usual number of trade apprentices have not been in training and whereas due to unemployment in Canada and increasing activity in Great Britain many hundreds of construction artisans have left Canada, and whereas the above condition will assuredly result in a very serious shortage of artisans immediately constructional activity assumes a moderate proportion of its average volume and whereas thousands of untrained youths are now unemployed whose future is uncertain and whose morale is being injured through enforced idleness, therefore be it resolved that we recommend to the Dominion Government that through the National Employment Commission means be provided to encourage apprenticeships in the building industry, and to assist Canadian youth in efforts to learn a trade if and as necessary by diverting funds now being used as unemployment relief or by providing such funds in some other way."

The report of Mr. J. Clark Reilly, General Manager of the Association, indicated the year's activity as reflected in the various meetings held during the year and in the work of the head office at Ottawa in maintaining lines of communication in construction circles across Canada.

MINIMUM WAGES IN ONTARIO

Order Governing Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments, Etc.

THE Ontario Minimum Wage Board has issued the following order effective February 1, 1937, applicable to laundries, dry cleaning establishments, etc.:

Order No. 31.—No female employee, or male when replacing a female, of any Laundry, Cleaning and Pressing Parlour, Dry-Cleaning Establishment or Dye Works, in the Province of Ontario, shall be paid wages less than those set forth in the following schedule:—

Population Groups or Zones	Experienced Employees	Inexperienced Employees
A. City of Toronto	$12.50 per week	3 months at $ 9.00 per week 3 months at 10.00 per week 3 months at 11.00 per week Then 12.50 per week
B. Cities of Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	$12.00 per week	3 months at $ 9.00 per week 3 months at 10.00 per week 3 months at 11.00 per week Then 12.00 per week
C. Remainder of Province	$11.00 per week	3 months at $ 8.00 per week 3 months at 9.00 per week 3 months at 10.00 per week Then 11.00 per week

These wages must be paid for a work period of not more than forty-eight (48) hours in any one week, or for the regular work period in the establishment if less than forty-eight hours.

1. *Application*: This Order fixes minimum wages for female employees, and males when replacing females, of any establishment or separate department of any establishment, where the bulk of the work performed consists of any type of laundering, cleaning, pressing, or dyeing. Without limiting the scope of the foregoing statement, the Order covers all employees of home laundries, steam laundries, hand laundries, cleaning and pressing parlours, dye works, and dry cleaning establishments, whether conducted as separate establishments or as separate departments in connection with other businesses or such institutions as hospitals, hotels and colleges, except those employees engaged for office work, including telephone solicitation, and those who are employed solely in the receiving room, which employees are covered by the Office Order.

2. *Experienced Employees*: Any employee who has been employed by one or more employers for a total period of nine (9) months or more in any branch of work covered by this Order, shall be paid as an experienced employee.

When such an employee is transferred from one department or branch of the work to another or is re-employed after having been engaged in other work for a number of years, she shall still be regarded as an experienced employee and must be paid as such. In special cases of this nature the Board may grant permission to pay a lesser rate during a brief adjustment period.

3. *Maximum of Inexperienced Employees*: The total number of workers paid as inexperienced employees in any establishment shall at no time exceed forty per cent (40%) of the total female working force, except where there are less than five employees, in which case there shall at no time be more than two workers paid less than the rate for experienced employees.

4. *Pieceworkers*: Where employees are paid on a piecework basis, all inexperienced employees during the first three months of their employment in the industry must be paid not less than the wage rates fixed by this Order regardless of the amount earned in accordance with the established piecework rates.

In the case of pieceworkers with more than three months' experience, the Board will accept the piecework rates as being equivalent to the weekly rates as set forth in the schedule provided at least eighty per cent (80%) of the pieceworkers engaged in any operation or in any separate department of the work actually earn, on the basis of the established piecework rates, weekly or hourly wages for each pay period which are not less than the wages prescribed for such workers by the schedule. The twenty per cent (20%) or less of such employees who fail to earn the minimum wage shall be regarded as handicapped workers for whom permits are unnecessary.

The preceding paragraph applies only where four or more pieceworkers are engaged on the same operation or in any separate department or division of the work. Where less than four workers are thus engaged each pieceworker must be paid the full minimum wage according to the schedule.

5. *Handicapped Workers*: Upon receipt of a written application on a form supplied by the Board, which must be signed by both employer and employee, a permit may be granted by the Board authorizing the payment of a lesser rate to any worker who because of a physical or mental handicap, or because of age, is unable to earn the prescribed wage rates.

6. *Part-time and Short-time Work*: Employees engaged for part-time only, and regular employees when working on short-time, may be paid on an hourly basis at rates equivalent to the weekly rates prescribed above, to be determined by dividing the weekly wage by 48 or by the regular weekly work period in the establishment if less than 48 hours.

7. *Overtime:* All time worked by an employee in excess of forty-eight (48) hours in any week shall be paid for in excess of the prescribed weekly wage at a rate of not less than the regular wage rate as determined for part-time work.

8. *Waiting Time*: All time during which an employee is required to wait for work on the premises of the employer shall be counted as working time and shall be paid for at the regular wage rate as determined for part-time work.

9. *Lost Time*: No deduction for absence which brings the wage of an employee below the minimum prescribed by the schedule shall exceed the value of the time lost reckoned at the rate as determined for part-time work.

As a result of a resolution adopted at the provincial convention of the Alberta Social Credit League the adoption of state medicine in Alberta at the earliest possible date will be pressed upon the provincial government.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION 1935-36

The nineteenth annual report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, again records a slight reduction in immigration, indicative of the effective operation of existing regulations which "reflect the policy of the government to limit immigrant admissions to such numbers as can be successfully absorbed without detriment to residents of Canada."

Immigrant arrivals in 1935-36 numbered 11,103 compared with a total of 12,136 in the previous year, or a decrease of 8·5 per cent. Over a four-year period (1933-1936) the report shows that there has been a decline of 44 per cent in the number of immigrants. Of the classes admitted during the year, 2,507 were adult males, 4,554 adult females, and 4,042 children under 18 years of age. A considerable proportion were wives and children joining heads of families successfully established in Canada; 64 per cent of the immigrants were from the British Isles and the United States, the balance from other countries.

The importance of the tourist trade to Canadian business is indicated in the figures given in the report concerning "non-immigrant" admissions. These figures show that tourists and visitors are being attracted to Canada in ever-increasing numbers. During the fiscal year reviewed by the report, 25,080,159 persons entered Canada in this category compared with 22,773,181 persons in 1935 and 20,898,225 persons in 1934.

The report also indicates that the return to Canada for permanent residence of persons born in Canada who had not relinquished their status as British subjects continues, although in somewhat smaller numbers. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, the number of returning Canadians totalled 4,854 compared with 5,811 in 1935 and 16,320 persons in 1933.

Land Settlement.—The report of the Chief Commissioner of Colonization deals with the settlement activities of the department. This work which has been undertaken in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway has continued to be directed mainly to internal colonization. The work includes the settlement on land of families resident in Canada with previous farm experience and sufficient personal capital to engage in farming, and the placement of able-bodied single men in farm employment. The three agencies have settled 2,918 families and placed 7,132 single men in the period under review.

Relief Land Settlement.—This settlement plan (Labour Gazette, March, 1934, page 218) had its origin in the belief that it was in the interests of qualified unemployed families and of the tax-payers to capitalize non-productive relief expenditures to enable such families to become self-supporting on the land. Under Dominion-Provincial Agreements, which expired March 31, 1936, the Dominion, province and municipality concerned jointly contributed a sum of $700 per family to cover the cost of modest establishment and subsistence in the initial stages of settlement. The province is responsible for administration of settlement including selection of families, inspection and selection of suitable lands and supervision. The province is assisted by an Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch and the Colonization Departments of the railways.

The report shows that at March 31, 1936, this arrangement had resulted in the settlement of 3,509 families including 18,577 persons. It is also stated in the report that the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia have asked for new agreements and that the first three provinces have recommended that the joint settlement fund be increased to $1,000 per family. It is stated that the province of Manitoba reported that relief settlement has proved to be the most satisfactory unemployment relief measure adopted by that province. The provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec and New Brunswick have submitted for consideration of the Dominion long-range programs of settlement and development. These programs, the report states, include Dominion-Provincial assistance to put settlers in new homestead areas on a self-supporting basis and the construction of colonization roads.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered recently, upheld the validity of the Ashurst-Sumners Act of 1935 which forbade the shipment of convict-made goods into states prohibiting the sale of such goods, and required all interstate shipments of convict-made goods to be clearly marked as to their origin.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936.

THE accompanying tables, issued by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1936, with some comparative figures for 1935.

Out of a total of 11,643 immigrants entering the country during 1936, 2,197 were British, an increase of 4·5 per cent over the number of British immigrants arriving the previous year. A decrease of 7·8 per cent in the number of United States immigrants arriving in Canada during 1936 is recorded, there only being 4,876 immigrants giving the United States as the country of origin. Northern European races accounted for 817 immigrants, an increase of 29·5 per cent over the previous year. All other races making up a total of 3,753 accounted for the balance of the grand total and showed a 15·4 increase over 1935.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS

—	Calendar year 1935	Calendar year 1936	Percentages of increase and decrease
British—			
English	1,328	1,379	.....
Irish	254	258	.....
Scotch	484	523	.....
Welsh	37	37	.....
Totals	2,103	2,197	*4·5
United States	5,291	4,876	†7·8
Northern European Races—			
Belgian	80	85	
Danish	22	22	
Dutch	73	115	
Finnish	38	50	
French	90	136	
German	230	315	
Icelandic	7	.....	
Norwegian	27	35	
Swedish	26	15	
Swiss	38	44	
Totals	631	817	*29·5
Other Races—			
Albanian	1	4	
Armenian	3	5	
Bohemian	1	1	
Bulgarian	12	21	
Croatian	158	232	
Czech	111	121	
Dalmatian	.....	1	
East Indian	26	12	
Esthonian	3	5	
Greek	49	73	
Hebrew	560	449	
Italian	333	298	
Japanese	70	103	
Jugo-Slav	116	107	
Lettish	2	3	
Lithuanian	19	41	
Magyar	319	320	
Maltese	.....	4	
Mexican	.....	6	
Negro	3	4	
Persian	.....	1	
Polish	405	378	
Portuguese	3	2	
Roumanian	38	59	
Russian	84	73	
Ruthenian	476	801	
Serbian	28	37	
Slovak	400	562	
Spanish	6	10	
Syrian	26	19	
Turkish	.....	1	
Totals	3,252	3,753	*15·4
Grand totals	11,277	11,643	*3·2

* Increase. † Decrease.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
SEX—			
Adult Males	1,326	1,365	2,691
Adult Females	2,791	2,039	4,830
Children under eighteen	2,650	1,472	4,122
Totals	6,767	4,876	11,643
OCCUPATION—			
Farming Class—			
Males	508	310	818
Females	325	153	478
Children	571	173	744
Labouring Class—			
Males	138	117	255
Females	21	33	54
Children	30	35	65
Mechanics—			
Males	189	219	408
Females	65	100	165
Children	44	69	113
Trading Class—			
Males	191	331	522
Females	70	167	237
Children	47	109	156
Mining Class—			
Males	14	17	31
Females	6	4	10
Children	4	.....	4
Female Domestic Servants–			
18 years and over	442	57	499
Under 18 years	75	1	76
Other Classes—			
Males	286	371	657
Females	1,862	1,525	3,387
Children	1,879	1,085	2,964
DESTINATION—			
Nova Scotia	370	298	668
New Brunswick	43	197	240
Prince Edward Island	7	66	73
Quebec	1,053	942	1,995
Ontario	2,803	2,110	4,913
Manitoba	793	145	938
Saskatchewan	344	184	528
Alberta	583	334	917
British Columbia	766	596	1,362
Yukon Territory	.....	4	4
Northwest Territories	5	.....	5

Statement of Immigration to Canada, for the Calendar year 1936, compared with that of the year 1935

—	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European races	Other races	Totals
	1935				
January	77	323	11	157	568
February	83	288	51	137	559
March	119	317	63	290	789
April	213	447	66	238	964
May	188	496	53	283	1,020
June	234	525	48	254	1,061
July	166	494	61	329	1,050
August	261	603	65	395	1,324
September	316	484	49	311	1,160
October	175	558	83	344	1,160
November	175	409	49	283	916
December	96	347	32	231	706
Totals	2,103	5,291	631	3,252	11,277
	1936				
January	69	263	16	151	499
February	73	223	34	220	550
March	83	272	90	248	693
April	201	416	76	322	1,015
May	264	473	101	502	1,340
June	222	482	83	368	1,155
July	238	479	78	444	1,239
August	247	473	89	220	1,029
September	238	512	81	396	1,227
October	236	519	96	449	1,300
November	226	423	27	225	901
December	100	341	46	208	695
Totals	2,197	4,876	817	3,753	11,643

Statement of Returned Canadians, from the United States for the Twelve Months ended December 31, 1936, compared with that of the Corresponding Months of 1935.

1935	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
January	270	99	84	453
February	310	96	86	492
March	378	95	150	623
April	514	119	197	830
May	568	43	65	676
June	534	42	25	601
July	481	16	24	521
August	470	16	37	523
September	415	35	35	485
October	382	25	42	449
November	309	18	20	347
December	330	28	20	378
Totals	4,961	632	785	6,378
1936				
January	267	32	23	322
February	262	19	19	300
March	322	25	35	382
April	452	19	13	484
May	450	38	16	504
June	503	30	11	544
July	501	28	7	536
August	439	17	13	469
September	378	35	25	438
October	377	31	26	434
November	335	12	16	363
December	363	11	18	392
Totals	4,649	297	222	5,168

CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Review of Activities of Co-operative Societies in 1935

THE development and diversity of the Co-operative movement in Great Britain is indicated in a report on the operations of co-operative organizations in Great Britain which appears in the January issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. This report, which is for the year 1935, was compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns and from information supplied by the Co-operative Union Limited.

At the end of 1935 there were 1,267 registered industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain mainly engaged in the supply of commodities, or 12 less than in 1934. Of this total of 1,267 societies, 1,152 were retail societies, and 115 were wholesale and productive societies.

The number of persons employed in distribution by the retail and wholesale and productive societies was 182,000 (113,000 males aged 18 years and over, 34,000 females aged 18 years and over, and 35,000 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid in salaries and wages was £23,895,000. Corresponding figures for 1934 were: employees, 170,000, and salaries and wages, £22,447,000.

Retail Societies

Of the 1,152 retail societies engaged in distribution, 1,098 were general supply stores.

The sales of the general supply stores (including revenue from service departments) totalled £218,649,000 and represented an increase of £13,401,000 over 1934. These societies had 7,414,000 shareholding members at the end of the year with share capital amounting to £134,981,000. They returned an aggregate surplus on the year's working of £26,625,000, of which £4,808,000 was distributed as interest on share capital and £20,329,000 as dividends on sales. Their investments totalled £120,294,000, of which about £87,000,000 was invested in other co-operative societies, mainly in the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

Wholesale and Productive Societies

There was 115 wholesale and productive societies at the end of 1935. The bulk of the business of the group, however, was conducted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society,

Ltd., and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

The sales of the three wholesale societies in 1935 (excluding goods invoiced by the joint society to the two parent societies) amounted to £118,183,000. They had a total shareholding membership of 1,842, of which 1,271 were retail societies and 571 were employees of the Scottish wholesale society, an aggregate share capital of £14,822,000 (excluding £2,409,000 share capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for the joint society), loan capital of £69,242,000 and a balance of reserves and undivided profit amounting to £11,295,000.

Production.—In 1935, there were 982 societies whose activities included the production of commodities. The number of persons employed in production was over 98,000 (57,000 males aged 18 years and over, 27,000 females aged 18 years and over, and 14,000 persons under 18 years of age); the amount paid as salaries and wages was £12,912,000, and the value of productions (including materials) was £82,896,000.

Farming.—Farming is carried on by a number of retail societies. During 1935 there were 99 societies undertaking farming operations, apart from those which maintained land for accommodation and grazing purposes only. In only 40 cases did these operations result in a surplus. The surpluses returned aggregated £13,000 as compared with £15,000 in 1934; the losses aggregated £32,000 as against £45,000 in 1934. The total acreage of farms of retail societies was 34,000 and the total capital invested in farm land and buildings, implements, stock, etc., was about £1,380,000. The sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled £534,000.

Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management

In the retail societies generally, employees have no prescribed right as employees to share in the capital and management of the societies, although they may become shareholding members (with full right as such) in the ordinary way. In the wholesale and productive societies (other than the three principal wholesale societies), however, the registered rules frequently provide for the employees, as such, not only to share in the capital but also to become members of the committee of management. Employees shared both in capital and in management in 53 of these societies. These 53 societies, whose sales in 1935 amounted to £2,635,000, had a total shareholding membership of 15,626, of whom 5,850 were employees. Of the 459 committeemen of these societies, 255, or 56 per cent, were employees, 53, or 11 per cent, were representatives of societies and the remaining 151, or 33 per cent, were other individual members. The total share capital of these societies amounted to £528,000, of which 30 per cent was held by the employees who also held 25 per cent of the aggregate loan capital of £456,000.

Services

As indicated in the report, the services provided by the co-operative movement are varied in character, but the principal are banking, insurance, and laundering.

Banking.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., has as a separate department a bank which provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of almost all the societies in the co-operative movement. Receipts on deposit and current account in 1935 totalled £342,846,000 (excluding a transfer from current to deposit account) and the aggregate balances of deposit and current accounts at the end of the year amounted to £73,648,000 and £16,942,000 respectively.

Insurance.—The Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. The society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance with the exception of marine risks. The total premium income for all departments in 1935 amounted to £6,992,000, an increase of £652,000 over 1934. More than half of the premium income was in respect of industrial assurance. Collective life assurance, which is undertaken largely in conjunction with the retail societies, accounted for £476,000 of the premium income.

Laundering.—Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering, but others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies to perform this service in the areas covered by the retail societies concerned.

A report entitled "The Wire and Wire Goods Industry, 1935," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows that during 1935 there were 71 factories in Canada in that industry, an increase of two establishments in this group over 1934. The average number of employees in 1935 was 3,477 of which 2,205 worked in plants in Ontario and 829 in Quebec,—the two provinces where the industry was mainly located. The 516 salaried employees were paid $949,495 during 1935, and the 2,961 wage-earners were paid $2,803,495, a total of $3,752,990 for salaries and wages. In 1934, the number of employees was 3,163 and salaries and wages amounted to $3,272,740.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department of Labor has published Bulletin No. 9 (recently received) containing a digest of State and Federal labour legislation enacted between September 15, 1935, and September 15, 1936.

The following extracts from the bulletin indicate the trend of labour legislation in the United States.

Social Security.—Enactments on some phase of social security were made by each of the 28 State legislatures in session. Unemployment compensation funds were set up by Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, while Utah repealed its 1935 law that had not been in effect and enacted a new one, bringing the total number of unemployment compensation laws to 16* of which 15 have been approved by the Social Security Board. Existing unemployment compensation laws were amended in Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, and New Hampshire. Colorado has set up a commission to study the subject and report to the Governor and the next Legislature. Minnesota likewise provided for a commission to study the general subject of social security and the problem of simplifying and correlating the administration of its existing welfare laws. Mississippi and South Carolina this year accepted the Wagner-Peyser Act, provinding for a Federal-State public employment service, bringing the total of States which have accepted to 43.

Old-Age Assistance.—The problem of raising standards for old-age assistance in order to obtain Federal grants-in-aid was the subject of legislation passed by 22 States. Kansas, Louisiana, and South Carolina are submitting constitutional amendments to permit the enactment of social security laws. Oklahoma has adopted two constitutional amendments establishing a mandatory, Statewide system of old-age assistance. Virginia has a commission studying the subject. Thirty-seven States and the District of Columbia had received approval of their old-age assistance plans from the Social Security Board by September 15, 1936.

*Since this bulletin was published, the Division of Labour Standards has announced in the January, 1937 issue of its Survey of Labour Law Administration that unemployment compensation laws have been enacted in 35 States as well as the District of Columbia. All have been approved by the Social Security Board as meeting the requirements of the Social Security Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, page 801).

Administration of Labour Laws.—The strengthening and reorganization of State agencies administering labour laws continued to progress with the setting up of State departments of labour in Louisiana and South Carolina. In Kentucky, as part of a general reorganization of State administration, a department of industrial relations was created which will ultimately combine mediation and arbitration, workmen's compensation, employment service, factory inspection, and enforcement of laws for women and children.

Workmen's Compensation Laws.—Eight States amended their workmen's compensation laws. The most significant changes were those made in the systems of occupational disease compensation. Illinois repealed and re-enacted its occupational disease law, providing a special schedule of compensation. New York amended the law passed in 1935 by enacting a different schedule of compensation for silicosis and other dust diseases, which considerably reduced the benefits to workers as well as the cost to the employer and insurance carrier. Rhode Island provided for the first time for occupational disease coverage, limited to 31 diseases.

Occupational Diseases.—In each of these States (refered to in the previous paragraph) the occupational disease compensation legislation has been supplemented by attacks on the problem from a different angle, namely, prevention of the disease hazards. Illinois enacted a new general health and safety law, giving its Industrial Commission rule-making power to deal with sanitation and ventilation, elimination of fumes, gases, and dusts, machine-guarding, and hazards caused by artificial atmospheric pressures. At the same time a temporary law setting up definite standards for hoods and blowers in connection with grinding, buffing, and polishing machinery was enacted to bridge the gap until the commission shall promulgate its rules. New York likewise authorized and instructed the Industrial Commission to make rules and regulations for the elimination of harmful dusts in dusty industries, and made it obligatory for the State, the municipalities, and public-works contractors to install and maintain dust-eliminating devices approved by the board, wherever a dust hazard attended their projects. Rhode Island created by law a division of industrial hygiene within the State Department of Health and specified the performance of certain functions in connection with industrial disease hazards.

Hours of Labour.—Rhode Island reduced the maximum hours permitted by State law for women and minors under 18 in a broad field of employment from 10 to 9 a day and from 54 to 48 a week, except that daily hours may be lengthened to permit a 5-day week. The hours for children under 16 in mercantile or business establishments were still further curtailed. South Carolina enacted a law—effective only after the passage of similar laws in Georgia and North Carolina—restricting the hours of all employees in textile mills to 8 a day and 40 a week, distributed over not more than 5 working days. Other States broadened the coverage of their hours laws to give the benefits of the existing daily and weekly limitations to new groups of workers.

Child Labour.—Important changes in child labour laws are to be noted in two States. Rhode Island fixed 16 as the minimum age for employment in factories and mechanical establishments and also in certain other employments during school hours. Under its new homework law, children under 16 are not permitted to perform industrial homework. Virginia increased the number of hazardous occupations from which minors are barred until they reach 18, some of which formerly had a 16-year limit. Massachusetts has directed the Department of Labor and Industries to report to the legislature by December of this year (1936) which dangerous occupations now permitted to minors between 16 and 18 should be prohibited to all under 18.

Collective Bargaining.—Among the Federal Acts passed between January and June, 1936, at the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress are a number of laws and resolutions affecting labour. Those bearing particularly upon collective bargaining and the right to organize include an act prohibiting the inter-state transportation of strike breakers, an act authorizing the National Mediation Board to set up a National Air Transport Adjustment Board, and a Senate resolution for an inquiry into infringements on freedom of speech and assembly, and the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Labour Conditions in Government Contracts.—The bulletin states that "Following the passage of the Walsh-Healy Bill (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 978) Government contracts will no longer be awarded to the lowest bidder regardless of labour standards observed on the job." After September 28, 1936, the effective date of this Act, Federal contracts were to specify the fulfilment of certain conditions including a basic 8-hour day and 40-hour week, safe and sanitary working conditions, and a pledge not to employ child labour or convict labour. Contractors were also to be required to pay not less than the prevailing minimum wages in their localities as determined by the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Labor is given broad rule-making power to administer the Act.

Employment of Seamen.—New regulations governing the employment of seamen and engine-room employees in sea-going American merchant marine are contained in an Act approved June 25, 1936. Three watches of 8 hours each, instead of two, the institution of "continuous discharge books," and periodic sanitary inspection of crew quarters on all American vessels are provided for in the Act. A United States Maritime Commission has been established to investigate employment conditions and wages in ocean-going ships with a view to revising the terms upon which subsidies are granted and to incorporate in such contracts minimum wage scales, reasonable working conditions and minimum manning requirements. The Commission is endowed with certain powers formerly vested in the United States Shipping Board and Department of Commerce.

Investigations.—The Secretary of Labor was also authorized and directed by Congress to report upon (1) the question of labour-saving devices and the displacement of labour; (2) the social and economic needs of migratory labour with recommendations for remedial legislation.

National Conference on Labour Legislation

The January issue of the Survey on Labour Law Administration published by the Division of Labour Standards, United States Department of Labor, contains a summary of the Third National Conference on Labour Legislation held in Washington in November (a review of establishment and functioning of this conference appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, pages 1118-21).

At the third National Conference the following major objectives were agreed upon as co-operative enterprises of the States and the Federal Government:—

The development of integrated State labor departments with broad powers and adequate appropriations to perform both fact-finding and administrative functions, and to suggest programs of labor legislation.

The development of effective and unified National leadership and co-operation with the States through placing in the United States Department of Labor all Federal functions directly affecting labor.

Continuing full participation of the United States in the work of the International Labour Conference and the International Labour Office as essential agencies for raising of standards of labor legislation throughout the world.

Federal co-operation with the States in the maintenance of a 16-year minimum for entrance into industry, with special protection against employment in hazardous occupations up to the age of 18 years; completion of ratification of the child labor amendment, as an essential step in his direction by the 12 States whose action is still required.

A study by the Department of Labor of methods of administration of State and Federal statutes providing for payment of prevailing rates of wages on public works.

The adoption by the States of legislation providing for the State-use system of prison-made goods and compilation and distribution by the United States Department of Labor of information to serve as a basis of such legislation.

Inquiry by the United States Department of Labor into the extent of the limitation of the poll tax upon the right to vote and co-operation with the State Federation of Labor and other groups interested in the elimination of this restriction.

Appointment of a committee by the Secretary of Labor to investigate ways and means of accomplishing better employer and employee relations in the interest of industrial peace, including as subjects for study collective bargaining, the use of injunctions in labour disputes, "yellow dog" contracts, use of strike-breakers and labour spies, and conciliation and arbitration functions.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Printing Trades and Chemical Industry

A Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting on the reduction of hours of work in printing and kindred trades was held at the International Labour Office from November 30 to December 4 last. A full report of this meeting appears in "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of December 21.

The following seventeen countries, all having over 15,000 persons working in these trades, sent representatives: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States.

At the opening of the meeting, the Director of the International Labour Office made it clear that this gathering had no responsibility for the preparation of the reports which will be submitted to the International Labour Conference which is to be held in the month of June next, at which the question of the reduction of hours of work in printing and kindred trades is to receive attention. The meeting, he said, had to consider two particularly important points; the first was the problem of shorter hours, considered from the broadest possible standpoint, account being taken of the incidence of unemployment, the economical and technical factors involved, the effects of mechanization, etc.; the second was the determination of the scope of the printing and kindred trades for the purpose of reduced hours.

The report of the meeting given in "Industrial and Labour Information" indicates that there were several days devoted to a general discussion of the problem of working hours in printing and kindred trades. There was considerable divergence of view among those who took part in the discussion. The concluding sessions of the Conference were devoted to a delimitation of the industry, based on proposals which had been put forward by the Workers' representatives.

Chemical Industry

A Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting on the reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry was held at the International Labour Office from December 7 to 11 last, a full report of which appears in the December 28 issue of "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office. The states members of the International Labour Organization having 40,000 persons employed in the industry were invited to attend, while other states with a chemical industry of importance were also free to send representatives. Eleven states were represented at the meeting, namely: Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey and United States of America.

Before the meeting began its discussions, the Director of the International Labor Office made a statement as to its scope. Of two documents which had been put before them, the first gave a summary survey of the actual hours worked in the chemical industry in different countries, and formed part of the report which the Office was to submit to next year's Conference. This draft report was sub-

mitted to the meeting in order that the Office might obtain the benefit of any assistance which the Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting might be in a position to give. The second document dealt more particularly with the definition of the chemical industry. The Director hoped that the meeting would throw some light on this very difficult question. He also made it clear that it was not the object of the meeting to arrive at any conclusions on the subject of hours of work, but rather to examine the whole question in its broadest aspects; the incidence of unemployment, the effects of mechanization, the economic and technical problems involved, etc.

Four sittings were given up to the general discussion in which twenty-seven speakers took part. The report of the discussion given in "Industrial and Labour Information" indicates a considerable divergence of opinion among the representatives.

A note prepared by the International Labour Office was accepted as a basis for the delimitation of the chemical industry. This note was examined by the meeting point by point, many of the proposals being accepted without comment, while in other cases suggestions of value were offered by the technical experts who were in attendance.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1936

Statements are forwarded to the Department of Labour monthly by Local Trade Unions throughout Canada showing their membership and the number of members unemployed on the last day of each month, this data providing a medium in establishing the labour trend among organized workers from month to month. Locals reporting each month during 1936 averaged 1,798, including on an average 177,653 members, 13·2 per cent of whom were on an average unemployed.

There was a rather generous and widespread measure of prosperity reflected among organized labour throughout Canada during 1936, there being in evidence the most favourable trend of economic revival since the close of 1931. The best situation shown during the year was in August when 10·8 per cent of the members reported were without work, and this percentage was the smallest that has been registered in any month of our records since October, 1930. The percentage of 15·1 in April constituted the peak of unemployment for 1936. Not since 1929 has the unemployment maximum been at so low a level. Comparative analysis for the year surveyed with previous years affords an accumulating evidence of improving conditions, building, transportation and communication all showing progress each month over the corresponding month of 1935, and impressive recovery has been apparent in these trades and industries for several years past. The situation in manufacturing and retail trade was also generally optimistic, November and December being the only months in 1936 to reflect a slight lessening in employment over 1935 conditions. The fishing industry, with the exception of June, August, November and December, reported gains over 1935 which were particularly noticeable in the early months of the year. Lumbering and logging in January and February were much more active than in the corresponding months in 1935 but during March and April there was some slackening off in activity. For the remainder of the year, however, continued employment advances were noted. Conditions in coal mining were variable when compared with 1935 and on the whole appeared slightly quieter. In the services group February, March and April returns indicated curtailment in available work on a small scale from the previous year but in the other months the employment movement was upward.

There was a slight tendency toward retarded activity among Local Trade Unions throughout Canada during January from the close of 1935, coal mining in the Western areas showing some employment cessation. In February, however, the majority of industries combined in effecting a somewhat better situation than in January. Coal mining, and building and construction operations in both March and April suffered the rather adverse effect of seasonal conditions, influencing the situation in a less favourable direction for the country as a whole during these two months. The May trend was toward heightened activity though the change from April was but nominal, and this better movement continued and was extended without interruption until the close of August. In September and October the level of activity remained approximately the same as in August, nominal increases and decreases in the various trades and industries offsetting each other, but with November slackening off in available work was rather generally apparent and this downward employment tendency was in evidence until the close of the year.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1936

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1936, as indicated by orders received and placements effected, was over 4 per cent higher in volume in the first instance and nearly 3 per cent more in the second than during the corresponding quarter of 1935. A heavy loss was recorded in placements in construction and maintenance, owing to curtailment of relief work in all provinces except Quebec, but this decline was more than offset by substantial gains in farming, services and logging. Changes in other groups were not so pronounced, there being moderate losses shown in mining and trade and small gains in transportation and manufacturing. Provincially, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan recorded more vacancies and placements than in the fourth quarter of 1935, while the remaining provinces reported fewer; Quebec showing the highest gain in placements and Ontario the greatest loss. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December, 1936.

From the chart appearing elsewhere in this issue, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be noted that the curve of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation during the first half of October, but followed a sharp upward trend the latter half of that month, remaining practically stationary during November, then again following a marked upward course until the end of December, when the levels attained were slightly higher than those recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. During the period October to December, 1936, there was a ratio of 52 vacancies and 48·7 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 53·4 vacancies and 50·9 placements during the corresponding period of 1935.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,335, of applications registered 2,566, and of placements effected 1,251, in contrast with a daily average of 1,282 vacancies, 2,399 applications and 1,220 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1935.

During the three months, October to December, 1936, the offices reported that they had referred 99,289 persons to positions and had effected a total of 95,024 placements, of which 70,468 were in regular employment and 24,556 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 55,986 were of men and 14,482 of women, while casual work was found for 14,397 men and 10,159 women. Comparison with the same period in 1935 showed that 92,716 placements were then made, of which 63,016 were in regular employment and 29,700 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 151,021 men and 43,976 women, a total of 194,997, in contrast with a registration of 182,316 persons during the same period of 1935. Employers notified the Service of 101,421 vacancies, of which 72,162 were for men and 29,259 for women, as compared with 97,373 opportunities for work during the last quarter of 1935.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1936, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**52**	**41**	**11**	**63**	**5**	**58**	**371**	**254**	**81**	**1,704**	**1,280**	**397**
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	16	25	69	26	42
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	1
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	27	13	14
Lumber and its products	36	36	.....	23	.....	23	8	7	.....	73	44	31
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	2
Pulp and paper products	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	82	50	30	113	73	38
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	39	21	16
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	42	.....	109	82	22
Plant products, edible	5	.....	5	12	.....	12	19	17	2	150	108	42
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	5	1	29	22	7
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	27	20	4	49	26	22
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	73	54	11
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	35	6
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	13	.....	91	65	20
Iron and steel products	11	5	6	18	.....	18	18	11	3	728	618	106
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	45	16	35	26	9
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	43	38	5
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	16	.....	24	21	3
Logging	**135**	**136**	.....	**53**	**49**	**4**	**1,568**	**1,687**	.....	**4,801**	**4,337**	**6**
Fishing and Hunting	**19**	**19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**2**	**2**
Farming	**29**	**25**	**4**	**31**	**19**	**12**	**225**	**215**	.....	**2,406**	**1,884**	**484**
Mining	**2**	**2**	.....	**11**	**11**	.....	**11**	**4**	**1**	**173**	**159**	**9**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	1	157	147	5
Non-metallic ores	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12	4
Communication	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**24**	**19**	**5**
Transportation	**14**	**4**	**10**	**1**	.....	**1**	**9**	**5**	**3**	**363**	**104**	**250**
Forwarding and storage	12	2	10	1	.....	1	8	4	3	192	19	164
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	3
Shipping and stevedoring	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	153	80	73
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Construction and Maintenance	**1,191**	**321**	**870**	**174**	**127**	**43**	**15,737**	**15,449**	**55**	**7,257**	**4,237**	**3,021**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	376	372	3
Highway	1,008	296	712	113	99	14	15,138	14,883	46	4,786	2,180	2,607
Building and other	183	25	158	61	28	29	567	534	9	2,095	1,685	411
Services	**1,197**	**269**	**854**	**1,677**	**268**	**1,410**	**9,200**	**4,768**	**1,955**	**12,397**	**4,084**	**6,864**
Governmental	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	30	.....	30	933	79	854
Hotel and restaurant	25	4	15	11	5	6	190	140	10	660	404	205
Professional	183	2	178	3	.....	3	122	52	45	291	131	141
Recreational	12	.....	12	1	1	.....	2	1	1	175	45	127
Personal	134	1	133	473	7	469	271	139	108	2,157	155	1,984
Household	843	262	516	1,188	254	932	8,583	4,434	1,761	8,163	3,260	3,553
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	18	10	.....
Trade	**31**	**4**	**27**	**44**	**1**	**43**	**321**	**170**	**104**	**797**	**223**	**575**
Retail	31	4	27	44	1	43	113	45	52	713	215	499
Wholesale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	125	52	84	8	76
Finance	**1**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**1**	**14**	**13**	.....	**26**	**10**	**16**
All Industries	**2,671**	**821**	**1,777**	**2,056**	**480**	**1,573**	**27,456**	**22,565**	**2,199**	**29,952**	**16,339**	**11,629**
Men	1,583	547	1,037	855	221	633	18,560	17,900	427	20,595	12,358	7,680
Women	1,088	274	740	1,201	259	940	8,896	4,665	1,772	9,357	3,981	3,949

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1936

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
54	**11**	**41**	**110**	**6**	**104**	**81**	**57**	**25**	**143**	**54**	**88**	**2,578**	**1,708**	**805**
.....	.....	.....	29	1	28	9	9	.....	7	4	3	158	56	98
4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	3	6
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	15	17
8	.....	8	6	3	3	32	30	2	66	37	30	252	157	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	2
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	9	210	125	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	22	16
4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	9	5	4	188	133	28
10	3	6	3	.....	3	11	5	6	3	1	2	213	134	78
.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	96	28	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	46	29
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	85	65	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	8	.....	.....	.....	55	41	14
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	109	76	28
9	2	7	13	1	12	6	2	5	17	2	15	820	641	172
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	98	72	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	16	1	15	69	43	26
5	3	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	55	42	8
541	**729**	.....	**278**	**239**	.....	**427**	**427**	.....	**713**	**708**	.....	**8,516**	**8,312**	**10**
5	**5**	.....	**5**	**5**	.....	**34**	**34**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**68**	**66**	**2**
7,388	**7,369**	**23**	**9,493**	**8,596**	**10**	**4,484**	**4,227**	**10**	**339**	**305**	**30**	**24,395**	**22,640**	**573**
35	**40**	.....	**12**	**6**	.....	**197**	**191**	.....	**39**	**39**	.....	**480**	**452**	**10**
19	19	.....	10	5	.....	171	171	.....	1	1	.....	212	207	.....
16	21	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	221	208	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	20	.....	3	3	.....	47	37	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	.....	**6**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**34**	**20**	**14**
9	.....	**9**	**32**	**1**	**29**	**105**	**19**	**86**	**114**	**9**	**105**	**647**	**142**	**493**
9	.....	9	32	1	29	88	2	86	54	4	50	396	32	352
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	1	1	.....	26	23	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	4	55	215	87	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
478	**461**	**16**	**157**	**100**	**57**	**623**	**526**	**97**	**3,329**	**966**	**2,360**	**28,946**	**22,187**	**6,519**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	9	7	.....	421	415	3
463	457	15	67	41	26	453	420	44	2,604	657	1,946	24,632	19,033	5,400
15	4	11	90	59	31	166	102	53	716	302	414	3,893	2,739	1,116
2,368	**1,425**	**924**	**3,346**	**1,884**	**878**	**1,503**	**923**	**553**	**2,498**	**822**	**1,575**	**34,096**	**14,443**	**15,013**
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	.....	16	198	8	190	1,179	89	1,090
73	57	16	31	24	2	78	62	15	101	55	43	1,169	751	312
41	15	26	80	67	11	25	13	11	171	23	148	916	303	563
38	.....	37	14	1	13	14	1	13	12	2	10	268	51	213
143	2	140	211	14	197	193	13	179	374	10	360	3,956	341	3,570
1,311	596	705	1,319	606	655	1,015	678	319	1,540	714	824	23,962	10,804	9,265
762	755	.....	1,690	1,171	.....	162	156	.....	12	10	.....	2,646	2,104	.....
98	**3**	**95**	**43**	**11**	**32**	**82**	**23**	**59**	**186**	**37**	**159**	**1,602**	**472**	**1,085**
49	1	48	31	7	24	46	14	32	169	28	142	1,196	315	867
49	2	47	12	4	8	36	9	27	17	9	8	406	157	218
5	**1**	**4**	**7**	.....	**7**	**2**	.....	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**59**	**26**	**32**
10,981	**10,044**	**1,112**	**13,483**	**10,848**	**1,117**	**7,544**	**6,427**	**838**	**7,278**	**2,944**	**4,311**	**101,421**	**70,468**	**24,556**
8,622	8,580	235	10,082	8,721	452	6,269	5,510	503	5,596	2,149	3,430	72,162	55,986	14,397
2,359	1,464	877	3,401	2,127	665	1,275	917	335	1,682	795	881	29,259	14,482	10,159

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1937

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of January, 1937, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritime Provinces showed little activity although many farmers were busy hauling their firewood for the year. Apple shipments from Halifax were made on seven boats to the United Kingdom and on one boat to both Hamburg and Antwerp. Logging conditions were much improved as snow and frost had facilitated hauling. Cod and haddock fishing was good at Halifax but at Saint John drift ice along the coast had caused operations to be abandoned. Smelt fishing was fair. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week while those in Cape Breton worked from three to six days, except one mine, which was idle. Blast furnaces and iron and steel mills were busy with improved outlook. Clay and wood products are operating on full time and lumber mills taking on extra help. Sugar refineries are working a full day crew and part night. Passenger traffic is well maintained and the movement of freight heavy. There was much activity on the waterfront. Trade both wholesale and retail was quiet. There was a good demand for domestics and char-workers.

Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec but logging active except at Hull where unfavourable weather had proved a hindrance. Mines at Rouyn were very busy. There was improvement in the manufacturing industries. Aluminum plants at Chicoutimi were working at full capacity. In Montreal metal trades, rubber, and boot and shoe factories showed improvement but quietness prevailed in clothing and tobacco plants. Conditions were better in Quebec City but quiet in Hull. All factories were active at Three Rivers, especially the paper mills. Building was somewhat quieter resulting from a decrease in relief works and highway work was continued on a reduced basis. Transportation was fair and trade good. There was a brisk call for hotel and restaurant employees and general housemaids in domestic service and many placements were made.

The demand for farm hands in the Province of Ontario was small. Logging operations were nearing completion but a demand for pulp cutters continued. Hauling operations were proceeding although retarded in some districts due to lack of snow. Mining continued to be active but there were very few calls for additional help. Manufacturing plants continued to be busy with small staff additions. This was particularly noticeable in the iron and steel group. Very little building was in evidence other than repairs and alterations, although reports were optimistic for the future. The Women's Divisions made many placements in domestic service but have large calling lists of inexperienced help. The demand for experienced cooks and cook-generals was in excess of supply.

There was very little demand for farm hands in the Prairie Provinces as most farmers had secured their help under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, which scheme has now been terminated. A good demand for experienced bush workers continued through offices at Winnipeg, Prince Albert and Edmonton. Coal mines in Alberta were working to full capacity owing to the severe weather. Manufacturing showed no change except in Alberta where a slight improvement was reported due mainly to activity in the oil fields. Except for relief projects there was no activity in the construction group. There was a decrease in the demand for household workers.

Owing to the continued cold weather in British Columbia very few orders were received for farm workers. Snow falls and severe weather had caused the closing down of logging camps. Sawmills and shingle mills were also being delayed by the frosty weather. Mining was quite active but no requests were received for additional workers. The waterfront continued to be busy at Vancouver but at Prince Rupert not much was moving except shipments of frozen fish. From Victoria it was reported that all outside work was suspended owing to the extreme cold. This affects logging and holds up shipments of lumber through this port. There was a good demand for household workers and all applicants with experience are able to secure employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1936

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reported on January 1 was 10,034, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,044,411 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,816, having an aggregate membership of 186,163 persons, 14·3 per cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1937, as Reported by Employers

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity has invariably declined at the first of January, there being in the years 1921-1936, an average decrease of about seven per cent in the staffs reported as compared with a month earlier. The customary contraction was indicated at the opening of the present year, but, on the whole, this involved a smaller-than-average proportion of the workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment. The persons released from the staffs of the 10,034 firms co-operating at January 1, 1937, numbered 59,333, the reported payrolls being reduced from 1,044,411 at December 1, 1936, to 985,078 at the date under review, or by 5·7 per cent.

The crude index for January 1, 1937 (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 103·8, as compared with 110·1 in the preceding month, and 99·1 at the same date in 1936; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 111·1 at January 1, 1937, compared with 107·8 at the beginning of December, 1936.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at January 1 in the seventeen years for which data are available: 1937, 103·8; 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7; 1927, 95·9; 1926, 90·7; 1925, 84·9; 1924, 89·8; 1923, 87·3; 1922, 78·8 and 1921, 88·8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last sixteen years shows that usually (though not invariably), there is at February 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The reduction in the former, involving over 22,300 persons, was unusually large, having been exceeded only four times at January 1 in the last sixteen years. The reverse was the case in factory employment, from which some 23,200 men and women were released, or little more than two-thirds of the average decrease in personnel at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The decline in manufacturing operations at the latest date constituted just over 39 per cent of the total decrease in all industries, as compared with an average proportion of 57·8 per cent in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated at February 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at January 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, pulp and paper and leather factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining, wholesale trade and transportation. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement.

For January 1, 1936, 9,409 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 933,107 men and women, compared with 985,481 in the preceding month. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

Employment by Economic Areas

Each of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The situation in four of the five economic areas was better than at the beginning of January last year; only in the Prairie Provinces was the index slightly lower than at the same date in 1936.

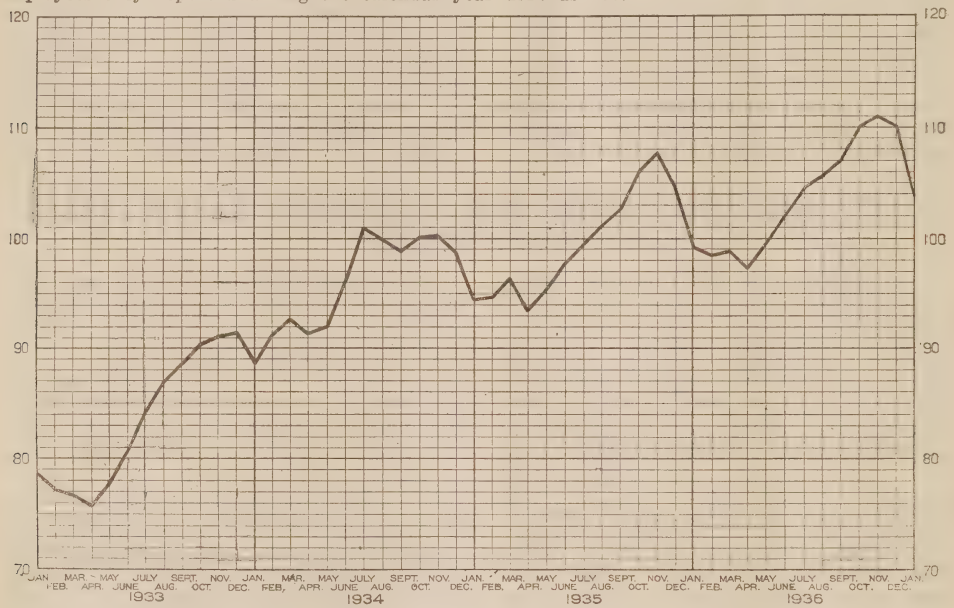
Maritime Provinces.—There was a contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at January 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction. Within the former, lumber, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Logging, mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed heightened activity, owing to the reopening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 695 firms employing 78,972 persons, compared with 83,053 at the beginning of December. The general decline at the date under review is seasonal, although it exceeds the average decrease recorded at January 1 in the years since 1920.

A total of 654 employers had furnished data for January 1, 1936, showing payrolls aggregating 77,185 workers, a contra-seasonal increase of 423 over their staffs in the preceding month. The index then, however, had been slightly lower, standing at 108·1, as compared with 109·5 at the date under review.

Quebec.—The curtailment in Quebec was rather larger than that which took place at January 1 of last year, and was also greater

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



than the average decline at the same date in the years since 1920. The index, at 104·0 at the latest date, was eight and one-half points higher than at the beginning of 1936. Manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, textile, food, leather and lumber plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,378 co-operating employers aggregated 288,330 workers, as against 312,069 at December 1, 1936.

For January 1, 1936, 2,231 firms had reported a staff of 263,589 men and women, compared with 286,477 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 95·5.

Ontario.—Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity was indicated in tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 417,462 persons was employed by the 4,466 firms whose returns were received, and who had 438,319 employees at December 1. The contraction was much larger than that noted at January 1 of last year, but was smaller than the average loss recorded at that date in the years since 1920; the index, at 107·5, was nearly five points higher than at January 1, 1936, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in any of the preceding five years. The employers furnishing data for January 1 of 1936 had numbered 4,169, and their employees, 393,917; in the preceding month, they had employed 410,402 men and women.

Prairie Provinces.—Declines on a much smaller scale than at the opening of 1936, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,453 employers of 119,737 workers, or 5,570 fewer than at

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88·8	107·6	84·2	88·8	95·0	76·7
Jan. 1, 1922	78·8	87·7	70·9	83·4	82·2	70·9
Jan. 1, 1923	87·3	101·8	79·6	91·1	89·4	78·3
Jan. 1, 1924	89·8	96·9	86·3	91·7	93·6	80·7
Jan. 1, 1925	84·9	88·1	81·0	86·7	87·5	82·4
Jan. 1, 1926	90·7	94·7	86·5	91·9	94·4	89·2
Jan. 1, 1927	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Jan. 1, 1928	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Jan. 1, 1929	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Jan. 1, 1930	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Jan. 1, 1931	101·7	119·3	99·3	100·1	106·4	94·1
Jan. 1, 1932	91·6	111·1	86·3	93·8	92·8	80·6
Jan. 1, 1933	78·5	80·1	77·8	78·8	84·4	69·7
Jan. 1, 1934	88·6	97·0	86·3	91·2	86·4	80·4
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	99·0	91·3	98·0	91·2	88·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1937	100·0	8·0	29·3	42·4	12·1	8·2

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

December 1. This decline was also less than the average loss experienced at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index at January 1, 1937, stood at 94·2, as compared with 95·1 at the same date in 1936. Manufacturing and construction reported the most marked losses at the date under review, but transportation also showed considerable curtailment. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. For January 1, 1936, 1,374 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 120,252, which was smaller by 7,837 than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—The recession in British Columbia did not involve so many workers as that indicated at January 1 of last year, when the index, at 92·4, was lower than that of 95·4 at the date under review. The 1,042 establishments furnishing data reported 80,577 employees at January 1, 1937, as against 85,663 in the preceding month. Lumber, pulp and paper, food and non-ferrous metal factories, logging, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumber industries being most pronounced. Services, however, showed moderate improvement. The 981 establishments co-operating at January 1 of last year had employed 78,164 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a considerable increase in Windsor.

Montreal.—The reduction in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at January 1, 1936, and was also greater than the average decline at that date in the years since 1920. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,367 establishments with 135,765 employees, as compared with 147,722 in the preceding month. Particularly marked curtailment was shown in construction, shipping and stevedoring and manufacturing; within the last-named,

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74·2	.....	94·0	.....	.....	.....	87·2	69·2
Jan. 1, 1923	80·9	.....	93·6	100·5	90·5	.....	94·8	75·9
Jan. 1, 1924	87·4	.....	94·5	97·0	83·2	.....	87·3	78·9
Jan. 1, 1925	83·6	93·1	90·8	92·8	81·1	.....	83·3	85·1
Jan. 1, 1926	89·2	90·9	95·1	93·4	89·5	56·9	91·4	91·6
Jan. 1, 1927	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Jan. 1, 1928	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Jan. 1, 1929	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Jan. 1, 1930	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Jan. 1, 1931	102·4	127·0	107·5	112·6	103·5	89·4	98·2	107·0
Jan. 1, 1932	88·0	100·8	99·6	108·9	91·3	83·5	92·5	91·1
Jan. 1, 1933	77·5	92·6	86·5	85·8	70·7	63·9	80·8	82·5
Jan. 1, 1934	78·0	86·5	90·0	95·8	77·1	76·5	81·1	82·2
Jan. 1, 1935	84·8	88·9	95·8	97·5	83·0	88·4	85·6	88·7
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1937	13·8	1·3	13·0	1·4	3·2	1·9	4·0	3·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

the losses in food, textile, leather and musical instrument plants were greatest. Trade was also slacker. The index, at 90·4, was four points higher than at the beginning of January in 1936, when 1,293 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 129,755 persons, compared with 138,142 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and building construction also afforded less employment, while services, road construction and maintenance and trade showed some improvement; the 175 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 12,711 persons at December 1, to 12,277 at the beginning of January. This decline was smaller than that noted at January 1 of last year, but the index was then slightly higher.

Toronto.—Toronto firms showed a decidedly larger seasonal contraction than at the same date in 1936, but this was smaller than the average loss recorded at the beginning of January in the years for which data are now available. The index, at 103·4, compared favourably with that of 100·6 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, pulp and paper and leather groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,517 employers with 128,362 workers, compared with 131,179 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,416 firms had employed 122,795 men and women, a decline of 402 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment; trade, on the other hand, was rather more active, while the remaining industries showed little general change. The result was a moderate decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 201 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,619 persons, as compared with 13,822 in the preceding month. A reduction had also been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was fractionally higher.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 290 firms in Hamilton employing 31,878 workers, as against 32,713 at December 1. Manufac-

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88·8	84·8	159·9	104·9	90·5	95·1	63·1	78·9	99·6
Jan. 1, 1922	78·8	74·4	107·4	97·3	86·9	91·6	56·7	77·6	96·1
Jan. 1, 1923	87·3	84·5	157·0	105·4	83·7	96·8	58·9	77·5	97·4
Jan. 1, 1924	89·8	86·7	166·2	105·1	89·5	99·1	60·6	89·1	98·6
Jan. 1, 1925	84·9	81·7	150·5	101·6	93·6	91·4	57·2	89·5	95·3
Jan. 1, 1926	90·7	90·0	129·2	100·9	95·6	95·9	63·4	90·1	101·3
Jan. 1, 1927	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Jan. 1, 1928	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Jan. 1, 1929	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Jan. 1, 1930	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Jan. 1, 1931	101·7	93·7	107·6	114·4	110·6	95·9	110·7	123·2	132·9
Jan. 1, 1932	91·6	83·9	68·7	105·1	98·1	85·6	104·8	114·4	125·7
Jan. 1, 1933	78·5	74·4	74·5	96·9	87·5	78·3	58·5	102·2	119·6
Jan. 1, 1934	88·6	80·0	168·8	106·8	78·4	76·3	88·1	109·8	122·3
Jan. 1935	94·4	87·4	181·3	119·1	78·6	76·2	87·9	115·2	130·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1937	100·0	52·7	7·0	6·8	2·2	9·9	7·3	2·8	11·3

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

turing, transportation and trade showed reduced activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. The falling-off noted at January 1, 1936, involved the release of a much larger number of workers, and the index was a few points lower.

Windsor.—There was an important increase in the number employed in Windsor at January 1, 1937, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing (notably in the automobile and related industries), while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 173 establishments with 18,719 persons in their employ, as compared with 17,647 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at January 1, 1936, when a reduction had been reported.

Winnipeg.—Employment in manufacturing, building and trade declined in Winnipeg, while road work was more active, and other groups showed only slight changes. The 483 co-operating firms reported 39,703 employees, compared with 40,653 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a rather smaller number of workers than have been laid off, on the average, at January 1 in the last sixteen years, but was similar in size to the loss recorded at the same date in 1936. The index then was fractionally lower. Returns for January 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 454 employers of 39,284 persons.

Vancouver.—Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 438 employers of 33,899 persons, as compared with 34,155 at December 1. A larger decrease had occurred at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was several points lower. There were losses at January 1, 1937, in manufacturing, notably in the food and pulp and paper divisions, and construction and trade were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, transportation and services showed improvement.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1937	Dec. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan. 1, 1934	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1932
Manufacturing	52·7	102·4	107·0	96·8	87·4	80·0	74·4	83·9
Animal products—edible	2·4	121·5	128·4	110·0	105·1	94·7	92·0	95·1
Fur and products	·2	82·6	95·5	94·5	83·0	76·3	77·8	78·1
Leather and products	2·0	97·8	106·0	96·1	86·8	79·1	77·6	78·7
Boots and shoes	1·3	96·8	103·2	95·8	84·7	78·6	80·8	83·4
Lumber and products	3·8	70·7	77·7	63·3	57·1	52·9	43·2	55·6
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	59·8	67·2	51·2	45·0	40·7	30·0	41·1
Furniture	·7	81·8	90·3	79·8	69·9	69·3	64·1	85·2
Other lumber products	1·1	96·1	100·8	88·0	84·4	77·9	67·0	77·2
Musical instruments	·1	34·7	50·2	51·6	26·1	39·4	22·9	53·0
Plant products—edible	3·0	101·4	122·5	97·6	92·4	85·6	88·4	94·7
Pulp and paper products	6·3	101·9	105·5	96·7	92·3	85·6	82·2	89·9
Pulp and paper	2·8	92·4	96·7	85·3	81·0	71·6	67·1	76·1
Paper products	1·0	120·7	127·9	110·5	100·7	96·2	89·4	91·7
Printing and publishing	2·5	107·8	109·5	106·9	104·4	100·7	100·5	107·7
Rubber products	1·2	95·8	101·2	92·0	89·8	85·2	75·6	82·2
Textile products	10·0	114·6	120·8	113·3	102·5	97·5	88·1	90·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·1	134·9	136·2	135·5	121·2	114·1	100·6	97·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·0	98·7	97·8	97·0	86·9	82·7	73·6	77·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	144·6	150·0	138·8	118·8	120·6	105·7	101·2
Silk and silk goods	1·0	508·0	517·2	540·6	493·8	432·6	364·9	278·7
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	118·5	128·2	123·3	109·9	112·3	103·0	103·3
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	100·4	109·0	93·9	87·0	81·4	75·3	81·4
Other textile products	·9	89·7	97·7	89·6	82·2	73·0	65·9	74·4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·9	139·3	134·8	139·2	127·7	125·6	120·6	119·3
Tobacco	1·1	127·0	119·5	137·0	121·4	126·7	124·8	115·5
Distilled and malt liquors	·8	158·0	157·2	140·6	137·4	122·3	113·0	123·7
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	148·9	158·1	127·0	126·0	133·7	108·9	99·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·2	141·7	143·7	131·1	118·9	112·1	101·8	110·6
Clay, glass and stone products	·8	75·5	82·3	67·6	60·9	53·4	50·1	77·1
Electric light and power	1·5	113·5	117·5	111·5	110·0	104·8	108·3	118·4
Electrical apparatus	1·7	122·3	125·0	120·4	105·0	95·5	96·4	126·4
Iron and steel products	12·2	92·3	92·1	84·9	71·1	60·9	56·3	70·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	121·0	120·9	108·0	81·2	64·4	47·6	59·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	110·3	110·4	93·4	83·1	66·4	63·1	86·9
Agricultural implements	·5	59·3	51·8	62·2	45·9	35·6	22·9	25·0
Land vehicles	5·4	88·4	87·1	83·9	72·7	65·0	64·2	75·6
Automobiles and parts	2·2	149·0	140·5	119·9	92·9	67·6	57·9	56·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	58·3	61·0	47·7	47·1	43·8	53·2	60·9
Heating appliances	·5	100·7	121·6	86·2	73·9	58·8	54·3	61·8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	88·1	85·6	82·9	58·3	49·3	43·4	82·4
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	103·8	104·7	92·1	76·0	62·3	57·0	71·8
Other iron and steel products	1·8	94·6	95·3	83·2	70·2	61·4	53·2	74·3
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	142·6	140·4	122·1	106·4	90·5	74·7	93·6
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	139·2	142·5	134·6	132·3	127·4	115·4	117·3
Miscellaneous	·6	123·2	133·5	116·8	113·4	97.8	93·5	98·4

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated at January 1 in the last sixteen years, 23,202 operatives having been released from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of some 33,500 in the period, 1921-1936. The general reduction in manufacturing at January 1, 1937, was one of the smallest on record, only those at January 1 in 1935 and 1934 having involved fewer workers, while the greatest decrease yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics was that of over 72,000 at the commencement of 1921. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the sixteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., February 1), to some 51 p.c. of the recession noted at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1937, numbered 5,828, and their payrolls aggregated 519,136, compared with 542,338 at December 1. The index declined from 107·0 in the preceding month to 102·4 at the date under review, but as compared with 96·8 at January 1, 1936, showed an improvement of 5·8 p.c. in the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 110·9, or 2·8 points higher than at December 1.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco and beverage works showed improvement, unusual at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. Activity in most classes of manufacturing was greater than at January 1, 1936.

The index numbers of factory employment at January 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:—1937, 102·4; 1936, 96·8; 1935, 87·4; 1934, 80·0; 1933, 74·4; 1932, 83·9; 1931, 93·7; 1930, 106·5; 1929, 107·3; 1928, 97·9; 1927, 94·7; 1926, 90·0; 1925, 81·7; 1924, 86·7; 1923, 84·5; 1922, 74·4 and 1921, 84·8.

The 5,551 manufacturers making returns for the beginning of January, 1936, had employed 487,147 men and women, a decline of 23,330 or 4·6 p.c. from the preceding month.

Animal Products.—Edible.—Large reductions were reported in all branches of this division,—dairies, meat-packing and fish-preserving plants. Statements were received from 286 manufacturers with 23,447 workers, as compared with 24,758 at the beginning of December. This loss was larger than that recorded at January 1, 1936, but the index number was then considerably lower. All five economic areas reported reduced employment, the heaviest contractions being in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Leather Products.—There was a seasonal decline in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved a rather greater number of employees than that noted at the corresponding date last year; the index, then, however, was slightly lower. A combined working force of 19,896 persons was registered by the 300 firms making returns, as compared with 21,502 in the preceding month. Most of the loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal contractions were noted in lumber mills, 852 of which reduced their payrolls from 41,187 at December 1 to 37,512 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in decidedly larger volume than at the corresponding date of last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, vehicle, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked reductions in Quebec and Ontario, although employment generally declined.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments reported a combined staff of 989, a number considerably less than in the preceding month. No general change had been noted at January 1 a year ago, and the index number then was much higher.

Plant Products.—Edible.—There were seasonal reductions in employment in practically all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in canning, sugar and syrup, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 482 co-operating employers totalled 29,598 persons, as compared with 35,725 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were most pronounced; the movement, however, was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were decidedly smaller, but the index number then was some four points lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1937, was greater than that noted at the same date in 1936, but employment was then in smaller volume. Statistics were received from 606 firms, whose staffs aggregated 62,055 workers, or 2,236 fewer than in their last report. There were considerable losses in Quebec and Ontario. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing houses.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which was smaller than that noted at January 1, 1936; 53 plants had 12,214 employees at the date under review, as against 12,898 at the beginning of December. Most of the loss took place in Ontario. The index number, at 95·8, compared favourably with that of 92·0 at the same date of last year.

Textile Products.—The 1,048 textile firms furnishing data released a larger proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments making returns at the beginning of January, 1936; the index then was slightly lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 114·6. The reported payrolls included 98,629 persons at January 1, 1937, as against 103,975 in the last report. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods and garment and personal furnishing divisions.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was an increase in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco group, while beverage and other classes under this heading showed little change, on the whole. Statements were tabulated from 187 manufacturers in this group, employing 18,938 workers, or 613 more than at December 1. Most of the advance took place in Ontario.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a contraction at January 1 as compared with the preceding month, 159 persons having been released from the labour forces of the 200 reporting plants, which had 11,647 employees. Larger declines were noted at the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number then was much lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal recessions in employment occurred in the production of these goods; 204 works reported an aggregate staff of 8,332, as compared with 9,070 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick and stone yards recorded important declines; on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than those of January 1, 1936, when employment was generally in less volume.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in electric current plants again declined, according to statistics from 96 producers, employing 14,342 workers, or 504 fewer than at December 1. Ontario firms reported the greatest curtailment. A rather larger reduction had been noted at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

Electrical Apparatus.—A decline in personnel was registered by the 126 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 16,812 persons at January 1, as compared with 17,187 in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than at the same date of 1936, when the falling-off had been somewhat greater.

Iron and Steel Products.—Agricultural implement, automobile and structural iron and steel works showed improvement, while heating appliance plants reported curtailment. The payrolls of the 862 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel industry totalled 120,169, against 120,012 at December 1. This general advance, though not large, is interesting because it is contra-seasonal. Most of the gain occurred in Ontario. The iron and steel index was higher than at January 1 in any other year since 1930.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—There was an increase in non-ferrous metal products, comparing favourably with the loss indicated at the same date in 1936, when the index was many points lower. Returns were compiled from 170 employers of 22,717 persons, as against 22,388 at the commencement of December. Improvement was recorded in Quebec and Ontario, while the tendency in British Columbia was downward. An analysis of the data by industries shows heightened activity in smelters and refineries and in aluminum works, while a decline was indicated in the precious metals group.

Mineral Products.—Decreased activity was noted in this group, in which a similar loss had occurred at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 13,999 persons was employed by the 142 establishments whose returns were received, and who had 14,335 employees at December 1. The index was higher than at January 1, 1936, standing at 139·2 at the latest date, as against 134·6 in the same month of last year.

Logging

Bush operations on the whole, showed a considerable falling-off at January 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement in the present year was more pronounced than usual. Improvement was shown in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere large declines were noted. Employment was more active than in January of any other year since 1920; the index stood at 242·1, compared with 265·7 at December 1, 1936, and 183·4 at January 1, 1936. A combined working force of 69,091 was reported by the 362 co-operating firms, who had 75,655 in the preceding month.

Mining

Coal.—Heightened activity was indicated in coal mines, 104 of which enlarged their payrolls from 26,013 persons at December 1, to 26,277 at the beginning of January. There were moderate gains in both eastern and western coal-fields. The index number at January 1, 1936, was slightly lower; employment had then shown a similar advance over the preceding month.

Metallic Ores.—A pronounced decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 217 mines employing 33,040 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 34,651 in the last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date of last year, although a smaller loss had then occurred.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward; the reductions were on a larger scale than at January 1 a year ago, but the index was then some fifteen point lower. Statements were received from 84 employers with 7,890 workers, as compared with 8,708 in the preceding month. The most extensive declines were in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Communications

Further losses took place on telephones and telegraphs; the situation was slightly better than at the same date in 1936, when larger decreases had been noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,646 at December 1 to 21,363 employees at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Local transportation firms reported a seasonal contraction in personnel, involving much the same number of workers as that noted at January 1, 1936, when the index number was lower by 4½ points. A combined staff of 26,167 persons was employed by the 236 co-operating firms, who had 26,927 workers in the preceding month. The largest reductions were in Quebec.

Steam Railways.—Employment in steam railway operation showed a pronounced recession, improvement in the Maritime Provinces being more than offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 101 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 58,116 persons, as against 59,700 in their last report. A smaller decline had been recorded at the same date last year, but the index was slightly lower than that of 73·1 at January 1, 1937.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a large seasonal reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while an important increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces. The curtailment was not so extensive as that indicated at January 1, 1936, when the index was decidedly lower. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 110 employers of 13,404 men, compared with 17,176 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 734 contractors reduced their staffs from 21,145 at the beginning of December to 16,206 at January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were losses in all five economic areas. Smaller decreases had been indicated at January 1 last year, and the index was then over sixteen points higher.

Highway.—Statements were received from 335 firms employing 34,891 workers, or 14,892 fewer than at December 1. Important curtailment took place in all provinces. Road construction generally afforded less employment than in the winter of 1935-1936.

Railway.—A downward movement was shown in this division, in which 37 employers reported 21,233 persons on their payroll, as compared with 23,736 in the preceding month. The index was slightly higher than at January 1 of a year ago, when a smaller reduction had been noted. Ontario recorded the most pronounced decreases at the date under review.

Services

Improvement occurred in services, in which 471 firms employed 27,191 persons, or 555 more

than in the preceding month. There was an increase in hotels and restaurants, while the fluctuations in the other divisions of the group were slight. An advance has also been made at the beginning of January, 1936, when the index was several points lower.

Trade

Trade afforded considerably more employment than at December 1; the increase in personnel, on the whole, exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of January in the preceding years for which statistics are available. There were moderate seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were larger. The 1,329 co-operating employers had 111,073 persons on their staffs, compared with 110,297 in their last report. The index stood at 136·9, as compared with 136·0 in the preceding month, and 135·9 at January 1, 1936.

Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date indicated.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1936

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

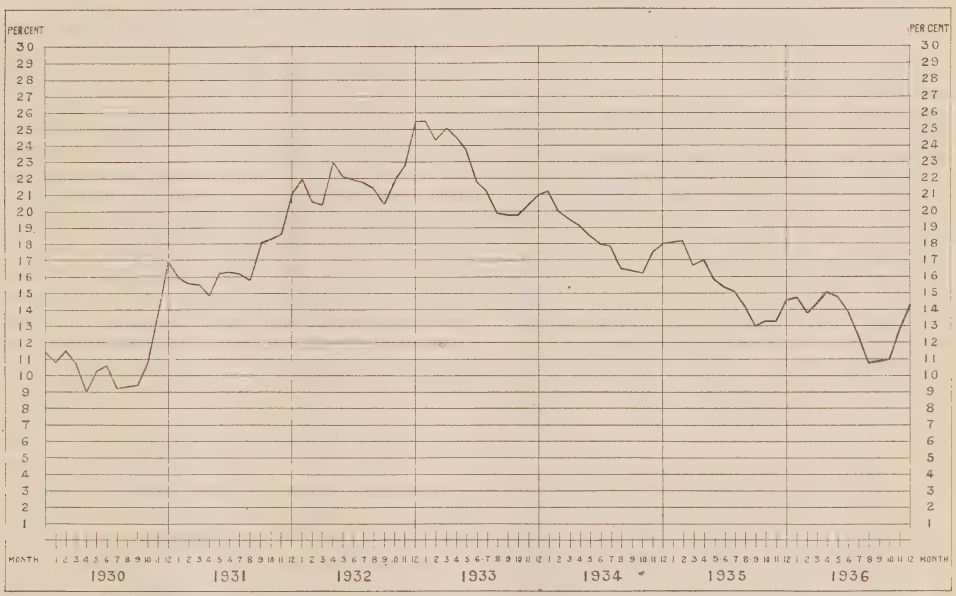
The lull in business activity usually evident toward the close of the year, owing to the holiday season with following stock-taking and inventory periods, was mainly responsible for the falling off in activity apparent among local trade union members at the close of December, 1936, from the preceding month. Reporting for December were 1,816 labour organizations involving a membership of 186,163 persons, 26,546 of whom were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 14·3 contrasted with 12·7 per cent in November. There was little variation in the level of employment from December, 1935, when 14·6 per cent of idleness was recorded. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions all participated in the less favourable movement noted from November though the changes were not of particular significance in any one province, ranging from 2·2 per cent in Saskatchewan to 0·9 per cent in Manitoba. New Brunswick unions, on the contrary, indicated a slight rise in work afforded, and in Alberta, conditions were but nominally better than in November. Contrasted with the returns for December, 1935, Alberta and British Columbia members showed improvement of moderate degree during the month reviewed, and in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also, some employment advancement was reflected. Minor contractions in activity were evident among Saskatchewan members and in Quebec and Ontario employment was but fractionally retarded.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. There was a rather noteworthy drop in available work among Montreal and Toronto members during December from the previous month, and in Winnipeg, Regina and Halifax the trend was also toward lessened activity though the changes were very slight. Saint John and Edmonton unions, however, reported a somewhat greater volume of employment. In Vancouver the same situation obtained as in November. When making a comparison with the returns for December, 1935, appreciable betterment in conditions was reflected by Halifax, Saint John and Vancouver members during the period under survey, and in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Montreal also, some employment expansion was evident. Toronto members, on the other hand, indicated moderate recessions in activity, while in Regina contractions of minor importance were recorded.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1930, to date. The curve during 1936 has traced a more favourable course than in any year since 1931, improvement in the situation being shown each month over the corresponding months of the intervening years. The best situation for the year obtained in August when 10·8

per cent of inactivity was recorded, this percentage being the smallest registered in any month of our records since October, 1930, when the same percentage of idleness was manifest. The percentage of 15·1 established in April constituted the unemployment peak for the year. The curve at the close of January, 1936, showed little change in level from the previous month though the tendency was toward retarded activity. In February the curve extended slightly downward, an evidence of somewhat improved conditions, but this favourable movement was not maintained, the March trend again being upward and continuing in this direction until the close of April. During May, nominal gains

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



in available work were reflected by the slight drop in level of the curve and this better tendency was sustained and gradually extended until the close of August. In September and October the variations from August were so slight as to be almost negligible. The customary curtailment of activity evident toward the closing months of the year, and due largely to seasonal causes, was again apparent throughout both November and December though the changes were not particularly marked.

Returns were tabulated for December from 502 local unions in the manufacturing industries with an aggregate of 63,376 members, 10,631 or 16·8 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month contrasted with a percentage of 15·6 in November. Recessions involving the greatest number of members were reported in the garment trades particularly in the province of Quebec, though viewed from a percentage basis the most outstanding curtailment of activity was evident among fur and glass workers, metal polishers and general labourers. Wood workers showed but a fractional drop in employment. The iron and steel trades maintained a practically unchanged situation from November. Unemployment for leather workers, however, eased off considerably, and among hat, cap and glove, jewellery, brewery, and cigar and tobacco workers, and bakers and confectioners a somewhat greater volume of work was available. Conditions for paper makers, printing tradesmen, and textile and carpet workers were but nominally improved. Contrasted with the returns in the manufacturing industries for December, 1935, when 15·1 per cent of idleness was recorded, the situation was, as in the previous comparison, decidedly less active for garment, hat, cap and glove, and glass workers, and general labourers during the month reviewed, and small contractions in employment were manifest by leather, wood and jewellery workers, and metal polishers. Fur workers, on the contrary, were much more actively engaged than in December, 1935, and among bakers

and confectioners, and textile and carpet workers, noteworthy advancement was apparent. The printing, and iron and steel trades, cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers, and the pulp and paper industry also reflected an upward movement of employment from December a year ago.

The situation in coal mining during December remained much the same as in the preceding month, what slight variation was shown tending favourably. This was evident from reports received from 49 unions of these workers including a membership of 16,617 persons, 818 or a percentage of 4·9 of whom were idle at the close of the month in comparison with 5·0 per cent in November. Employment expansion on a small scale, was registered from December, 1935, unemployment for that month standing at 6·3 per cent. In the Alberta areas slightly better volume of work was available than in November, and in British Columbia the trend was toward heightened activity though the change was merely nominal. This more favourable movement shown in the western coal fields was, however, almost offset by the small recessions evident in Nova Scotia. Improvement in the Alberta mines of nearly 4 per cent was recorded from December, 1935, while in Nova Scotia gains of less than one per cent were manifest. Activity in British Columbia was but very slightly retarded.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4 3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Dec. 1919.....	1·5	2·0	3·2	1·9	5·0	6·0	2·8	18·6	4·3
Dec. 1920.....	6·9	11·0	19·6	12·3	7·8	10·1	9·2	11·6	13·0
Dec. 1921.....	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Dec. 1922.....	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Dec. 1923.....	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Dec. 1924.....	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Dec. 1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Dec. 1926.....	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Dec. 1927.....	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
Dec. 1928.....	3·9	0·9	10·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Dec. 1929.....	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Dec. 1930.....	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	17·0
Dec. 1931.....	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
Dec. 1932.....	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
Dec. 1933.....	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
Dec., 1934.....	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
Jan., 1935.....	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	18·1
Feb., 1935.....	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	18·2
Mar., 1935.....	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
April, 1935.....	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
May, 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June, 1935.....	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July, 1935.....	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935.....	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935.....	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936.....	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936.....	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar., 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	12·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov. 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec. 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3

The building and construction trades were seasonally slacker during December, unemployment standing at 40·0 per cent as compared with a percentage of 34·1 in November. Activity has been tending downward among these tradesmen since the beginning of September, the usual slowing up of employment with the fall and winter seasons being in evidence to a small degree, in each month until December when more extensive curtailment was recorded. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the returns compiled from 205 associations of building tradesmen with 18,905 members, 7,560 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. Conditions, however, were not so depressed as in December, 1935, when the percentage of idleness stood at 45·1. Carpenters and joiners suffered severe losses in employment when compared with November, and were a large factor in the unfavourable situation noted in the building trades as a whole, though contributing declines on a noteworthy scale were recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Steam shovelmen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers showed outstanding percentage contractions which, as their membership was small, affected few persons. Among hod-carriers and building labourers, and plumbers and steamfitters some curtailment of activity was noted. Granite and stone cutters, and bridge and structural iron workers, on the contrary, were substantially better engaged than in November while fractional improvement only, was apparent among electrical workers, and painters and decorators and paper hangers. When compared with the returns for December, 1935, marked employment expansion was manifest by steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
December, 1919	72·2	....	1·4	2·5	2·5	·9	·6	1·1	....	·2	·2	·4	·2	·1	8·1	2·6	4·3	6·2	5·6	....	12·1	3·8	29·9	1·9	1·6	·1	·1	....	·6	3·0	·9	4·8	4·3
December, 1920	11·1	12·7	1·3	19·4	23·3	6·1	11·9	2·9	....	14·0	44·9	10·6	60·2	....	19·5	15·2	19·2	26·1	0	17·5	26·5	5·4	37·2	3·3	4·4	2·5	2·5	....	·4	2·6	1·3	3·7	13·0
December, 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	....	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	....	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
December, 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	....	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	....	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
December, 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	....	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
December, 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	....	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
December, 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	....	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
December, 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	....	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
December, 1927	26·7	0	2·8	9·3	1·3	4·0	6·5	2·8	....	35·8	8·4	0	8·8	14·8	19·8	7·5	5·9	18·2	1·1	18·7	19·1	3·6	47·4	2·8	·3	·1	·1	0	·6	2·6	1·0	6·7	6·6
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	....	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	....	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
December, 1930	11·5	41·2	7·6	17·7	6·4	14·5	28·4	7·3	....	31·4	38·9	13·2	40·6	53·8	24·2	9·8	22·0	39·9	0	38·6	44·5	10·6	31·5	12·1	1·0	6·7	6·8	0	·2	7·5	1·0	15·1	17·0
December, 1931	20·2	20·6	10·0	23·8	13·4	12·2	16·5	10·7	....	52·5	55·3	6·1	59·7	35·8	22·7	15·2	20·0	16·8	....	50·8	58·1	12·3	54·6	13·6	1·4	9·7	9·8	0	·3	9·2	2·3	19·1	21·1
December, 1932	28·4	51·9	8·3	28·9	12·2	18·0	24·3	15·4	0	54·8	48·4	18·4	49·2	74·1	22·5	29·4	36·2	56·1	0	44·8	69·2	15·5	36·7	18·1	1·0	15·0	15·3	0	·7	11·1	6·3	2·0	25·5
December, 1933	25·0	19·0	6·8	23·4	16·0	15·3	17·4	14·4	0	13·9	17·2	18·3	11·4	56·6	42·7	25·3	23·3	35·5	0	73·2	69·1	13·4	34·6	14·5	1·1	12·9	13·1	3·8	0	8·7	2·8	19·8	21·0
December, 1934	88·8	50·6	4·7	17·8	7·9	9·3	7·9	10·4	0	42·0	24·4	4·3	23·2	33·0	10·2	19·6	15·3	11·5	0	52·0	58·6	11·3	74·3	10·9	·9	11·5	11·8	0	7·8	7·8	3·8	15·4	18·0
January, 1935	91·8	47·6	7·3	17·1	6·9	10·5	11·6	9·7	0	36·7	23·0	12·7	20·9	31·8	10·6	18·5	20·0	13·3	0	53·4	61·6	10·6	53·3	11·0	·7	12·4	12·7	0	4·4	6·3	1·6	15·6	18·1
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17 8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	19·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·3	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29 1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9 9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22 1	20·4	19 8	33 6	23 2	13 3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41 5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1'3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11 5	14·8
February, 1936	37 3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4 1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7 9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13 6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8 4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12 1	13·5	12 1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4 3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42 3	44·3	9·6	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16 1	20·2	11 4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16 8	7 1	20 5	17·1	11 5	12 6	18 2	0	39 1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8 4	18 1	15·5	16·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18 1	31·2	4 9	33·9	43 7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33 8	40·5	7 1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3 8	18 4	13 7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10 3	25·5	2 9	27 7	39 4	17 9	10·9	24 5	39 5	0	34 7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11 2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11 1	18·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12 1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14 2	37·0	0	41 3	29·9	5·3	37 1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25 9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10 0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3

and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters, and moderate gains were recorded by electrical workers. A pronounced falling off in employment, however, was registered by tile layers, lathers and roofers from December a year ago, and among hod-carriers and building labourers noteworthy recessions were apparent. The tendency for painters, decorators and paper hangers was also less favourable though the variation from December, 1935, was very slight.

There was some lowering in the employment volume available to workers in the transportation industries during December from the previous month, the 812 associations making returns with a total of 59,200 members showing that 5,108 or a percentage of 8·6 were unemployed on the last day of the month as contrasted with 6·6 per cent in November.

Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were less actively engaged than in November, the declines being particularly noticeable among railway and steamship clerks and due to the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes. Quieter conditions also prevailed in the navigation division, as a whole, from November. Among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, however, the tendency was toward a greater volume of employment though the changes were quite slight. Conditions in the transportation industries remained substantially unchanged from December, 1935, when 8·7 per cent of unemployment was reported, the navigation division showing employment recessions of rather noteworthy proportions, and street and electric railway employees but a nominal adverse tendency. Among steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs the variations from December, 1935, were slight, though favourable, and combined, were just sufficient to effect a favourable balance for the transportation industries, as a whole.

Retail shop clerks during December reported the same percentage of idleness as in November, namely 4·7 per cent. This percentage was slightly in excess of that indicated for December, 1935, when 3·7 per cent of the members reported were without work. For the month reviewed 4 associations made returns to the Department involving a membership of 1,441 persons.

From civic employees 78 reports were forwarded during December embracing a membership of 8,500 persons, 131 or 1·5 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 1·4 in November and 3·2 in December, 1935.

The trend of activity in the miscellaneous group of trades during December was slightly upward from both the preceding month and December, 1935, unemployment standing at 9·4 per cent in comparison with 10·3 per cent in November and 10·4 per cent in December a year ago. The percentage for the month reviewed was established from the reports received from 130 associations with 6,876 members, 644 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a better volume of work than in either the preceding month or December, 1935, the improvement in the latter comparison being quite pronounced, and among barbers and unclassified workers, the tendency was also more favourable in both comparisons though the changes were small. Theatre and stage employees showed a slight slowing up in available work from November and the contractions evident from December, 1935, were but fractional. Among stationary engineers and firemen there was little variation in conditions from November though the trend was unfavourable, and moderate losses in activity were manifest from December a year ago.

The 3 unions in the fishing industry forwarding reports for December and embracing 570 members indicated that 210 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 36·8 in contrast with percentages of 38·8 in November and 35·9 in December, 1935.

A slight tendency toward retarded employment was apparent among lumber workers and loggers during December from the preceding month though the situation showed considerable improvement from December, 1935. This was evident from the returns compiled from 2 associations with a membership covering 1,466 persons, 2·3 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month compared with 2·1 per cent of inactivity in November and 15·1 per cent in December a year ago.

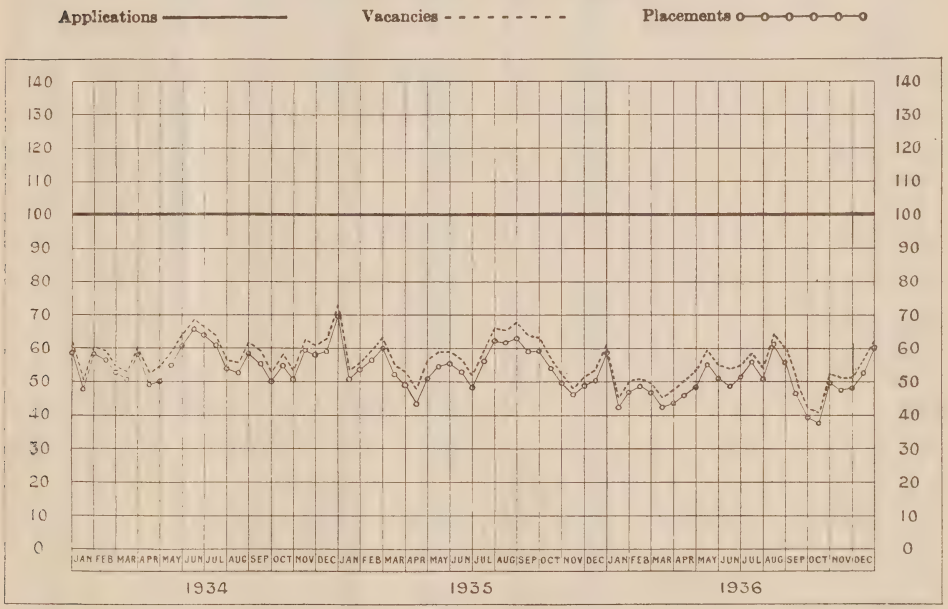
Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and for each month from December, 1934, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1936

The volume of business transacted by offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1936, showed a decline of nearly 8 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of the preceding month, although total placements were somewhat higher, as there were two more working days in December than in November. When compared with December, 1935, an increase of over 7 per cent in the average daily placements was recorded, the total for the month under review also being higher. Industrial divisions showing gains over November were logging, services and mining, the remaining groups all registering declines, the highest of which were in construction and maintenance, farming and manufacturing. When a comparison was made with December, 1935, substantial increases were shown in farming, services and logging, with others of lesser magnitude in manufacturing and transportation. An appreciable decline occurred in construction and maintenance, but those in trade and mining were nominal only.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1934, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a marked upward trend throughout the month and at the close of the period both levels were slightly above those shown at the end of December, 1935. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 56·9 and 62·5 during the first and the second half of December, 1936, in comparison with ratios of 53·4 and 61·2 during the same periods of 1935. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 52·7 and 60·2, as compared with 50·2 and 58·3 during the corresponding month of 1935.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1936, was 1,281 as compared with 1,397 during the preceding month and with 1,189 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,156, in comparison with 2,732 in November and 2,080 in December, 1935.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1936

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1935
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**797**	**29**	**838**	**769**	**159**	**605**	**1,786**	**263**
Halifax	359	27	384	326	49	277	1,081	188
New Glasgow	121	2	137	126	88	33	321	68
Sydney	317	0	317	317	22	297	384	7
New Brunswick	**626**	**6**	**654**	**622**	**171**	**450**	**991**	**265**
Chatham	75	0	47	75	69	6	158	8
Fredericton	1	0	43	1	0	1	84	136
Moncton	230	6	234	226	81	144	123	78
St. John	320	0	330	320	21	299	626	43
Quebec	**8,867**	**465**	**11,469**	**8,609**	**7,237**	**792**	**1,576**	**3,597**
Chicoutimi	417	0	629	417	415	2	81	423
Hull	551	6	970	563	546	3	274	648
Montreal	3,833	93	4,759	3,607	2,755	541	689	1,102
Port Alfred	175	0	300	167	167	0	59	.....
Quebec	3,257	242	4,073	3,164	2,928	121	427	551
Rouyn	95	1	154	129	123	6	27	402
Sherbrooke	227	64	297	235	181	4	2	334
Three Rivers	312	59	287	337	122	115	17	137
Ontario	**8,806**	**459**	**22,907**	**8,457**	**4,363**	**3,933**	**54,826**	**3,532**
Belleville	103	0	172	103	64	39	167	42
Brantford	84	4	445	86	62	24	1,856	85
Chatham	106	0	191	106	55	51	402	71
Ft. William	345	0	428	345	321	24	232	223
Guelph	20	11	135	47	18	2	957	37
Hamilton	412	0	1,393	426	174	228	6,290	164
Kenora	109	0	206	109	99	10	449	.....
Kingston	238	6	431	226	185	41	432	213
Ktchener	272	1	498	270	63	205	1,114	37
London	598	28	1,265	628	230	344	2,559	327
Niagara Falls	162	2	355	156	71	84	1,486	48
North Bay	190	1	324	230	192	38	738	67
Oshawa	704	0	778	695	102	593	762	114
Ottawa	374	8	1,961	366	239	123	4,898	456
Pembroke	127	0	251	127	28	99	43	132
Peterborough	92	8	199	83	61	22	860	41
Pt. Arthur	669	0	713	641	635	6	686	478
St. Catharines	155	8	298	138	86	52	2,569	52
St. Thomas	63	1	132	62	33	29	396	71
Sarnia	196	0	228	196	45	151	291	55
Sault Ste. Marie	221	23	278	159	116	37	484	22
Stratford	44	0	297	43	38	5	939	55
Sudbury	182	0	538	206	174	32	171	63
Timmins	746	40	1,144	725	620	105	836	73
Toronto	2,165	292	9,341	1,860	450	1,367	17,860	480
Windsor	429	26	906	424	202	222	7,349	126
Manitoba	**5,380**	**7**	**6,678**	**5,421**	**5,123**	**295**	**14,777**	**4,034**
Brandon	570	5	636	561	557	4	662	180
Winnipeg	4,810	2	6,042	4,860	4,566	291	14,115	3,854
Saskatchewan	**3,422**	**1,043**	**3,167**	**3,148**	**2,754**	**389**	**1,177**	**1,570**
Estevan	40	29	38	36	36	0	19	3
Moose Jaw	474	153	439	415	314	96	506	261
North Battleford	252	10	249	249	237	12	22	88
Prince Albert	501	230	423	418	389	29	38	87
Regina	826	158	797	790	688	102	232	451
Saskatoon	332	140	341	348	307	41	323	263
Swift Current	100	5	92	93	90	3	37	116
Weyburn	130	7	121	122	79	43	0	93
Yorkton	767	311	667	677	614	63	0	208
Alberta	**2,500**	**232**	**4,503**	**2,259**	**1,997**	**261**	**11,480**	**2,429**
Calgary	570	0	2,070	631	576	55	6,036	785
Drumheller	123	0	304	98	78	20	174	115
Edmonton	1,493	225	1,676	1,220	1,164	55	4,485	1,214
Lethbridge	101	4	251	100	88	12	419	124
Medicine Hat	213	3	202	210	91	119	366	191
British Columbia	**2,886**	**43**	**5,835**	**2,927**	**1,336**	**1,546**	**6,759**	**1,636**
Kamloops	13	2	217	16	10	2	91	82
Nanaimo	370	1	363	363	264	99	138	200
Nelson	152	1	169	151	6	145	5	85
New Westminster	155	0	156	155	31	124	160	111
Penticton	23	3	23	21	6	15	27	164
Prince George	2	25	5	3	3	0	41	.....
Prince Rupert	75	0	93	75	3	72	123	2
Vancouver	1,236	11	3,784	1,286	836	409	5,417	892
Victoria	860	0	1,025	857	177	680	757	100
Canada	**33,284**	**2,284**	**56,051**	**32,212**	**23,140**	**8,271**	**93,372**	**18,375***
Men	23,756	1,004	44,414	23,393	18,683	4,699	81,500	14,727
Women	9,528	1,280	11,637	8,819	4,457	3,572	11,872	3,648

* 1,049 Placements effected by offices since closed.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during December, 1936, was 1,209, of which 890 were in regular employment and 319 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,307 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,126 daily, consisting of 735 placements in regular and 391 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1936, the offices of the Service referred 32,212 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,411 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,140, of which 18,683 were of men and 4,457 of women, while placements in casual employment totalled 8,271. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,756 for men and 9,528 for women, a total of 33,284, while applications for work numbered 56,051, of which 44,414 were from men and 11,637 from women. Reports for November, 1936, showed 33,522 positions available, 65,556 applications made and 31,347 placements effected, while in December, 1935, there were recorded 29,713 vacancies, 51,983 applications for work, and 28,144 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1936, the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 355,376 vacancies, 680,053 applications, and 331,450 placements in regular and casual employment, a decline of over 6 per cent from the placements effected during the preceding year, 1935.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1926, to date:—

Year:	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1926..	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927..	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928..	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929..	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930..	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931..	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932..	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933..	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934..	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935..	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936..	217,931	113,519	331,450

NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during December, were nearly 13 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 7 per cent below the corresponding month of 1935. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 15 per cent when compared with November and nearly 9 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The decrease in placements from December, 1935, was due to a decline under construction and maintenance, although a small loss was also reported in logging. An increase in services was the only other change of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 36; construction and maintenance, 312; and services, 372, of which 254 were of household workers. During the month 75 men and 84 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of December positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick were over 13 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 22 per cent below the corresponding month of 1935. There was an increase in placements of over 12 per cent when compared with November, but a decline of 22 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The only decrease of importance in placements from December, 1935, was in construction and maintenance and accounted for the loss under this comparison, as a moderate decline in services was offset by small gains in logging, manufacturing, trade and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 21; logging, 27; construction and maintenance, 52; and services, 484, of which 409 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 91 of men and 80 of women.

QUEBEC

There was a decline of nearly 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 82 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were over 11 per cent less than in November, but nearly 93 per cent above December, 1935. The substantial increase over December a year ago was almost entirely due to relief work on roads, sewers and similar projects. Placements were also higher in services, farming and manufacturing. There was a large reduction in logging, but this was the only group in which a decrease was reported. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 123; logging, 512; farming, 70; construction and maintenance, 5,220; trade, 101; and services, 1,995, of which 1,812 were of house-

hold workers. There were 5,986 men and 1,251 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during December, was over 6 per cent less than in the preceding month and 10 per cent below the corresponding month of 1935. Placements also declined nearly 5 per cent when compared with November and over 10 per cent in comparison with December of the previous year. When comparing placements by industrial divisions during the month under review with December, 1935, construction and maintenance showed the only decrease of importance and logging the largest increase. Smaller gains were also reported in services and manufacturing, but trade showed a decrease. Improvement, although small, was reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 487; logging, 1,603; farming, 359; construction and maintenance, 1,542; trade, 229; and services, 3,935, of which 2,116 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,271 of men and 1,092 of women.

MANITOBA

Orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during December called for nearly 86 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 24 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1935. The placements also were over 82 per cent higher than in November and nearly 24 per cent above December a year ago. The large increase in farm placements under the Farm Relief Plan was responsible for the gain over December, 1935. Placements in services and logging were also higher. The only decline of importance was in construction and maintenance, due to a reduction in relief placements. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 272; farming, 3,916; construction and maintenance, 137; and services, 1,041, of which 994 were of household workers. There were 4,322 men and 801 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

During December, 1936, Employment Offices in Saskatchewan received orders for nearly 32 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 7 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were nearly 30 per cent less than in November, but 6 per cent above December, 1935. Placements in services and logging were higher than during December of the previous year and accounted for the increase under this comparison. These gains, however, were partly offset by a reduction in farming and small losses in construction and maintenance and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 41; logging, 137; farming, 1,980; construction and maintenance, 45; and services, 917, of which 795 were of household workers. During the month 2,084 men and 670 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during December, were over 5 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 13 per cent below the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 14 per cent when compared with November and of 19 per cent in comparison with December, 1935. When comparing placements by industrial groups with the corresponding month of 1935, the largest increases were in farming and logging, but were insufficient to offset a substantial decline in construction and maintenance. While improvement was indicated in nearly all other groups, none of the changes was large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 236; farming, 1,222; construction and maintenance, 247; and services, 393, of which 309 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,754 men and 243 women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during December, was nearly 41 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month of December, 1935. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Except for a large reduction in relief placements under construction and maintenance and a small loss in manufacturing, all industrial groups showed improvement over December, 1935. The largest gains were in logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 633; farming, 91; construction and maintenance,

1,120; trade, 82; and services, 876, of which 564 were of household workers. There were 1,100 men and 236 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1936, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,140 placements in regular employment, 13,152 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 858 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 810 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 48 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to employment at a distance for which no workers are available locally.

The labour movement from Quebec centres during December was of bushmen, numbering 19, of whom 18 were shipped by the Rouyn office to Timmins and one by the Hull office to Pembroke. Ontario offices granted 624 certificates for reduced transportation during December to workers travelling to provincial situations. For centres within their respective zones, the Port Arthur office despatched 375 bush workers, 3 mine workers, 3 building carpenters, 3 hotel workers, and 2 restaurant cooks. The Fort William office 133 bush workers and one mine cookee, and the Sudbury office 25 bush workers. Destined to the Sudbury zone, in addition, were 6 bush men carried from Toronto. The Sault Ste. Marie zone received 69 bush men, 39 from North Bay, 28 from Sudbury and 2 from Toronto. Proceeding from Windsor, 4 automobile workers were bound for St. Catharines. In Manitoba, 68 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 39 of whom went to provincial employment and 29 outside the province. These all travelled on certificates secured at the Winnipeg office. Within the province the movement was to centres in the Winnipeg zone and comprised the transfer of 26 bush men, 7 highway construction workers, 2 mine workers, 2 tractor operators, one farm hand and one labourer. Of the persons going outside the province, the Port Arthur zone was the destination of 26 bush workers and 2 mine labourers, while the one remaining was a farm hand, bound for the Yorkton zone. Transfers from Saskatchewan centres, during December, numbered 49 and were entirely of bush men proceeding to employment within the province. Of these, 44 journeyed to employment in the Prince Albert zone, the Saskatoon office effecting the transfer of 15 and the Prince Albert office of 29. The balance of this provincial movement was to the Yorkton zone, the Yorkton city office despatching 4 bush men and the Regina office one bush man. Reduced rates certificates granted in Alberta, during December, totalled 95, all provincial. These were issued at the Edmonton office to 73 bush workers, 6 sawmill workers, 6 labourers, 4 fishermen, 2 mine workers, 2 maids, one farm hand and one farm housekeeper journeying to various sections of the Edmonton zone. Profiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia, during December, 2 mine workers and one farm hand secured certificates at the Vancouver office, for transportation to employment within the same zone.

Of the 858 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, during December, 356 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 494 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 7 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During December, 1936

The building permits issued by 58 cities in December, 1936, represented construction work valued at $3,225,274, as compared with $3,030,425 in November, 1936, and $2,401,856 in December, 1935. There was, therefore, an increase of $194,849 or 6·4 p.c. in December as compared with the preceding month, and of $823,418 or 34·3 p.c. in the more significant comparison with the same month in 1935.

The value of the building represented by the construction permits taken out during 1936 was $39,809,442; this was lower than the aggregate of $46,560,623 reported in 1935, although it was decidedly higher than in either 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for each of the last five years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials since 1931 have also been decidedly lower than in any preceding year since 1920.

Detailed statements were received for December from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued some 165 permits for dwellings valued at almost $1,200,000 and 700 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of more than $1,700,000. There were also four

permits taken out for engineering work at a cost of $35,400. During November the construction of some 280 dwellings and 1,400 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately $1,198,000 and $1,600,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the building authorized, that of $256,877 or 40·2 p.c. in Quebec being greatest. Of the declines indicated in the remaining provinces, that of $55,777 in New Brunswick was most pronounced.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases as compared with December, 1935, in the value of the building represented by the permits granted. In this comparison, Ontario reported the greatest gain of $599,542 or 52·6 p.c.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal and Toronto registered increases as compared with November, 1936, and also as compared with December, 1935, Vancouver reported a decline as compared with the preceding month, but a gain over the same month in 1935, while Winnipeg showed a reduction in the value of the building permits issued in each comparison. Of the smaller centres, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Chatham, Hamilton, Kingston, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Riverside, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver recorded increases as compared with November, 1936, and also with December, 1935.

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials, twelve months (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1936.....	3,225,274	39,809,442	25·5	85·4
1935.....	2,401,856	46,560,623	29·8	81·2
1934.....	2,521,820	27,457,524	17·6	82·6
1933.....	1,983,292	21,776,496	13·9	78·3
1932.....	1,569,255	42,319,397	27·1	77·2
1931.....	7,895,106	112,222,845	71·8	81·9
1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	106·4	90·9
1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	150·2	99·0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	140·1	97·1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	118·0	96·1
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	100·0	100·0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	79·9	102·9
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	80·9	106·6
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	85·4	111·8
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	94·8	108·7
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	74·7	122·7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	74·8	144·0

The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during the Decembers of the years since 1920, and also

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Dec., 1936	Nov., 1936	Dec., 1935
	$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—			
Charlottetown.....	Nil	2,250	1,760
Nova Scotia.....	80,310	98,627	31,660
*Halifax.....	73,660	80,727	31,610
New Glasgow.....	4,500	6,000	Nil
*Sydney.....	2,150	11,900	50
New Brunswick.....	10,775	66,552	3,792
Fredericton.....	4,000	36,600	Nil
*Moncton.....	1,090	2,975	–
*Saint John.....	5,685	26,977	3,792
Quebec.....	895,203	638,326	928,230
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve.....	843,590	503,773	739,815
*Quebec.....	1,135	43,690	27,180
Shawinigan Falls...	12,943	3,003	600
*Sherbrooke.....	2,900	44,850	135,100
*Three Rivers.....	16,835	13,010	2,735
*Westmount.....	17,800	30,000	22,800
Ontario.....	1,739,931	1,670,295	1,140,389
Belleville.....	Nil	1,200	800
*Brantford.....	10,755	22,138	17,460
Chatham.....	32,600	4,250	21,500
*Fort William.....	1,800	6,800	450
Galt.....	1,510	10,305	975
*Guelph.....	285	2,420	833
*Hamilton.....	269,251	179,805	47,797
*Kingston.....	18,685	7,915	295
*Kitchener.....	16,095	31,560	32,090
*London.....	19,345	38,310	12,655
Niagara Falls.....	3,305	5,010	1,135
Oshawa.....	1,435	3,100	400
*Ottawa.....	47,400	76,455	24,750
Owen Sound.....	83,125	5,600	1,150
*Peterborough.....	3,585	31,779	2,635
*Port Arthur.....	8,385	6,526	1,050
*Stratford.....	1,843	4,355	4,725
Ontario—con.			
*St. Catharines.....	37,465	185,385	5,425
*St. Thomas.....	11,500	825	36,130
Sarnia.....	5,830	4,150	2,550
Sault Ste. Marie....	8,590	11,055	17,250
*Toronto.....	988,520	821,351	739,812
York and East York Townships	128,065	136,870	139,368
Welland.....	981	3,712	60
*Windsor.....	26,885	60,872	9,405
Riverside.....	2,275	250	Nil
Woodstock.....	10,416	7,697	19,689
Manitoba.....	48,350	70,200	41,850
*Brandon.....	Nil	2,700	Nil
St. Boniface.....	20,100	8,500	9,200
*Winnipeg.....	28,250	58,700	32,650
Saskatchewan.....	69,050	25,845	9,025
*Moose Jaw.....	9,250	4,520	Nil
*Regina.....	18,525	12,850	1,050
*Saskatoon.....	41,275	8,475	7,975
Alberta.....	71,444	96,116	26,275
*Calgary.....	9,526	68,041	13,920
*Edmonton.....	40,265	13,005	10,823
Lethbridge.....	21,653	14,740	1,430
Medicine Hat.....	Nil	330	100
British Columbia....	310,211	362,214	218,875
Kamloops.....	265	7,120	3,130
Nanaimo.....	2,550	48,685	6,075
*New Westminster...	17,700	17,000	20,465
Prince Rupert.....	48,765	275	351
*Vancouver.....	212,685	254,015	163,785
North Vancouver.	5,070	1,055	Nil
*Victoria.....	23,176	34,064	25,069
Total—58 cities.....	3,225,274	3,030,425	2,401,856
*Total—35 cities.....	2,827,296	2,707,763	2,174,333

for the completed years; the 1936 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1936 will be issued next month.) Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-36.

The unrevised statistics for 1936 indicate that last year's aggregate was 14·5 p.c. lower than in 1936, although it was higher than in either 1934 or 1933. With these exceptions, the 1936 total was lower than in any other year since 1920. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though slightly higher than in any of the years, 1931-1935, was considerably lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in November and December, 1936, and December, 1935. The 35 centres for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "x".

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, January, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in December showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement in employment between November 23 and December 14 in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, ship building and repairing, the cotton industry, tailoring, the distributive trades, and hotel, etc. service. There was a decline, however, in a number of industries, including building and contracting, agriculture, fishing, stone quarrying, and port transport service, in which outdoor employment on December 14 was interrupted by adverse weather conditions. There was also a seasonal decline in employment in the pottery, boot and shoe, and hosiery industries.

It is estimated that at December 14, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britan, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,132,000. This was 12,000 more than at November 23, 1936, and 503,000 more than at December 16, 1935. Statistics are not yet available which would enable satisfactory estimates to be made of the numbers of agricultural workers in employment.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at December 14, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·2, the same as at November 23, 1936, as compared with 14·1 at December 16, 1935. In Great Britain the percentage at December 14, was 11·9, the same as at November 23, as compared with 13·9 at December 16, 1935.

At December 14, 1936, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,365,035 wholly unemployed, 194,841 temporarily stopped, and 68,843 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,628,719. This was 5,117 more than a month before, but 239,846 less than a year before. The total of 1,628,719 included 1,305,382 men, 40,949 boys, 241,771 women, and 40,617 girls. The numbers unemployed usually show a reduction in December: the increase this year was largely due to the effects of the bad weather conditions, referred to above, on outdoor employment. It may also, however, have been partly attributable to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, under which benefit recently became payable to unemployed agricultural workers; the numbers of such workers recorded as unemployed rose in Great Britain by over 8,000 between November 23 and December 14.

The persons on the registers in Great Britain included 1,400,188 applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 128,303 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 100,228 uninsured persons. Of the 1,400,188 applicants for benefit or allowances, 744,437 had claims admitted for insurance benefit and 578,987 had applications authorized for allowances at December 14, the balance of 76,764 included 43,850 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,167 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 24,747 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of

Employment Exchanges at December 14, 1936, was 1,702,673, as compared with 1,693,945 at November 23, 1936, and 1,932,839 at December 16, 1935.

United States

The upswing in employment which has been evidenced each month since February, 1936, in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics continued through December, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced. "Approximately 470,000 additional workers found employment in these combined industries between November and December, and aggregate weekly payrolls rose by over $14,100,000," she said.

A comparison of employment shows a gain in the combined groups of more than 1,340,000 workers between December, 1935, and December, 1936. Weekly payrolls in December, 1936, were nearly $53,000,000 greater than in the corresponding month of 1935.

Approximately 86,000 factory wage earners were returned to jobs in December. This increase is particularly noteworthy as factory employment usually declines from November to December, decreases having been shown in 13 of the preceding 17 years for which data are available. The December increase continues the unbroken succession of factory employment gains which have been reported each month since January, 1936.

Increases in factory payrolls from November to December have been recorded in 9 of the preceding 17 years. The current gain of 4·5 per cent, however, has been exceeded in only three instances. This pronounced increase in payrolls is due in part to the numerous wage-rate increases received by factory workers between the November 15 and December 15 pay periods. The estimated number of factory wage earners employed in December (8,187,000) exceeds that of any month since December, 1929, and total weekly payrolls in December ($192,400,000) is the maximum recorded since May, 1930. Average employment for the 12 months of 1936 was 6·8 per cent above the 1935 average. Factory payrolls for the year 1936 were 15·4 per cent above the 1935 average.

Durable Goods Industries.—In the durable goods industries, employment increased 1·5 per cent from November to December, the December, 1936, employment index (92·0) reaching the highest point since April, 1930, and indicating the employment of 920 workers in December for every 1,000 employed during the index-base year (1923-25=100). The increase of 0·7 per cent in employment in the non-durable goods group raised the December index to 103·9, which, with the exceptions of September and October, 1936, is the highest monthly level reached since November, 1929. In the non-durable goods group, 1,039 workers were employed in December for every 1,000 working during the index-base period.

Non-Manufacturing Industries.—Eight of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment between November and December. The largest gain (approximately 380,000) was a seasonal expansion in retail trade, due primarily to the employment of extra workers to handle the holiday trade. In the general merchandising group, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, employment increased 32·5 per cent or by nearly 295,000 workers. The level of employment in this group in December, 1936, exceeded the December, 1929, level by 11·2 per cent. In "other retail trade" establishments employment increased 3·4 per cent over the month interval or by nearly 87,000 workers.

Reports received from wholesale trade firms indicate a net gain in employment of 1·7 per cent or approximately 24,000 workers over the month interval. The increase was shared by most of the branches of wholesale distribution.

Seasonal demands resulted in increased employment of nearly 12,000 workers in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries. The gain in employment in the anthracite mining was accompanied by a rise of 37·7 per cent in weekly payrolls. Laundries, metal mines, insurance, and brokerage offices also reported larger numbers of workers in December than in the preceding month.

Among the 8 non-manufacturing industries reporting decreased employment from November to December, seasonal recessions were shown in private building construction (8·3 per cent), quarrying and non-metallic mining (6·6 per cent), dyeing and cleaning (4·4 per cent), and year-round hotels (1·1 per cent). The remaining four industries (telephone and telegraph, electric light and power and manufactured gas, electric railroad and motor-bus operations and maintenance, and crude petroleum producing) showed decreases ranging from 0·1 per cent to 1·2 per cent.

Aggregate employment in the 16 non-manufacturing industries combined showed a net gain of approximately 385,000 workers between November and December.

Manufacturing Industries. — December marks the eleventh consecutive month in which gains in factory employment have been shown, the increase of 1·0 per cent over the month interval raising the December index (97·7) to the highest level reached since December, 1929. Factory payrolls also increased from November to December, the rise of 4·5 per cent bringing the payroll index (94·6) above that of any preceding month since May, 1930. Both of these gains are of more than usual interest, the employment gain because of the fact that employment generally declines from November to December and the payroll gain, because of the rather sharp advance which was augmented by the large number of wage-rate increases which occurred between November 15 and December 15. More than 606,000 of the 4,200,000 factory wage earners covered in the monthly survey received increases in wage-rates between November 15 and December 15. The industries in which the largest numbers of employees were affected by these wage increases were blast furnaces-steelworks-rolling mills, cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, brass-bronze-copper products, automobiles, electrical machinery, paper and pulp, tires and tubes, chemicals, petroleum refining, and foundries.

Factory employment in December, 1936, was 10·8 per cent above the December, 1935, level (88·2) and factory payrolls were 22·2 per cent above December, 1935 (77·4).

Fifty of the 89 manufacturing industries included in the survey showed more employees working in December than in the preceding month and 59 industries reported larger payrolls. The payrolls reported represent earnings only and do not include gift or bonus payments. Among the industries showing substantial seasonal gains in employment were fertilizers, 15·5 per cent; automobiles, 6·2 per cent; and agricultural implements, 6·0 per cent. Other industries showing large gains were woolen and worsted goods, 10·1 per cent; locomotives, 8·2 per cent; aircraft, 7·3 per cent; boots and shoes, 7·0 per cent; and iron and steel forgings, 5·9 per cent.

Gains in employment ranging from 4·1 per cent to 4·5 per cent were reported in the carpet and rug, dyeing and finishing textiles, hardware, stamped and enamelled ware, and lighting equipment industries. Industries of major importance in which smaller increases were reported were slaughtering and meat packing (3·2 per cent), blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills (1·5 per cent), foundries and machine shops (2·3 per cent), electrical machinery (2·6 per cent), book and job printing (2·1 per cent), silk and rayon goods (1·8 per cent), cotton goods (1·8 per cent), and millwork (1·3 per cent). A further gain in employment of 2·1 per cent was shown in the machine tool industry continuing the succession of increases which have been reported in this industry each month with but one exception for more than two years. Employment in this industry in December was above the level of any month since June, 1930, and was 290·7 per cent above the low point of April, 1933.

Among the 39 industries in which declines in employment were shown seasonal slack resulted in decreases of 35·1 per cent in beet sugar, 14·8 per cent in canning and preserving, 7·6 per cent in jewellery, 7·2 per cent in millinery, 5·9 per cent in marble-slate-granite, 5·4 per cent in cottonseed oil-cake-meal, 4·6 per cent in cigars and cigarettes, 4·6 per cent in stoves, 3·5 per cent in radios and phonographs, 3·4 per cent in cement, and 1·8 per cent in confectionery. Other substantial declines were shown in shipbuilding (8·4 per cent), structural ironwork (4·4 per cent), and soap (4·5 per cent).

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-1925, taken as 100. They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. Reports were received in December, 1936, from 22,613 manufacturing establishments employing 4,179,434 workers, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest December 15 were $103,223,108.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, announced in the House of Commons recently that coal movements in Canada under assisted freight rates provided by the Government reached an all-time high in 1936 of 2,362,404 tons.

The statement said preliminary figures showed assistance for the movement had cost the Government $2,212,602 and that all coal-producing provinces benefited.

It said also the assistance was of "considerable aid to employment" and that the coal movements provided employment to more than 4,500 men, representing almost 1,000,000 men-days of work.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract

for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

Department of National Defence

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc)

Construction of two seaplane hangars at R.C.A.F. Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $221,000.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos Insulation Workers	$0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers—(continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Cement finishers	0 75	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 90	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or elec.)	0 60	8	44
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums	0 90	8	44
Hoist operators (gas or elec.)	0 60	8	44
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	1 00	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 75	8	44
Machinists	0 75	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1-2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material)	0 62½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 90	8	44
Shovel operators (gas)	1 12½	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 74½	8	44
Stone cutters	1 00	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8	44
Tile setters, ornamental	1 12½	8	44
Tile setters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Pile driver foreman	1 12½	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8	44
Pile driver bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Pile driver men	0 90	8	44
Pile driver labourers	0 45	8	44
Pile driver fireman	0 65	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of worker are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a power house at the R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Walters Construction and Engineering Co., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 14, 1937. Amount of contract, $26,600.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos Insulation Workers	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 97½	8	44
Brick and hollow tile helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas and electric)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators, gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam: 1 or 2 drums	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam: 3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Hoist operator—gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters	0 70	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Tilesetters—ornamental	0 97½	8	44
Tilesetters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a sewer at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Auclair, Monument, Giffard, P.Q. Date of contract, January 18, 1937. Amount of contract, $25,300.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer opers.—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Compressor operators, gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 60	8	44
3 or more drums	0 70	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Pipe layers (C.I. pipe)	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rtesa only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a concrete conduit for the extension of a steam heating main at the Single Officers' Quarters, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, the Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,920.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of a travelling crane in the Workshop Building at Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Herbert Morris Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. Date of contract, January 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,470.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Structural steel workers	$0 75	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Painters	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Excavation work for the Training Building at R.C.C.S. Depot at Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Donald A. McLeod, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, January 29, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,860.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 75	8	44
Cement finishers	0 95	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer opers.—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Stone cutters	0 95	8	44
Masons	0 95	8	44
Powdermen	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, Equipment, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of January, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Whaling Boats, 27 ft	John Etherington Ltd., Shelburne, N.S.
Blankets	West Coast Woollen Mills Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Blankets	Bates & Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Waterproof coats	Croydon Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Barrack bedsteads	Ives Bedding Co., Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
Whipcord	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter caps	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Forage caps	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton Ont.
Serge doublets	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Soldiers' boxes	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Overhaul and modification of aeroplane engines (2).	Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Reconditioning of seaplane	Wells Air Harbour, Lulu Island, Eburne, P.O., Vancouver, B.C.
Complete overhaul of aeroplane engine.	Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q.
Launch, 38 ft	Ditchburn Boats & Aircraft Ltd., Gravenhurst, Ont.
Complete overhaul of aeroplane engine.	Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q.
Marquee tents	J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Camp cooking ranges and parts	Galt Stove & Furnace Co., Preston, Ont.
Tent pins	J. E. & A. Amyot, Ottawa, Ont.
Serge jackets, drab	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Circular tents	Ross Smith & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Circular tents	Woods Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Aeroplane engine	Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q.
Complete overhaul of aeroplane engine.	Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q.
Peg-Top buoys—1st class	Halifax Shipyards Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
Transmitters (four-channel), etc.	Canadian Marconi Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Transformers, telegraph	Canadian Marconi Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Wireless set parts	Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Contracts for the Manufacture of Aircraft

Three contracts for the manufacture of aircraft, namely (1) for Stranraer Boat Seaplanes to Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal; (2) for Northrop "Delta" Aircraft to Canadian Vickers

Ltd., Montreal; and (3) for Wright Cyclone Engines to Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, were awarded subject to the following fair wages schedule:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day / per week
Engine assembly—		
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 55	48
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40	48
Machinist	0 55	48
Machinist's helper	0 40	48
Machine operators	0 50	48
Sandblaster	0 45	48
Labourers over 18 years of age	0 35	48
Labourers under 18 years of age	0 30	48
Airframe construction and assembly—		
Fitter (A.F.)	0 55	48
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40	48
Machinist	0 55	48
Machinist's helper	0 40	48
Machine operator	0 50	48
Woodworker (joiner)	0 55	48
Woodworker's helper	0 40	48
Welder	0 55	48
Welder's helper	0 40	48
Electrician	0 55	48
Electrician's helper	0 40	48
Painter	0 55	48
Painter's helper	0 40	48
Fabric worker—female	0 35	48
Fabric worker's helper	0 25	48
Upholsterer	0 55	48
Upholsterer's helper	0 40	48
Sandblaster	0 45	48
Labourers over 18 years of age	0 35	48
Labourers under 18 years of age	0 30	48
Erector	0 55	48
Erector's helpers	0 40	48
Sheet metal worker	0 55	48
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40	48
Doper	0 50	48
Apprentices to fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers only—16 to 21 years of age—		
1st year	0 20	48
2nd year	0 25	48
3rd year	0 35	48

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. Not more than one apprentice to be employed to each 5 journeymen.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of January, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supplies ordered	Contractor
Dating stamps and type, brass crown, seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc., also repairs to same	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
" "	M. Feldstein Son Co., Montreal, P.Q.
" "	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
" "	Wilfrid Rousseau, Montreal, P.Q.
" "	Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
" "	J. Spencer Turner Co., Hamilton, Ont.
" "	Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont.
" "	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of wharf repairs at Port Clements, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Robertson, Port Clements, B.C. Date of contract, December 11, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $3,663. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8
Pile driver man	0 90	8
Boomman	0 90	8
Bridgeman	0 90	8
Fireman	0 65	8
Labourer	0 45	8

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workmen are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of alterations and additions to the R.C.N.V.R. Building at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. John and Charles Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, December 19, 1936. Amount of

contract, $8,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer oper.—			
Gas. or electric	$0 60	8	44
Steam	0 90	8	44
Cement finishers	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons	1 10	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers*	0 50	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers*	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 85	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 90	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Lathers, metal	1 00	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plasterers' helpers*	0 62½	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

* Continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar or material.

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Black River, Ont. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Company, Montebello, Que. Date of contract, December 21, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $7,185. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Harrison River, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge & Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 9, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $12,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Correction

In the LABOUR GAZETTE *for November,* 1936 (pp. 1058-59), particulars were given of a contract that was awarded on October 6, 1936, to the Meteghan Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Meteghan, N.S., amounting to $57,508, for the construction of a three-masted wooden auxiliary sailing schooner to be delivered to H.M.C. Dockyard at Halifax, N.S. The fair wages schedule quoted as having been inserted in the contract, however, was not the one included in the contract and was printed by mistake. The following is the text of the clause and fair wages schedule which were inserted in this contract:

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour on the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall not exceed eight hours a day, unless, for the protection of life or property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The following is the schedule of wages and working day hours:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths	$0 45	8
Caulkers—wood	0 45	8
Joiner	0 45	8
Machinists	0 50	8
Pipefitters	0 50	8
Electricians	0 50	8
Painters	0 45	8
Shipwright	0 45	8
Labourers	0 30	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The Vocational Division, Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior, has issued a "Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education." This digest comprises (1) a general introductory survey of developments in the field of vocational education and vocational rehabiliation of disabled persons during 1935; (2) a summary of descriptive reports by the States covering administration and developments under State plans in the several fields of vocational education—agricultural, trade and industrial, home economics, and commercial—and in the field of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled; and (3) statistical and financial tables compiled from State report showing by States expenditures of Federal, State and local money, enrolments in Vocational schools, and number of disabled persons vocationally rehabilitated.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.—CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES CONNECTED WITH BOAT TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Agreement was reached following mediation by officials of the Department of Labour.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1937, subject to 30 days' notice from either party.

Payment of wages will be made at the rate of 30 cents per ton handled to be divided amongst the gang of men working.

Men called to work will receive pay for at least a minimum of four tons handled. Work performed during meal hours and after same meal hour until relieved, and work on Sundays and seven specified holidays to be paid at time and a half.

Seniority to govern preference in employment.

Any employee disciplined may appeal to officials of the Company and may be assisted at any hearings by other employees.

Service: Personal and Domestic

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN DYERS AND CLEANERS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS, FEDERAL UNION No. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from September, 1936, to March 31, 1937, and for another year if no notice of change is given by either party. (A strike to secure this agreement in one establishment was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936 page 884).

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 48 per week.

One week's holiday per year with pay to be given employees.

Wages: employees are to receive the same wages for a 48-hour week as they formerly received for their 50- and 54-hour week.

Any disputes are to be taken up with the shop committee and the employer. If they fail to reach an agreement, a union representative will be called on to assist. No strike or lockout to occur pending negotiations.

Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article in this issue:

Bakers and Bakery Salesmen, Montreal.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Three Rivers.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec (Amendment).

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec (Amendment).

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized on page 218.

Barbering Trade, St. Thomas.

Barbering Trade, Barrie.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Ontario.

The *Royal Gazette* of Nova Scotia dated January 13, 1937, contains regulations of the City of Halifax Health Board relating to the inspection and measuring of bread and bakery products and the manufacture and sale of such products.

The report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, indicates a total expenditure incurred by the department during the period on its various works of construction maintenance and operation of $31,098,862.49. Of this total, $7,323,677.94 was expended on public buildings; $3,428,445.23 on harbour and river works, $1,208,231.36 on dredging. Also included in this total of $31,098,862.49 were expenditures on works carried out under the provisions of the Public Works Construction Act of 1934, and the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, amounting to $17,891,039.15. The balance of the total expenditure is made up in smaller amounts expended on roads, bridges, telegraphs, civil government, etc. As compared with the total for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, the total expenditure including the amount expended under the provisions of the Public Works Construction Act, 1934, and the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, shows an increase of $14,922,498.64.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

Agreements Recently made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension by Order in Council of agreements affecting bakers at Montreal and plumbers at Three Rivers, and amendments to the Orders in Council affecting the cloak and suit industry and the furniture industry throughout the Province. In addition, a request has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 16, for an amendment to the Order in Council affecting barbers at Quebec, and in the issue of January 30 to the Order in Council governing the furniture industry throughout the Province.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issue of June, 1935, page 526, and July, 1936, page 607 and December, page 1127. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand, employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934.

Bakers and Bakery Salesmen, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved December 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 2, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain bakeries and Le Syndicat des Employés de la Boulangerie et de la Pâtisserie, Inc. (Union of Bakery and Pastry Employees), affecting bakers and bakery salesmen, employees of bakeries on the Island of Montreal and of bakeries outside the Island of Montreal who sell part or all of their production on the Islanad of Montreal.

The Order in Council is in effect from January 2, to December 31, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change. The wage scale may be revised in April, 1937.

Hours: 60 per week for foremen, bakers, helpers and apprentices.

Overtime at straight time.

Minimum weekly wage rates: in all bakeries with three or more employees, one shall be a foreman at a minimum wage of $22; in all bakeries of five or more employees, the minimum for a man in charge of ovens or doughs or pastry department is $22; journeymen bakers and pastry cooks $18, helpers $15, apprentices $10 first year, $12 thereafter; jobbers $3.50 per ten hours of work or part, plus 35 cents per hour for every hour exceeding ten; salesmen $15.

A salesman will be held responsible only for credit which he grants a customer after having been forbidden to do so in writing by his employer.

Not more than 20 per cent of the total number of employees in each bakery may be apprentices and not more than 20 per cent helpers.

Where uniforms are supplied and sent to the laundry, the employer shall not charge employees more than the actual cost of the service.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved December 21, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 30, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain plumbing, steamfitting, refrigerating, automatic sprinkling and tinsmith roofing contractors and l'Union Nationale Catholique des Plombiers Inc., des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Plumbers, Incorporated, of Three Rivers).

The agreement is in effect from January 30, 1937, to January 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the counties of Maskinonge, Saint Maurice, Laviolette, Champlain and Three Rivers.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: work performed between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. to be paid at time and one half.

Minimum hourly wage rates: journeymen plumbers, steamfitters, refrigerating setters, automatic sprinklers and tinsmith roofers 45 cents, apprentices 10 cents during first year, 15 cents during second year, 20 cents during third year and 25 cents during fourth year; foremen 10 cents per hour extra; contractors working personally for any person or company to be paid 20 cents per hour extra.

Travelling expenses of workmen sent out of town to be paid by employers.

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 2, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE December, 1935, page 1156, March 1936, page 275 and April page 371) by redefining the manufacture of cloaks and suits for children up to the age of 14 which is excluded from this agreement if they are made entirely by the same method of production as those employed in the men's and boys' clothing industry.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved January 21, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 30, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry by providing for the following minimum wage rates from February 1, 1937: Three minimum rates are in effect in each zone: in Zone I, 31 cents, 28 cents and 25 cents, in Zone II, 28 cents, 25 cents and 22 cents; in Zone III, 26 cents, 23 cents and 20 cents. From February 1, 1937, 20 per cent of the number of workmen over 21 years of age are to receive at least the highest rate in each zone, an additional 10 per cent at least the intermediate rate and the remaining 70 per cent at least the lowest minimum rate. From March 1, 1937, 20 per cent are to receive at least the highest rate, an additional 20 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 60 per cent at least the lowest minimum rate. From June 1, 1937, 20 per cent must receive at least the highest rate, an additional 30 per cent at least the intermediate rate and the remaining 50 per cent at least the lowest rate.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, in any zones or zones investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force during pleasure or for the period, not exceeding twelve months, stipulated in the schedule, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the Province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

BARBERS, ST. THOMAS.—An Order in Council, dated January 4, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 9, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the city of St. Thomas.

The Order in Council is in effect from January 19, 1937, "during pleasure."

Work may be performed on any day except Sundays, Wednesday after 12 o'clock noon and eight specified holidays, providing that work may be done after noon on Wednesday in any week in which one of the eight specified holidays occurs.

Class A consists of persons regularly employed on a percentage basis by a master barber, class B of master barbers who personally perform work at the trade and any person who carries on a business in a one-chair establishment or who operates a barber chair in any shop as a separate unit. For these classes A and B, the minimum rate of wages is "such percentage of the earnings of the barber or chair operated by him as will ensure to the barber a minimum wage equivalent to what he would have received for the same work if he had been employed pursuant to an arrangement whereby he would receive 70 per cent of the amount taken in at the following shop prices"; haircut (adults), 35 cents; hair cut (children), shave, singe, 25 cents; hair tonic 15 cents; shampoo (plain), facial massage (plain), 35 cents; razor honing, 35 cents.

Class C consists of persons who are regularly employed on a weekly salary basis and the minimum wage rate is $20 per week.

Class D consists of persons who are not regularly employed at the trade and for these the minimum rate is $3 per day except when they are employed only on Saturdays or the day preceding a holiday, in which case they shall be paid $5 per day. If engaged for less than one day, 60 cents per hour with at least three hours' pay.

No deduction from wages to be made for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Barbers, Barrie.—An Order in Council, dated January 16, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 23, is similar to the schedule for barbers at St. Thomas as noted above with the exception that the minimum wage rate for barbers employed by the week is $22 and those on a percentage of earnings is 65 per cent of the amount taken in at certain shop prices (in some cases lower prices than are shown for St. Thomas).

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry.—An Order in Council, dated January 27, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the women's cloak and suit industry throughout the province of Ontario.

The schedule is in effect from February 9, to December 31, 1937.

It includes the manufacture of cloaks, coats, suits, wraps and skirts, except for girls up to the age of 14 where such articles are not manufactured by an employer who makes these articles for those over 14 years, and except such articles made out of knitted goods and except the manufacture of ski suits, skating suits, athletic jackets or uniforms, riding jackets, lounging robes, bath robes, kimonas, windbreakers, pyjamas, beach wraps, blazers, odd jackets and except custom tailoring.

Hours: 8 per day, from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week.

Overtime: no overtime permitted on any Friday or Saturday or between Easter Monday and August 1, or between October 1 and January 15. Provided there are no unemployed workers in the industry or that in the particular shop where overtime is requested there is no available space or machines for additional employees, the Advisory Board may grant an employer permission for overtime but for not more than two hours in any one day, or eight hours in any week during the first half of the period of this schedule or more than four hours in any week during the second half of the period. Overtime so permitted may be paid for at the regular wage rate.

Minimum hourly wage rates: fully skilled cutters 80 cents, semi-skilled cutters 55 cents, trimmers 60 cents, skilled fur tailors 65 cents, assistant fur tailors 44 cents, button sewers 34 cents, general hands and examiners 34 cents, skilled operators 80 cents, semi-skilled operators 55 cents, top pressers and machine pressers 80 cents, under pressers 75 cents, piece pressers 45 cents; lining makers, finishers and skirt makers 42 cents; machine basters, hand basters, special machine operators 44 cents. Skilled female operators shall be 20 per cent below the skilled male operators minimum, female semi-skilled operators shall be 10 per cent below the semi-skilled male operators minimum, provided that the wages or remuneration of any female operator of equal productivity or performing the same operations on piece work basis as a male operator shall be equal to that payable to the male operator. In any event the minimum scale for female section operators shall be the same as that of male section operators.

The Advisory Board may set a lower minimum rate for any worker whose production is found by the Board to be under normal.

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Handbook of American Trade-Unions.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, has just issued bulletin No. 618, being the 1936 edition of "The Bankbook of American Trade Unions."

It is stated in the preface that due to the constant shifts and changes in the American labor movement, such as the affiliation with the American Federation of Labor of independent groups, the merger of other groups, the creation of national and international unions out of local units that had been under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, all combined to make it necessary to treat the situation as of an arbitrary date, namely March 1, 1936.

The handbook is divided into two parts. Part I presents, in Chapter 1, a brief review of the outstanding changes and developments that have occurred within the labor movement since 1929, when the previous edition of the handbook was published. Succeeding chapters discuss important activities and aspects of trade unionism and the constitutional provisions by which these are regulated. The specific features treated are: Collective bargaining machinery; trade union benefits; promotion of union labels; governmental structure; and qualifications for membership. The American Federation of Labor is discussed briefly in chapter 7.

Part II contains the major part of the bulletin, the information covering the 156 national and international unions. Data presented for each of these organizations deal with its relation to the American Federation of Labor, the date of its founding and its historical development, as far as that is obtainable, and the essential facts of its structure and functions arranged under the following headings: (1) Objects; (2) territorial jurisdiction; (3) trade jurisdiction; (4) government; (5) qualifications for membership; (6) apprenticeship regulations; (7) method of negotiating agreements; (8) benefits; (9) official organ; (10) headquarters; (11) organization, i.e., extent and distribution; (12) membership reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was again somewhat higher, due to a slight increase in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices continued to advance during the first half of the month and then declined slightly.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.41 at the beginning of January as compared with $8.36 for December, 1936; $8.17 for January, 1936; $7.51 for January, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.88 for January, 1930. The largest change during the month under review was a substantial fall in the cost of eggs. Other changes were slight, the most important being advances in the cost of meats, milk, butter, flour, rolled oats and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was $17.04 at the beginning of January as compared with $16.99 for the previous month. In fuel, price changes were slight and no changes were reported in rent. Comparative figures for the cost of the budget for earlier dates are $16.68 for January, 1936; $15.99 for January, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.17 for January, 1930; $21.52 for January, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak) and $14.49 for January, 1914.

In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to advance during the first half of the month and then declined slightly. It was however higher at the end of the month than at the beginning, the figures being 81·6 for the week ended January 29; 81·9 for that of January 15; and 80·9 for that of January 8. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for December, 1936, when the index number was 79·7 as compared with 72·9 for January, 1936; 71·4 for January, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·3 for January, 1930; 97·1 for January, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·9 for January, 1914. The slight decline during the last half of the month under review was due mainly to lower prices for certain commodities which had advanced substantially during recent months, namely, grains, non-ferrous metals, raw silk, cocoa and sugar. Toward the close of the month there was improvement in the export demand for wheat and the price rose somewhat. The prices of copper, livestock and meats were also firm at the end of the month, while eggs continued downward. The farm products group was more than 30 per cent higher at the end of the month than at the end of January, 1936.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing

(Continued on page 228)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1934	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1936	Jan. 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	63·8	71·4	54·6	56·4	62·8	69·4	71·8	41·2	40·0	40·0	45·8	44·2	45·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	45·0	46·4	30·4	30·6	36·4	43·2	45·4	22·2	21·8	21·6	25·0	23·6	24·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	25·3	25·7	18·9	18·5	21·7	23·9	25·1	12·2	12·0	12·1	14·1	13·3	14·0
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	31·2	32·3	25·6	28·9	29·0	30·1	31·0	16·6	19·0	19·7	21·3	20·5	21·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	33·1	36·5	26·7	28·5	25·9	27·2	29·8	12·7	16·6	19·4	21·1	20·4	20·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	62·6	69·6	52·0	53·8	51·2	53·2	54·4	28·0	31·4	37·8	40·4	38·8	39·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	44·8	52·4	39·8	41·4	37·2	38·4	39·4	18·1	21·6	32·3	29·3	29·2	29·2
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	66·6	77·6	43·4	49·8	44·2	44·8	42·6	24·6	27·0	29·2	35·8	31·8	31·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	63·3	86·6	71·2	62·8	64·3	60·2	64·4	39·1	40·7	37·0	41·5	45·7	39·4
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	51·2	69·5	58·7	50·1	52·0	48·4	52·1	29·5	30·2	29·5	33·9	35·2	32·6
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	90·6	79·8	73·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	57·0	58·2	61·8	61·8	62·4	64·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	93·8	135·2	83·4	92·0	85·8	88·2	88·0	45·6	48·8	44·4	54·0	52·0	53·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	51·2	74·8	48·6	50·7	47·0	48·3	47·5	26·1	28·4	25·5	30·6	29·4	30·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	33·3	40·9	32·6	§33·4	§32·1	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§19·7	§19·4	§20·6	§22·4	§22·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·1	29·3	§33·4	§32·1	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§19·7	§19·4	§20·6	§22·4	§22·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	114·0	120·5	105·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	117·0	84·0	88·5	90·0	93·0	99·0	99·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	74·0	48·0	§54·0	§52·0	§50·0	§53·0	§26·0	§31·0	§34·0	§34·0	§39·0	§41·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	35·0	40·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	32·0	23·0	25·0	26·0	26·0	27·0	27·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	19·6	30·4	19·6	§22·0	§21·2	§21·0	§20·6	§16·4	§16·2	§15·8	§15·6	§16·0	§16·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·4	23·2	17·4	16·0	16·0	21·2	20·8	7·8	8·8	9·8	10·8	13·6	13·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	19·7	26·2	22·0	20·3	19·4	20·6	21·3	15·5	15·5	14·8	15·5	16·2	16·4
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·3	25·7	18·4	15·7	13·9	13·6	16·0	10·8	12·3	12·5	11·4	11·3	11·4
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	42·8	62·0	36·8	31·6	32·4	30·0	29·2	23·2	32·0	25·6	25·2	24·8	24·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	19·8	28·6	17·4	15·0	15·4	14·4	13·8	11·2	15·6	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·2
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	12·5	16·0	13·5	§17·9	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§11·4	§13·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·1
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	12·1	16·7	15·1	§17·9	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§11·4	§13·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·1
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·1	14·7	13·6	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·1	10·2	9·9	9·5	9·2	8·9	8·9
Potatoes	§ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	72·7	103·0	52·6	88·0	54·8	42·6	77·9	31·0	36·5	24·4	41·4	50·0	51·6
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·73	$ 12·42	$ 15·30	$ 11·03	$ 11·63	$ 11·19	$ 11·30	$ 11·88	$ 6·94	$ 7·50	$ 7·51	$ 8·17	$ 8·36	$ 8·41
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	72·4	87·8	109·6	114·7	102·7	102·1	101·4	96·0	94·9	95·1	93·1	92·4	92·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	55·9	65·2	71·7	65·8	63·7	63·0	63·1	58·4	57·9	58·9	58·8	58·5	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	63·7	80·6	80·2	76·9	75·0	75·5	76·0	63·6	58·9	62·1	60·2	59·4	59·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	47·2	62·5	59·8	56·2	55·8	55·4	54·3	47·8	45·2	46·4	45·1	44·9	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	25·8	31·0	31·7	30·1	31·2	31·0	31·1	27·0	27·5	27·2	26·9	27·0	26·8
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·65	$ 3·27	$ 3·53	$ 3·44	$ 3·28	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·93	$ 2·84	$ 2·90	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·82
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·50	$ 5·54	$ 6·92	$ 6·86	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·98	$ 5 57	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·77
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·49	$ 19·61	$ 24·15	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 21·41	$ 21·55	$ 22·17	$ 15·89	$ 15·95	$ 15·99	$ 16·68	$ 16·99	$ 17·04

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·45	15·35	11·18	11·80	11·12	11·33	11·92	7·32	7·81	7·73	8·35	8·36	8·43
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	10·63	13·42	9·78	10·77	10·32	10·23	11·00	7·04	7·35	7·30	7·72	8·14	8·28
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	12·33	14·97	11·11	11·82	11·26	11·21	11·81	7·32	7·72	7·85	8·41	8·50	8·61
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·27	12·18	14·67	10·63	11·23	10·37	10·54	11·11	6·45	6·95	6·98	7·62	7·79	7·90
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·43	12·51	15·35	10·88	11·66	11·22	11·27	11·84	6·85	7·47	7·50	8·25	8·35	8·37
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	11·84	16·09	10·87	10·83	10·80	11·13	11·51	6·66	7·06	7·20	7·82	8·46	8·54
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	12·18	15·39	11·06	11·21	11·37	11·36	11·90	6·66	7·34	7·27	7·65	8·15	8·25
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·77	12·72	15·88	10·94	11·31	11·29	11·52	12·15	6·72	7·32	7·33	7·79	8·20	8·24
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	12·69	16·11	12·08	12·42	12·16	12·26	12·85	7·65	8·24	8·18	8·87	9·15	9·22

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·9**	**18·3**	**17·0**	**12·2**	**10·0**	**14·0**	**21·0**	**20·6**	**19·7**	**29·2**	**32·6**	**51·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**24·3**	**19·3**	**16·5**	**12·1**	**10·5**	**12·6**	**17·5**	**22·5**	**19·3**	**26·8**	**30·5**	**50·6**
1—Sydney	24·7	20·3	16·7	13·5	11·7	15	.....	22	19·6	27·3	30·5	51·1
2—New Glasgow	25·6	20·6	17·6	13·2	10·7	12	20	25	19·2	25·4	30	52·6
3—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	27·7	30·5	50
4—Halifax	23·1	17·4	18·1	11·7	11·1	10·8	15	20·7	19·8	27·1	30·2	49·1
5—Windsor	25	18	15	12	10	.....	.....	20	19·2	26·2	29·8	49
6—Truro	23	20	15	10	9	.....	.....	25	20·6	27·3	32·1	52
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·7**	**19·5**	**17·4**	**13·4**	**12·0**	.....	.....	**20·5**	**18·5**	**27·5**	**31·3**	**49·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·9**	**20·1**	**19·0**	**13·3**	**10·4**	**15·5**	**21·4**	**21·5**	**19·8**	**28·7**	**31·8**	**52·0**
8—Moncton	25·8	21	18·5	13·7	9·1	18	20	21·3	19·3	30·3	33·5	52·3
9—Saint John	27·6	19·2	19·3	13·1	11·1	13·3	24·3	22·2	19·6	27·1	30·5	52·6
10—Fredericton	29	20·3	18·2	12·2	11·4	15·3	20	22·6	20	29·3	32·2	54·6
11—Bathurst	25	20	20	14	10	.....	.....	20	20·2	28	30·8	48·3
Quebec (average)	**23·9**	**18·0**	**18·2**	**12·1**	**7·9**	**12·7**	**22·9**	**17·7**	**17·9**	**28·4**	**32·1**	**50·2**
12—Quebec	23·3	18·3	18·3	12·6	7·9	15	25·4	17·4	17·3	29·2	30·4	47·3
13—Three Rivers	28·7	18·5	16·4	12·5	7·1	14·4	26·2	16·4	17·8	30·8	32·3	49·3
14—Sherbrooke	23·2	18·8	21·9	12·9	8·3	12·9	27·3	19·4	18·3	26	29·1	51·5
15—Sorel	24·3	16·3	16	9·8	7·3	8·5	20	15·7	17·2	30	37·5	47·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·5	16·5	14·2	11·5	8	14	20	15·5	15·8	27	32·8	49·2
17—St. Johns	25	22·5	22·5	15·7	8	15	25	19·5	17·2	29	32·2	52
18—Thetford Mines	.....	15	14	11	7	12	18	17	20·3	.....	35	50
19—Montreal	24·7	18·7	21·3	10·8	8·8	10	21·4	19·7	19	27·1	29·9	51·8
20—Hull	22·2	17·8	19·2	12·2	8·5	12·9	22·6	18·6	18·2	27·8	29·6	53·4
Ontario (average)	**22·7**	**18·7**	**17·2**	**12·9**	**10·1**	**15·6**	**21·5**	**21·3**	**20·2**	**28·2**	**31·1**	**51·8**
21—Ottawa	24·5	18·7	19·5	13·5	9·2	12·8	22·7	19·7	19	27·8	31·2	53·5
22—Brockville	23·9	18·4	19·1	11·1	9·2	12·3	24	18	19·3	28·5	30·9	51·7
23—Kingston	22·2	17·9	16·8	12·1	8·8	13·6	19	20·3	19·6	27·1	30·6	50·9
24—Belleville	18·2	14·5	16	11·6	8·7	16	19·7	18·6	17	29·8	32·2	47·8
25—Peterborough	21·7	18·2	15·8	12·6	11·7	15·4	25·5	20·3	20	27·5	29·6	51·7
26—Oshawa	18·8	17·2	17·5	11·9	10·5	15·2	24	20·5	18·6	27·6	29·8	51·1
27—Orillia	21·2	16·7	17·2	12·2	10	16·6	25	21·2	20·3	28·3	32	52·1
28—Toronto	25·5	20·7	19·4	13·7	12·4	15·9	21·3	22·7	21·6	30·4	34·6	55
29—Niagara Falls	25	21·2	17·5	14·5	11·4	17·2	20·7	21·4	21	29·1	31·6	53·1
30—St. Catharines	21·8	18·6	17	13·4	11·4	16	17·5	22	19·7	26·5	29·2	50·5
31—Hamilton	23·5	19·6	19·2	13·7	12·2	17·6	22·4	21·9	23·3	27·1	30·9	52·3
32—Brantford	22·3	19	16·9	13	9·9	16·2	25	22·2	17	26·7	29·6	51·5
33—Galt	24·8	20·6	19·8	15·4	13·3	17·2	.....	23	18	28	31·3	51·2
34—Guelph	21·6	18·7	17·5	13	12·2	17·3	18	21	19	27·1	30·5	50·1
35—Kitchener	20·3	18·2	14·8	12·9	12·1	16·2	.....	21·2	17·2	27·8	30·3	49
36—Woodstock	23·2	19	17·5	13·5	9·6	16·6	19·5	22·5	21	27·4	30·2	52·4
37—Stratford	23·2	19·5	15·7	13	11·3	18	20	22·2	25	26·7	29·6	53·2
38—London	23·1	19·7	17·8	13	10·5	16·5	21·1	22·2	21	27·2	30·7	50·8
39—St. Thomas	23·5	19·2	18·7	13·3	10·9	15·6	23·5	23·2	19	27·7	31·3	54·3
40—Chatham	21·8	19·4	17·4	13·5	9·1	17·3	19·8	22	19·3	27·9	30·6	51·3
41—Windsor	23·2	18·5	17·3	12·2	10	15·4	21	21·3	18·8	26·3	28·6	52·5
42—Sarnia	22·6	18·9	16·7	13·3	10·9	16·9	20·7	20·1	21·5	26·3	28·8	50
43—Owen Sound	21·2	16·6	15·8	12·4	9·5	16·3	15	20·4	20	26·5	28·9	48·1
44—North Bay	20	16	15	10	8·5	12	.....	20	20·6	27·9	30	48·5
45—Sudbury	24·7	19·3	16	12·2	9	11	21	22·3	19·7	28·1	32·2	52·7
46—Cobalt	24	18·3	15	13	10	.....	.....	17	22·7	29	30·9	51·2
47—Timmins	25·7	23·3	20·3	14·7	9·3	14·7	25·1	22·7	22·9	30	32·7	54·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	23·8	19·3	17·2	12·4	9·8	15·7	20·5	22	20·3	28·1	30·9	52
49—Port Arthur	21·5	18	16	12·5	10·5	15	23	22·5	22·3	33·9	35·9	55·8
50—Fort William	25·4	19·1	16·7	12·7	11·2	15·4	24	24	21·3	33·1	36·1	55·8
Manitoba (average)	**21·4**	**15·9**	**15·9**	**10·1**	**8·9**	**11·5**	**19·0**	**19·7**	**21·3**	**31·4**	**34·6**	**51·7**
51—Winnipeg	23·5	17·5	17·3	10·9	10·4	11·7	19	21·8	19·5	29·5	34·2	51·5
52—Brandon	19·3	14·2	14·5	9·3	7·3	11·2	.....	17·5	23	33·2	35	51·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**18·7**	**14·7**	**14·0**	**9·5**	**8·2**	**10·0**	**14·6**	**17·9**	**18·9**	**33·0**	**38·3**	**52·6**
53—Regina	19·2	14·6	13·9	8·8	8·1	9·4	15·3	17·9	21·7	32·5	37	53·9
54—Prince Albert	15	12·5	12	8·5	8	8·5	13	16	16·7	32·5	41·1	50·8
55—Saskatoon	19·6	15·4	14·5	10·1	8	11·2	17·4	19·1	19·1	34·4	39·2	52·6
56—Moose Jaw	21	16·4	15·6	10·6	8·7	11	12·7	18·5	18	32·7	35·8	53
Alberta (average)	**19·7**	**15·6**	**13·6**	**9·7**	**8·0**	**10·6**	**19·0**	**17·9**	**17·3**	**29·4**	**33·2**	**50·7**
57—Medicine Hat	22·5	17·5	13·7	9·5	8·2	10·2	19	16·7	17	32·1	37·2	53·3
58—Drumheller	17·5	14	12	10	6·5	11	17·5	18	17	27·4	29·7	50
59—Edmonton	17·8	14·1	13·6	8·6	6·6	10·7	20	17·3	16·5	28·1	31·4	50
60—Calgary	21·4	16·8	15·6	11	9·8	11·6	19·5	20·1	18·2	31·3	36·1	50·7
61—Lethbridge	19·3	15·8	13·2	9·5	8·8	9·7	19	17·3	18	28·2	31·6	49·4
British Columbia (average)	**23·9**	**19·4**	**17·9**	**12·5**	**12·1**	**14·7**	**22·6**	**23·1**	**21·7**	**33·7**	**37·3**	**53·5**
62—Fernie	21	17·5	16	12·2	10·7	12·7	23	20·5	21	31·4	38·3	51·7
63—Nelson	24	19	18	11	12	13·5	16·5	23·5	21·3	32	34·4	55
64—Trail	25·7	21·7	19·3	14·7	12·3	16	25·5	25	22	36·3	40·6	55·8
65—New Westminster	24·2	19·9	16·8	11·5	12·5	13·1	22·5	22·5	21	32·4	35·8	50·8
66—Vancouver	25·5	20·4	17·9	11·7	12·2	14·6	23·8	22·4	22·2	32·4	35·5	54
67—Victoria	25·1	19·8	18·8	12·8	12·1	14·9	22·2	24·1	22·2	33·7	35·8	52
68—Nanaimo	26	21	17	11·7	12·8	17·7	26	21·7	.....	35·5	38·6	55
69—Prince Rupert	20	16	19	14·3	12·2	15	21	25	22	35·5	39·1	53·6

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·5	**22·7**	**15·8**	**12·4**	**49·4**	**17·2**	**16·9**	**21·3**	**15·9**	**39·4**	**32·6**	**10·7**	**26·9**	**30·3**	
10·2	**23·4**	.....	.....	**43·5**	**13·0**	**14·1**	**16·4**	**16·3**	**45·1**	**37·0**	**10·0**	**27·9**	**32·3**	
8	20·6	.....	.....	43·8	13·1	13·5	16·6	16·3	48·3	36·8	10–12	.....	30·7	1
12·5	26·2	.....	.....	50	12·9	14·2	20	16·7	43·5	36·5	11b	28·7	32·1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	15	14·5	16	41·8	37·6	8c	28·5	32	3
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12·5	13·9	16·1	44·7	35·6	11·8a	25	31·3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13	.....	15·3	15·5	48·5	38·3	10c	26·7	34	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12·9	15·2	17·9	17·4	43·9	37	8	30·6	33·6	6
.....	**25·0**	.....	.....	**45·0**	**12·7**	**15·0**	**18·4**	**16·0**	**43·0**	**36·0**	**8·0–9·0**	**26·5**	**30·7**	7
13·8	**28·0**	.....	.....	**49·6**	**13·5**	**15·4**	**17·2**	**16·7**	**42·4**	**34·3**	**10·8**	**27·7**	**31·0**	
11·7	28·1	.....	.....	48	13·4	15·5	16	16·9	45·1	34·7	10	29·1	31·2	8
14·7	26·5	.....	.....	47·5	13·5	13·9	19	16	42·6	31·5	13	26·9	31·4	9
15	29·4	.....	.....	53·3	14·6	16·8	19·2	17·5	41·9	38·2	10	29·4	31·9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·6	.....	14·7	16·5	40	32·8	10c	25·2	29·5	11
13·0	**25·1**	**17·5**	**8·5**	**48·3**	**14·1**	**15·1**	**14·9**	**15·7**	**40·9**	**33·2**	**9·4**	**26·8**	**29·2**	
10	23·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·1	16·9	16·5	40·7	32·5	11	26·5	29·8	12
12·3	25·2	17	.....	45	14·3	15·3	16·5	15·3	47	36	10b	.....	28·8	13
15·6	26	18	9	50	17·8	17·4	16·7	15·2	40·4	33·8	10a	26·2	28·7	14
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	15·4	39	31·4	8	.....	27·9	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	14·6	15	37·5	33·2	8	27	29	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	13·3	16	38·2	34·1	8b	.....	28·9	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·7	11·7	15·5	.....	31·5	8c	.....	31·5	18
12·6	25·6	17	.....	48·3	11·2	15·7	20·5	15·3	42·6	32·1	11–12	28·7	30	19
16·5	25	18	8	50	11·3	14·5	13·2	16·8	42	34·2	10	25·4	28·4	20
15·5	**22·7**	**18·2**	**10·0**	**55·0**	**16·4**	**16·5**	**24·3**	**15·8**	**38·1**	**32·1**	**11·1**	**27·6**	**30·0**	
13·7	25·4	17·5	10	.....	17·5	15·3	24·5	15·9	43·5	34·1	11	27·8	30	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	16·2	15·5	18·7	15·7	36·2	31·2	9	.....	29·2	22
15	21	18	.....	60	16·5	16·2	23·9	15	38·5	30·9	10	25·9	29·1	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	21·3	15	34·2	30	9b	29·1	28·9	24
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	15·7	15	23·1	17·7	35·1	30·9	11	26·8	29·5	25
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	15	16·5	24·1	15·4	39·7	35·3	11b	27	29·8	26
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	18	18	26	16·4	41	32·2	10	27·4	31·4	27
22	.....	25	.....	50	20	18·3	27·9	16	41·1	33·6	12	26·3	30·3	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	25·7	15·8	35·8	.....	12	28	30·5	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15·2	26·7	15·1	37·6	32·6	12	28	30·3	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	16	27·5	15·8	37·8	32·3	12	27·5	30·4	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·3	15·8	25·8	14·8	33·8	28·2	11	28	29·8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17·3	25·2	16·5	36·1	29·4	11	28·7	30·3	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16·5	28·4	15·6	35·9	33	11	26	30·5	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	21·9	15·5	33	28·6	11	27	30	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·2	27·8	15·2	31·7	27·6	11	.....	30·2	36
.....	22	15	.....	.....	15	17	24·8	15·6	35·1	27·6	11	27·5	29·6	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·2	16	27·6	15·5	36·4	31·2	11	28	29·6	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·3	16·7	30	15·7	38·8	33·6	11	29·7	31·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19·6	24·7	15·1	32·8	29	11	27·3	29·3	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	20	27	13·9	36·8	32·3	12	.....	28·8	41
12	27	19	.....	.....	15·6	15·5	25	15·3	33·8	31·4	11	27·2	29·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	22·5	14·2	33·3	28·8	10	.....	29·7	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·1	16·5	19·8	17·3	42	34·2	12	.....	29·7	44
.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	13·7	21	16·5	41·2	35·4	12b	.....	29·8	45
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	17·3	15·8	16·7	48·2	40·3	10b	.....	31·3	46
.....	23·7	.....	10	55	17·5	18·7	17·6	16·5	47·5	35·5	14·3a	.....	30·7	47
.....	18	18·5	.....	.....	15·2	16·2	23	17·4	42·5	34·5	11	26·5	29·9	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·2	17·2	26·3	17	41·4	36	11	30	30·6	49
15	25	15	.....	.....	18	18·1	25·7	17·2	40·8	32·6	11	27·5	31·2	50
20·0	**21·5**	**13·6**	.....	.....	**21·1**	**18·4**	**22·6**	**15·7**	**41·9**	**32·1**	**9·2**	**24·0**	**29·1**	
.....	22·5	15·2	.....	.....	20	18·3	28·3	15·2	40·5	29·9	10	23·5	28·9	51
20	20·5	12	.....	.....	22·2	18·5	16·8	16·1	43·3	34·3	8·3a	24·5	29·3	52
20·4	**22·2**	**10·1**	**11·9**	**65·0**	**23·0**	**19·1**	**19·9**	**15·4**	**40·5**	**30·6**	**11·0**	**23·2**	**28·6**	
22·7	22	10·7	10·4	65	24·1	18·3	18·8	15·3	40·1	29·1	11	21·7	28·4	53
20	20	9·7	10·1	.....	22·5	19	17·9	15·6	44	33·9	11	22·8	28·5	54
18·4	21·7	10	15·3	.....	20·5	18·1	20·8	15·2	37·1	29·2	11	23·7	28·5	55
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	20·8	22·1	15·6	40·7	30·3	11	24·7	29	56
22·5	**22·2**	**12·9**	**15·0**	.....	**23·**	**19·3**	**20·3**	**15·5**	**38·9**	**30·0**	**10·8**	**24·3**	**29·3**	
25	23·2	.....	.....	.....	20	20	21·6	16·6	45	34	11	24·7	28·5	57
22·5	22	12·2	15	.....	25	19	16·2	16	39·5	33	10	25·2	29·7	58
22	22·1	15	.....	.....	22·3	19·1	20·5	15·1	34·4	26·9	11	25·1	29·9	59
22·3	22·2	13	.....	.....	.....	19·4	27·2	15	40	28·8	11	23	29·2	60
20·7	21·7	11·3	.....	.....	25	18·8	16·2	14·6	35·7	27·4	11	23·3	29·2	61
17·8	**19·4**	**18·0**	**15·8**	.....	**22·9**	**19·9**	**24·3**	**16·6**	**37·3**	**31·7**	**11·4**	**28·2**	**32·5**	
22	25	.....	20	.....	23·9	23	24·5	16	41·2	34	10	25	30·7	62
20	23	.....	15	.....	24	21	21	17·2	42·5	35·8	12·5a	30	33·6	63
20·7	24·7	18	18	.....	25	22	30·7	18·3	43·8	36	12·5a	30	33·8	64
15·7	16·5	.....	.....	.....	20·5	16·9	26·2	15·6	31·2	27·9	10	27·7	31·4	65
14·4	15·7	.....	10	.....	21·1	17	25	15·1	33·4	29·2	10	28·5	31·6	66
11·9	15	.....	.....	.....	23	19·2	23·7	15·6	34·8	30·3	11	31·3	32·6	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20·7	15·7	34·7	30	11·1a	.....	32·6	68
20	16·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22·9	19·2	36·4	30·7	14·3a	25	33·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·4**	**6·6a**	**15·3**	**4·1**	**5·5**	**8·0**	**10·9**	**12·8**	**12·2**	**12·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·2**	**6·8**	**14·9**	**4·5**	**5·2**	**7·6**	**13·0**	**13·0**	**12·2**	**12·1**
1—Sydney	21·7	7·3	15·5	4·3	5·3	6·8	12·3	12·4	12·2	12
2—New Glasgow	21·8	6·7-7·3	15·7	4·5	5·1	8·2	13	12	11·9	11·4
3—Amherst	21·7	7·3	12·5	4·6	5	7·1	11·7	12·2	12	12
4—Halifax	22·4	4–6·7	14·7	4·4	5·3	8	12·4	13·3	12	11·7
5—Windsor	20·7	7·3	16·5	4·4	5·2	7·8	15	13·5	12·3	12·5
6—Truro	24·6	6–7·3	14·7	4·6	5·1	7·8	13·3	14·7	12·6	12·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·5**	**8·0**	**16·7**	**4·2**	**5·3**	**7·4**	**14·2**	**12·8**	**12·2**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·6**	**7·4**	**15·3**	**4·3**	**5·3**	**7·6**	**13·2**	**13·2**	**11·9**	**11·7**
8—Moncton	22·6	8	15·5	4·3	5·5	8·5	13	12·7	12·1	12·1
9—Saint John	22·5	6–6·7	16·6	4·3	5·3	7·1	12·7	13·3	11·5	11·8
10—Fredericton	22·2	7·3	14·2	4·2	5·1	7·6	14·1	12·8	11·7	11·2
11—Bathurst	23·2	8b	14·8	4·2	5·2	7·2	13	13·9	12·1	11·6
Quebec (average)	**19·8**	**5·5**	**13·1**	**4·0**	**5·2**	**6·3**	**10·7**	**12·4**	**11·5**	**12·0**
12—Quebec	20·9	4·5–8·5	13·7	4·1	5·3	6·6	10·8	13·1	11·6	11·1
13—Three Rivers	19·9	5·3–6	13	4·2	5·2	6·5	12·3	12·7	12·1	12·5
14—Sherbrooke	19·3	5·3	13	3·7	5·4	5·6	10·7	12·9	11·1	11·2
15—Sorel	20·1	.....	14·6	4	5	5·9	9·5	12·6	12·5	12·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·4	4·7	12·4	3·7	5·4	6·9	10	12·6	11·8	13·7
17—St. Johns	19·2	5·3	13·3	3·7	5·2	6·2	9·7	11·6	10·6	13·9
18—Thetford Mines	19·8	4·7	12	4·4	5·1	5·2	11	11·9	11·8	11·1
19—Montreal	20·2	5·3–6·7	14	4·3	5·1	7·1	10·1	12·1	11	11·1
20—Hull	19·5	5·3–6	12·1	4·2	5·2	6·8	11·9	11·7	10·7	11
Ontario (average)	**21·7**	**6·2**	**14·8**	**3·7**	**5·3**	**8·6**	**11·0**	**12·3**	**12·0**	**11·9**
21—Ottawa	21·6	6·7	14·1	4·4	5·6	8·4	10·8	12·1	10·9	11·5
22—Brockville	20·5	6	11·5	4	5·1	7·8	11·6	10·4	10·2	10·6
23—Kingston	19·4	5·3–6	12·9	3·7	5·2	8	11·3	11·8	11·5	11·3
24—Belleville	21·1	5·3	13·3	3·3	4·9	8	10·7	11·8	11·2	11·3
25—Peterborough	20·7	6–6·7	15·7	3·4	5·1	8·3	10·5	11·5	12·1	12·2
26—Oshawa	20·4	6·7	15	3·4	5	7·6	10	11·8	11·4	11·5
27—Orillia	21·2	6b	17·5	3·3	5	8·7	10·5	12·7	12·5	12·5
28—Toronto	24·4	6·7	16·6	3·6	5·1	8·9	10·1	12	11·4	11·4
29—Niagara Falls	22	6–6·7	15·2	3·7	5·6	7·9	11·5	12·2	11·3	11·8
30—St. Catharines	22·3	5·3–6·7	15	3·4	5·5	8·4	11·1	11	12·2	11·5
31—Hamilton	25·9	6–6·7	15·7	3·3	5·2	8·4	9·7	12·3	11·7	11·8
32—Brantford	22·4	6–6·7	14·8	3·2	5	9·4	9·7	12·4	12	11·8
33—Galt	24·3	6·7	15·8	3·2	5·1	8·9	10·1	12·4	11·5	11·8
34—Guelph	21·4	6	15·4	3·3	5·2	9·4	11·1	12	12·1	12·1
35—Kitchener	22·9	6	16·1	3·4	5·1	9	10·8	12·2	12	11·9
36—Woodstock	21·2	4·7–6	13·7	3·3	4·9	8·4	9·8	12·5	12·6	11·8
37—Stratford	21·2	6·7	14·9	3·3	5·1	9·2	11·7	12·6	12·2	12
38—London	21·2	6–6·7	16·1	3·4	5·2	8·5	10·7	12	12·1	11·7
39—St. Thomas	21·2	6	15·4	3·4	5·3	9·2	12·5	12·7	12·5	12·2
40—Chatham	20·7	5·3	15·7	3·6	5	8·6	10	12·3	12·7	12
41—Windsor	19·2	5·3–6·7	14·2	3·3	5	6·9	10·1	11·4	11·4	11·4
42—Sarnia	21·5	5·3–6·7	15·9	3·2	5·3	8·7	10·5	12·7	12·6	12·6
43—Owen Sound	21·2	5·3	15	3·2	5	8·3	10·4	11·9	11·5	11·7
44—North Bay	22·9	5·3–6	14·5	4·4	6·3	9·2	13·9	12·9	12·8	13·1
45—Sudbury	19·9	6·7	13·7	4·6	6·3	8·7	12·6	13·2	12	12·1
46 Cobalt	22·7	7·3	13	4·8	5·5	8·8	11·8	14·2	12·9	13·2
47—Timmins	22	6·1	13·6	4·5	5·8	9·1	12·6	13·7	12·6	12·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·4	6–6·7	13·9	4·2	5·6	9	12·2	13	12·5	12·6
49—Port Arthur	21·7	5·3–6·7	16·2	4·4	5·7	9·3	11·4	13	11·7	11·7
50—Fort William	23·2	5·3–6·7	14·2	4·5	6	8·2	10·2	12·5	12·5	12·5
Manitoba (average)	**25·0**	**7·0**	**16·6**	**4·4**	**5·9**	**9·8**	**10·8**	**13·8**	**13·1**	**13·5**
51—Winnipeg	25·3	6·4–8	17·2	4·3	5·5	8·9	9·8	13·3	12·8	13
52—Brandon	24·6	6·4–7·1	16	4·5	6·2	10·6	11·8	14·2	13·4	13·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**6·7**	**16·8**	**4·3**	**5·8**	**9·2**	**10·6**	**14·2**	**13·3**	**13·4**
53—Regina	23·8	6·4–7·2	15·5	4·2	6	9·4	10·3	14	12·8	12·8
54—Prince Albert	24·5	5·6	18·5	4·3	5·5	8·3	11·4	14·3	13·7	13·9
55—Saskatoon	23	7·2	.....	4·4	5·9	9·5	10·5	14·5	12·9	13·3
56—Moose Jaw	23·2	7·2	16·5	4·4	5·9	9·4	10·1	13·9	13·7	13·4
Alberta (average)	**25·1**	**7·0**	**15·6**	**4·3**	**6·0**	**7·8**	**10·6**	**13·5**	**13·1**	**13·6**
57—Medicine Hat	25·1	7·2	15	4·6	6·4	8·1	11·2	13·3	13·4	13·1
58—Drumheller	23·6	6·7	15	4·5	5·1	5·9	10·7	13·1	13	13·4
59—Edmonton	24·3	6·4–7·2	15·8	4·3	6·2	8·1	10·6	13·7	13·6	13·7
60—Calgary	25·7	7·2	16·5	4·2	5·8	8·4	9·8	13·1	13·3	13·4
61—Lethbridge	27	7·2	.....	4	6·6	8·4	10·8	14·3	12·3	14·3
British Columbia (average)	**25·1**	**8·4**	**18·4**	**4·7**	**6·4**	**7·1**	**8·4**	**13·4**	**13·1**	**13·1**
62—Fernie	24·3	9	17	4·4	6·6	7·9	8·9	12·8	13·7	14·1
63—Nelson	25	8·3	19	4·9	7	8	9	15	15	14·2
64—Trail	24·3	9	17	4·6	5·8	8	8·5	14	14	13·8
65—New Westminster	25	8·3–8·9	20	4·4	6	6·4	8·3	12·7	12·8	12·7
66—Vancouver	24·8	8·3–8·9	19·9	4·3	6	5·8	7·9	12·7	11·8	11·9
67—Victoria	25·4	8	19·4	4·8	6·5	7·2	7·6	12·7	12·4	12·2
68—Nanaimo	27	8	20	4·9	6·5	6·5	9	12·2	11·7	12·2
69—Prince Rupert	24·7	7·5–8·3	15	5·1	6·9	6·7	7·6	14·7	13·3	13·6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1937

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·9	3·6	1·547	30·2	22·8	16·4	11·4	16·7	15·1	60·2	19·5	55·4	43·7	
6·7	3·7	1·384	26·3	21·0	14·7	11·8	16·3	15·1	60·0	19·0	59·6	46·4	
6·8	3·4	1·63	30·9	.....	13·8	12	15·9	15·1	.....	18	65	46·6	1
6·8	3·4	1·376	25·3	25	.....	12·3	16·1	14·1	55	19·4	55	46·7	2
6·3	4·2	·944	18·7	23·2	16·5	10·6	16	14	.....	18	59	45	3
7·1	3·9	1·731	31·7	23	.....	11·7	17·4	17·1	60	19·6	60	47·5	4
6·7	3·5	1·36	26·3	15	.....	12·8	16·6	15	.....	19·3	58	48	5
6·7	3·7	1·262	25	18·7	13·9	11·4	15·9	15	65	19·4	60·7	44·3	6
6·2	4·0	1·210	22·5	14·9	.....	12·4	15·0	14·2	.....	20·3	55·0	46·7	7
6·9	3·8	1·196	24·8	19·6	14·6	11·9	15·8	14·2	49·5	18·6	55·4	47·6	
6·7	3·9	·985	19·6	21·6	14·7	12·2	16	15	50	20·3	.....	48·7	8
7	4·2	1·383	27·8	18	13·7	12·2	15·8	13·6	.....	18·1	55	47·2	9
6·8	3·4	1·157	25·9	19·2	14·3	12·5	15·6	13·8	49	18	55·7	45·7	10
6·9	3·7	1·26	25·7	.....	15·7	10·6	15·7	14·2	.....	18	.....	48·7	11
6·6	4·1	1·357	27·0	23·5	14·8	11·4	16·3	14·4	60·5	19·6	61·1	43·0	
7·1	3·8	1·312	25·9	22·8	13·8	12	17·1	14·4	72·5	20·9	62·8	43·7	12
7·2	4·4	1·282	26·4	20·5	15·3	11·5	16·6	14·8	52	19·5	59	45·1	13
6·9	4·4	1·443	28·1	27·3	15·2	11·7	16·9	14·9	54·8	20·4	60·5	44·1	14
6	4·4	1·20	26·5	25	14	11·9	16	13·6	50	19	.....	41·7	15
6·4	4·7	1·327	25	20	16·6	11·6	16·2	14·5	50	19	58·5	43·4	16
6·7	4·2	1·289	28·4	20	14·2	11·1	15·5	14·5	52·5	21·2	64·5	41·8	17
6	4·3	1·417	28·7	25	14·7	10·7	17·3	13·7	70	19·2	.....	44·5	18
6·8	3·4	1·64	29	27·7	14·9	11·4	15·8	13·9	83	19·5	59·2	41·2	19
6·5	3·7	1·306	25·4	22·9	14·7	10·7	15·5	15·2	60	17·9	63·2	41·1	20
7·0	3·2	1·585	30·9	23·5	15·6	11·5	16·8	15·4	59·7	18·9	56·3	42·5	
6·9	4·1	1·412	28	25	12·6	11·1	16·3	15·9	55·4	19·3	58·8	42·5	21
7	2·6	1·23	26	23·7	14·5	10·1	17·1	15·4	.....	18·1	57·3	42·8	22
7	3·7	1·603	31·4	25·1	15	11·7	17·3	15·4	57	18·8	54	42·4	23
7·4	3·6	1·417	29	24·9	.....	12·2	15·8	14·4	.....	18·4	.....	41·5	24
7·4	2·9	1·509	29·2	21·7	.....	12·4	17	14·4	57·2	19·3	56·7	41·5	25
7	2·6	1·618	31·2	21·4	.....	11·9	16·6	15·2	.....	18·3	.....	41·6	26
8	3·1	1·50	30·7	25	.....	10	17·7	15	.....	17·7	60	43·5	27
6·2	3·2	1·636	31·5	19·5	.....	10·2	16·6	14·9	57·5	18·6	58·7	43·1	28
8·1	2·9	1·771	31·7	21·9	.....	11·4	17·4	14·8	.....	16·2	50	43·1	29
8·7	3·2	1·662	31·4	25	.....	11·7	17·4	15·5	.....	16·3	.....	41	30
6·8	3·2	1·544	30·4	25·6	.....	10·7	16·1	14·6	.....	17·7	54	42·6	31
7·2	2·8	1·40	26·6	23	.....	10·9	16	14·1	48·3	18·3	53	40·7	32
6·7	2·4	1·433	30·8	20·5	.....	10·8	17·4	15·4	.....	19·7	58	40·8	33
7·4	3·2	1·389	28·7	20·2	.....	11·4	17·9	16	.....	19	59	41·5	34
7·1	3	1·454	30·4	20	.....	12·1	17·3	15·3	.....	18·2	.....	42·6	35
6·7	3·6	1·437	28	21·5	.....	11·3	15·8	14·8	.....	19·6	.....	40·5	36
6·7	2·4	1·421	27·5	18·3	.....	11·3	17·2	14·9	.....	19·1	59·5	40·6	37
6·5	2·7	1·40	27·1	20·9	.....	10·5	15·6	14·4	.....	16·8	54·5	40·4	38
6·6	3·2	1·509	29·3	18·2	.....	11·7	16·9	14·9	.....	20·2	.....	42·1	39
6·2	2·2	1·625	31	23·2	.....	10·3	16·1	15	.....	19	59	40	40
6·4	2·6	1·763	31·5	27·4	.....	10	15·2	14·6	.....	18·7	.....	41·1	41
6·5	3·1	1·58	31·9	18·4	.....	12·2	16·2	15·2	.....	19·8	.....	42·2	42
6	2·4	1·305	25·5	22·5	.....	10·7	15·9	14·8	.....	18·7	.....	41·5	43
7·3	4	1·487	29	32·5	.....	12·7	16·5	16·7	62·2	20	55	44·3	44
6·3	3·7	1·578	31·6	33·3	17·3	13·6	16·9	16·5	67·7	20·2	62·5	45	45
7·6	3·9	2·078	38·3	.....	15·5	13·1	17·5	16	65·6	20·5	55	47·2	46
7·6	4·1	2·202	45·6	.....	16·8	12·5	17·5	17·4	66·1	20·4	56·4	44·5	47
6·7	3·7	1·635	31·5	27	16	11·1	16·4	16·5	62·5	18·8	59	45	48
7	3·3	2·009	36·7	29	17·4	12·6	17·5	17·7	59	20	49·5	42·8	49
6·9	3·2	1·939	35·1	.....	15	11·7	17·5	17·5	57·9	20·3	52·4	45·7	50
7·4	4·0	2·010	36·5	.....	14·3	10·9	18·0	15·5	63·2	19·3	50·4	42·7	
7·2	3·5	2·00	39	.....	13	10·4	17·2	15·3	60·8	18·5	46·9	42·1	51
7·5	4·5	2·02	34	.....	15·5	11·4	18·7	15·7	65·5	20·1	53·8	43·3	52
7·3	4·4	1·615	29·9	.....	18·4	11·5	17·0	15·4	65·2	21·6	52·7	47·2	
6·9	4	1·68	31·2	.....	20	11·4	17·1	15	69·3	20·9	53·3	47·1	53
7·7	4·9	1·16	22·2	.....	16·4	11	18·5	15·7	64·4	23·7	51·9	48	54
7·4	4·4	1·79	32·8	.....	18·8	11·4	17·7	15·4	65·4	21·1	51·5	46·7	55
7	4·4	1·83	33·4	.....	.....	12	14·6	15·4	61·6	20·6	53·9	46·9	56
7·3	3·9	1·437	27·4	.....	18·3	11·2	17·9	15·6	61·9	21·6	51·8	45·0	
7·8	3·5	1·522	31·8	.....	17·2	10·7	17·7	16·2	63·4	22·3	55·6	45·9	57
7·5	3·9	1·683	28·7	.....	20	10·7	19	15·6	62·8	22	52	43·2	58
7·4	4	1·095	22·6	.....	16	11·3	17·7	15·3	61·8	21·1	52·7	46·2	59
6·6	3·9	1·619	30	.....	20	11·3	17·1	15·1	60·4	21·8	49·7	44·6	60
7	4·1	1·267	24	.....	.....	12	18	16	61·3	20·7	49	45	61
7·0	3·9	2·014	38·1	.....	19·8	10·4	16·8	14·4	59·3	20·4	49·8	42·9	
7·2	3·5	1·875	38·3	.....	18·3	11	17·7	16·5	65	22·5	61·2	48·5	62
7·7	5	1·99	35·7	.....	22·5	11·2	18·3	15	61·7	24	53	48·3	63
7·7	3·5	2·12	40·6	.....	20	10·9	18·4	15·2	63·7	23·2	54·2	45·6	64
6·3	3·7	1·86	34	.....	17	10·5	15·7	13·1	53·8	18·9	42·5	38·7	65
6·1	3·3	1·818	35·2	.....	22	9·5	15·1	13·4	55·4	17·1	42·1	38·5	66
6·9	3·8	1·962	37·8	.....	20	10·2	16	13·3	58·8	18·1	46·5	40	67
7	4·2	2·02	38·5	.....	.....	10	15·6	13·6	54·3	19·2	50	39	68
6·7	4·5	2·47	44·8	.....	19·1	10·1	17·5	14·8	61·3	20	48·8	44·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**35·4**	**52·2**	**20·1**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**38·8**	**49·1**	**11·6**	**5·0**	**14·772b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·1**	**5·9**	**37·7**	**49·5**	**19·5**	**10·1**	**2·9**	**38·9**	**39·5**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·1	5·9	39·3	49·7	19·9	11·4	3	39·9	43·5	12	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	6	6·1	36·3	49·7	19·8	10·5	2·9	38·8	38·6	12·1	5	.....
3—Amherst	5·9	5·7	41·7	50·8	18	9·7	2·8	37·5	35·2	11·5	5	.....
4—Halifax	5·9	5·8	37·2	48·4	21·2	9·6	2·9	40	43·3	12·2	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	6·2	6	33·8	50	19·7	9·5	2·6	40	41·5	11·8	5	.....
6—Truro	6·3	6·1	37·7	48·6	18·4	9·6	2·9	37	34·6	12·2	5·3	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**5·9**	**5·5**	**43·1**	**48·5**	**17·8**	**13·0**	**2·5**	**44·2**	**38·7**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**41·1**	**48·6**	**18·4**	**10·9**	**2·7**	**40·7**	**37·6**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6·1	5·8	41·8	49·7	19·9	10·7	2·8	47·3	40·1	12·4	5·1	g
9—Saint John	5·9	5·9	37·6	46·7	18·2	10·2	2·7	40·4	37·4	12·2	5·2	14·50
10—Fredericton	6	5·8	42·6	48	17·6	11·8	2·4	35·2	34·2	11·7	5·2	.....
11—Bathurst	6	5·9	42·3	50	17·7	11	2·8	40	38·7	11·7	4·9	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·8**	**5·6**	**34·2**	**53·4**	**20·7**	**12·9**	**2·9**	**42·1**	**51·7**	**10·7**	**4·8**	**13·929**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·6	34·9	57·2	21·3	15·5	2·9	39·5	56·5	10·5	4·9	13·00
13—Three Rivers	5·9	5·8	35·7	58·8	21·6	14·7	4·1	45	57·5	11·8	4·6	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·5	5·5	30·9	53·5	20·4	12·2	2·8	46·8	46·7	10·2	4·9	15·00
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	35·9	53·6	19·3	10·9	2·3	38·7	60	10·3	4·7	13·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·6	5·6	35·7	45·7	23·4	12·7	2·6	38·6	46	10	4·9	13·50
17—St. Johns	5·7	5·6	28·3	55·2	19·4	12·2	2·9	42	45	11·7	4·7	.....
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·5	36	52·5	19·6	12·7	2·9	41·7	52	10·7	4·7	.....
19—Montreal	5·5	5·3	35·8	54	21	13·6	2·5	45·7	49·8	10·4	4·8	13·50
20—Hull	5·8	5·5	34·9	50·5	20·7	11·2	2·8	40·5	52	10·4	4·6	15·00
Ontario (average)	**6·1**	**6·0**	**35·9**	**55·2**	**20·0**	**12·0**	**2·6**	**36·7**	**49·2**	**10·8**	**4·8**	**14·664**
21—Ottawa	5·8	5·7	34·9	57·5	20·7	12·1	2·5	42·3	52·2	10·5	4·7	15·00
22—Brockville	5·7	5·5	36·2	55	21·8	10	2·5	37·8	47·2	10·6	5	14·00
23—Kingston	5·9	5·9	36·4	49·7	19·9	12·2	2·7	38·6	46	10·4	5·4	14·00
24—Belleville	6	5·8	37·7	55	19·4	10·4	2·4	35·3	50·7	10·4	5	14·00
25—Peterborough	5·9	5·9	39·7	52·7	20	13·2	3·5	42	50	10·5	5·2	15·00
26—Oshawa	5·7	5·6	36·2	50·6	20	10·4	2·4	36·4	53	10·1	4·5	14·00
27—Orillia	5·9	5·9	32·7	56·2	20	10	2·7	.....	48·3	10	4·7	15·00
28—Toronto	5·7	5·6	38·4	55	19·3	11·1	2·4	36·9	48·5	10·2	4·5	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	6	5·9	34·9	54·4	20·4	11·8	2·4	37·4	.....	10·6	4·7	13·25 g
30—St. Catharines	6·1	6·1	33·6	58·7	20	11·6	2·6	35	40	10·2	5·2	14·00 g
31—Hamilton	5·8	5·7	34·7	54·9	19·5	9·9	2·3	35·3	47·5	10	4·6	13·50
32—Brantford	5·9	5·8	35·7	56	18·7	10·7	2·4	35·9	45·7	10·1	5·1	14·50
33—Galt	6	6·1	30·7	52·3	19·1	12·1	2·3	40·7	55·3	10·8	5	14·50
34—Guelph	6	5·9	35·7	53·5	21·1	10·3	2·3	40·4	50	10·7	5	14·50
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	32·1	55·8	19·7	11·1	2·5	36	41·8	10·2	4·1	14·50
36—Woodstock	6·2	6·2	35·4	54·6	20·6	10	3·1	35·8	46	10·6	5	14·00
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	38·4	53·8	19·4	11·3	2·9	38·8	50	10·7	4·9	14·50
38—London	6	6	37·5	52·8	16·8	11·6	2·4	33·5	41	10·3	4·7	14·50
39—St. Thomas	6·3	6·2	38·3	55·5	19·2	11·5	2·3	40·7	50	10·7	5·1	14·50
40—Chatham	5·9	5·9	35·2	53·8	19·5	12·6	2	35	60	10·4	4·6	15·00
41—Windsor	5·9	5·7	32·5	51·1	17·9	10·1	2	32	46·7	10	4·3	14·75
42—Sarnia	6·2	6·1	38·3	56	18·7	10·4	2·1	33·7	53	10·4	5	15·00
43—Owen Sound	5·9	5·9	44·2	51	20·2	10	2·4	27·7	40	10·3	4·6	15·25
44—North Bay	6·3	6·1	43·5	59·3	23·7	14·6	2·7	37·8	55	10·9	4·7	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·5	6·3	38·7	60	21·2	15	2·8	38·3	50	15	4·9	16·25
46—Cobalt	7	7	30·9	55·8	20	15·3	2·8	34·2	52·5	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·5	6·5	31·9	58·2	22	15·3	3·3	35	.....	.....	4·7	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·6	6·1	33	61·9	17·7	15	2·5	34·2	49·5	12	4·7	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·1	34·6	58·2	21·5	16·3	2·8	38·6	52·8	11·8	5	15·25
50—Fort William	6·5	6·4	34·2	55·8	22·2	14·3	2·6	40	53·7	12·7	4·8	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**6·7**	**6·7**	**32·1**	**50·5**	**20·6**	**13·3**	**2·7**	**33·8**	**54·4**	**13·3**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·6	6·7	32·8	49·9	19·2	12·2	2·7	35·8	57	12·6	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	6·7	6·6	31·4	51	22	14·4	2·7	31·7	51·7	14	4·8	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**32·4**	**50·6**	**21·2**	**19·2**	**2·9**	**36·5**	**57·6**	**14·1**	**4·8**	.....
53—Regina	6·6	6·9	32	49·2	19·9	17·8a	2·8	37·2	60	13·3	4·4	.....
54—Prince Albert	6·8	6·7	32·8	51·8	21·1	18·9a	3·1	36·5	58	.....	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	6·9	6·9	32·7	50·6	20·4	19·4a	2·7	36·6	57·2	14	4·9	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	6·7	32·2	50·6	23·5	20·8a	3	35·7	55	15	4·8	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**7·2**	**33·0**	**47·7**	**19·2**	**17·5**	**2·9**	**37·8**	**50·5**	**13·9**	**5·1**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	7·1	34·3	48·1	20·8	21·9a	2·9	36·9	45	12·5	5·5	g
58—Drumheller	6·8	7·2	30·4	46·6	19·4	16·6a	2·9	32·6	.....	.....	5·3	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·8	35	49·6	21·9	16a	3	37	51·7	14·6	5·4	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·9	32·2	47·7	19	17·2a	2·8	42·5	52·7	13·4	4·9	g
61—Lethbridge	6·8	7·8	.....	46·7	15	16a	2·9	40	52·5	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**33·2**	**47·9**	**21·0**	**21·3**	**2·9**	**43·9**	**54·4**	**12·2**	**5·6**	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	7·6	35·7	48·6	18·3	25a	2·9	47·5	54	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	6·8	6·5	33·3	50	21·7	22·5a	2·9	41·7	57	13·5	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·6	36·7	51·3	22·2	24a	3·2	43·2	55	14·5	7·1	.....
65—New Westminster	5·8	5·7	30·7	43·8	17·9	19·1a	2·8	40·6	51·6	11·5	6·1	.....
66—Vancouver	5·6	5·6	30·5	44	19·4	17·1a	2·7	39	57·3	10	4·4	.....
67—Victoria	6·5	6·1	34·8	47·7	22	20·2a	2·8	40·8	55	11·3	5·4	.....
68—Nanaimo	6	5·9	30·9	47·7	22·5	20a	2·8	55	50	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·1	5·8	32·8	50	24·3	22·2a	2·9	43	55	11·8	6	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·371	**12·250**	**9·506**	**11·235**	**7·181**	**8·404**	**7·548**	**26·8**	**9·5**	**23·083**	**16·769**	
7·975	**9·425**	**6·500**	**7·667**	**5·250**	**6·250**	**6·250**	**29·5**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·5	9·9	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	5·00c	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	10·50	8·00–10·00	9·00–11.00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	31·7	9·1	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·5	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·1	9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
8·500–9·400	**10·800**	**8·750**	**10·250**	**6·250**	**7·250**	**9·000c**	**27·8**	**10·0**	**18·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·219	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·4**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	**6·00g**	g	30g	9·6	20.00–30.00	15.00–20.00	8
11·25–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7.00–8.00c	27·7	9·8	18·00–25.00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
8·875	**11·417**	**10·532**	**11·901**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·450**	**23·5**	**9·4**	**20·111**	**14·188**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·7	9·8	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00	11·00	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·3	9·7	18·00–27·00	12·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·00	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·7	9·5	20·00–26·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	9·7	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
7·50	11·50	10·33c	11·67c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·8	9·7	17·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·3	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	10·00–12·00	5·00– 7·00	18
8·00– 8·50	10·00–11·00	13·33c	13·67–16·00c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·8	9·2	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·4	8·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·258	**12·289**	**10·074**	**11·864**	**8·015**	**9·631**	**8·896**	**24·9**	**9·3**	**24·536**	**18·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	24·3	9·1	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·7	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·8	9·6	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·3	9·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	23·6	8·9	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·6	8·6	20·00–30·00	14·00–18·00	26
9·75	13·00	8·00–8·50	9·50–10·50	6·00–7·00	7·50– 8·50	.....	24·5	9·7	20·00–24·00	12·00–20·00	27
10·75	11·25	14·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	25	9·2	25·00–34·00	18·00–25·00	28
7·50– 9·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	23g	9·2	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22·7g	9·5	23·00–33·00	16·00–23·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25·3	8·9	24·00–35·00	15·00–24·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	13·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·6	9·4	23·00–27·00	15·00–23·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·2	20·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·6	9·4	21·00–27·00	14·00–21·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·1	9·3	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	35
10·00–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9·1	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·4	9·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·50–12·00	11·50–12·50	.....	12·00c	.....	9·75c	.....	24·7	9·1	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·00–12·00	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	39
8·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	9·1	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00	11·50–12·00	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00–12·00c	12·00–14·00c	23	9·1	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·5	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	7·50c	28·8	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	30·8	9	20·00	14·00	46
14·50	16·00	8·50	9·50	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	27·8	9·5	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	25	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**15·188**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·375**	**7·125**	**27·7**	**9·5**	**23·500**	**15·750**	
5·75–12·75h	14·75–15·50	.....	.....	5·50–8·50	6·00– 9·00	7·25	27·7	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·50	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·7	9·3	18·00–22·00	10·00–16·00	52
8·000	**16·938**	.....	.....	**5·250**	**7·469**	**8·500**	**28·4**	**9·8**	**24·250**	**17·750**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75 f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	25·4	9·9	22·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·50	5·00– 6·00	.....	29·6	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	17·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·6	9·8	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00c	10·00c	28·8	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·156	.....	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·8**	**9·5**	**22·500**	**16·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·3	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	9	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·6g	9·7	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26·5g	9·4	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	61
9·921	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·531**	**6·911**	**4·854**	**33·4**	**9·9**	**22·500**	**16·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	9·7	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·00–7·50	8·00– 8·50	5·00	40	10	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	10·2	25·00–31·00	18·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10·1	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·50	30	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	66
8·75–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	30·6	10·7	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·00	.....	33·3	8·9	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00 i	.....	32	9·7	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

(Continued from page 220)

to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices for the most part were higher at the beginning of January following the gradual decline month by month since the summer. Changes were of a minor nature, sirloin steak advancing from an average of 22·1 cents per pound in December, 1936, to 22·9 in January, 1937; shoulder roast of beef from 11·8 cents per pound to 12·2 cents; and mutton roast from 20·5 cents per pound to 21 cents. Fresh and salt pork also were fractionally higher, while bacon and ham were unchanged. Egg prices were considerably lower in practically all localities, the fresh grades being down from an average of 45·7 cents per dozen in December, 1936, to 39·4 cents in January, 1937. Prices of this commodity were higher in cities in the Maritime Provinces than in most other localities. Higher

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935....	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935....	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
April 1935....	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935....	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
July 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935....	105	139	131	113	154	124
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Oct. 1935....	108	140	132	115	154	126
Nov. 1935....	109	141	132	115	154	126
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936....	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936....	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936....	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936....	109	140	133	†114	154	126
Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	†114	154	127
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	†114	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	†114	153	†127
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	†114	154	128
Dec., 1936....	114	142	135	†115	154	†128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%. †Revised.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1934	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1936	Jan. 1937‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	103·0	96·9	94·0	95·3	63·8	70·7	71·4	72·9	79·7	81·6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	105·1	95·0	87·1	92·0	50·5	64·4	66·8	67·7	84·3	87·1
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·0	107·1	107·0	109·9	57·2	65·9	67·3	72·9	73·9	75·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	104·3	94·5	93·2	88·6	67·9	72·7	71·1	69·9	71·0	71·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	98·4	93·7	93·3	63·5	65·1	64·6	67·4	69·6	72·3
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	93·7	93·3	92·9	85·4	86·6	86·9	87·2	91·4	92·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	105·7	91·4	96·9	95·5	56·9	67·0	64·0	68·3	77·8	82·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	100·6	92·8	93·4	93·4	86·0	86·0	86·4	85·3	85·8	85·4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·9	96·9	94·9	94·6	81·9	80·6	80·5	77·3	79·1	80·7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	103·2	96·0	94·1	95·2	69·7	74·3	73·4	74·2	76·9	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	103·1	99·2	96·6	103·4	59·3	69·6	68·6	72·3	77·4	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	103·2	93·9	92·4	89·8	76·6	77·5	76·6	75·4	76·5	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	103·2	97·9	93·6	94·5	57·8	66·0	68·4	69·8	80·4	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·7	94·8	94·4	96·2	87·7	87·9	89·7	90·0	91·8	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	103·3	98·2	93·5	94·3	54·5	63·6	66·0	67·6	79·1	....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·3	95·2	98·0	97·4	75·7	81·9	81·6	83·6	88·0	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	103·5	98·9	92·5	93·6	50·9	60·5	63·3	64·9	77·6	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	107·2	95·7	86·6	89·6	51·0	62·7	65·1	67·9	79·3	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·0	105·1	105·1	106·7	58·6	66·9	68·2	72·8	77·3	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	105·1	103·3	95·6	102·7	43·6	55·0	61·5	65·4	79·5	84·9
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	98·3	98·0	105·6	104·8	59·1	68·6	72·2	73·4	75·5	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	98·3	93·6	93·1	63·8	65·3	64·7	65·9	82·4	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·1	91·9	92·8	92·2	80·4	82·6	82·3	67·1	69·6	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	106·0	100·3	94·2	97·6	51·2	61·1	64·7	67·4	69·8	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	103·0	95·6	92·6	92·6	67·2	73·1	72·6	82·2	85·1	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended January 29, 1937 monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

prices for milk were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price was up from 10·4 cents per quart to 10·7 cents. Dairy butter advanced in most localities, the average being 26·9 cents per pound as compared with 26 cents in the previous month. The price of potatoes averaged 5 cents per ninety pounds higher at $1.55. Anthracite coal prices were practically unchanged.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"—Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50; Saint John $14; Quebec, $13; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $15 and $15.50; St. Hyacinthe, $13.50; Montreal, $13.25 and $13.50; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50 and $14; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50; Brantford, $16.50; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1936" which is a supplement to the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 100·8 for December, an advance of 2·5 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in each of the eleven groups, the greatest being in wool, non-ferrous metals and cereals.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 98·6 at the end of December, an advance of 4·7 per cent for the month. Substantial increases were noted in all groups except "animal food" which was unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July 1914=100 was 151 at January 1, showing no change from the previous two months. Slight increases were, however, noted in the clothing and fuel and light groups.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914=100, was 499 for December, an increase of 5·5 per cent for the month. Considerable increases were recorded in all groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 540 for the fourth quarter of 1936, an increase of 7 per cent over the previous quarter.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·0 for December, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month and of 2·3 per cent over the figure for December, 1935. The principal increases for the month were noted in rubber, technical oils and fats, non-ferrous metals and colonial products.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·9 for December, showing no change from the previous level. No marked changes were recorded in any of the groups.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the sum total of the price per pound of 96 articles in common use, was $11·1360 at January 1, an advance of 3·2 per cent for the month. All groups were included in the increase except fruits which declined slightly and the chemicals and drugs group which was unchanged.

Dun's index number based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was $206·544 at January 1, a rise of 7 per cent for the month. All groups were included in the general advance.

COST OF LIVING.—The Department of Labour's index number, on the base 1913=100, was 143·6 at December 15, 1936, showing no change from the September 15 level. A decrease of 1·7 per cent in food prices for this period was counteracted by small advances in the other groups.

Workmen's Compensation Assessment Rates in New Brunswick.

Notice of assessment rates under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the Province of New Brunswick as published in the *Royal Gazette* (New Brunswick) indicate one minor change. Stone dressing operations formerly included under the quarrying group is now rated separately at an assessment of $1.50. The assessment rates are based on every $100 of payroll in the province under the jurisdiction of the Act. The highest assessment rate is that for tunnelling rock work and blasting, and for steel bridge construction in which group the rate is $8 per $100 of payroll. Erection of steel buildings carries an assessment of $7; quarrying, $7; saw-mills, shingle mills, etc., $6.50; logging, etc., $6.50; coal-mining, $6; stevedoring, $6; bridge construction, $6. The lowest rating is for printing, manufacture of plating gold, watch-making, lens manufacturing at 20 cents per $100 of payroll. A similar assessment (20 cents per $100 of payroll) is made in the manufacture of clothing, hats, other than felt, shirts, corsets, furs, oil clothing and awnings.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1936

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1936 was 287, there being 130 in October, 99 in November and 58 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1936, showing 288 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 1094. In the fourth quarter of 1935, 245 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1936, page 211). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 37 fatalities for the first three quarters of 1936, and 4 fatalities for 1935.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1936 were as follows: agriculture, 27; logging, 32; fishing and trapping, 16; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 41; manufacturing, 24; construction, 30; electric light and power, 3; transportation and public utilities, 94; trade, 9; service, 11.

Of the mining accidents, 32 were in "metalliferous mining," 7 in "coal mining," and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "animal foods," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 2 in "wood products," 5 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 5 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," and 2 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 13 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 2 in "railway contruction," 3 in "shipbuilding," 8 in "highway and bridge," and 4 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 23 fatalities in "steam railways," 3 in "street and electric railways," 55 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," and 11 in "local transportation."

In trade there were 6 fatalities in "wholesale," and 3 in "retail."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1936 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyers, etc.)	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	3	2	6	5	3	4	2	9	1	....	2	....	37
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	4	1	....	....	....	8
F.—Falling objects	3	19	....	15	1	7	....	4	....	....	....	....	49
G.—Handling of objects	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	8	3	7	4	3	5	....	61	4	....	5	....	100
J.—Animals	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
K.—Falls of persons	7	4	3	10	4	10	....	11	2	....	4	....	55
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	2	1	....	2	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	11
Total	27	32	16	41	24	30	3	94	9	....	11	....	287

Of the accidents in service, 5 were in "public administration," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 3 in "personal, domestic and business," and 2 in "professional establishments."

There was one serious disaster during the period under review, which occurred on October 17, when a sandsucker foundered and sank in a storm on Lake Erie, Ontario, and 18 members of the crew were drowned. Findings of a special commission which was appointed to inquire into the cause of the tragedy disclosed that the loss of the vessel was due "to shifting of her cargo of sand caused by the incursion of water through her open hoppers into the hopper space, which condition became aggravated by the continued admission of water to her hoppers and possibly in her special buoyancy space, and finally resulted in her foundering." While the cause of the vessel sinking so rapidly after her cargo took a sudden list and she turned over on her side, remains in doubt, the responsibility for the loss of life was charged to the first and second officers who perished with the ship. They failed, the commission found, in not being sufficiently alert in obeying the master's orders to get the life boats out and the crew aboard. The captain, one of the seven survivors, as well as all other members of the crew, were exonerated from blame. The commission added however that the captain was open to censure for failing to have life boat drill aboard the vessel, and in permitting an unauthorized person, the first mate's wife, to be aboard.

While making its last run of the season, a motorship foundered and sank in a storm on Georgian Bay, Ontario, on November 21, and seven members of the crew were drowned. Ten survivors reached shore on rafts which they threw clear before leaving the ship. An inquiry was ordered, but no further explanation of the disaster has been received in the Department to date.

When a tug sank on November 13, on Lake Huron, Ontario, the whole crew of five were drowned. This accident is believed to have been caused by a boiler explosion.

Other accidents resulting in the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

Three fishermen were asphyxiated from exhaust fumes in a boat off Galiano Island, British Columbia, on October 23.

Three miners were killed when they fell 200 feet down a shaft when a platform collapsed as their drill went out of control, at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on November 4.

Two loggers lost their lives in a fire that destroyed their camp at Red Pine Lake, Ontario, on October 29. Two fishermen were drowned when a dory capsized, off Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, about December 15; and two trappers were drowned from a canoe, on Lake Deschambault, Saskatchewan, about November 5.

Two miners lost their lives at Eustis, Quebec, on October 7, when buried under an avalanche of ore; and two timbermen were killed by a fall of rock following blasting in a mine at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on December 9.

Two carpenters lost their lives at Trenton, Ontario, on October 29, when crushed under a falling wall blown down by a cyclonic wind.

An engineer and fireman were killed near Forgan, Saskatchewan, on October 21, when their train hit a steer and was derailed. Another derailment was caused when a train hit a sink hole near Scoville, Ontario, on October 24, and an engineer and a fireman lost their lives.

A motorboat owner and his helper lost their lives when a motorboat was destroyed by fire following an explosion, on Lake Erie, on November 15.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1936 has been compiled which contains 37 fatalities, of which 9 were logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 6 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 7 in manufacturing, 6 in construction, 1 in electric light and power, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, 3 in service, and 2 unclassified. Three of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February, 2 in March, 3 in April, 4 in May, 7 in June, 5 in July, 5 in August, and 7 in September.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1935 has been made. This includes 4 fatalities of which 1 was in logging, and 3 in trade. Two of these accidents occurred in May, 1 in October and 1 in December.

Governor Lehman of New York State in a message to the State Legislature on January 6, 1937, suggested that certain labour legislation be adopted. Among his recommendations to the Legislature were:

Prompt passage of a new minimum wage measure to meet objections advanced by the United States Supreme Court in invalidating the existing law, and, if necessary, changes in the State Constitution to govern minimum wage law regulation; ratification of the Federal child labour amendment; regulation of hours and working conditions of hotel workers; regulation by the State of private detective agencies supplying strike breakers and industrial "spies"; legislation providing a penalty for "pay-envelope coercion"; State regulation of private employment agencies. Other recommendations dealt with social security, unemployment relief, slum clearance and housing, mortgage financing, etc.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Judgment of Superior Court Affirmed in Action under Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

In the Labour Gazette for February, 1936, p. 213, a summary was given of the judgment of Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain on October 15, 1935, in the Superior Court of Montreal, in an action brought under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec by a painter for wages in excess of what he had received and alleged due under the agreement between the building trades council and the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc. Under the authority of the Act on collective agreements, this agreement had been extended and made binding on all employers and workers in the building industry. The plaintiff had been paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour whereas the rate fixed in the agreement was 60 cents.

The question on which the case turned was whether, under the statute, an agreement between workers and employers in an industry could be extended to bind an employer who was not engaged in that industry, even if the workman was employed at a trade covered by the agreement. The employer in the case before the court was a company managing office buildings. Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain held that the agreement did not apply to such an employer and, under the Act, could not be made to apply.

On appeal to the Court of King's Bench this judgment was upheld on December 22, 1936. Mr. Justice St-Germain, with whom Mr. Justice Galipeault and Mr. Justice Barclay concurred, pointed out that there were two questions before the Court: (1) is the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act applicable only to an employer in industry or is it applicable to any employer whatsoever? (2) if the law is to be applied only to an industrial employer, is the defendant company an employer in the building industry? As to the first question, the court held that section 2 of the Act which enabled an agreement to be extended to "bind all the employees and employers in the same trade or industry" within the district meant that only employers in industry could be legally bound. Other sections of the Act appeared to the Court to support this opinion that the terms of an agreement could be extended only to workmen and employers in the same industry as those who had signed the original agreement. For example, Article 7 of the Act, which provides for a joint committee of the parties to the agreement, stipulates that the Minister of Labour may add two members to the committee to represent "the employers or employed not parties to the agreement" but evidently persons engaged in the same industry. The Legislature had provided that employers and workers who had not signed the agreement should be represented on the committee because they were bound by it when it was extended by Order in Council under the Act.

Counsel for the plaintiff argued that Article 6 of the Act supported the plaintiff's claim that his wage-rate was to be determined by the agreement. Article 6, as enacted in 1934, stipulated, in part, that the provisions of a collective labour agreement made obligatory shall govern all the individual labour contracts in connection with the trade or industry contemplated by the agreement. The individual contracts of employment referred to in this article, ran the argument, included any contract between any workman in the trade or industry contemplated by the agreement and any employer whether the latter was engaged in "industry" or not. Mr. Justice St-Germain considered this argument unsound, since the words "individual contracts of employment" in the section were in contrast to the words "collective labour agreement" in the same section and referred only to contracts between a workman and employer in the industry affected by the agreement.

As to the second question concerning the employing company in relation to the building industry, the court was of the opinion that the defendant company could not be considered as engaged in the building industry. An employer in the building industry is one who is regularly engaged in construction and, incidentally, in renovation or demolition of buildings.

Mr. Justice Bernier dealt with the defendant's contention that the plaintiff had been engaged as a utility man and not as a skilled painter. He reviewed the evidence and expressed agreement with the trial judge that the evidence showed that the plaintiff was hired as a painter. As regards the defendant company in relation to the collective agreement, he was of the opinion that an agreement could bind only employers engaged in a trade or industry in the ordinary sense of the law and in this case only an employer in the construction industry. He, therefore, agreed that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Hall also concurred with Mr. Justice St-Germain as regards the applicability of the law to the defendant employer. Further, he considered that since the plaintiff

was neither a member of the painters' union at the time of his employment nor had obtained the certificate of qualification required where boards of examiners were set up under the Act he was not entitled, under the Act, to bring an action for wages fixed under its authority. For this reason, also, Mr. Justice Hall considered that the appeal should be dismissed.

Hodgkin v. Coristine Realties, Ld. (1937) 62 Rapports Judiciaries de Quebec, Cour du Banc du Roi 1.

Building Trades Agreement Held in Circuit Court to Apply to Employer who Builds House but is not a Builder by Profession

Another action for wages claimed due under the building trades agreement for Montreal as made legally binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, was decided on November 7, 1936, in the Circuit Court by Chief Justice Archambault. The plaintiff, a building labourer, claimed wages for 373 hours at the rate of 35 cents an hour, or a total of $130.35. He alleged he had been paid only $71.

The defendant contended that he was not a contractor, that the plaintiff had received $75.35 in wages and that he had not worked 373 hours. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant was not a building contractor, that he had built a house for himself and for that purpose had hired a builder and all the labour necessary; that the plaintiff had worked 234 hours for which he had been paid $75.35, leaving a balance of $6.55 due him if the collective agreement governed his contract.

The question to be determined by the court, then, was whether the agreement applied to the defendant, who was not in the construction business but who had had a house built for himself.

The relevant sections of the Act are Articles 2 and 6. The former Article stipulates that the agreement shall "also bind all the employees and employers in the same trade...." while Article 6 provides that the provisions of a collective labour agreement....govern all the individual labour contracts in connection with the trade...contemplated by the agreement."

In the opinion of the court, the word "employer," taken by itself, does not mean only a person whose regular business it is to employ others or one who makes a profit out of the work of employees but in Article 2 the word might have the restricted meaning of an employer in an industry. In which case, under Article 2, only employees engaged in industry are bound by the agreement. But the collective agreement is preparatory; it becomes effective through the individual contract and it is the latter which gives rise to the employee's right to a minimum wage and to the employer's obligation to pay it. On the other hand, Article 6 does not say, as Article 2 does, "bind all the employees and employers of the same trade," but, in the wording of the former Article, the "provisions of the collective agreement govern all the individual labour contracts in connection with the trade." The court proceeded as follows:

> It is sufficient for the agreement to be applicable that there is a labour contract and connection between the labour and the trade, it is not necessary that the contract be between employers and employees in the same trade; the labour contract has a two-fold connection with the trade if both parties are in the trade, but there is still a relation with the trade if only the employee is attached to it and the Article does not require more, we consider, in order that the collective agreement shall govern the individual contract. . . .
>
> If Article 6 does not extend the collective agreement to employers not engaged in the industry, it has no purpose and is futile, for Article 2 has already extended it to employers engaged in the industry.
>
> And unless the contract binds employers not engaged in the industry, the law fails in its purpose.
>
> Wages are a nerve centre in business, particularly in the building industry, and are an important factor in cost... If the landowner can build to better advantage by making only labour contracts with different building workers and with a builder, when necessary, than by making with the latter a contract for the whole undertaking, as has happened in this case, what owner will not follow this method? Very few; and then the collective agreement will be of little effect; we will go back to the conditions existing before; the purpose of the law will not be attained.
>
> The spirit and the purpose of this law is to obtain for the worker a wage sufficient for the needs of his family and it follows that the need is the same and the value of the work is the same whether the workman works for an employer engaged in the industry or for an employer not so engaged and the legislature could not wish to bind only the former... (translated)

It was then pointed out by the Court that Article 14a [14b] of the Act, as enacted in 1935, exempts from any collective agreement concerning the building industry workers employed regularly in the upkeep of churches, etc. None of the employers in these cases is engaged in the building industry. "If the law did not apply to them, it was not necessary to exempt them."

For the above reasons, the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of $6.55 with interest and the costs of the action.

Castelli v. O'Brien (1936) 74 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 484.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISIONS ON VALIDITY OF DOMINION SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Summary and Text of Judgments Delivered by Judicial Committee

Following the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada (Labour Gazette, July, 1936, pages 585-600) on the references submitted to it concerning the constitutional validity of eight statutes comprising the social legislation enacted during the 1934 and 1935 sessions of the Dominion Parliament, appeals were made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for a final determination as to whether these measures are *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada.

The statutes submitted to the Privy Council were as follows:

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act;

The Minimum Wages Act;

The Limitation of Hours of Work Act;

The Employment and Social Insurance Act;

The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, and the Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1935;

The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement, Act, 1934, and the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Amendment Act, 1935;

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act;

Section 498A of the Criminal Code.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered its judgments on January 28, and on that date Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, announced the decisions in the House of Commons.

Briefly summarized, the decisions of the Privy Council were as follows:

Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings, Minimum Wages, and Limitation of Hours. — In the matter of these three statutes based on International Labour Conventions (Labour Gazette, July 1935, pages 620-23), the Judicial Committee distinguished between the formation and the performance of obligations constitued by a treaty. The National Government may decide to incur obligations of a treaty which require changes in the law but such changes can be made only by a legislative body with power under the B.N.A. Act to legislate on the subject matter of the treaty.

Their Lordships held that section 132 of the B.N.A. Act did not apply to the case since the obligations incurred by the Dominion Government in ratifying the conventions "are not obligations of Canada as part of the British Empire." Section 132 gives to the Parliament and Government of Canada "all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof, as part of the British Empire, towards foreign countries arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries."

The only question to be determined, then, was as to the competent legislative authority in the matter of wages, hours and a weekly rest day. Since these subjects come within the class assigned exclusively to the provinces under the head, "property and civil rights in the province," the competent legislative authorities were the provincial legislatures.

The Supreme Court of Canada divided equally on this legislation, three members of the Court, including the Chief Justice, upholding the validity of the statutes, while the other three considered that they were invalid.

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The Employment and Social Insurance Act. — In the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, this legislation, which provided for the establishment of a contributory system of unemployment insurance, a national employment service and other forms of social insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, pages 617-20), was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. This decision sustained the majority opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada on this enactment. In the Supreme Court judgment, the Chief Justice, and Davis J. were of the opinion that the statute was *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, but Rinfret, Cannon, Crocket and Kerwin JJ. held that it was *ultra vires.*

The Natural Products Marketing Act. — This Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 304) and its amending measure provided for the creation of a Dominion Marketing Board with wide powers of control and regulation. It was found *ultra vires* by the Privy Council, sustaining a similar and unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. — In the opinion of the Chief Justice and the majority of the members of the Supreme Court of Canada this legislation and its amendment were found to be *intra vires,* and the Privy Council also declared it constitutionally valid. The Act of 1935 provided an arrangement for the settlement of debts between farmers and their creditors under a Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 492).

Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act. — The sections of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 624), on which the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada were appealed to the Privy Council were found to be constitutionally valid. Section 14 of this Act was found to be invalid by unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada and no appeal was made to the Privy Council on this section, which had been designed to provide that selected agreements for the control and regulation of prices by persons engaged in any industry might be approved by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Trade and Industry Commission, and that anything done thereafter in carrying out such agreements would be exempted from prosecutions under the Combines Investigation Act and under certain sections of the Criminal Code, except when the Trade and Industry Commission consented that such prosecutions might be instituted. Sections 18 and 19 of the Act, making provision for a "Canada Standard" trade mark (which were held *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court) were declared constitutionally valid by the Privy Council.

Section 498A of the Criminal Code.—Enacted in 1935, this section, which made it an indictable offence to discriminate in price in certain ways between purchasers of goods, or to engage in a policy of selling goods at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or of eliminating a competitor, was held by the Privy Council to be within the legislative powers of the Dominion Parliament. This decision of the Privy Council on Section 498A sustained the judgment of the majority of the members of the Supreme Court.

TEXTS OF JUDGMENTS

The texts of the judgments delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were as follows:

Privy Council Appeal No. 100 *of* 1936

The Attorney-General of Canada - - - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Ontario and others - - - *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; The Minimum Wages Act and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act of the Statutes of Canada, 1935, *are* ultra vires *of the Parliament of Canada.*

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.
LORD THANKERTON.
LORD MACMILLAN.
LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).
SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD ATKIN.]

This is one of a series of cases brought before this Board on appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada on references by the Governor-General in Council to determine the validity of certain statutes of Canada passed in 1934 and 1935. Their Lordships will deal with all the appeals in due course, but they propose to begin with that involving The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, The Minimum Wages Act and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, both because of the exceptional importance of the issues involved, and because it affords them an opportunity of stating their opinion upon some matters which also arise in the other cases. At the outset they desire to express their appreciation of the valuable assistance which they have received from counsel, both for the Dominion and for the respective Provinces. No pains have been spared to place before the Board all the material both as to the facts and the law which could assist the Board in their responsible task. The arguments were cogent and not diffuse. The statutes in question in the present case were passed, as their titles recite, in accordance with conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919. It was admitted at the bar that each statute affects property and civil rights within each Province; and that it was for the Dominion to establish that nevertheless the statute was validly enacted under the legislative powers given to the Dominion Parliament by the B.N.A. Act, 1867. It was argued for the Dominion that the legislation could be justified either (1) under section 132 of the B.N.A. Act as being legislation "necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or any Province thereof as part of the British

Empire towards foreign countries arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries" or (2) under the general powers, sometimes called the residuary powers, given by section 91 to the Dominion Parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces.

The Provinces contended:—

As to (1)—

(*a*) That the obligations, if any, of Canada under the labour conventions did not arise under a treaty or treaties made between the Empire and foreign countries: and that therefore section 132 did not apply.

(*b*) That the Canadian Government had no executive authority to make any such treaty as was alleged.

(*c*) That the obligations said to have been incurred and the legislative powers sought to be exercised by the Dominion were not incurred and exercised in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

And as to (2) that if the Dominion had to rely only upon the powers given by section 91, the legislation was invalid, for it related to matters which came within the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the legislatures of the Provinces, viz., property and civil rights in the Province.

In order to indicate the opinion of the Board upon these contentions it will be necessary briefly to refer to the Treaty of Versailles, Part XIII, Labour: to the procedure prescribed by it for bringing into existence labour conventions: and to the procedure adopted in Canada in respect thereto. The Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on 28th June, 1919, was made between the Allied and Associated Powers of the one part and Germany of the other part. The British Empire was described as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and the High Contracting Party for the British Empire was His Majesty the King, represented generally by certain of his English Ministers and represented for the Dominion of Canada by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Customs, and for the other Dominions by their respective Ministers. The treaty began with Part I of the covenant of the League of Nations by which the high contracting parties agreed to the covenant, the effect of which was that the signatories named in the annex to the covenant were to be the original members of the League of Nations. The Dominion of Canada was one of the signatories and so became an original member of the League. The treaty then proceeds in a succession of parts to deal with the agreed terms of peace, stipulations of course entered into not between members of the League but between the high contracting parties, i.e., for the British Empire His Majesty the King. Part XIII entitled "Labour," after reciting that the object of the League of Nations is the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can only be established if it is based on social justice and that social justice requires the improvement of conditions of labour throughout the world provides that the high contracting parties agree to the establishment of a permanent organisation for the promotion of the desired objects and that the original and future members of the League of Nations shall be the members of this organisation. The organisation is to consist of a general conference of representatives of the members and an International Labour Office. After providing for meetings of the conference and for its procedure the treaty contains articles 405 and 407:—

"ARTICLE 405.

"(1) When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (*a*) of a recommendation to be submitted to the

Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (*b*) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

"(2) In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

"(3) In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

"(4) A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention, to each of the Members.

"(5) Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

"(6) In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

"(7) In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

"(8) If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

"(9) In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

"(10) The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:—

"In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

"ARTICLE 407.

"If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organisation to agree to such convention among themselves.

"Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Government concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it."

It will be observed that a draft convention is adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates present: and that at the stage of adoption it has no binding effect on the members: nor do the delegates of members sign it or purport to enter into an obligation on behalf of the members whose delegates they are. "Ratification," therefore, as used in paragraph 7 of Article 405 is not used in the ordinary sense in which it is used in respect of treaties, the formal adoption by the high contracting party of a previous assent conveyed by the signature of so-called plenipotentiaries. "Consent to" or "accession to" would perhaps better describe the transaction which involves the creation for the first time of any obligation under the convention.

In accordance with the provisions of Part XIII draft conventions were adopted by general conferences of the International Labour Organisation as follows:—

29th October-29th November, 1919, Conference.
Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.
25th October-19th November, 1921, Conference.
Draft Convention concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings.
30th May-16th June, 1928, Conference.
Draft Convention concerning the creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.

Each of the conventions included stipulations purporting to bind members who ratified it to carry out its provisions, the first two conventions by named dates, viz., 1st July, 1921, and 1st January, 1924, respectively. These three conventions were in fact ratified by the Dominion of Canada, Hours of Work on 1st March, 1935, Weekly Rest on 1st March, 1935, and Minimum Wages on 12th April, 1935.

In each case in February and March, 1935, there had been passed resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada approving them. The ratification was approved by order of the Governor-General in Council, was recorded in an instrument of ratification executed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada, Mr. Bennett, and was duly communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The statutes which in substance give effect to the draft conventions, were passed by the Parliament of Canada and received the Royal Assent, "Hours of Work" on 5th July, 1935, to come into force three months after assent; "Weekly Rest," on 4th April, 1935, to come into force three months after assent; "Minimum Wage," on 28th July, 1935, to come into force, so far as the convention provisions are concerned, when proclaimed by the Governor in Council, an event which has not yet happened. In 1925 the Governor-General in Council referred to the Supreme Court questions as to the obligations of Canada under the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and as to whether the legislatures of the Provinces were the authorities within whose competence the subject-matter of the conventions lay. The answers to the reference, which are to be found in 1925 S.C.R. 505, were that the legislatures of the Provinces were the competent authorities to deal with the subject-matter, save in respect of Dominion servants, and the parts of Canada not within the boundaries of any Province: and that the obligation of Canada was to bring the convention before the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province to enable him to bring the appropriate subject-matter before the legislature of his Province, and to bring the matter before the Dominion Parliament in respect of so much of the convention as was within their competence. This advice appears to have been accepted, and no further steps were taken until those which took place as stated above in 1935.

Their Lordships, having stated the circumstances leading up to the reference in this case, are now in a position to discuss the contentions of the parties which were summarised earlier in this judgment. It will be essential to keep in mind the distinction between (1) the formation, (2) the performance, of the obligations constituted by a treaty, using that word as comprising any agreement between two or more sovereign States. Within the British Empire there is a well-established rule that the making of a treaty is an executive act, while the performance of its obligations, if they entail alteration of the existing domestic

law, requires legislative action. Unlike some other countries the stipulations of a treaty duty ratified do not within the Empire, by virtue of the treaty alone, have the force of law. If the national executive, the government of the day, decide to incur the obligations of a treaty which involve alteration of law they have to run the risk of obtaining the assent of Parliament to the necessary statute of statutes. To make themselves as secure as possible they will often in such cases before final ratification seek to obtain from Parliament an expression of approval. But it has never been suggested, and it is not the law, that such an expression of approval operates as law, or that in law it precludes the assenting Parliament or any subsequent Parliament from refusing to give its sanction to any legislative proposals that may subsequently be brought before it. Parliament, no doubt, as the Chief Justice points out, has a constitutional control over the executive: but it cannot be disputed that the creation of the obligations undertaken in treaties and the assent to their form and quality are the function of the executive alone. Once they are created, while they bind the State as against the other contracting parties, Parliament may refuse to perform them and so leave the State in default. In a unitary State whose legislature possesses unlimited powers the problem is simple. Parliament will either fulfil or not treaty obligations imposed upon the State by its executive. The nature of the obligations does not affect the complete authority of the legislature to make them law if it so chooses. But in a State where the legislature does not possess absolute authority: in a federal State where legislative authority is limited by a constitutional document: or is divided up between different legislatures in accordance with the classes of subject-matter submitted for legislation, the problem is complex. The obligations imposed by treaty may have to be performed, if at all, by several legislatures: and the executive have the task of obtaining the legislative assent not of the one Parliament to whom they may be responsible: but possibly of several Parliaments to whom they stand in no direct relation. The question is not how is the obligation formed, that is the function of the executive: but how is the obligation to be performed and that depends upon the authority of the competent legislature or legislatures.

Reverting again to the original analysis of the contentions of the parties it will be seen that the Provincial contention 1 (*b*) relates only to the formation of the treaty obligation while 1 (*c*) has reference to the alleged limitation of both executive and legislative action by the express terms of the treaty. If, however, the Dominion Parliament was never vested with legislative authority to perform the obligation these questions do not arise. And as their Lordships have come to the conclusion that the reference can be decided upon the question of legislative competence alone, in accordance with their usual practice in constitutional matters they refrain from expressing any opinion upon the questions raised by the contentions 1 (*b*) and (*c*), which in that event become immaterial. Counsel did not suggest any doubt as to the international status which Canada had now attained, involving her competence to enter into international treaties as an international juristic person. Questions were raised both generally as to how the executive power was to be exercised to bind Canada, whether it must be exercised in the name of the King, and whether the prerogative right of making treaties in respect of Canada, was now vested in the Governor-General in Council, or his Ministers, whether by constitutional usage or otherwise, and specifically in relation to the draft conventions as to the interpretation of the various paragraphs in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and as to the effect of the time limits expressed both in Article 405 and in the conventions themselves. Their Lordships mention these points for the purpose of making it clear that they express no opinion upon them.

The first ground upon which counsel for the Dominion sought to base the validity of the legislation was section 132. So far as it is sought to apply this section to the conventions when ratified the answer is plain. The obligations are not obligations of Canada as part of the British Empire, but of Canada, by virtue of her new status as an international person, and do not arise under a treaty between the British Empire and foreign countries. This was clearly established by the decision in the *Radio* case [1932] A.C. 304, and their Lordships do not think that the proposition admits of any doubt. It is unnecessary, therefore, to dwell upon the distinction between legislative powers given to the Dominion to perform obligations imposed upon Canada as part of the Empire by an Imperial executive responsible to and controlled by the Imperial Parliament, and the legislative power of the Dominion to perform obligations created by the Dominion executive responsible to and controlled by the Dominion Parliament. While it is true, as was pointed out in the *Radio* case, that it was not contemplated in 1867 that the Dominion would possess treaty making powers; it is impossible to strain the section so as to cover the uncontemplated event. A further attempt to apply the section was made by the suggestion that while it does not apply to the conventions, yet it clearly applies to the Treaty of Versailles itself, and the obligations to perform the conventions arise "under" that treaty because of the stipulations in Part XIII. It is impossible to accept this view. No obligation to legislate in respect of any of the matters in question arose until the Canadian executive, left with an unfettered discretion of their own volition, acceded to the conventions, a *novus actus* not determined by the treaty. For the purposes of this legislation the obligation arose under the conventions alone. It appears that all the members of the Supreme Court rejected the contention based on section 132 and their Lordships are in full agreement with them.

If, therefore, section 132 is out of the way the validity of the legislation con only depend upon sections 91 and 92. Now it had to be admitted that normally this legislation came within the classes of subjects by section 92 assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces, viz., property and civil rights in the Province. This was in fact expressly decided in respect of these same conventions by the Supreme Court in 1925. How then can the legislation be within the legislative powers given by section 91 to the Dominion Parliament? It is not within the enumerated classes of subjects in section 91: and it appears to be expressly excluded from the general powers given by the first words of the section. It appears highly probable that none of the members of the Supreme Court would have departed from their decision in 1925 had it not been for the opinion of the Chief Justice that the judgments of the Judicial Committee in the *Aeronautics* case and the *Radio* case constrained them to hold that jurisdiction to legislate for the purpose of performing the obligation of a treaty resides exclusively in the Parliament of Canada. Their Lordships cannot take this view of those decisions. The *Aeronautics* case [1932] A.C. 54, concerned legislation to perform obligations imposed by a treaty between the Empire and foreign countries. Section 132 therefore clearly applied: and but for a remark at the end of the judgment, which in view of the stated ground of the decision was clearly obiter, the case could not be said to be an authority on the matter now under discussion. The judgment in the *Radio* case (*supra*) appears to present more difficulty. But when that case is examined it will be found that the true ground of the decision was that the convention in that case dealt with classes of matters which did not fall within the enumerated classes of subjects in section 92 or even within the enumerated classes in section 91. Part of the subject-matter of the convention, namely, broadcasting, might come under an enumerated class but if so it was under a heading "Inter-provincial

Telegraphs," expressly excluded from section 92. Their Lordships are satisfied that neither case affords a warrant for holding that legislation to perform a Canadian treaty is exclusively within the Dominion legislative power.

For the purposes of sections 91 and 92, i.e., the distribution of legislative powers between the Dominion and the Provinces, there is no such thing as treaty legislation as such. The distribution is based on classes of subjects: and as a treaty deals with a particular class of subjects so will the legislative power of performing it be ascertained. No one can doubt that this distribution is one of the most essential conditions, probably the most essential condition, in the inter-provincial compact to which the B.N.A. Act gives effect. If the position of Lower Canada, now Quebec, alone were considered, the existence of her separate jurisprudence as to both property and civil rights might be said to depend upon loyal adherence to her constitutional right to the exclusive competence of her own legislature in these matters. Nor is it of less importance for the other Provinces, though their law may be based on English jurisprudence, to preserve their own right to legislate for themselves in respect of local conditions which may vary by as great a distance as separates the Atlantic from the Pacific. It would be remarkable that while the Dominion could not initiate legislation however desirable which affected civil rights in the Provinces, yet its Government not responsible to the Provinces nor controlled by Provincial Parliaments need only agree with a foreign country to enact such legislation: and its Parliament would be forthwith clothed with authority to affect Provincial rights to the full extent of such agreement. Such a result would appear to undermine the constitutional safeguards of Provincial constitutional autonomy.

It follows from what has been said that no further legislative competence is obtained by the Dominion from its accession to international status, and the consequent increase in the scope of its executive functions. It is true, as pointed out in the judgment of the Chief Justice, that as the executive is now clothed with the powers of making treaties so the Parliament of Canada, to which the executive is responsible, has imposed upon it responsibilities in connection with such treaties, for if it were to disapprove of them they would either not be made or the Ministers would meet their constitutional fate. But this is true of all executive functions in their relation to Parliament. There is no existing constitutional ground for stretching the competence of the Dominion Parliament so that it becomes enlarged to keep pace with enlarged functions of the Dominion executive. If the new functions affect the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92 legislation to support the new functions is in the competence of the Provincial Legislatures only. If they do not, the competence of the Dominion Legislature is declared by section 91 and existed *ab origine*. In other words, the Dominion cannot merely by making promises to foreign countries clothe itself with legislative authority inconsistent with the constitution which gave it birth.

But the validity of the legislation under the general words of section 91 was sought to be established not in relation to the treaty making power alone, but also as being concerned with matters of such general importance as to have "attained such dimensions as to affect the body politic," and to have "ceased to be merely local or provincial and to have become matters of national concern." It is interesting to notice how often the words used by Lord Watson in *A.G. for Ontario* v. *A.G. for Canada* [1896] A.C. 348, have unsuccessfully been used in attempts to support encroachments on the Provincial legislative powers given by section 92. They laid down no principle of constitutional law, and were cautious words intended to safeguard possible eventualities which no one at the time had any interest or desire to define. The law of Canada on this branch of constitutional law has been stated with such force and clarity by the Chief Justice in his judgment in the reference concerning the Natural Products

Marketing Act, beginning at p. 65 of the record in that case and dealing with the six Acts there referred to, that their Lordships abstain from stating it afresh. The Chief Justice naturally from his point of view excepted legislation to fulfil treaties. On this their Lordships have expressed their opinion. But subject to this they agree with and adopt what was there said. They consider that the law is finally settled by the current of cases cited by the Chief Justice on the principles declared by him. It is only necessary to call attention to the phrases in the various cases, "abnormal circumstances," "exceptional conditions," "standard of necessity" (*Board of Commerce* case [1922] 1 A.C. 191), "some extraordinary peril to the national life of Canada," "highly exceptional," "epidemic of pestilence" (*Sniders* case [1925] A.C. 396), to show how far the present case is from the conditions which may over-ride the normal distribution of powers in sections 91 and 92. The few pages of the Chief Justice's judgment will, it is to be hoped, form the *locus classicus* of the law on this point, and preclude further disputes.

It must not be thought that the result of this decision is that Canada is incompetent to legislate in performance of treaty obligations. In totality of legislative powers, Dominion and Provincial together, she is fully equipped. But the legislative powers remain distributed and if in the exercise of her new functions derived from her new international status she incurs obligations they must, so far as legislation be concerned when they deal with provincial classes of subjects, be dealt with by the totality of powers, in other words, by co-operation between the Dominion and the Provinces. While the ship of state now sails on larger ventures and into foreign waters she still retains the watertight compartments which are an essential part of her original structure. The Supreme Court was equally divided and therefore the formal judgment could only state the opinions of the three Judges on either side. Their Lordships are of opinion that the answer to the three questions should be that the Act in each case is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

Privy Council Appeal No. 101 of 1936

The Attorney-General of Canada - - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Ontario and others - - - *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact the Employment and Social Insurance Act of the Statutes of Canada, 1935

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN
LORD THANKERTON.
LORD MACMILLAN.
LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).
SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD ATKIN.]

This is an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 17th June, 1936, in the matter of a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, asking whether the Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935, was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The majority of the Supreme Court, Rinfret, Cannon, Crocket and Kerwin JJ. answered the question in the affirmative, the Chief Justice and Davis J. dissenting. The Act in its preamble recited Article 23 of the Treaty of Peace, by which in the Covenant of the League of Nations the members of the League agreed that they would endeavour to maintain fair and humane conditions of labour (omitting, however, in the recital that this agreement was subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed), and Article 427 of the said treaty, by which it was declared that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners, was of supreme international importance. It then recited that it was desirable to discharge the obligations to Canadian labour assumed under the provisions of the said treaty: and that it was essential for the peace, order and good government of Canada to provide for a national employment service and insurance against unemployment, &c. It consists of five Parts, Employment and Social Insurance Commission (sections 4-9), Employment Service (sections 10-14), Unemployment Insurance (sections 15-38), National Health (sections 39-41) and General (sections 42-48). In substance the Act provides for a system of compulsory unemployment insurance. Part I sets up a commission charged with administering the Act and obtaining information and making proposals to the Governor in Council for making provision for the assistance of persons during unemployment who would not be entitled to unemployment insurance benefit under Part III. Part II provides for the organisation by the commission of employment offices similar to the labour exchanges in the United Kingdom. Part III provides for unemployment insurance, while Part IV merely provides that the commission shall co-operate with other authorities in the Dominion or Provinces and shall collect information concerning any plan for providing medical care or compensation in cases of ill-

health. Part V provides for regulations and reports. There are three schedules. The first defines employment within the meaning of Part III and excepted employments which include employment in agriculture and forestry, in fishing, and in lumbering and logging. The second enacts the weekly rates of contribution and rules as to payment and recovery of contributions paid by employers on behalf of employed persons. The third enacts the rates of unemployment benefit and supplementary provisions concerning the payment of unemployment benefit.

The substance of the Act is contained in the sections constituting Part III. They set up a now familiar system of unemployment insurance under which persons engaged in employment as defined in the Act are insured against unemployment. The funds required for making the necessary payments are to be provided partly from money provided by Parliament, partly from contributions by employed persons and partly from contributions by the employers of those persons. The two sets of contributions are to be paid by revenue stamps. Every employed person and every employer is to be liable to pay contributions in accordance with the provisions of the second schedule, the employer being liable to pay both contributions in the first instance, recovering the employed persons' share by deduction from his wages, or if necessary in certain cases by action.

There can be no doubt that *prima facie* provisions as to insurance of this kind, especially where they affect the contract of employment, fall within the class of property and civil rights in the Province, and would be within the exclusive competence of the Provincial Legislature. It was sought, however, to justify the validity of Dominion legislation on grounds which their Lordships on consideration feel compelled to reject. Counsel did not seek to uphold the legislation on the ground of the treaty-making power. There was no treaty or labour convention which imposed any obligation upon Canada to pass this legislation, and the decision on this question in the reference on the three labour Acts does not apply. A strong appeal, however, was made on the ground of the special importance of unemployment insurance in Canada at the time of and for some time previous to the passing of the Act. On this point it becomes unnecessary to do more than to refer to the judgment of this Board in the reference on the three labour Acts and to the judgment of the Chief Justice in the Natural Products Marketing Act which on this matter the Board have approved and adopted. It is sufficient to say that the present Act does not purport to deal with any special emergency. It founds itself in the preamble on general world-wide conditions referred to in the Treaty of Peace: it is an Act whose operation is intended to be permanent: and there is agreement between all the members of the Supreme Court that it could not be supported upon the suggested existence of any special emergency. Their Lordships find themselves unable to differ from this view.

It only remains to deal with the argument which found favour with the Chief Justice and Davis J. that the legislation can be supported under the enumerated heads, 1 and 3 of section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867. (1) The public debt and property, namely (3) The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation. Shortly stated the argument is that the obligation imposed upon employers and persons employed is a mode of taxation: that the money so raised becomes public property and that the Dominion have then complete legislative authority to direct that the money so raised, together with assistance from money raised by general taxation, shall be applied in forming an insurance fund and generally in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

That the Dominion may impose taxation for the purpose of creating a fund for special purposes and may apply that fund for making contributions in the public interest to individuals, corporations or public authorities could

not as a general proposition be denied. Whether in such an Act as the present, compulsion applied to an employed person to make a contribution to an insurance fund out of which he will receive benefit for a period proportionate to the number of his contributions is in fact taxation, it is not necessary finally to decide. It might seem difficult to discern how it differs from a form of compulsory insurance, or what the difference is between a statutory obligation to pay insurance premiums to the State, or to an insurance company. But assuming that the Dominion has collected by means of taxation a fund, it by no means follows that any legislation which disposes of it is necessarily within Dominion competence.

It may still be legislation affecting the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92, and, if so, would be *ultra vires*. In other words, Dominion legislation, even though it deals with Dominion property, may yet be so framed as to invade civil rights within the Province: or encroach upon the classes of subjects which are reserved to provincial competence. It is not necessary that it should be a colourable device, or a pretence. If on the true view of the legislation it is found that in reality in pith and substance the legislation invades civil rights within the Province or in respect of other classes of subjects otherwise encroaches upon the provincial field, the legislation will be invalid. To hold otherwise would afford the Dominion an easy passage into the provincial domain. In the present case their Lordships agree with the majority of the Supreme Court in holding that in pith and substance this Act is an insurance Act affecting the civil rights of employers and employed in each Province, and as such is invalid. The other parts of the Act are so inextricably mixed up with the insurance provisions of Part III that it is impossible to sever them. It seems obvious also that in its truncated form, apart from Part III, the Act would never have come into existence. It follows that the whole Act must be pronounced *ultra vires*, and in accordance with the view of the majority of the Supreme Court their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal be dismissed.

Privy Council Appeal No. 102 of 1936

The Attorney-General of British Columbia - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and others - - - *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact Section 498a of The Criminal Code

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.
LORD THANKERTON.
LORD MACMILLAN.
LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).
SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD ATKIN]

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada delivered on 17th June, 1936, on a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, raising the question whether section 498A of the Criminal Code

is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The Supreme Court unanimously held that subsections (*b*) and (*c*) were not *ultra vires*, and by a majority, the Chief Justice, Rinfret, Davis and Kerwin JJ., Cannon and Crocket JJ. dissenting, held that subsection (*a*) also was not *ultra vires*. The section 498A was introduced into the Criminal Code by section 9 of 25 & 26 G. 5. c. 56, the title of which is an Act to amend the Criminal Code:—

"Section 9. The said Act is further amended by inserting after section four hundred and ninety-eight the following section:—

"498A. Every person engaged in trade or commerce or industry is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or to one month's imprisonment, or, if a corporation, to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, who

"(*a*) is a party or privy to, or assists in, any transaction or sale which discriminates, to his knowledge, against competitors of the purchaser in that any discount, rebate or allowance is granted to the purchaser over and above any discount, rebate or allowance available at the time of such transaction to the aforesaid competitors in respect of a sale of goods of like quality and quantity;

"The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, prevent a co-operative society returning to producers or consumers, or a co-operative wholesale society returning to its constituent retail members, the whole or any part of the net surplus made in its trading operations in proportion to purchases made from or sales to the society;

"(*b*) engages in a policy of selling goods in any area of Canada at prices lower than those exacted by such seller elsewhere in Canada, for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor in such part of Canada;

"(*c*) engages in a policy of selling goods at prices unreasonably low for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor."

Their Lordships agree with the Chief Justice that this case is covered by the decision of the Judicial Committee in the *Proprietary Articles* case [1931] A.C. 310. The decision in that case seems to be inconsistent with the ground of dissent of Crocket J. that subsection (*a*) lacks "the characteristic feature of crime, viz. the intent to do wrong." The basis of that decision is that there is no other criterion of "wrongness" than the intention of the legislature in the public interest to prohibit the act or omission made criminal. Cannon J. was of opinion that the prohibition cannot have been made in the public interest because it has in view only the protection of the individual competitors of the vendor. This appears to narrow unduly the discretion of the Dominion legislature in considering the public interest. The only limitation on the plenary power of the Dominion to determine what shall or shall not be criminal is the condition that Parliament shall not in the guise of enacting criminal legislation in truth and in substance encroach on any of the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92. It is no objection that it does in fact affect them. If a genuine attempt to amend the criminal law it may obviously affect previously existing civil rights. The object of an amendment of the criminal law as a rule is to deprive the citizen of the right to do that which apart from the amendment he could lawfully do. No doubt the plenary power given by section 91 (27) does not deprive the Provinces of their right under section 92 (15) of affixing penal sanctions to their own competent legislation. On the other hand there seems to be nothing to prevent the Dominion if it thinks fit in the public interest from applying the criminal law generally to acts and omissions which so far are only covered by provincial enactments. In the present case there seems to be no reason for supposing that the Dominion are using the criminal law as a pretence or pretext or that the legislature is in pith and substance only interfering with civil rights in the Province. Counsel for New Brunswick called the attention of the Board to the report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, which is

referred to in the order of reference. It probably would not be contended that the statement of the Minister in the order of reference that the section was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission bound the Provinces or must necessarily be treated as conclusive by the Board. But when the suggestion is made that the legislation was not in truth criminal legislation, but was in substance merely an encroachment on the provincial field, the existence of the report appears to be a material circumstance. Their Lordships are in agreement with the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court. They are of opinion that no part of the section is *ultra vires:* and they will humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal should be dismissed.

Privy Council Appeal No. 103 of 1936

The Attorney-General of British Columbia - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and others - - - *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, and its amending Act The Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1935,

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED the 28th JANUARY, 1937

Present at the hearing:

LORD ATKIN.
LORD THANKERTON.
LORD MACMILLAN.
LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).
SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD ATKIN.]

This is an appeal from the Supreme Court on a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, raising the question whether the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, as amended by the Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1935, is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The Supreme Court unanimously answered the question in the affirmative.

The Act consists of two parts. The first provides for the establishment of a Dominion Marketing Board whose powers include powers to regulate the time and place at which and the agency through which natural products to which an approved scheme relates shall be marketed and to determine the manner of distribution and the quantity, quality, grade or class of the product that shall be marketed by any person at any time and to prohibit the marketing of any of the regulated products of any grade, quality or class.

There are other regulatory powers which need not be further specified. A scheme to regulate the marketing of a natural product is initiated by a representative number of persons engaged in the production or marketing of the natural product. It can be referred by the appropriate Minister to the Board and if they approve the scheme as submitted or amended by them and it is further approved by the Minister the Governor-General in Council may approve

the scheme. It is essential that the Governor-General in Council shall be satisfied either that the principal market for the natural product is outside the province of production or that some part of the product produced may be exported. The latter provision makes it clear that the regulation may apply to marketing transactions in natural products which have nothing to do with foreign export or inter-provincial trade. If the Minister is satisfied that trade and commerce in a natural product are injuriously affected by the absence of a scheme prepared as above he may himself propose a scheme for approval of the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council is given power by order or regulation to regulate or restrict importation into Canada of a natural product which enters Canada in competition with a regulated product: and to regulate or restrict the exportation from Canada of any natural product. Part II contains provision for the appointment by the Minister of a Committee who may be entrusted with the duty of investigating all matters connected with the production or marketing of natural or regulated products for the purpose of ascertaining the charges made in distribution of a natural or regulated product. The receipt against the interest of the public of an excessive charge is made an indictable offence and there are provisions for the trial of such offences.

There can be no doubt that the provisions of the Act cover transactions in any natural product which are completed within the province, and have no connection with inter-provincial or export trade. It is therefore plain that the Act purports to affect property and civil rights in the province, and if not brought within one of the enumerated classes of subjects in section 91 must be beyond the competence of the Dominion Legislature. It was sought to bring the Act within the class (2) of section 91, namely The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. Emphasis was laid upon those parts of the Act which deal with inter-provincial and export trade. But the regulation of trade and commerce does not permit the regulation of individual forms of trade or commerce confined to the province. In his judgment the Chief Justice says:—

> "The enactments in question, therefore, in so far as they relate to matters which are in substance local and provincial are beyond the jurisdiction of Parliament. Parliament cannot acquire jurisdiction to deal in the sweeping way in which these enactments operate with such local and provincial matters by legislating at the same time respecting external and interprovincial trade and committing the regulation of external and interprovincial trade and the regulation of trade which is exclusively local and of traders and producers engaged in trade which is exclusively local to the same authority (*King v. Eastern Terminal Elevators* (1925) S.C.R. 434)."

Their Lordships agree with this; and find it unnecessary to add anything. There was a further attempt to support the Act upon the general powers to legislate for the peace, order and good government of Canada. Their Lordships have already dealt with this matter in their previous judgments in this series and need not repeat what is there said. The judgment of the Chief Justice in this case is conclusive against the claim for validity on this ground. In the result therefore there is no answer to the contention that the Act in substance invades the provincial field and is invalid. It was however urged before us that portions of the Act notably section 9 in the first part and the whole of part II are within the competence of Parliament. Section 9 because it only purports to deal with inter-provincial or export trade; and part II because it goes no further than the similar provisions in the Combines Investigation Act and is a genuine exercise of the Dominion legislative authority over criminal law. Reference was made to section 26 of the Act which is in these terms:—

> "If it be found that Parliament has exceeded its powers in the enactment of one or more of the provisions of this Act, none of the other or remaining provisions of the Act shall therefore be held to be inoperative or *ultra vires*, but the latter provisions shall stand as if they had been originally enacted as separate and independent enactments and as the only provisions of the Act; the intention of Parliament being to give independent effect to the extent of the powers to every enactment and provision in this Act contained."

It is said that this a plain indication of the intention of the legislature to pass any portion of the Act which might be valid in itself, in however truncated form the whole Act is left after rejecting the other portions. Moreover counsel for British Columbia urged the Board to make a declaration that it was only so far as authority was conferred on the Board to deal with local matters not necessarily ancillary to the main power that the Act was *ultra vires* and that the validity of each scheme must be determined as matters arise under it. No such declaration was asked for from the Supreme Court. British Columbia did not even appear at the hearing in Canada: and there is no claim for such a declaration in the case filed before this Board. It is of special importance in constitutional questions that this Board should if possible have the assistance of the opinion of the members of the Supreme Court: and as a general rule the Board will not be prepared in such cases to entertain claims for relief which have never been formulated in the Dominion Court. In no event therefore would they have acceded to the request for such a declaration as mentioned above. It does appear that the question of severability was raised in the factums of the Dominion and Ontario and their Lordships were told and of course accept the statement that this point was mentioned to the Supreme Court. It cannot, they think, have been emphasized, for the very careful judgment of the Court makes no mention of it. There appear to be two answers. In the first place it appears to their Lordships that the whole texture of the Act is inextricably interwoven and that neither section 9 nor part II can be contemplated as existing independently of the provisions as to the creation of a Board and the regulation of products. There are no separate and independent enactments to which section 26 could give a real existence. In the second place both the Dominion and British Columbia in their cases filed on this appeal assert that the sections now said to be severable are incidental and ancillary to the main legislation. Their Lordships are of opinion that this is true: and that as the main legislation is invalid as being in pith and substance an encroachment upon the provincial rights the sections referred to must fall with it as being in part merely ancillary to it. This relieves them from the task of deciding whether they would have been justified when dealing with constitutional issues of this importance in giving effect to arguments inconsistent with the reasons formally put before the Board in the filed cases of the respective parties.

The Board were given to understand that some of the Provinces attach much importance to the existence of marketing schemes such as might be set up under this legislation: and their attention was called to the existence of provincial legislation setting up provincial schemes for various provincial products. It was said that as the Provinces and the Dominion between them possess a totality of complete legislative authority, it must be possible to combine Dominion and provincial legislation so that each within its own sphere could in co-operation with the other achieve the complete power of regulation which is desired. Their Lordships appreciate the importance of the desired aim. Unless and until a change is made in the respective legislative functions of Dominion and Province it may well be that satisfactory results for both can only be obtained by co-operation. But the legislation will have to be carefully framed, and will not be achieved by either party leaving its own sphere and encroaching upon that of the other. In the present case their Lordships are unable to support the Dominion legislation as it stands. They will therefore humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal should be dismissed.

Privy Council Appeal No. 104 *of* 1936.

The Attorney-General of British Columbia - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and others - - - *Respondents*

In the Matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, as amended by the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Amendment Act, 1935.

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.
LORD THANKERTON.
LORD MACMILLAN.
LORD WRIGHT.
(MASTER OF THE ROLLS).
SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD THANKERTON.]

This appeal by special leave challenges the constitutional validity of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, which was enacted by the Dominion Parliament as chapter 53 of the Statutes of Canada, 1934.

The following question was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada by the Governor-General in Council on the 18th November, 1935, namely:—

> "Is the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, as amended by the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Amendment Act 1935, or any of the provisions thereof, and in what particular or particulars or to what extent, *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada?"

Before the Supreme Court, the argument was presented by Counsel on behalf of the Attorney-General of Canada and on behalf of the Attorney-General of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On the 17th June, 1936, the judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered, and in the formal order the opinion of the Court is expressed as follows:—

> "The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rinfret, Mr. Justice Crocket, Mr. Justice Davis and Mr. Justice Kerwin are of the opinion that the statute is *intra vires;* Mr. Justice Cannon is of the opinion that the statute, except section 17, is *ultra vires* and that section 17 is *intra vires.*"

The Attorney-General of British Columbia now appeals against that judgment, and is supported by the respondent the Attorney-General of Ontario; the Attorney-General of Canada defends the judgment.

The appellant raises no question as to section 17 of the Act, which relates to interest and falls under head 19 of section 91 of the British North America Act of 1867, but he maintains that the rest of the Act, does not truly form legislation relating to "bankruptcy and insolvency," but is an invasion of the sphere of the Provincial Legislatures in relation to "property and civil rights in the province" or "matters of a merely local or private nature in the province," which is secured to them by heads 13 and 16 of the British North America Act.

The appellant submitted that the fundamental characteristic of legislation in relation to bankruptcy and insolvency is that it is conceived in the interests of the creditors as a class, and provides for distribution of the debtor's assets among them, and he maintained that the Act here in question is not only lacking in such a characteristic, but is inconsistent therewith, and he gave 12 reasons, which may be compendiously stated as follows:—The Act is mainly designed to keep the debtor farmer on the land at the expense of his creditors; it deals with a stage prior to bankruptcy and insolvency and is designed to prevent bankruptcy by means of a composition which is compulsory on creditors and defeats their interests; it deals with assets belonging to creditors for the benefit of the debtor; the references to bankruptcy are merely ancillary to the main design; and the Act has no general relation to bankruptcy and insolvency, as it refers to farmers only and may refer to certain provinces only.

The long title of the Act of 1934 is "An Act to facilitate compromises and arrangements between farmers and their creditors." The relevant sections of the Act of 1934, as amended by the Act of 1935, may now be referred to. The provisions and rules of the Bankruptcy Act are made applicable by subsections 2 and 3 of section 2 of the Act, which provide,

> (2) Unless it is otherwise provided or the context otherwise requires, expressions contained in this Act shall have the same meaning as in the *Bankruptcy Act,* and this Act shall be read and construed as one with the *Bankruptcy Act,* but shall have full force and effect notwithstanding anything contained in the *Bankruptcy Act,* and the provisions of the *Bankruptcy Act* and Bankruptcy Rules shall, except as in this Act otherwise provided, apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of proceedings hereunder including meetings of creditors.
>
> (3) In any case where the affairs of a farmer have been arranged by a proposal approved by the Court or confirmed by the Board, as hereinafter provided, Part I of the *Bankruptcy Act* shall notwithstanding section seven thereof thereafter apply to such farmer but only failure on the part of such farmer to carry out any of the terms of the proposal shall be deemed to be an act of bankruptcy. Provided that such failure shall not be deemed an act of bankruptcy if, in the opinion of the Court, such act was due to causes beyond the control of such farmer.

The main provisions of the Act, on which the controversy turns, are contained in sections 6 to 11, which relate to compositions, and section 12, under which a Board of Review may be established; these sections provide as follows:—

COMPOSITIONS

> **6.** (1) A farmer who is unable to meet his liabilities as they become due may make a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement either before or after an assignment has been made.
>
> (2) Such proposal shall be filed with the Official Receiver who shall forthwith convene a meeting of the creditors and perform the duties and functions required by the *Bankruptcy Act* to be performed by a trustee in the case of a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement.
>
> **7.** A proposal may provide for a compromise or an extension of time or a scheme of arrangement in relation to a debt owing to a secured creditor, or in relation to a debt owing to a person who has acquired movable or immovable property subject to a right of redemption, but in that event the concurrence of the secured creditor or such person, shall be required, except in the case of a proposal formulated and confirmed by the Board of Review as hereinafter provided.
>
> **8.** Whenever a proposal relates to the rights of a secured creditor or of a person who has acquired movable or immovable property subject to a right of redemption, such creditor or person may value his security and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance of his claim after deducting the amount of his valuation; provided, however, that no proposal shall be approved by the court which provides for the payment to such secured creditor or person on account of such security of any amount in excess of his valuation, or for granting to him any new security for an amount in excess of his valuation.
>
> **9.** Subsections three and five of section sixteen of the *Bankruptcy Act* shall not apply in the case of a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement made by any farmer.

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10. Whenever a proposal has been approved by the court or whenever a proposal has been formulated and confirmed by the Board, as hereinafter provided, the court may order the farmer to execute any mortgage, conveyance or other instrument necessary to give effect to the proposal.

11. (1) On the filing with the Official Receiver of a proposal, no creditor whether secured or unsecured, shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor, or shall commence or continue any proceedings under the *Bankruptcy Act,* or any action, execution or other proceedings for the recovery of a debt provable in bankruptcy, or the realization of any security unless with leave of the court and on such terms as the court may impose: Provided, however, that the stay of proceedings herein provided shall not be effective for more than ninety days from the date of filing of the proposal with the Official Receiver, unless the court makes one or more orders extending the time for the purpose of any proceedings in connection with the proposal. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(2) On a proposal being filed the property of the debtor shall be deemed to be under the authority of the court pending the final disposition of any proceedings in connection with the proposal and the court may make such order as it deems necessary for the preservation of such property.

Provincial Boards of Review

12. (1) The Governor in Council may, whenever he considers it expedient, establish in any province a Board of Review which shall exercise in such province the jurisdiction hereinafter provided.

(2) A Board shall consist of a Chief Commissioner and two Commissioners who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and shall hold office during pleasure and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor in Council may provide.

(3) The Chief Commissioner shall be a judge of the court of the province invested with original or appellate jurisdiction in bankruptcy by the *Bankruptcy Act,* and one Commissioner shall be appointed as a representative of creditors and one Commissioner shall be appointed as a representative of debtors. In the event of any Commissioner other than the Chief Commissioner being unable to hear and deal with any case for any reason considered sufficient by the remaining Commissioners, then the remaining Commissioners shall name an *ad hoc* Commissioner to hear and deal with such case with all the powers of the Commissioner whose place he takes. In the event of the Chief Commissioner being unable to hear and deal with any case on the request of the other Commissioners the Minister shall name an *ad hoc* Chief Commissioner with all the powers of the Chief Commissioner. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(4) In any case where the Official Receiver reports that a farmer has made a proposal but that no proposal has been approved by the creditors, the Board shall, on the written request of a creditor or of the debtor, endeavour to formulate an acceptable proposal to be submitted to the creditors and the debtor, and the Board shall consider representations on the part of those interested.

(5) If any such proposal formulated by the Board is approved by the creditors and the debtor, it shall be filed in the court and shall be binding on the debtor and all the creditors.

(6) If the creditors or the debtor decline to approve the proposal so formulated, the Board may nevertheless confirm such proposal, either as formulated or as amended by the Board, in which case it shall be filed in the Court and shall be binding upon all the creditors and the debtor as in the case of a proposal duly accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(7) Every request to formulate a proposal shall be dealt with by the full Board, but a determination of the majority shall be deemed to be the determination of the Board: Provided that the Board may direct any one or more of its members on its behalf to inspect and investigate any or all circumstances of any request for review and report to the Board. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(8) The Board shall base its proposal upon the present and prospective capability of the debtor to perform the obligations prescribed and the productive value of the farm.

(9) The Board may decline to formulate a proposal in any case where it does not consider that it can do so in fairness and justice to the debtor or the creditors.

(10) For the purposes of the performance of its duties and functions hereunder a Board shall have the powers of a Commissioner appointed under the *Inquiries Act.*

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Bankruptcy Act,* an insolvent debtor resident in the Province of Quebec, engaged solely in farming or the tilling of the soil, whose liabilities to creditors provable as debts under the *Bankruptcy Act* exceed five hundred dollars, may make an assignment for the general benefit of his creditors in any case where the Board declines to formulate a proposal and certifies that in its opinion the debtors' affairs can best be administered under the *Bankruptcy Act.* 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

In a general sense, insolvency means inability to meet one's debts or obligations; in a technical sense, it means the condition or standard of inability to meet debts or obligations, upon the occurrence of which the statutory law enables a creditor to intervene, with the assistance of a Court, to stop individual action by creditors and to secure administration of the debtor's assets in the general interest of creditors; the law also generally allows the debtor to apply for the same administration. The justification for such proceeding by a creditor generally consists in an act of bankruptcy by the debtor, the conditions of which are defined and prescribed by the statute law. In a normal community it is certain that these conditions will require revision from time to time by the legislature; as also the classes in the community to which the bankruptcy laws are to apply may require reconsideration from time to time. Their Lordships are unable to hold that the statutory conditions of insolvency which enabled a creditor or the debtor to invoke the aid of the bankruptcy laws, or the classes to which these laws applied, were intended to be stereotyped under head 21 of section 91 of the British North America Act so as to confine the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada to the legislative provisions then existing as regards these matters.

Further, it cannot be maintained that legislative provision as to compositions, by which bankruptcy is avoided, but which assumes insolvency, is not properly within the sphere of bankruptcy legislation. (*In re Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, (1934) S.C.R. 659.)

It will be seen from the sections above quoted, that the Act here in question relates only to a farmer who is unable to meet his liabilities as they become due, and enables him to make a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement either before or after an assignment has been made, for which a precedent existed in the Canadian Bankruptcy Act of 1919. As defined in section 2, an assignment means an assignment made under the Bankruptcy Act by a farmer. If the creditors fail to approve of the farmer's proposal, the Board of Review, on the written request of a creditor or the debtor, is to endeavour to formulate "an acceptable proposal" for submission to the creditors and the debtor; if the creditors or the debtor decline to approve the Board's proposal, the Board may nevertheless confirm their proposal, and it is to bind the creditors and the debtor.

Subject to the contention by the appellant, now to be dealt with, their Lordships are of opinion that these provisions fall within head 21 of section 91 of the British North America Act.

The appellant maintains that the real object of these provisions is to keep the farmers on the land for the benefit of agricultural production, and that this object is to be attained by the operations of the Board of Review, who have power to sacrifice the interests of the creditors for the benefit of the debtor farmer; he further maintains that under section 7 the secured creditor may be deprived of that which is his property.

To deal first with the last contention, their Lordships are clearly of opinion that section 7 does not enable any creditor to be deprived of his security, but does enable the proposal for composition to provide for the reduction of the debt itself or an extension of time for its payment, which is a familiar feature of compositions.

The appellant laid stress on the provisions of subsection 8 of section 12, but that does not appear to their Lordships to be an illegitimate or unusual element to be taken into account in the consideration of composition schemes, and indeed the retention of the business under the management of the debtor may well be a consideration in the interests of the creditors as well as of the debtor. Its fair application appears to be well secured by the provisions of subsections

3, 4 and 9. A judicial Chief Commissioner is provided for under subsection 3; under subsection 4 the Board's proposal is to be designed as an acceptable one to both parties, and this element is emphasised by subsection 9. Their Lordships are unable to accept the contention that the Act is not genuine legislation relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.

Accordingly, the appeal fails, and their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed without costs and that the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court should be affirmed.

Privy Council Appeal No. 105 of 1936

The Attorney-General of Ontario - - - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and others - - - *Respondents*

The Attorney-General of Canada - - - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Ontario - - - - - *Respondent*

Consolidated Appeals

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935.

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.
LORD THANKERTON.
LORD MACMILLAN.
LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).
SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD ATKIN]

This is an appeal and cross-appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court on a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, asking whether The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The unanimous answer of the Supreme Court which was expressed to be directed only to those sections of the Act upon which they had the benefit of argument was that sections 14, 18 and 19 were *ultra vires*, that sections 16 and 17 were not *ultra vires:* and that sections 20, 21 and 22 so far as they were applicable to such of the enactments or to offences created by such of the enactments enumerated in section 2 (*h*) as might be *intra vires* were not *ultra vires*. The Board were invited in argument to deal with sections 23-26 inclusive which are not referred to in the judgment of the Supreme Court presumably because no argument upon them was addressed to the Court. Except on one point, viz., as to validity of sections 18 and 19 their Lordships agree with the judgment of the Supreme Court and the reasons

given by the Chief Justice with which the other learned judges concurred. Sections 15 (2), 16, 17 and 20 appear to be legitimate provisions for ascertaining whether criminal acts have been committed. Section 22 (*a*) was said to take out of the control of the law officers of the Province the conduct of the criminal proceedings referred to in the section. If so, it was said to encroach upon section 92 (14): the Administration of Justice in the Province. A similar objection was made to the latter part of section 20. The answer in respect of both sections is that the contention is based upon a construction of the section which the words do not bear. Nothing in the section gives either the Attorney-General of Canada, or the Director of Public Prosecutions any authority other than to commence proceedings in accordance with the law of the Province and thereafter to give such assistance to the authorities of the Province as is within the existing rights of persons in such case, and as may be acceptable to the authorities. Sections 23 to 26 appear to define the power of the Commission, and to give them no rights of interfering with rights or property in the Province, except possibly powers under section 26 which are of like validity with the powers given by the valid Dominion Acts there referred to.

The only remaining question is as to the validity of sections 18 and 19, which is the subject matter of the cross-appeal, and in this matter only their Lordships find themselves in disagreement with the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Section 18 (1) provides that the words "Canada Standard" or the initials "C.S." shall be a national trade mark and the exclusive property in, and the right to the use of such trade mark is thereby declared to be vested in His Majesty in the right of the Dominion. By subsection (2) such national trade mark as applied to any commodity pursuant to the provisions of that Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada is to constitute a representation that such commodity conforms to the requirements of a specification of a commodity standard established under the provisions of any Dominion Act. By section 19 (1) any producer or manufacturer or merchant is given permission to apply the national trade mark to any commodity provided it conforms to the appropriate statutory specification and by subsection (2) it is made an offence to apply the mark to any commodity in violation of the prescribed conditions.

There exists in Canada a well-established code relating to trade marks created by Dominion statutes, to be found now in R.S.C. 1927, c. 201, amended by S.C. 1928, c. 10. It gives to the proprietor of a registered trade mark the exclusive right to use the trade mark to designate articles manufactured or sold by him. It creates therefore a form of property in each Province and the rights that flow therefrom. No one has challenged the competence of the Dominion to pass such legislation. If challenged one obvious source of authority would appear to be the class of subjects enumerated in 91 (2), the Regulation of Trade and Commerce, referred to by the Chief Justice. There could hardly be a more appropriate form of the exercise of this power than the creation and regulation of a uniform law of trade marks. But if the Dominion has power to create trade mark rights for individual traders, it is difficult to see why the power should not extend to that which is now a usual feature of national and international commerce—a national mark. It is perfectly true as is said by the Chief Justice that the method adopted in section 18 is to create a civil right of a novel character. Ordinarily a trade mark gives rights only when used in connection with goods manufactured or sold by the person who has the right to use the mark. A trade mark "in gross" would be an anomaly. And it obviously is not contemplated that the Crown should have any proprietary interest in the goods to which the mark vested in the Crown is to be applied. But there seems no reason why the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament should not extend to the creation of juristic rights in novel fields.

if they can be brought fairly within the classes of subjects confided to Parliament by the constitution. The substance of the legislation in question is to define a national mark, to give the exclusive use of it to the Dominion so as to provide a logical basis for a system of statutory licences to producers, manufacturers and merchants. To vest the "exclusive property" in the mark in His Majesty is probably no more than to vest "the use of" the mark in His Majesty. It may afford a useful civil protection for the mark when it is violated in Canada by persons who have not violated the somewhat restricted prohibition of the penal subsection (which only applies to persons who "apply" the mark to commodities) or violated abroad, where the penal provisions of the law of Canada could not be applied at all. It may be noticed that section 53 of R.S.C. c. 201 appears to afford protection in Canada to trade marks owned by foreign associations though held by them "in gross." For the reasons above given the legislation appears to their Lordships to be within the competence of the Dominion Parliament. No appeal was directed to the Board as to the answer to section 14. Their Lordships therefore will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal be dismissed and the cross-appeal be allowed and that the answers be varied as to sections 18 and 19 by stating that the sections are not *ultra vires*, and by adding that as to sections 23 to 26 inclusive these sections are not ***ultra vires***.

Department of Labour, Canada

Minister—Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS Deputy Minister—W. M. DICKSON

Bulletin No. 13 Industrial Relations Series

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1

Sixth Report of Proceedings of Board

FEB 26 1937
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Covering Period

October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936

In continuation of:

First Report issued under date of October 1, 1920, covering period from August 7, 1918, to August 31, 1920;

Second Report under date of October 1, 1923, covering period from September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923;

Third Report under date of October 1, 1927, covering period from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927;

Fourth Report under date of October 1, 1930, covering period from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1930

and

Fifth Report under date of October 1, 1933, covering period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933

Official Statement over signatures of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Board with record of cases dealt with

Issued as Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE *February, 1937*

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1937

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

ROOMS 716-717 UNIVERSITY TOWER BUILDING (UNIVERSITY AT ST. CATHERINE ST.),
MONTREAL, QUE.

OCTOBER, 1, 1936.

WITH the completion of the three-year period the Sixth Report of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 is submitted herewith. It embraces the operations of the Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936.

During this time the Board held Nine Sessions, sitting sixteen days, and rendered decisions in thirty-six cases and five supplements.

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was founded originally under an Agreement dated August 7, 1918, between the Railways of Canada and six Organizations representing employees in train, telegraph and track service on these railways, for the purpose of avoiding any disputes or misunderstandings that might interfere with the fullest possible measure of efficiency in transportation service during the War.

This was supplemented by a Post-War Agreement continuing the Board's functions, entered into on April 15, 1921. Under this new compact between the Railway Association of Canada (representing Canadian Railroads) and the six labour organizations enumerated hereafter, the Board now operates. This Agreement reads:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made between the Railway Association of Canada, acting for the Railways of Canada, whose names appear in Appendix "A" hereof, members thereof, of the one Part; and

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
The Order of Railway Conductors.
The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and
The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers,

acting for the said classes of employees of the said railways, of the other Part.

Whereas the parties hereto, guided by a desire to aid in the preservation of industrial peace in the Dominion of Canada, have resolved upon the appointment of a Board composed of members to be selected as hereafter prescribed, which shall have full power and authority to determine all differences which may arise between any of the said railways and any of the classes of its employees above-mentioned, and which are not settled between the officers and employees of the railway concerned, including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively.

Now therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:—

1. The Board appointed in pursuance of the terms of agreement dated August 7, 1918, between the parties hereto, known as Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, shall be continued subject to change or dissolution as provided for herein.

2. The Board shall consist of twelve members, six to be selected by the Railway Association of Canada and compensated by the Railways, and six by the Executive Officers of the Organizations of Employees hereinbefore named, and compensated by such organizations.

3. The Officers of the Board shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall be members of the Board and elected by the Board, and a Secretary appointed by the Chairman subject to approval of the Board.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall serve for a period of one year from date of election. In case of vacancy the position shall be filled for unexpired portion of term by the election of a member of the Board.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board, and both are required to vote upon the adoption of all decisions by the Board.

4. The Board shall meet regularly at stated times and continue in session until all matters placed before it at the commencement of the session in accordance with its regulations, have been considered.

5. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, all meetings of the Board shall be held in the City of Montreal, P.Q., provided that the Board shall have authority to empower two or more of its members to conduct hearings and pass upon controversies when properly submitted, at any place designated by the Board, provided, further, that such division of the Board shall not be authorized to make final decision. All decisions shall be made, approved, or ratified by the Board as herein provided.

6. Should a vacancy occur in the Board, such vacancy shall be filled immediately by the same appointive authority which made the original selection.

7. The Board shall render decisions on all matters of controversy arising from interpretations of wage agreements and other matters in dispute, as provided in the preamble hereof, and when submitted to the Board in accordance with its regulations.

8. All disputes, including personal grievances, or controversies arising or pending under interpretation of wage Agreements between officials of a railway and its employees covered by this agreement, are to be handled in the usual manner by General Committees of the Employees up to and including the Chief Operating Officer of the railway (or someone

officially designated by him), when if an agreement be not reached, the Chairman of the General Committee of employees may refer the matter to the Executive Officer of the organization concerned, and if the contention of the Employees' Committee is approved by such Executive Officer, then the Chief Operating Officer of the Railway and the Executive Officer of the Organization shall refer the matter with all supporting papers to the Board which shall promptly hear and decide the case, giving due notice to the Chief Operating Officer of the railway and to the Executive Officer of the organization of the time set for hearing.

9. No matter will be considered by the Board unless officially referred to it in the manner herein described, provided, however, that no case having origin in circumstances which occurred prior to August 7, 1918 (date of original agreement between Canadian Railway War Board and Labour Organizations upon which Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was founded), shall be referred to the Board except those arising out of disputes properly pending at the above-mentioned date.*

10. In hearings before the Board, the railway shall be represented by such persons or persons as may be designated by the Chief Operating Officer, and the employees shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the Executive Officer of the organization.

11. All clerical and office expenses will be borne equally by the Railway Association of Canada and the organizations above mentioned. The railway directly concerned and the organizations involved in a hearing, respectively, will assume any expenses incurred in presenting a case.

12. In each case an effort should be made by the disputants to present a joint, concise statement of facts, but the Board is fully authorized to require information in addition to such statement of facts, and may call upon the Chief Operating Officer of the railway or the Executive Officer of the organization for additional evidence, either oral or written. In event of a joint statement not being submitted, each disputant should furnish the other with a copy of his individual statement and each should give the other a copy of his supporting statement of the contention.

13. All decisions of the Board shall be approved by a majority vote of all members of the Board, except that in the event of a member of the Board presenting a case, such member shall not vote upon the decision of the case, and in order that the voting strength of each side may be equal, a member of the opposite side of the Board shall refrain from voting.

14. After a matter has been considered by the Board, in the event a majority vote cannot be obtained, any six members of the Board may elect to refer the matter upon which no decision has been reached to a referee to be unanimously agreed upon by the Board, and in case of failure to agree, application shall be made to the Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for appointment of a referee.

15. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all matters submitted for its consideration, and of all decisions made by the Board.

16. A report of all cases decided, including the decisions, will be filed with the Railway Association of Canada, with the Chief Operating Officer of the Railway affected and with the Executive Officer of the organization concerned.

17. It is further agreed that the Board shall have like authority to determine differences between any of the railways represented herein and any other classes of employees of such railways, and between any steam railway in Canada not represented herein and the employees thereof, provided that the parties to the dispute shall make joint submission of the case to the Board and shall agree that the decision of the Board shall be accepted by each party as final and binding.

18. This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until amended or terminated in accordance with the terms of Clause 19 hereof.

19. Should it be desired by the Railway Association of Canada, representing the railways, or a majority of the Executive Officers of the organizations, representing the employees, this Agreement may be amended or terminated at any time during its existence upon service of thirty days' notice by the one party upon the other.

Signed on behalf of each of the above-named parties this 15th day of April, A.D. 1921.

THE
RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,
By (Sgd.) GRANT HALL,
Chairman, Operating Committee.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,
(Sgd.) W. S. STONE,
By Ash Kennedy, A.G.C.E.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN,
(Sgd.) W. S. CARTER, President.
By Geo. K. Wark, Vice-President.

THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.
(Sgd.) L. E. SHEPPARD, President.
By S.N.B.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN,
(Sgd.) W. G. LEE, President.
By J.M.

THE
ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS,
(Sgd.) E. J. MANION, President.
By J. M. Mein, Deputy President.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES AND RAILWAY SHOP LABOURERS,
(Sgd.) E. F. GRABLE, President.
By W.D.

Appendix "A"

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.
EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN & BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY.*
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.[1]
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.[1]
NEW BRUNSWICK COAL & RAILWAY COMPANY.
QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.
TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION.
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY.

* The following Supplement to paragraph 9 was agreed to by the parties and passed by Resolution of the Board at meeting of December 13, 1927:

"That any case submitted to this Board should have its origin in circumstances occurring within two years previous to the date of such submission."

* Now Northern Alberta Railways.
[1] Now Canadian National Railways.

Changes in Personnel

During the three-year period under review the following changes have taken place in the Board's membership:—

July 20, 1934—Mr. Thomas Todd, Vice-President of the Order of Railway Conductors, appointed to replace Mr. S. N. Berry, deceased, as representative of that Organization on the Board.

January 1, 1936—W. A. Mather, General Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, appointed as representative of the Railway Association of Canada on the Board, to succeed Mr. W. M. Neal, Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, resigned.

Obituary—Mr. S. N. Berry, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on June 27, 1934.

Officers elected during period

July 11, 1934—Mr. H. T. Malcolmson, elected Chairman; re-elected September 11, 1935.

July 11, 1934—Mr. W. V. Turnbull, elected Vice-Chairman; re-elected September 11, 1935.

Membership of Board

At present the Board consists of the following members:—

Mr. H. T. Malcolmson, Vice-President and General Manager, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co., Chairman;

Mr. W. V. Turnbull, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Vice-Chairman;

Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;

Mr. H. B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;

Mr. S. B. Clement, Chief Engineer, Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission;

Mr. A. E. Crilly, Assistant Chief of Personnel, Canadian National Railways;

Mr. Geo. Hodge, Manager, Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway;

Mr. H. H. Lynch, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;

Mr. W. A. Mather, General Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines;

Mr. W. H. Phillips, Vice-President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers;

Mr. Thomas Todd, Vice-President, Order of Railway Conductors;

Mr. A. E. Warren, Vice-President, Canadian National Railways.

Attached hereto will be found a summary of the thirty-six cases and five supplementary decisions rendered, specifying the nature of the claim with a synopsis of each decision.

A financial statement for the period is also appended.

Previous reports were issued as follows:—

First Report — issued October 1, 1920;
Second Report — issued October 1, 1923;
Third Report — issued October 1, 1927;
Fourth Report — issued October 1, 1930;
Fifth Report — issued October 1, 1933;

copy of any of which can be had on application to the Secretary, Room 716, University Tower Building, Montreal, Que.

H. T. MALCOLMSON,
Chairman.

W. V. TURNBULL,
Vice-Chairman.

SIXTH REPORT—SUMMARY OF CASES

Railways	Case Numbers	Total cases
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—		
Atlantic Region	Sup. 1 to 408, 421, 425, 426, Sup. 1 to 426, Sup. 2 to 426, Sup. 3 to 426, 427, 435, 445	10
Central Region	416, 423, 432, 434, 438, 439, 440, 441, 453, 454	10
Western Region	422, 424, 428, 429, Sup. 1 to 429, 430, 431, 436, 442, 443, 451, 452	12
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—		
Western Lines	433, 444, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450	7
Eastern Lines	None.	
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RLY	None.	
KETTLE VALLEY RAILWAY	None.	
NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAYS	None.	
TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION	420, 437	2
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RLY. CO	None.	
	Total cases and supplements	41
ORGANIZATIONS		
BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	421[1], 433, 436[1], 443[1], 444[1], 446, 447, 448	8
BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN & ENGINEMEN	421[1], 425, 436[1], 443[1], 444[1], 449, 450	7
ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS	416[1], 420[1], 422[1], 423[1], 429[1], Sup. 1 to 429[1], 430, 437[1], 452	9
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN	416[1], Sup. 1 to 408, 420[1], 422[1], 423[1], 424, 428, 429[1], Sup. 1 to 429[1], 432, 437[1], 439, 440, 445, 451	15
ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS	427, 431, 434, 435, 438, 441, 442, 453, 454	9
BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES	426, Sup. 1 to 426, Sup. 2 to 426, Sup. 3 to 426	4

[1] 11 cases jointly submitted by two organizations.

ABBREVIATIONS

RAILWAYS

C.N.R. (A.R.)	Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region.
C.N.R. (C.R.)	" " " Central Region.
C.N.R. (W.R.)	" " " Western Region.
C.P.R. (W.L.)	Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines.
T. & N.O.R. Com	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission.

ORGANIZATIONS

B.L.E	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B.L.F. & E	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.
O.R.C	Order of Railway Conductors.
B.R.T	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
O.R.T	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
B. of M. of W.E	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Sixth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	Question	Synopsis of Decision
Sup. 1 to 408	July 11, 1934	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.R.T.	Application of Board's decision *re* assignment of Baggagemen between Sackville, N.B. and Borden, P.E.I.	Extra time under Art. 12(d) of Schedule is payable to baggageman for all time during which he performed extra service beyond that performed by balance of train crew working as a unit.
416	Mar. 5, 1935	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.C. & B.R.T.	Claim of Conductor and Brakeman for 100 miles on each date Sept. 24 and 30 when trains 447 and 448 were cancelled between Belleville and Ottawa.	Case heard originally August 8, 1933, and referred back to parties for further information, who now advise satisfactory settlement reached.
420	Dec. 13, 1933	T. & N.O.R. Com. and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Claim of Employees that Rly. is required to assign three brakemen to mixed trains operating 50 miles or over on main line.	Schedule of Rules governing Conductors and Trainmen does not require assignment of three brakemen on mixed train service. Claim of employees denied.
421	Dec. 13 ,1933	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.L.E. and B.L.F. & E.	Claim of Engineer and Fireman for time lost.	Claim of Employees sustained under circumstances involved in this case.
422	Dec. 13, 1933	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Method of Paying crews on interdivisional runs for work done at intermediate terminals, Interpretation of Rule 9(a) Conductor's Schedule and Rule 12(a) of Trainmen's Schedules.	Case 402 not intended to change previously established practice, and was limited to specific case then under consideration. The Board can only deal with schedule interpretations in specific cases in which principles involved and in dispute are clearly demonstrated.
423	Dec. 13, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Roadmen performing switching service in Allandale Yard.	Road crews should not be required to perform service to which Yardmen are entitled under Article 140.
424	Dec. 13, 1933	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Conductor and crew for 100 miles account of being run around at Belmont, Man. Feb. 19, 1933.	Agreement requires that snow plough extra out of a terminal under such circumstances as stated in this case should have a train crew.
425	Apr. 11, 1934	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.L.F. & E.	Claim of Locomotive Firemen at Moncton, N.B. for run-arounds.	First fireman out on spare board competent for service as hostler should have been called. Any claim submitted for run-arounds on this basis should be allowed.
426	Apr. 11, 1934	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B. of M. of W.E.	Proper rate of pay for carpenters, bridgemen, painters, etc., laid off from B & B dept. who take jobs as laborers under a B & B foreman.	When reduction in staff is made carpenters and bridgemen who take jobs as laborers in B & B gangs are entitled to 42c. per hour. Such carpenters and bridgemen working in gangs in which other labourers are paid 42c. per hour should receive the 42c. per hour rate. This 42c. per hour rate does not necessarily apply to laid off carpenters and bridgemen who, of their own choice, accept work in an extra gang. Recommend claims be analyzed on this basis and any unsettled questions will be further considered by the Board when returned to it with specific information in relation thereto.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Sixth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936—*Continued*

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	Question	Synopsis of Decision
Sup. 1 to 426	July 11, 1934	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B. of M. of W.E.	Application of Board's decision in Case 426.	In the opinion of the Board there need not necessarily be other labourers in a B & B gang receiving the 42c. rate to entitle a demoted carpenter or bridgeman working as a labourer to receive such rate. Board's decision was not intended to mean that the Company did not have the right to work extra gangs under a B & B foreman in the Maintenance of Way Department.
Sup. 2 to 426	Mar. 5, 1935	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B. of M. of W.E.	Further interpretation of Board's decision asked for.	Cases agreed upon to be paid. If any other claims unsettled cases to be re-submitted in line with decision in original Case No. 426.
Sup. 3 to 426	Sept. 11, 1935	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B. of M. of W.E.	Specific claims still unpaid submitted.	In opinion of the Board the men were employed in extra gangs and therefore claim of employees not sustained.
427	Apr. 11, 1934	C.N.R. (A.R.) and O.R.T.	Position of Chief Despatcher at Halifax, N.S.	Under conditions as they existed in this case, the Telegraphers were entitled to the application of the terms of the understanding as contained in letter of July 28, 1927, from the General Manager of the Atlantic Region to the General Chairman of Telegraphers.
428	Apr. 11, 1934	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.R.T.	Seniority rating of Yardman in the Vancouver Yards of Canadian National Rlys.	The standing of the yardman in question on the seniority list having been established by mutual arrangement between the representatives of the Company and of the Employees, it should be so maintained unless changed by mutual arrangement.
429	Apr. 11, 1934	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Terminal payments to crews on interdivisional runs when passing through an intermediate terminal on their assignment.	Claim of employees is sustained where switching is performed by the train crew and not by any yard crew. Such time will be deducted in computing overtime for the trip and this switching will not be regarded as constituting switching at an intermediate point under Art. 5, Rule 10 of Trainmen's Schedule, and Art. 5, Rule 7 of Conductor's Schedule.
Sup. 1 to 429	Oct. 10, 1934	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Request for further decision in Case 429.	All time delayed at an intermediate terminal when switching is performed shall be paid for.
430	Apr. 11, 1934	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C.	Dismissal of Conductor.....	Contention of Employees not sustained.
431	Apr. 11, 1934	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.T.	Claim of Relief Agent at Heisler, Alta., for two weeks pay.	Contention of Employees not sustained.
432	July 11, 1934	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Complaint of Yardmen assigned to 14th. Seniority District account refusal of Company to re-establish homestead rights.	Contention of Employees not sustained. Homesteading rights in yard service having been abolished by mutual agreement between Representatives of Railway and of the Employees, the existing arrangement should be maintained until changed by mutual agreement.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Sixth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936—*Continued*

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	Question	Synopsis of Decision
433	July 11, 1934	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Payment of Engineer when used to assist a train out of Souris, Man. Sept. 20, 1932.	Board recommends parties negotiate an agreed application of schedule rules as to conditions affecting engine crews in Switching service assisting trains out of Souris.
434	July 11, 1934	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.T.	Displacement of Assistant at Newmarket, Ont. and claim for lost time on that account.	In view of all circumstances in this case the claim of the Employees is not sustained.
435	July 11, 1934	C.N.R. (A.R.) and O.R.T.	Position of terminal agent at Truro, N.S.	Claim of employees sustained to the extent that the new position of agent should now be bulletined as a new position and senior qualified applicant be assigned.
436	Oct. 10, 1934	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.L.E. and B.L.F. & E.	Payment to Engineers and Firemen on unassigned runs running through a terminal.	Claim of Employees not sustained.
437	Oct. 10, 1934	T. & N.O. Rly. Com. and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Claim of Conductors and Trainmen that a Conductor has been improperly dismissed and that he should be reinstated and paid for time held out of service.	Claim of Employees not sustained.
438	Oct. 9, 1934	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.T.	Vacation pay claimed by Spare Operator St. Lawrence Division.	Operator was still on seniority list in 1933 and available as a spare operator, the provisions of Art. 14, clause (g) apply, and he was entitled to vacation pay in 1933 on the basis of one day's pay for each twenty-five and a half days he was shown on the payroll in 1932.
439	Mar. 5, 1935	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Conductor for mileage disallowed (38 mi.) while in charge of Snow Plough Extra Feb. 1, 1934.	Without deciding whether or not Madawaska is a terminal in regard to which some question arose, under the circumstances stated, the claim of the employees for 38 additional miles for the service is sustained.
440	Mar. 5, 1935	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Conductor and two brakemen for through freight rates Montreal to Massena and return Feb. 20, 1934.	Claim of employees sustained.
441	June 11, 1935	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.T.	Temporary abolition of Telegrapher's position in Depot Harbor Freight Office during the closed season of navigation.	The operator's position having been re-established for the current season of navigation arrangements should be made to reinstate the former operator in the position and parties should confer further as to subsequent seasons.
442	June 11, 1935	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.T.	Re Agency at Westport, Ont....	While existing conditions are maintained the agency should be regarded as continuing to come within provisions of Telegraphers' Agreement. It having been made evident that there was justification for a revision of rate of pay of the position, the parties should confer in regard to this question. Subject to this considera tion the claim of employees is sustained.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Sixth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936—*Continued*

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	QUESTION	Synopsis of Decision
443	June 11, 1935	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.L.E. and B.L.F. & E.	Payment to Engineers and Firemen for certain trips claimed as "side" trips.	Following Board's decision in Case 177 it was arranged between the parties that the arbitrary allowance of 10 mi. previously paid for side trips on regularly assigned runs should be discontinued, actual mileage plus detention and switching at turn-around points on the side trips being substituted therefor. This arrangement continued in effect for approximately 7 years. New schedule rule was adopted for Engineers in 1930, and Firemen in 1931 and it was indicated that under these rules detention and switching at turn-around points on side trips were paid for up to 1933 in all the cases mentioned. This practice would appear to indicate that there was a mutual understanding of the intent of existing rules at the time they were adopted which became effective in practice for approximately three years. The facts being as indicated, on the basis of existing rules the claim of the Employee is sustained.
444	Sept. 11, 1935	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E. and B.L.F. & E.	Dispute relative to discontinuance of Raith as an established turn-around point, as understood under provisions of Art. 7 Engineers' and Firemen's schedules.	Claim of employees not sustained under existing conditions.
445	Nov. 12, 1935	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Conductor and crew when engine used to assist another train.	Rule in effect since 1929. Case referred back to parties to be settled on basis of established practice.
446	Nov. 12, 1935	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Claim of Engineer for 50 miles as run around at Midway Apr. 15, 1934.	Claim of Employees sustained.
447	Nov. 12, 1935	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Payment of way-freight rates for full trip, part of which was en route on barge, and which has been paid for at thro' freight rates.	In the case of assigned way-freight crews making movements on barges, way-freight rates will apply for entire trip. Claim of employees sustained.
448	Nov. 12, 1935	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Claim of Engineers at Ft. William for extra mileage for yard movements at Raith, which is an intermediate point on the Kaministiquai Subdivision between Ft. William and Ignace. Specific claim filed.	Claim of Employees not sustained.
449	Nov. 12, 1935	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.F. & E.	Claim for new day submitted by engineers and firemen out of Broadview Dec. 22, 1934 and Jan. 5, 1935.	Board recommends parties should endeavor negotiate between themselves an agreed application of the schedule rules as to the conditions affecting engine crews in switching service assisting trains out of Broadview.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Sixth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936—*Concluded*

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	QUESTION	Synopsis of Decision
450	Nov. 13, 1935	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.F. & E.	Mileage which senior passenger engineer at Regina is permitted to make on his run.	Engineers' assignments out of Regina are in effect in accordance with arrangements between the representatives of the Company and of the Engineers and are within the terms of the agreement governing such conditions. The engineer occupies the assignment in which he is working by his own choice under the conditions provided for in the assignment. Therefore the claim of the employees is denied.
451	June 9, 1936	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.R.T.	Right of Brakeman to take rest on arrival at terminal before taking engine to shop.	Under the circumstances in this particular case the claim of employees is not sustained.
452	June 9, 1936	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C.	Method of payment for certain trips on which ties were distributed.	Claim of Employees denied.
453	June 9, 1936	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.T.	Temporary abolition of operator's position at Depot Harbor during the closed season of navigation.	Telegraphers are entitled to the position when duties are required which are ordinarily performed by Operator when that position is occupied.
454	June 9, 1936	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.T.	Vacation allowance claimed due ex-agent, La Tuque, Que.	Claim of employees not sustained.

SIXTH REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Receipts and Expenses from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936

RECEIPTS		EXPENSES	
Balance in Bank Sept. 30, 1933	$ 2,592 54	Office Supplies	$ 299 14
Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1933	1,720 00	Printing (including 5th Report)	802 33
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1934	4,832 25	Distribution of 5th Report	21 80
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1935	4,680 44	Stationery	212 27
Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th, 1936	3,851 51	Stamps (Postal and Revenue)	110 00
		Rental and Taxes	5,664 60
		Telegraph and Telephone	319 87
		Lighting	52 25
		Funeral Token	25 00
		Insurance	22 05
		Salaries, Bonus and Gratuities	8,500 00
			16,029 31
		Balance in Bank Sept. 30, 1936	1,647 43
	$ 17,676 74		$ 17,676 74

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 37] MARCH, 1937 [NUMBER 3

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A moderate increase was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,996 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms at February 1 aggregated 987,719 persons, as compared with 985,644 at January 1. This advance was smaller than the average gain noted at February 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, but compares favourably with the decline that had been indicated at the same date of last year. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 103·8 at January 1 to 104·1 at the beginning of February, as compared with 98·4 at the same date in 1936. At February 1 in the preceding years it was as follows:—1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0; 1927, 96·6; 1926, 91·8; 1925, 87·1; 1924, 91·7; 1923, 90·6; 1922, 79·9 and 1921, 91·2. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1937, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by Local Trade Union members stood at 14·5 as contrasted with 14·3 per cent at the beginning of January 1937, and 14·8 per cent at the beginning of February, 1936. The percentage for February was based on the reports compiled from 1,825 labour organizations combining a membership of 188,690 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, showed a decline from December 1936, but a nominal gain over January last year in the business recorded during the month of January, 1937, as shown by the average daily placements recorded, the greatest losses under the first comparison taking place in farming and services and the highest gains under the second in logging, services and manufacturing. Vacancies in January, 1937, numbered 30,685, applications 63,173 and placements in regular and casual employment 28,746.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.12 at the beginning of February as compared with $17.04 for January; $16.58 for February, 1936; $16 for February, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $22.12 for February, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 83·0 for each of the last two weeks in February as compared with 81·6 for the week ended January 29. The increase in the interval was due in large part to higher prices for iron and steel and certain non-ferrous metals. On a monthly basis the index number was 81·3 for January, 1937 as compared with 72·5 for February, 1936; 71·8 for February, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·9 for February, 1930.

The table on page 260 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was about one per cent lower in January than in the previous month but ten per cent higher than in January, 1936. Of the principal groups of factors used in the construction of the index and after any necessary adjustment for seasonal change mineral production and carloadings showed the largest declines in the month under review as compared with the previous month, the decrease in the former being due chiefly to lower exports of nickel and asbestos and lower imports of bauxite, and to smaller shipments of gold. Other principal groups to record decreases were manufacturing and construction, while electric power output and trade employment advanced and imports and exports were little changed after seasonal adjustments were made. All of the foregoing principal factors were substantially higher in January of the present year than in January, 1936, except construction, which was much lower. Information available for February shows advances in wholesale prices, employment, carloadings and contracts awarded, both as compared with the previous month and with February, 1936.

33833—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937		1936	1936		1935
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external aggregate..... $	123,691,877	135,298,742	152,403,159	104,395,096	105,334,600	117,813,684
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	48,680,842	51,882,618	52,996,494	41,597,398	40,590,276	38,569,182
Exports, Canadian produce... $	74,791,596	82,242,056	98,074,320	62,073,641	63,864,595	77,099,223
Customs duty collected..... $	6,944,703	7,280,313	7,597,823	6,097,665	5,866,447	5,938,470
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,227,354,600	3,404,591,886	2,767,449,324	2,992,068,239	2,932,303,651
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	108,947,321	109,149,085	124,385,537	117,378,498	118,928,662
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,548,604,580	1,547,822,474	1,517,261,281	1,498,797,270	1,485,977,174
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	687,349,679	675,451,831	741,591,724	756,418,932	819,525,595
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	142·4	137·4	129·2	120·7	112·9	107·4
Preferred stocks.....	100·4	99·2	93·9	77·2	74·9	73·8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	74·3	70·4	69·7	80·6	85·5	82·7
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	†83·0	81·3	79·7	72·5	72·9	72·6
(2)Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $	17·12	17·04	16·99	16·58	16·68	16·65
Index, retail sales, unadjusted...	.....	64·2	109·0	60·8	59·1	98·9
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	75·5	81·9	69·4	69·4	76·8
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	104·1	103·8	110·1	98·4	99·1	104·6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)....	14·5	14·3	12·7	14·8	14·6	13·3
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	186,213	185,006	184,178	173,649	158,810	166,527
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	14,301,856	14,043,352	16,227,225	13,066,507	12,742,554	14,558,340
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	11,901,261	11,285,344	11,279,613	10,866,155
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $	.....	10,194,064	12,253,203	9,280,594	9,323,822	11,581,266
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	9,280,554	8,711,396	8,413,196	8,711,249	8,275,252
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,160,608,462	1,814,161,858	1,762,975,763	1,934,049,726
Building permits..... $	.....	1,684,502	3,282,166	1,921,176	1,302,758	2,401,856
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	8,728,800	6,622,200	6,118,800	8,227,700	13,610,400	4,364,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	.....	66,400	68,499	55,751	61,336	70,647
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	115,237	103,952	93,285	100,225	98,888
Ferro-alloys.....tons	.....	6,519	6,775	5,114	4,324	4,688
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	40,389,544	27,149,114	28,105,650	29,734,859
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	21,294,862	20,678,372	27,384,732	28,402,146
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	43,631,366	32,911,842	34,289,634	36,541,180
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	18,011,386	16,151,374	14,052,702	15,044,762
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	330,130	266,422	277,554	307,588
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,835,604	1,235,039	1,213,488	1,721,781
Coal.....tons	.....	1,477,621	1,475,484	1,492,070	1,391,526	1,293,310
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	54,640,000	60,570,000	39,650,000	61,130,000	55,640,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	3,656,000	2,673,000	4,256,000	3,938,000	5,746,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	15,189,000	20,843,000	11,724,000	19,940,000	22,187,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,961,000	1,770,000	2,670,000	1,948,000	1,618,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	115,001,704	245,172,491	107,483,790	171,920,135	182,907,132
Flour production.....brls.	.....	1,008,630	1,090,392	1,019,000	981,988	957,219
(8) Sugar manufactured.....lbs.	21,952,270	95,656,430	157,483,110	24,044,674	88,679,521	137,439,534
Footwear production.....pairs	.....	1,482,017	1,539,942	1,835,240	1,513,959	1,565,986
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	74,811,000	75,024,000	66,812,000	67,467,000	69,565,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	28,539,000	36,637,000	30,310,000	34,051,000	36,134,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	287,690	289,310	221,970	227,960	244,730
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	15,009	16,542	10,853	11,261	11,370
(8) (9) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	116·9	118·4	104·8	106·2	106·2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	119·4	121·1	105·0	107·9	108·8
Mineral Production.....	.....	156·8	168·5	165·6	135·1	160·8
Manufacturing.....	.....	122·8	123·1	100·8	104·1	112·5
Construction.....	.....	37·7	40·8	44·5	70·0	23·6
Electric power.....	.....	223·5	219·4	196·3	201·5	203·4
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	109·8	110·6	104·2	101·3	99·3
Trade employment.....	.....	131·2	129·5	127·3	124·0	128·8
Carloadings.....	.....	79·4	85·0	75·2	71·3	66·5
Imports.....	.....	93·3	93·5	82·5	81·4	70·2
Exports.....	.....	107·4	107·6	92·9	92·9	78·0

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended February 26, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 27, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending January 30, 1937, December 31 and November 28, 1936; January 25, 1936, December 31 and November 30, 1935.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

(9) Revised.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for February was 19, involving 2,404 workers with a time loss of 19,346 man working days as compared with 15 disputes in January involving 6,009 workers and a time loss of 67,082 days. Most of the time loss in February was due to strikes of cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., meat packing employees at Vancouver, B.C., fur factory workers at Winnipeg, Man., and coastwise longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C. In February, 1936, there were only eight disputes, involving 3,071 workers with a time loss of 20,577 days, due chiefly to strikes of cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., and dress factory workers at Toronto, Ont. Of the nineteen disputes recorded for February, sixteen were recorded as terminated, six resulting in favour of the employers affected, four in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in five cases while the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. Three disputes, involving approximately 500 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Substantial decrease in relief totals

Contrary to the relief situation prevailing during recent years in the winter months, when there is usually an increase in relief recipients, recent statistics indicate a substantial reduction in total numbers on relief as shown in the following statement issued on March 11 by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour:—

"The improvement in direct relief totals that was evident in January of this year, was even more pronounced during February, according to complete preliminary returns from the Provinces, and it is expected that when confirmed figures are received the comparison with 1936 and previous years will be even more favourable as the confirmed figures for every month since March, 1936, have been consistently less than the preliminary returns. The Dominion totals are very substantially under those of the same month in any of the four preceding years. In comparison with February, 1936, the families on relief exclusive of the Drought Areas, decreased more than 17 per cent, and the total numbers on relief decreased almost 16 per cent. The percentage of decrease in the Dominion totals when the drought areas are included was more than 14 per cent in respect to families and over 13 per cent in respect to the total number.

"In each of the four years prior to 1937, February totals have exceeded those for the month of January, the increase usually having been around six or seven per cent, but this year, it is observed that the total number on direct relief in February in the Dominion is about 1½ per cent under the January total.

"From a comparison of the preliminary returns for January and February of this year with the figure of previous years, and the fact that the usual seasonal advance in relief figures from January to February has not occurred this year, it is very evident that the improvement in general economic conditions and the increases in employment are now having the expected favourable effect on relief figures. The latest figures available which measure the volume of employment in industries other than agriculture, fishing and domestic work are those received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers, showing the number of persons in their employ as at February 1, 1937. This number is 987,719 and compares with the total of 927,006 reported on February 1, 1936, an increase of 60,713.

"In connection with projects authorized in the Dominion-Provincial Agreements, 10,811 men were afforded 152,933 man-days' work during February, 1937, and were paid in wages $393,484. The Provinces in which works were reported to be in progress were—New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia."

Federal relief disbursements for 1937-38

In anticipation of lower unemployment relief costs in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, special supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons on March 3 by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, indicated a reduction in the grants-in-aid to the provinces. The appropriation in the Special Supplementary Estimates for this purpose in 1936-37 was $26,000,000, as compared with $19,500,000 for 1937-38. However, a further vote in respect of the 1936-37 grants-in-aid will be sought as a supplementary appropriation since the amount voted, for 1936-37 was insufficient to meet the disbursements to the provinces.

The disbursements for grants-in-aid during the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, were at the rate of $2,345,657.35 monthly, having been reduced 15 per cent on April 1, 1936, with a further reduction of 10 per cent effective July 1, 1936.

Relief grants-in-aid were initiated in August, 1934, and involved the outright payment of fixed monthly sums to assist the provinces—

and through the provinces, the municipalities—with their relief expenditures. By agreement, these payments were subject to revision every three months.

In addition to the amount designated for grants-in-aid the special supplementary estimates contained an appropriation of $16,288,400 allocated as follows:—

Commitments under relief settlement agreements with provincial governments, $400,000.

Federal contribution to provincial and municipal relief projects, $7,331,000.

Agricultural re-establishment in co-operation with provincial governments, $52,500.

Federal contribution to farm employment and supplementary plans, $3,283,500.

Outstanding claims for direct relief under Unemployment Relief Acts of previous years, $169,000.

Outstanding claims for Drought Area Relief under the Relief Act, 1933, $215,200.

Federal contribution towards Greater Winnipeg Sewage Disposal Scheme, $362,200.

Development and training projects for unemployed young people, $1,000,000.

Direct relief in the dried-out areas, $2,000,000.

Administration expenses generally, $475,000.

Unforeseen contingencies, $1,000,000.

Pensions for the Blind

On March 1, 1937, the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, introduced a resolution to extend the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act to "include certain classes of blind persons not included in the Act." In presenting the motion, Hon. Mr. Dunning said that the bill to be based upon the resolution "is to extend the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act to blind persons at the age of forty." On the basis of the present ascertained numbers of blind persons, the Minister of Finance estimates the cost at approximately half a million dollars per year. Approval to the measure was given on all sides in the House, and the Bill was given first reading without debate. Hon. Mr. Dunning informed the House that with respect to the measure there was complete unanimity of opinion and that "there will be no difficulty in so amending the agreements with the provinces as to make possible the carrying out of the legislation now proposed, to make blind persons eligible for old age pensions at the age of forty."

A similar measure was introduced during the 1936 and 1935 sessions of Parliament (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1936, page 220, and July, 1935, page 625).

Social measures of provincial legislatures.

Programs of provincial legislation, as well as economic conditions and trends were indicated in the Speech from the Throne at the opening sessions of several provincial Legislatures during the past month.

In Nova Scotia, continued improvement in the industrial and agricultural life of the province was reported, together with a reduction of 70 per cent in the number of persons receiving relief during the past three years. The loan fund established by contributions of federal and provincial governments had proved "very beneficial in the re-establishment of needy fishermen."

The Speech intimated that provision is being made "for special practical training of the unemployed," and in this respect it was stated: "The Department of Labour has arranged with representatives of employers and employees in the coal mining industry for the placing of auxiliary workers in that industry with a view to distributing employment more evenly and already nearly four hundred young men have been given part time employment under this plan. Arrangements have been completed whereby an additional number of young men from industrial areas will receive training in gold mining under the supervision of skilled gold miners." It was added that efforts would be made to enlist the support of private industries in the institution of an apprentice system, under which young men may acquire a mechanical training. Reference was also made to provincial and municipal co-operation in plans to improve housing conditions. Included in the program of provincial activity was a plan of rural electrification.

Economic recovery in Quebec was reported as "proceeding gradually but surely." Progress in social legislation was summarized in the Speech by reference to various Acts "to ensure honest elections, to improve the lot of workmen, to render the Old Age Pension Act more effective, to procure for farmers and those desirous of becoming farmers the funds of which they may be in need, to help small property owners, to suppress the deception of ill-guaranteed industrial bonds; the Government, while seeing that such laws are enforced, has taken means to have reasonable salaries paid to workmen, to suppress the abuses of certain grantees, particularly of companies supplying electricity."

Reference was also made to the commission investigating the possibilities of improving the legislation providing for collective labour agreements. The revision and co-ordination of provincial laws generally, was forecast as well as legislation "to apply better means

of assisting needy mothers and orphans." Provision for the establishment of provincially owned hydro electric power plants was another feature of the Throne Speech.

The Speech from the Throne opening the Manitoba Legislature recorded "some measure of improvement in certain agricultural areas and definite improvement in certain sections of business and industry" but that many parts of the province suffered considerably from drought, resulting in "little relief from the demands for assistance." The improvement in business "had not been sufficient to provide employment for large numbers still unemployed" with resultant "heavy demands for unemployment relief still being made upon the resources of the province."

Social and labour measures forecast included: a survey of economic and social conditions of the province; enactment of legislation "to prevent strikes and lockouts," and "to provide means of conciliation"; continuation of debt adjustment for farmers and home owners; and the development of credit unions on a co-operative basis, etc.

In the Speech from the Throne opening the Alberta Legislature, appreciation was expressed "to the government of Canada for coming to the aid of our people in the drought areas" and to the Canadian Red Cross Society "for its valuable assistance" in this regard. In spite of increased employment "by enlarged industrial progress and the development of our natural resources," unemployment relief was still a major problem. The Speech referred to new legislation as follows:

"Further enactments regarding the establishment of a new economic order will be presented for your consideration, in order that the distribution and consumption or use of our goods and services may be facilitated with greater equity and efficiency."

The establishment of a provincial marketing board was also forecast.

Changes in the administration of Alberta Services.

Recent orders in council in the Alberta Gazette (issues of January 30 and February 15) announce changes in the administration of certain Acts and regulations. The Boilers Act and its regulations are now transferred from the Minister of Trade and Industry to the Minister of Public Works; the Alberta Government Employment Bureau is to be attached to the Department of Municipal Affairs and to be "under the control and direction of the Minister of Municipal Affairs;" and the duties, powers and functions in connection with the administration of relief are transferred from the Department of Public Health to the Department of Municipal Affairs. A reorganization of the provincial services of Alberta occurred last fall and were noted in the Labour Gazette December, 1936, page 1100.

Postponement of health insurance in British Columbia.

Postponement of the Health Insurance Scheme in British Columbia was announced on February 19, 1937, by Hon. T. D. Patullo, Premier of the province. Following this announcement, Hon. George M. Weir, Provincial Secretary and sponsor of the health insurance plan stated: "In view of the Premier's instructions which conform with the advice of the Cabinet, I am notifying the commission to stay collections." Premier Patullo's telegram to the Provincial Secretary was as follows: "In view of your advice that the Health Insurance Commission will not be able to complete arrangements for operation of the Act by dates fixed please give instructions to postpone operations *sine die* so that an opportunity will be afforded to review the whole situation on my return."

The Act establishing a contributory system of health insurance was passed by the Legislature of British Columbia on March 31, 1936 (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 442-23), and registration of employers and employees in preparation for the adoption of the scheme was completed last fall (Labour Gazette, November, 1936, page 977). It was to have come into effect on or about April 1, 1937, and levies on payrolls and wages were scheduled to begin on March 1, 1937 (Labour Gazette, February, 1937, page 126).

According to a press report in the *Victoria Times* of February 19, the British Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, announced that doctors of the inland lower mainland had rejected the plan and that other doctors were balloting on it.

Voluntary health insurance plan in three Ontario centres.

A voluntary system of health insurance is to be inaugurated shortly in three Ontario areas by a chartered organization under the direction of the Ontario Medical Association, according to a reported announcement made recently by Dr. W. K. Colbeck, president of that body. The city of Toronto, and the counties of Norfolk and Essex, have been selected on the request of their respective medical societies, it is stated, as the experimental districts for the operation of the plan.

Administered by an incorporated board of physicians and laymen, the plan is reported

to provide full medical services including ordinary surgery and hospitalization. Hospital and physician are selected by the contributors to the scheme who pay for the services on a graduated monthly basis according to the number constituting the insured family.

It is understood that in Toronto and in Norfolk county any citizen regardless of income may participate but that in Essex an income limit of $1,800 has been established.

Labour and Industry Board for Ontario.

Legislation was introduced in the Ontario Legislature on March 1, by the Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Public Welfare, Labour and Municipal Affairs, to provide for the establishment of a "labour and industry board."

It is intended that the new Board will act as a consolidating agency for the administration of various laws affecting employers and employees. Accordingly, under its jurisdiction will be placed the administration of the Industrial Standards Act, the Minimum Wage Act and the Apprenticeship Act.

The Board, which will consist of five members (three of whom are to be officials of the provincial Department of Labour) will have power to investigate conditions in any industry, to negotiate wage agreements, to fix hours, and, generally, to deal with all questions of employer-employee relationship.

Ontario bill provides minimum wages for men.

Linked with the legislation creating a provincial labour and industry board, Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Labour for Ontario, introduced a Bill to amend the Minimum Wage Act (at present applicable only to women) establishing a minimum weekly wage for male workers.

The new Board administering this measure will designate and define types of work and define zones to which its orders are applicable. It will classify employees and establish a minimum wage for "the prevailing weekly work period." In addition it will establish the maximum number of hours to be worked regularly, the minimum hourly rates for overtime, and the minimum hourly rates for employees who regularly work less than forty hours a week, providing this rate is less than one-fortieth of the weekly minimum wage.

The legislation will not apply to employees engaged as servants in any private residence or in agriculture.

Minimum wages for men in Quebec

Coincident with the introduction of legislation providing for the establishment of minimum wages for men in Ontario, was the announcement that a similar measure would be enacted shortly in the Quebec Legislature. Such a course of action had been predicted in press reports from Quebec and these were substantiated in a recent announcement by Hon. David Croll, Ontario Minister of Labour, made, apparently, with the approval and authority of Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labour for Quebec.

The intention of the Quebec Government in this matter was made known to the members of the Ontario Legislature by the Hon. Mr. Croll when, in speaking to the second reading of the Ontario Bill on March 11, he said:—

"I wonder whether honourable members appreciate the importance of the statement I was able to make to the House before orders were called this afternoon. I had then the authority of the Honourable Mr. Tremblay, Minister of Labour for Quebec, to inform the House that in that province there will soon be brought down a Bill which, if not identical with, will be very similar to the Minimum Wage Act now before you.

"Do honourable members fully appreciate that this spells the end for all time of ruinous competition between similar industries in the two provinces? It means that nearly two-thirds of Canada's population will be living under nearly identical labour laws. It dispels the fear of low wage competition that has haunted the Ontario employer for 50 years or more.

"It lays the ghost of unemployment and low wages that has haunted workers in those industries which have suffered in Ontario because lower rates could be paid in Quebec.

"The announcement I made this afternoon is a historic development in the industrial life of Eastern Canada. For Mr. Tremblay went beyond the statement that his legislation would be equivalent to ours. He agreed with me that the boards administering wage cuts in Ontario and in Quebec would be in constant contact and would co-operate to dispel this mutual fear of inter-provincial competition. I think the gratitude of every member of this House and of every manufacturer in this province is due the Quebec Government, for their far-sightedness in complying with our request that labour legislation in the two provinces be made as nearly identical as possible."

Also somewhat similar in scope to the new labour board in Ontario, as outlined in a

preceding paragraph, is the proposed establishment in Quebec of a central Board for Fair Wages, legislation for which is expected to be introduced shortly. It is understood that the new Quebec Board will have wide powers in the arbitration of wages and working conditions.

Another expected regulation is one which will extend the jurisdiction of the Minimum Wage Commission to work done in homes.

Minimum wages for taxi-cab drivers in Greater Winnipeg.

In the January 1937 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 4) reference was made to an order of the Highway Traffic Board of Alberta regulating the wages of drivers of public service vehicles. The *Manitoba Gazette* dated January 30, 1937, contains an Order (No. 27) isued by the Taxi-cab Board in accordance with the provisions of the "Taxi-cab Act," dealing with the matter of an application for an increase in taxi-cab fares and drivers' wages in Greater Winnipeg. The Board ordered that:

(1) On, from and after the 15th day of February, 1937, no owner of a taxi-cab shall pay any taxi-cab driver in his employ less than the following minimum wages:

(*a*) To a driver employed by the week, seventeen dollars and fifty cents ($17.50) per week;

(*b*) To a driver employed otherwise than by the week, one dollar and sixty cents ($1.60) for each day on which he is on duty; provided that if he is on duty more than four hours in any one day he shall be paid for such day at least one dollar and sixty cents ($1.60), and an additional amount calculated at the rate of not less than forty cents (40c.) per hour for all time on duty in such day in excess of four (4) hours.

A tariff of fares was also appended to the Order.

Special areas legislation proposed in Great Britain.

In a White Paper issued recently it was indicated that the Government of Great Britain contemplates an outlay of approximately £17,500,000 for war material factories in the distressed areas. This sum, according to a news despatch, will be used to establish plants in Scotland, Wales and Lancashire. It is pointed out that this amount, equivalent to $85,000,000, is in addition to £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) which is to be set aside for loans to industrial undertakings in the areas where unemployment has been particularly severe for several years.

The White Paper stated that a forestry commission had prepared a scheme for planting 200,000 acres in England, which will employ 2,000 workers yearly and permanently settle 1,000 families on forest holdings.

In November, 1936, a report was made by Sir Malcolm Stewart, Commissioner for the Special Acres of England and Wales under the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act 1934. This report, the third submitted by the Commissioner, detailed conditions in the special areas in which employment opportunities have been drastically reduced due to changing economic and industrial trends. It is reported that in one coal-mining district alone there are 42 per cent of the workers reported as unemployed.

Among the recommendations made by the Commissioner to relieve the situation were: control of further industrial expansion in Greater London to secure a more evenly distributed production (in which it was hoped that the special areas would share); creation of state provided inducements to attract industries to the special areas; consideration of the removal from the "Live Register" those who have been out of work for over five years and are never again likely to obtain employment; settlement of unemployed families from the special areas in the Midlands and the South; establishment of cottage homesteads in the more prosperous districts for the settlement of families from the special areas, especially in cases where the father is too old for a full time holding, etc.

Unemployment insurance fund in Great Britain.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1936 (page 307) reference was made to the report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for the year 1935. The Statutory Committee is required to furnish not later than the end of February each year, a report on the financial condition of the Insurance Fund in Great Britain on December 31 of the preceding year. If the fund is in danger of becoming insolvent, or if it is accumulating more money than is "reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities," it is required to recommend such changes in rates of contribution or in rates or conditions of benefits as in its opinion are required to make the fund sufficient and not more than "reasonably sufficient, to discharge its liabilities."

The *Economist* for February 27, 1937, points out that a year ago it was found possible, not only to reduce the contributions of employers and workmen to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, but also to estimate a surplus in the operation of the Fund. This surplus for 1936 was reported as being £6,700,000 more than was anticipated and that for 1937 will probably be £12,000,000 more than the previous estimate. The report of the committee recommends that

some £16,500,000 of these surpluses should be devoted during the next eight years, together with interest accruing of £750,000, to the improvement of benefit conditions. The Committee rejected the suggestion of a minority report that the contributions should again be reduced; or that the surplus should be applied to the speedier reduction of the debt which the Fund owes to the Exchequer and is paying off at the rate of £5,000,000 a year. It is proposed to reduce the number of days for which a man must wait after losing his job, before claiming benefit, from six to three (the original "waiting period" of the 1920 Act); and to increase the number of extra days' benefit beyond the present limit for a man who has been fairly regularly in work for five years.

A man who loses his job, however, will still have to wait for anything up to eleven days before drawing any benefit. Nevertheless, the reduction of the waiting period will make it less necessary for men to resort to public assistance in the interim; and some 60,000 fewer men will come under the Means Test because of this measure.

The social consequences of the depression

In a comprehensive study entitled "The Social Consequences of the Economic Depression," by Professor Wladimir Woytinsky, a general picture of the effects of the economic depression in various countries and among different classes of the population is given.

According to this study, published by the International Labour Office, the total loss of the world economic system between 1930 and 1934 as a result of the depression (as far as production, commerce and transport are concerned) amounted in round figures to between 149,000 and 176,000 million "1928 dollars" or from 100,000 to 120,000 million "1913 dollars." "A fateful figure," observes the author, "equal to the total cost of the Great War."

Mr. Woytinsky begins by considering the national income of the various countries, dealing in detail with its composition and its fluctuations in relation to the depression, and showing by a few striking examples the consequences of the depression in a number of countries selected as typical. This leads him to study the incidence of the depression on different classes of the population. Dealing in turn with the employed population, farmers, the middle classes, savings depositors, persons of independent means, and "capitalists," he calculates their losses and studies their reactions—their attempts to escape from the grip of the depression. Then, looking beyond figures, statistical tables and diagrams—many of which he asks the reader to interpret with prudence—he considers the distressing conditions under which millions of human beings have been obliged to struggle for their daily existence during this unprecedented state of economic disorder.

The interest of this work is that it takes to pieces before the reader's eyes the complex mechanism of the modern economic world, demonstrating the interdependence of all economic phenomena, removing many preconceived notions as to the real incidence of the losses caused by the depression and showing, among other things, that while certain social classes have been reduced to extreme poverty others, in the opinion of Mr. Woytinsky, have been able to maintain, if not to increase, their means. Of particular note is the author's conclusion that too much effort has been wasted in attempting to deal with isolated symptoms of the depression, and that a comprehensive view of the problem is essential if a recurrence of this cataclysm is to be prevented.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on March 3 from certain employees of the Canadian Marconi Company, being coast station telegraphers, ships' telegraphers and trans-oceanic telegraphers, members of Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The employees seek revision of the wage agreements (Marine and Trans-oceanic) entered into in 1929; also changes in certain operating practices. Two hundred employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on February 10 to deal with a dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its motormen, conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen, trackmen, etc., members of Local Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application in this case had been received from the employees during January (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1937, page 131). The Board is composed as follows: Mr. H. H. Ward, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. J. F. White, of London, Ontario, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominated by the company and employees respectively.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1936

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1936 was substantially greater than in 1935 but the increase in the number of workers involved was slight and the time loss in man working days was appreciably lower. All figures were much lower than in 1934 and, as in the case of each year since 1932, substantially higher than for previous years back to 1925, the last year in which coal mining disputes accounted for a very large percentage of the time loss. In 1936, the time loss for coal mining disputes was lower than in 1934 and 1935, but somewhat higher than in 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1933. The industries for which most time loss appeared were textile and clothing manufacturing, mining, fishing, logging, manufacturing of fur and leather products.

The outstanding disputes involved textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., loggers and saw and shingle mill workers in Vancouver Island and in the coast district on the mainland of British Columbia, cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, Que., fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., coal miners at New Waterford, New Aberdeen and at Glace Bay, N.S., cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., taxicab drivers at Montreal, also a strike of salmon fishermen at Rivers Inlet, B.C.

As in 1935, the year was marked by the large proportion of disputes which involved comparatively small numbers of workers, and

TABLE I.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1936

Year	Number of disputes beginning during the year	Disputes in existence during year									
		All Industries				Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
		Number of disputes	Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
1901	97	99	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902	124	125	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903	171	175	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905	95	96	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906	149	150	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907	183	188	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908	72	76	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909	88	90	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910	94	101	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911	99	100	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912	179	181	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913	143	152	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914	58	63	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915	62	63	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916	118	120	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917	158	160	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918	228	230	782	79,743	647,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919	332	336	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920	310	322	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921	159	168	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922	89	104	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923	77	86	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924	64	70	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925	86	87	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926	75	77	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927	72	74	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928	96	98	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929	88	90	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931	86	88	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
1932	111	116	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234
1933	122	125	617	26,558	317,547	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528
1934	189	191	1,100	45,800	574,519	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060
1935	120	120	719	33,269	284,028	17	6,131	61,032	103	27,138	222,996
1936	155	156	709	34,812	276,997	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231
Total	4,519	*4,647	*24,458	*1,157,070	24,778,074	*518	*306,092	9,361,977	*4,131	*850,978	15,416,097

* In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

resulted in little time loss. A feature of the year, however, was the increase in the proportion of the disputes arising out of union questions, the number of such disputes exceeding for the first time those due to demands for changes in wages and working conditions. This was owing to the substantial increase in the number of strikes for union recognition and against discharge of workers for union membership or activity. Strikes due to causes other than union factors, wage changes, etc., were relatively few in number.

The accompanying table of strikes and lockouts in Canada from 1901 to 1936, inclusive, gives figures as to all disputes, as to coal mining separately, and for those in industries other than coal mining. For many of the years the figures for coal mining account for very large percentages of the numbers of employees involved and of the time loss incurred. It will be observed that since 1925 the figures for coal mines have been comparatively small.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

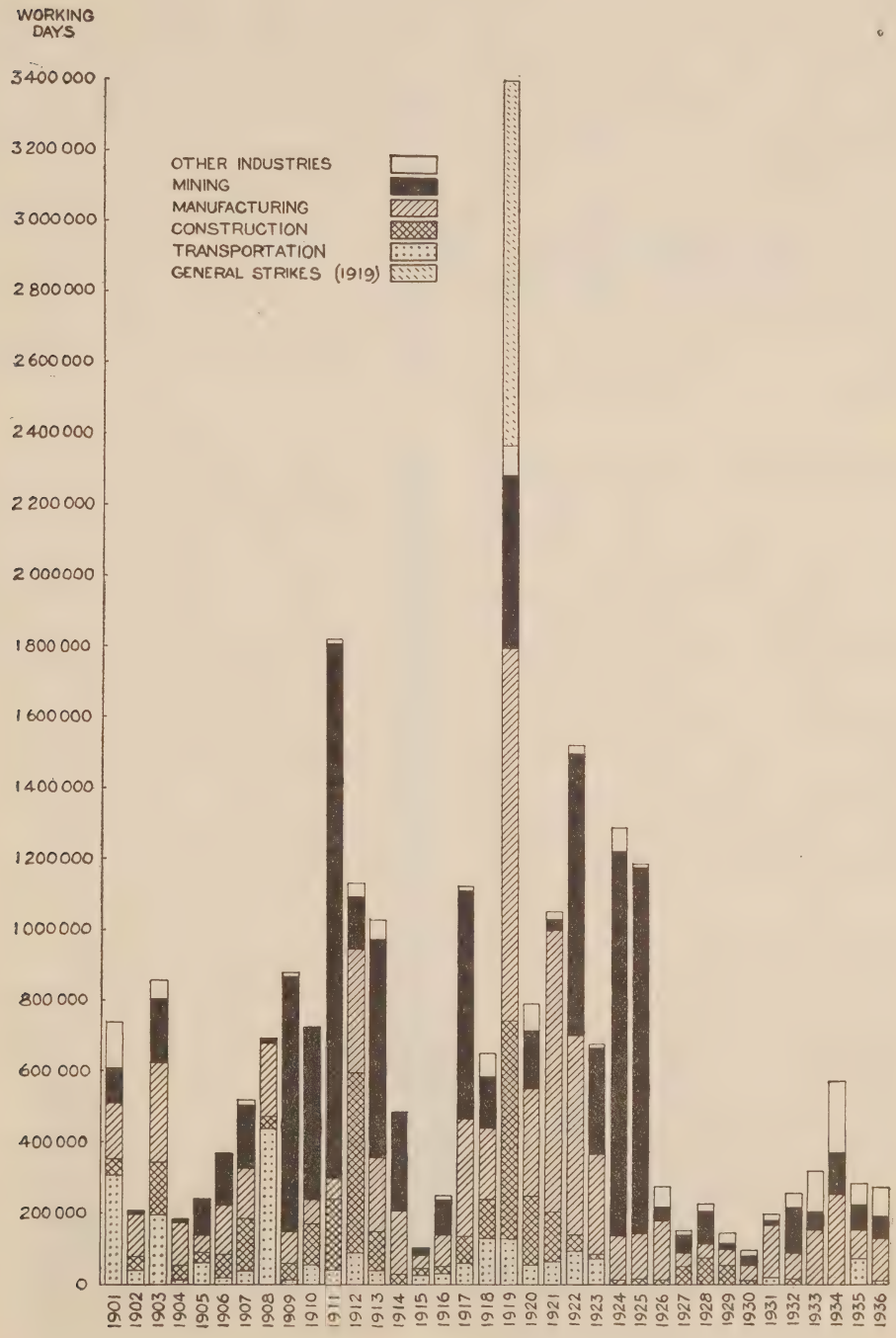
The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1936 there were 27 such disputes, involving 419 employees, causing a time loss of 101 working days.

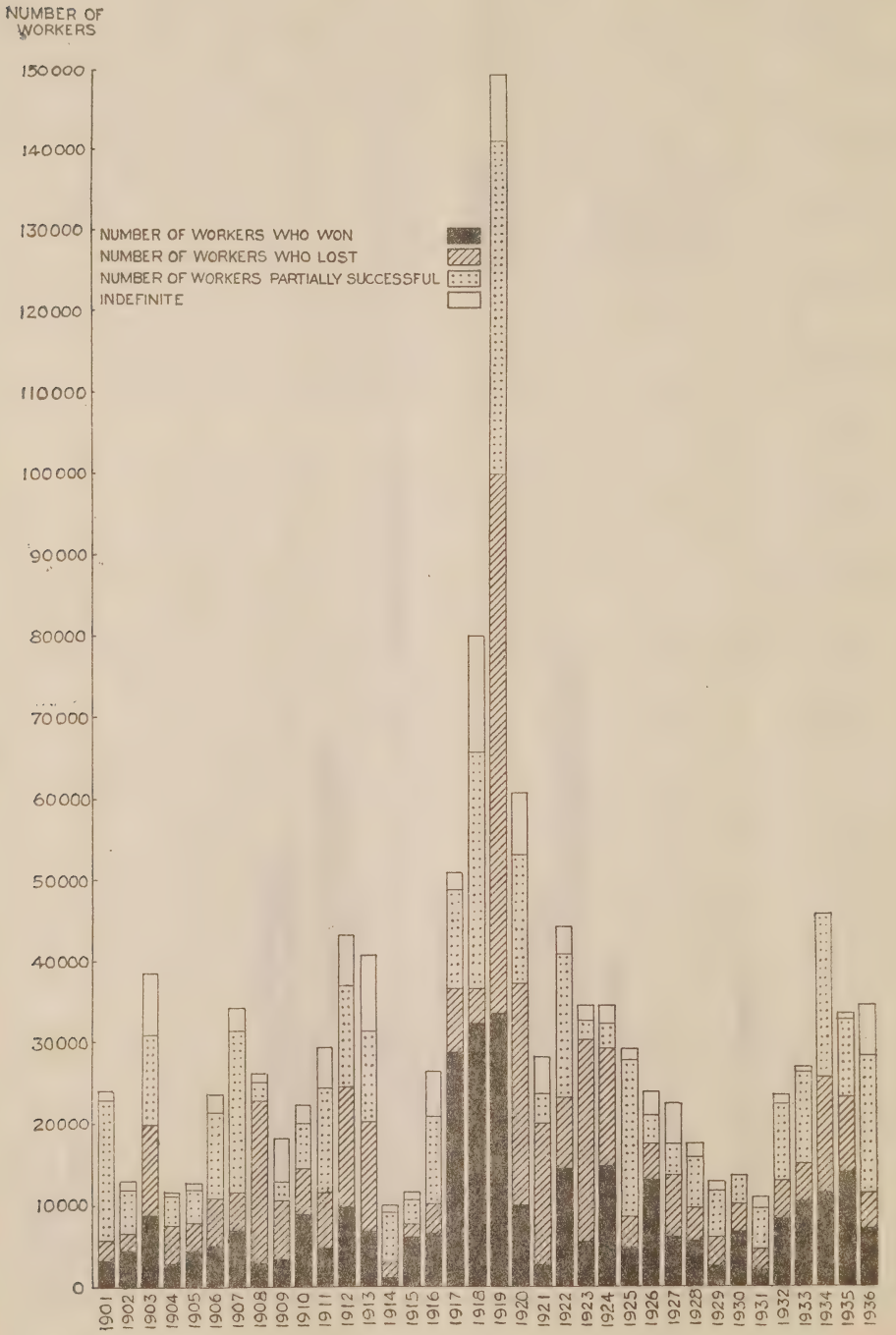
The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known and not replaced. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly affected has been shown in footnotes to Table X, which is a detailed list of the strikes and lockouts during the year. The workers indirectly affected in each dispute are those in the establishment who are unable to continue work because of the stoppage but not participating in the dispute.

The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes (previously recorded) as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected,

LOSS IN MAN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1936



RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORKERS INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1936



but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated.

Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature which were carried over from 1935 but were called off or lapsed during 1936: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., commenced May 4, 1931, one employer, reported as lapsed by the union at the end of October, 1936; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., commenced February 27, 1934, one employer, lapsed by December 31, 1936. The following disputes of the same nature were still on record at the end of 1936: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., commenced July 11, 1932, two employers; glass factory workers, Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; and coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., commenced October 23, 1936, one employer.

Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932 and again in 1934, time loss was greater than since 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately. In manufacturing considerable time loss occurred in metal manufacturing in 1919 and 1920; in clothing (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936; in cigar manufacturing in 1901; in printing in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924; and in saw-milling in 1931 and 1932. In Construction time loss was considerable in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. In Other Industries considerable time loss was due to strikes of fishermen in 1901, to strikes of loggers in 1919, 1920, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

Review of Disputes by Industries 1936

Agriculture.—One strike only was reported but it was of large proportions, 1,100 sugar beet workers in Alberta going on strike for ten days in May to secure an increase in piece rates. A higher rate was gained but all did not share in the result, a number having been replaced. An attempt to bring about a strike of beet field workers in Kent County, Ontario, was unsuccessful. It is interesting to note that only four strikes were reported in this industry during the period 1901-1932 (three of British Columbia hop pickers and one of Ontario tobacco farm workers). In both 1933 and 1934, hop pickers in British Columbia were on strike. Five strikes in agriculture occurred in 1935, two of hop pickers in British Columbia, one of tobacco farm workers in Ontario, and two of sugar beet workers—one in Alberta which resulted in a compromise, and the other in Ontario which was unsuccessful.

Logging.—In Vancouver Island and in the coast district of British Columbia one of the largest strikes of the year occurred, that of 2,000 loggers, saw and shingle mill workers who stopped work demanding union recognition and increased wages. Although the strike was not successful, wage increases were granted by some of the employers involved and by others not involved. During this dispute, a number of pickets were arrested on charges of intimidation and assault. Long duration marked a stoppage of work by 140 loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C., caused by the discharge of two men, allegedly for union activity. About 120 other loggers in the same locality were out in sympathy. The other three strikes in the logging industry, all in Ontario, involved comparatively few employees and were of brief duration.

Fishing.—Three strikes were recorded in this industry, all involving salmon fishermen in British Columbia. One of these strikes at Rivers Inlet involved directly 2,500 fishermen who ceased operations on July 5 to enforce a demand for an increase in the price received per fish. Canning operations in the district were curtailed. This dispute had no definite result, and terminated with the close of the season. The other two disputes involved small numbers of employees and lasted only a few days, being terminated by flood conditions on the Fraser River.

Mining.—One fifth of the total time loss in 1936 was recorded for the coal mining industry. There were also two small strikes of gold miners in British Columbia. All of the strikes of coal miners were in Alberta and

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1936, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over	11	7·1	19,335	55·6	163,300	59·0
500 and under 1,000	5	3·2	3,735	10·7	17,185	6·2
100 and under 500	42	26·9	8,021	23·0	72,772	26·3
50 and under 100	32	20·5	2,227	6·4	12,836	4·6
10 and under 50	51	32·7	1,395	4·0	10,303	3·7
Under 10	15	9·6	99	0·3	601	0·2
Total	156	100·0	34,812	100·0	276,997	100·0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1936, BY TIME LOSS

Number of man working days lost	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over						
10,000 and under 50,000	8	5·1	14,635	42·0	162,500	58·7
1,000 and under 10,000	30	19·2	11,646	33·5	89,705	32·4
500 and under 1,000	18	11·5	2,930	8·4	12,015	4·3
100 and under 500	45	28·9	3,597	10·3	10,346	3·7
Under 100	55	35·3	2,004	5·8	2,431	0·9
Total	156	100·0	34,812	100·0	276,997	100·0

TAVLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1936, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated or carried over from previous year	5	3·2	1,665	4·8	24,350	8·8
25 days and over	12	7·7	3,280	9·4	65,150	23·5
20 days and under 25	8	5·1	4,618	13·3	74,300	26·8
15 days and under 20	7	4·5	1,284	3·7	6,945	2·5
10 days and under 15	16	10·2	3,690	10·6	30,282	11·0
5 days and under 10	31	19·9	7,704	22·1	47,666	17·2
Under 5 days	77	49·4	12,571	36·1	28,304	10·2
Total	156	100·0	34,812	100·0	276,997	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1936, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	11	7·1	7,089	20·4	39,315	14·2
Prince Edward Island	1	0·6	20	0·1	40	0·0
New Brunswick						
Quebec	20	12·8	5,922	17·0	33,251	12·0
Ontario	80	51·3	11,119	31·9	87,955	31·8
Manitoba	13	8·4	2,094	6·0	20,057	7·2
Saskatchewan	1	0·6	4	0·0	20	0·0
Alberta	14	9·0	2,783	8·0	20,987	7·6
British Columbia	15	9·6	5,709	16·4	75,122	27·1
Yukon Territory						
Interprovincial	1	0·6	72	0·2	250	0·1
Total	156	100·0	34,812	100·0	276,997	100·0

Nova Scotia, the latter province having the most serious stoppages.

In the Glace Bay district of Cape Breton Island more than 1,400 miners stopped work on August 7 to secure an increase in piece rates followed by 3,000 others in support. All were back at work on August 18, a compromise offer having been accepted. This dispute caused a time loss of 22,000 man working days. Three other strikes directly affecting 2,400 miners occurred during the year in the same district to secure changes in wages, piece rates, and adjustments in working conditions. Strikes in this district during 1936 were responsible for two-thirds of the time loss in mining.

The most important strikes of coal miners in Alberta included one at East Coulée to secure union recognition, and another at Wayne to secure the district union wage scale. Both were successful.

MANUFACTURING.—The disputes in various manufacturing industries in 1936 accounted for 45 per cent of the time loss and 43 per cent of the number of workers involved in all strikes. Two-thirds of the time loss in manufacturing was the result of strikes in the textile and clothing industries, strikes in silk and cotton mills alone causing a loss of nearly 64,000 man days, more than half of the time lost in the manufacturing group. No strikes were reported in the woollen textile industry.

The most serious strikes of textile workers were in an artificial silk factory at Cornwall, Ont., and in cotton mills at Three Rivers, P.Q., and at Welland, Ont. The silk workers at Cornwall, whose walkout on August 11 developed into the second largest strike of the year in all industries, involved some 1,750 male and female workers. They de-

(Continued on page 288)

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1936, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers Involved		Time Loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
Agriculture	**1**	**0·7**	**1,100**	**3·1**	**4,000**	**1·4**
Logging	**6**	**3·8**	**2,605**	**7·5**	**31,305**	**11·3**
Fishing and Trapping	**3**	**1·9**	**2,840**	**8·1**	**40,950**	**14·8**
***Mining, Etc.**	**22**	**14·1**	**8,655**	**24·9**	**56,766**	**20·5**
***Electric Light and Power**						
Manufacturing	**81**	**51·9**	**15,061**	**43·3**	**125,666**	**45·4**
Vegetable foods, etc	8	5·1	518	1·5	2,176	0·8
Tobacco and liquors						
Rubber products						
Animal foods	2	1·2	293	0·8	460	0·2
Boots and shoes (leather)	4	2·6	405	1·2	7,700	2·8
Fur, leather, and other animal products	13	8·3	1,472	4·2	24,595	8·9
Textiles, clothing, etc	33	21·2	10,166	29·2	80,907	29·2
Pulp and paper						
Printing and publishing	1	0·6	14	0·1	50	0·0
Miscellaneous wood products	12	7·7	1,102	3·2	3,238	1·2
Metal products	4	2·6	387	1·1	1,720	0·6
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc	4	2·6	704	2·0	4,820	1·7
Miscellaneous products						
Construction	**10**	**6·4**	**685**	**2·0**	**1,301**	**0·5**
Buildings and structures	5	3·2	170	0·5	402	0·2
Railway						
Shipbuilding						
*Bridge						
Highway	3	1·9	218	0·6	500	0·2
Canal, harbour, waterway						
Miscellaneous	2	1·3	297	0·9	399	0·1
Transportation and Public Utilities	**15**	**9·6**	**3,291**	**9·4**	**12,052**	**4·3**
Steam railways						
Electric railways						
Water transportation	9	5·7	1,085	3·1	5,095	1·8
Local transportation	4	2·6	2,149	6·2	6,435	2·3
Telegraphs and telephones						
*Electricity and gas						
Miscellaneous	2	1·3	57	0·1	522	0·2
Trade	**1**	**0·7**	**17**	**0·1**	**50**	**0·0**
Finance						
Service	**17**	**10·9**	**558**	**1·6**	**4,907**	**1·8**
*Public administration						
Recreational						
Custom and repair	3	1·9	244	0·7	1,340	0·5
Business and personal	14	9·0	314	0·9	3,567	1·3
Miscellaneous						
Total	**156**	**100·0**	**34,812**	**100·0**	**276,997**	**100·0**

* The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1936, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminated			Total		
	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days
Wages—															
Increase in wages	8	563	983	10	1,022	4,291	11	5,189	29,780	3	3,435	48,150	32	10,209	83,204
Decrease in wages	1	165	660	2	74	474	1	51	600	.....	.....	.....	4	290	1,734
Increase in wages and reduced hours	1	7	7	1	14	50	1	41	1,800	.....	.....	.....	3	62	1,857
Increase in wages and other changes	9	498	2,476	1	4	20	9	1,861	10,205	1	126	2,500	20	2,559	15,131
Hours of Labour—															
Reduced hours	2	55	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	55	950
Increased hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Causes Affecting Wages and Working Conditions	6	778	4,524	3	167	277	7	1,891	10,885	1	1,200	4,000	17	4,036	19,686
Unionism—															
Recognition of union	4	1,415	6,080	7	2,793	24,438	7	4,402	63,395	1	200	2,000	19	8,740	95,983
Employment of union members only *(a)*	3	40	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40	364
Discharge of workers for union activity or membership	3	91	339	8	263	2,854	7	522	4,191	2	340	4,400	20	1,216	11,784
Union jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	17	2,919	12,613	1	40	200	.....	.....	.....	4	481	14,572	22	3,440	27,385
Other union questions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of Workers (b) (c)	4	250	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	265	530	5	515	845
Employment of Particular Persons (b)	.....	.....	.....	1	6	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	150
Sympathetic	2	29	148	2	192	5,750	1	2,950	10,000	1	270	500	6	3,441	16,398
Unclassified	1	140	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	63	126	2	203	1,526
Total	61	6,950	30,859	36	4,575	38,504	44	16,907	130,856	15	6,380	76,778	156	34,812	276,997

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. *(b)* Other than in connection with union questions. *(c)* Including refusal to reinstate.

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TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1936, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or unterminated		Total	
	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers
Agriculture									1	1,100					1	1,100
Logging	1	80	2	265					2	2,120			1	140	6	2,605
Fishing and Trapping													3	2,840	3	2,840
Mining, etc.	11	2,851	5	872			1 *(b)*	350	4	4,456			1	126	22	8,655
Manufacturing	43	5,592	17	6,483	6	771			4	632	6	123	5	1,460	81	15,061
**Clothing, textiles and leather*	*28*	*4,478*	*9*	*5,697*	*4*	*556*			*1*	*15*	*4*	*37*	*4*	*1,260*	*50*	*12,043*
Metal			*2*	*305*					*2*	*82*					*4*	*387*
Other	*15*	*1,114*	*6*	*481*	*2*	*215*			*1*	*535*	*2*	*86*	*1*	*200*	*27*	*2,631*
Construction	6	452	1	40					1	100	2	93			10	685
Transportation and Public Utilities	6	675	4	2,169					2	57	2	190	1	200	15	3,291
Trade											1	17			1	17
Finance																
Service	10	242	2	40							5	276			17	558
Miscellaneous																
Total	77	9,892	31 *(a)*	9,869	6 *(a)*	771	1 *(b)*	350	14	8,465	16	699	11	4,766	156	34,812

*Textiles, clothing, etc.; fur, leather and other animal products; boots and shoes (leather).

(a) In the case of three disputes reference to arbitration resulted from conciliation; these are classified under arbitration.

(b) Terminated through conciliation.

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1926-1936, BY MONTHS

Month	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Number of disputes beginning in month										
January	7	2	6	5	5	7	7	5	23	10	4
February	6	4	5	1	4	6	13	6	15	2	8
March	8	2	8	11	3	4	3	7	20	8	15
April	6	8	11	8	8	9	4	4	13	10	10
May	8	14	11	21	9	7	7	13	23	20	10
June	8	8	10	12	8	8	11	9	18	9	12
July	12	5	9	4	1	4	20	7	22	19	11
August	4	4	14	8	1	6	6	18	18	10	29
September	6	4	4	6	12	12	8	17	10	12	17
October	4	12	9	7	8	7	11	10	13	8	15
November	3	6	8	3	4	7	10	18	11	10	11
December	3	3	1	2	4	8	11	8	3	2	13
Year	75	72	96	88	67	86	111	122	189	120	155
	Number of disputes in existence during month										
January	9	4	8	7	5	9	12	8	25	10	5
February	10	6	8	6	6	9	18	8	24	8	8
March	15	7	11	14	4	6	9	12	29	13	15
April	14	11	15	13	11	12	9	4	22	14	17
May	12	18	18	24	12	14	13	15	32	25	14
June	11	15	20	17	10	14	16	13	24	15	15
July	15	11	19	8	6	9	29	9	32	26	13
August	10	10	20	9	3	11	17	21	31	18	36
September	9	8	11	10	12	17	15	23	20	18	27
October	8	17	15	9	10	17	16	13	19	16	19
November	8	11	16	7	6	12	12	20	15	16	17
December	4	9	11	6	8	14	12	16	8	8	20
Year	*77	*74	*98	*90	*67	*88	*116	*125	*191	*120	*156
	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
January	626	108	314	970	2,169	688	665	388	5,546	4,832	175
February	1,893	313	734	150	1,107	1,756	3,422	4,446	3,896	34	3,071
March	690	380	955	1,152	1,592	125	679	1,234	4,755	2,989	2,872
April	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	289	588	50	370	1,420	2,564	999
May	3,739	5,296	2,924	4,006	1,694	282	564	1,395	2,179	4,235	3,658
June	557	1,450	2,891	658	1,005	637	3,129	2,770	2,980	4,740	956
July	10,220	2,989	725	133	45	437	4,248	1,278	9,410	3,232	4,048
August	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	40	679	3,089	2,204	8,245	5,143	9,576
September	1,606	1,165	268	761	2,990	3,498	2,422	6,622	2,192	3,852	4,187
October	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	825	759	916	424	4,804	676	1,794
November	184	259	513	116	1,884	477	930	4,153	921	737	1,076
December	57	104	28	773	128	732	2,824	1,064	62	235	2,350
Year	23,689	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768	10,658	22,938	26,348	45,610	33,269	34,762
	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
January	823	170	444	794	2,169	768	1,117	598	5,736	4,832	225
February	2,080	350	889	1,218	2,959	2,066	3,630	4,521	4,910	1,551	3,071
March	1,032	503	1,095	1,508	1,598	1,635	1,395	2,030	7,098	3,303	2,872
April	924	1,980	1,823	2,369	386	1,292	1,350	370	5,308	4,429	1,909
May	4,018	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836	1,184	1,823	1,580	5,950	5,923	3,928
June	3,214	2,081	4,027	803	1,190	1,068	4,006	3,097	3,184	5,531	1,060
July	10,924	3,342	3,333	370	196	836	6,291	1,884	11,463	6,339	4,082
August	4,326	6,194	4,582	957	66	847	4,612	2,603	13,263	5,684	9,864
September	2,827	2,016	533	1,123	2,990	3,694	3,458	6,996	5,572	4,303	6,554
October	2,544	3,623	1,930	847	2,240	3,044	2,388	1,101	5,993	2,360	2,158
November	1,133	1,633	1,440	738	2,000	1,681	980	4,718	1,896	1,113	1,768
December	198	301	277	1,684	723	1,258	2,854	3,902	340	431	2,995
Year	*23,834	*22,299	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738	*23,390	*26,558	*45,800	*33,269	*34,812
	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence										
January	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254	7,558	8,280	6,250	44,142	22,105	999
February	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360	10,431	10,452	54,730	30,169	16,315	20,577
March	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049	25,026	15,969	15,692	88,642	12,844	17,144
April	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616	19,314	28,517	2,270	72,146	19,472	14,424
May	48,497	27,257	34,733	39,152	9,293	14,045	30,565	11,798	31,284	33,024	28,712
June	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007	17,724	40,186	37,500	31,689	42,140	3,310
July	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152	5,627	40,186	9,090	71,763	52,118	44,987
August	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417	529	9,192	51,815	17,285	75,660	29,588	72,034
September	18,001	10,700	10,285	11,645	13,138	22,907	7,992	38,274	59,490	26,506	33,577
October	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,858	9,931	35,450	9,554	18,141	50,244	17,983	11,644
November	13,533	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807	21,315	2,338	51,040	17,415	8,781	13,344
December	805	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661	15,649	9,146	55,477	1,875	3,152	16,245
Year	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797	204,238	255,000	317,547	574,519	284,028	276,997

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1936

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
AGRICULTURE—										
Sugar beet workers	Lethbridge, Alta.	For increase in wages, piece rates from $19.00 per acre to $21.50.	Return of workers and replacement.	Partially successful: increase to $20.00 per acre.	May 18	May 28		1,100	4,000	10
								1,100	4,000	
LOGGING—										
Loggers	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	Against discharge of two workers, allegedly for union activity.	Indefinite	Indefinite—camp closed.	Mar. 10	May 26	1	140	4,000	64
Wood cutters	Nezah (Sturgeon Lake), Ont.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Conciliation— provincial Dept. of Lands & Forests.	Compromise	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	1	125	125	1
Loggers	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	In sympathy with strike of March 10.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Mar. 20	May 28	1	120	5,500	57
Loggers	Blind River, Ont.	To secure payment of wages due.	Conciliation— provincial Dept. of Lands & Forests.	In favour of workers	Mar 21	April 2	1	140	1,400	10
Loggers, saw and shingle mill workers.	Vancouver Island & Coast District, B.C.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Return of workers	In favour of employers; some wage increases made.	May 4	May 28	23	2,000	20,000	20
Pulpwood cutters	Upsala, Ont.	For increased wage rates and reduced rate for board.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	1	80	280	3½
								2,605	31,305	
FISHING AND TRAPPING—										
Salmon fishermen	Upper Fraser River, B.C.	Increase in price per fish	Indefinite—lapsed owing to flood.	Indefinite	May 26	June 3	4	70	450	7
Salmon fishermen	Lower Fraser River, B.C.	Sympathy with strike on Upper Fraser.	Indefinite—lapsed owing to flood.	Indefinite	June 1	June 3		270	500	2
Salmon fishermen	Rivers Inlet, B.C.	Increase in price per fish	Indefinite—lapsed at close of season.	Indefinite	July 5	July 31	7	2,500	40,000	26
								2,840	40,950	
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—										
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	Against dismissal of worker for loading "dirty" coal.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; worker reinstated, miners to be warned twice.	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	1	75*[1]	75	1
Gold miners	Camborne, B.C.	Decrease in wages	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	1	24	24	1
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For change in working conditions, loading coal, etc.	Negotiations	Compromise	April 20	April 22	1	70	140	2
Coal miners	East Coulee, Alta.	Alleged non-payment for loading certain coal.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 23	May 28	1	8	32	4
Coal miners	River Hebert, N.S.	Dispute as to seniority (*re* lay-off).	Negotiations	Indefinite	June 15	June 17	1	63	126	2

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1936—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—*Con.*										
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Dispute as to payment for coal left over at end of shift.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	June 24	June 25	1	17*[2]	17	1
Gold miners	Atlin, B.C.	For increase in wages for certain men and lower rate for board.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	July 17	Aug. 10	1	50*[3]	700	20
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	For payment by weight instead of measurement of coal.	Conciliation—Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Aug. 1	Sept. 25	1	87	2,000	46
Coal miners	New Aberdeen, N.S.	For increase in wages, piece rates.	Return of workers, pending negotiations.	Compromise, mining method changed.	Aug. 7	Aug. 18	1	1,432	12,000	9
Coal miners	Glace Bay district, N.S.	Sympathy with strike at New Aberdeen.	Return of workers	Compromise	Aug. 12	Aug. 17	1	2,950	10,000	4
Coal miners	Vulcan, Alta.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise	Aug. 24	Aug. 28	2	20	80	4
Coal miners	East Coulee, Alta.	For union recognition and agreement including Drumheller working conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 8	Sept. 18	4	300	2,700	9
Coal miners	Wayne, Alta.	For adjustment of certain contract rates and for union wage scale.	Conciliation— Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers: agreement signed with union providing for district wage scale.	Sept. 8	Sept. 24	1	110	1,540	14
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S	For increase in a certain tonnage rate.	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 19	Sept. 28	1	1,900	12,000	6½
Coal miners	Carbon, Alta.	For union recognition, and certain wage increases.	Conciliation— Dept. of Labour.	Substantially in favour of workers.	Sept. 21	Sept. 25	2	85*[4]	340	4
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For change in cutting bars.	Conciliation— provincial Minister of Mines.	In favour of workers	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	1	450	2,250	5
Coal miners	East Coulee, Alta.	Against method of payment for certain work.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Oct. 22	Oct. 24	1	110	220	2
Coal miners	River Hebert, N.S.	For wage increase *(a)*	Indefinite	Indefinite	Oct. 23	Nov. 16	1	126*[5]	2,500	20
Coal miners	Cadomin, Alta.	Against arbitration decision *re* division of work.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act *(b)*.	Compromise	Oct. 26	Nov. 23	1	350	8,000	24
Coal miners	Midlandvale, Alta.	Change in certain work necessitating laying-off of two men.	Negotiations	Indefinite—work resumed pending further negotiations.	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	1	265	530	2
Coal miners	Nacmine, Alta.	Non-payment for "grey" coal.	Conciliation— Dept. of Labour.	Work resumed pending proceedings under agreement, compromise resulted.	Nov. 24	Dec. 5	1	140	1,400	10
Coal miners	River Hebert, N.S.	For change in working conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 29	Dec. 3	1	23	92	4
								8,655	56,766	

MANUFACTURING—									
Vegetable Foods, etc.—									
Bakery employees	Montreal, P.Q.	For closed union shop	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 3	Mar. 14	1	5	50	10
Bakery drivers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and union recognition.	Negotiations	Compromise— part of increase secured	April 9	April 13	1	60*6	120	2
Bakery employees	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	22	48	96	2
Bakery employees	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 31	Sept. 3	13	125	500	4
Cannery employees	Belle River, Ont.	For increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	1	86	86	1
Cannery employees	Essex, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	1	150	100	1
Bakery drivers	Vancouver, B.C.	For union wages and working conditions.	Conciliation — provincial Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Sept. 19	Oct. 29	1	38	1,200	34
Bakery employees	Hamilton, Ont.	Against discharge of a worker; for observance of statutory hours and wage increases.	Conciliation— provincial Dept. of Labour.	Compromise— union agreement to be negotiated.	Nov. 9	Nov. 13	1	6	24	4
								518	2,176	
Animal Foods—										
Meat packing employees	Edmonton, Alta.	For union recognition, wage increases and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	1	93*7	60	2/3
Meat packing employees	Vancouver, B.C.	Alleged dismissal of workers for union activity.	Unterminated		Dec. 30		1	200	400	2
								293	460	
Boots and Shoes (Leather)—										
Shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Decrease in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	1	50	450	9
Shoe factory workers	Galt, Ont.	Alleged discharge of three workers for union activity.	Conciliation—Mayor of Galt.	Compromise—workers to be taken back as needed.	Feb. 10	Feb. 21	1	80*8	800	10
Shoe factory workers	London, Ont.	Increase in wages (restoration of previous 15% wage reduction) and closed union shop.	Negotiations	Compromise—7½ per cent increase and union recognition.	Mar. 12	April 20	1	200*9	6,300	33
Shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 4	June 8	1	75	150	2
								405	7,700	
Fur, Leather and other Animal Products—										
Leather factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure union recognition, increase in wages and 44-hour week.	Negotiations	Compromise—signed agreement for a closed union shop, 44-hour week, wages to be arbitrated.	Mar. 17	April 9	11	275*10	5,500	20
Fur collar workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure 40-hour week.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 23	May 15	7	50	900	45
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For wage payment as per agreement.	Arbitration under agreement.	In favour of employer.	June 10	June 16	1	40	200	5
Leather garment workers	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of union agreement with wage increases for certain workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 2	July 23	1	30	540	18
Tannery workers	New Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 4	Aug. 10 *(c)*.	1	15	50	5

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1936—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—Con.										
Fur factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week.	Unterminated		Aug. 11		33	350	14,000	121
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathetic; against work for factories on strike at Winnipeg.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 11	Aug. 21	4	14	126	9
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 19	Sept. 10	8	32	300	18
Leather factory workers, (handbags, etc.)	Montreal, P.Q.	Union recognition, increase in wages, reduced hours.	Conciliation— civic authorities.	Compromise— union agreement for reduced hours and part wage increase	Aug. 20	Aug. 31	7	275	2,475	9
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	1	40	60	1½
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	In sympathy with strike of same date.	Return of workers	In favour of workers	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	2	15	22	1½
Leather factory workers (handbags, etc.)	Toronto, Ont.	For arbitration *re* wage increase.	Arbitration	In favour of workers	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	7	250	250	1
Leather factory workers (handbags, etc.)	Montreal, P.Q.	For wage payment as per agreement.	Arbitration—under agreement.	Indefinite (not reported).	Oct. 14	Oct. 16	1	86	172	2
								1,472	24,595	
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—										
Dress factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of union agreement with increased wages and improved conditions.	Negotiations	Partially successful.	Feb. 4	Feb. 6	65	1,150	2,000	2
Tailors (ladies')	Toronto, Ont.	Against change to piece rates, also for union recognition and wage increases.	Negotiations	Compromise— time rates restored.	Feb. 11	Feb. 25	1	11	132	12
Hat factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure union recognition.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Feb. 13	Feb. 15 *(c)*	1	8	16	2
Textile factory workers, cotton.	Three Rivers, P.Q.	For union recognition, increase in wages and other changes.	Conciliation—Dept. of Labour and reference to Royal Commission on Textile Industry.	Compromise—wage increase later.	Feb. 19	Mar. 2	1	1,750	17,500	10
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers).	Toronto, Ont.	For continuance of agreement and closed union shop.	Conciliation—provincial Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	80	1,600	4,800	3
Millinery factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure payment of wages in accordance with union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	1	7	15	2½
Dress cutters	Montreal, P.Q.	Discharge of workers, alleged to be for union activity.	Replacement	In favour of employer	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	1	7	14	2

Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers).	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement with union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	1	45	270	6
Millinery workers	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	1	23	50	2¼
Textile factory workers, silk	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise	Mar. 26	Mar. 30	1	100*11	250	2½
Men's hat factory workers	Brockville, Ont.	Against new system of piece rates alleged to reduce earnings.	Conciliation	Compromise — adjustments to avoid reduced earnings.	April 6	Apr. 20	1	51	600	12
Dress cutters	Montreal, P.Q.	For union agreement	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 22	April 30	150	500*12	2,600	7
Girls' coat factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout against union conditions.	Indefinite—establishment closed.	Indefinite	June 15	June 30	1	20	200	14
Men's work clothing factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	To secure union recognition, wages and working conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 26	June 29	1	19	38	2
Men's work clothing factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	For union recognition and union agreements.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 21	Aug. 8	16	950	3,000	16
Men's work clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages and reduced hours, later union agreement as in other shops.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 27	Aug. 10	1	10	120	12
Textile factory workers, artificial silk.	Cornwall, Ont.	Against dismissal of workers for union activity (ceased work to complain re working conditions).	Negotiations	Compromise—workers suspended only.	July 31	July 31	1	191	17	1/10
Men's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits).	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages for certain employees.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 10	Aug. 14	1	74*13	296	4
Textile factory workers, artificial silk.	Cornwall, Ont.	Union recognition, increase in wages and changes in working conditions.	Conciliation—Dept. of Labour.	Partially successful: 5% wage increase, improvements in working conditions and workers' committee.	Aug. 11	Sept. 5	1	1,753	37,000	21½
Men's clothing factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of worker (union activity)	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	1	35	18	½
Cap factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition, increase in wages and 44-hour week.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 8	Sept. 17	13	100	800	8
Men's work clothing factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of worker (union activity).	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	1	42	21	½
Bag factory workers	Walkerville, Ont.	Increase in wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	Partially successful.	Sept. 28,	Nov. 23	1	41	1,800	47½
Women's dress factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	1	30	30	1
Women's clothing factory workers (dress cutters)	Montreal, P.Q.	Against discharge of worker alleged to be for union activity.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 12	Oct. 20(c)	1	7	30	7
Boys' clothing factory workers (overalls, etc.).	Winnipeg, Man.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	1	65*14	65	1
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits).	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of agreement, re contracting out of work.	Indefinite — factory closed.	Indefinite	Nov. 4	Nov. 16	1	25	200	10
Men's clothing factory workers (coats and suits).	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	1	60	30	½
Textile factory workers, cotton.	Hamilton, Ont.	Increase in wages, 12% instead of 6%.	Negotiations	Compromise—some adjustments.	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	1	300	600	3

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1936—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Continued*										
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—Con.										
Textile factory workers, cotton.	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Increase in wages	Conciliation — civic authorities.	Compromise — adjustments to be made.	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	1	29*15	75	3
Textile factory workers, silk	Cowansville, P.Q.	Increase in wages and change in working conditions.	Arbitration (also conciliation, provincial authorities).	Compromise	Dec. 21	Dec. 23	1	180*16	270	1½
Textile factory workers, cotton.	St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	Increase in wages, 15% instead of 7%.	Conciliation — provincial Dept. of Labour.	Compromise — adjustments made.	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	1	118*17	350	3
Textile factory workers, cotton.	Welland, Ont.	Increase in wages, 20% instead of 6%.	Unterminated	.....	Dec. 22	.....	1	865	7,700	9
								10,166	80,907	
Printing and Publishing—										
Compositors and pressmen	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages and change in working conditions.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	1	14	50	6
								14	50	
Miscellaneous Wood Products‡—										
Shingle mill workers	Port Moody, B.C.	Against discharge of union workers and 10% reduction in wages.	Negotiations	Compromise—workers re-employed, reduction modified.	Jan. 15	Jan. 28	1	26*18	200	9
Furniture factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers—no contracting out.	April 4	April 7	1	20	40	2
Wood workers (interior fittings, etc.).	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and union recognition.	Negotiations	Compromise — increased wages and reduced hours.	April 29	May 2	1	40	120	3
Lumber mill workers	Cabano, P.Q.	For greater hourly wage increase when hours reduced from ten to eight per day.	Conciliation — provincial Dept. of Labour.	In favour of employer.	June 22	June 26	1	310	1,240	4
Furniture factory workers	Listowel, Ont.	*Re* classification of workers, affecting wage rates.	Conciliation — provincial Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers.	July 21	July 22	1	90*19	90	1
Furniture factory workers	Strathroy, Ont.	Discharge of workers allegedly for union activity.	Negotiations	Compromise—some workers reinstated, 9-hour day, shop committee, etc., secured.	Aug. 26	Aug. 29	1	125*20	350	3
Furniture factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 24	Sept. 29	1	15	50	3½
Wood factory workers	Scotstown, P.Q.	Increase in wages, reduction in speed of machines, etc.	Conciliation — provincial Dept. of Labour and arbitration.	Compromise-adjustment in wages.	Sept. 28	Oct. 5	1	135	800	6

Wood factory workers	Wingham, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Conciliation — provincial Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers.	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	2	20*[21]	100	6
Furniture factory workers	Listowel, Ont.	For changes in working conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	1	120	60	½
Furniture factory workers	Owen Sound, Ont.	For union recognition and wages increase.	Negotiations	Compromise—some increase made.	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	1	116	60	½
Furniture factory workers	Listowel, Ont.	To maintain equal division of work.	Negotiations	Compromise—helpers to be given as much work as possible.	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	1	85*[22]	128	1½
								1,102	3,238	
Metal Products—										
Machinists, toolmakers, etc.	Ingersoll, Ont.	Against discharge of workers, allegedly for joining union.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	1	45	75	2
Foundry workers	Brantford, Ont.	Against reduction in wages.	Conciliation — local member of Parliament.	In favour of workers.	April 1	April 9	1	165*[23]	660	4
Chain factory workers	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Against dismissal of workers and for union recognition.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Dec. 15	Dec. 21	1	37	185	5
Wheel factory workers	Windsor, Ont.	For recognition of union, increase in wages and against dismissal of workers.	Conciliation—Dept. of Labour.	Compromise—some increase in wages, re-instatement left open.	Dec. 16	Dec. 30	1	140*[24]	800	8½
								387	1,720	
Non-Metallic Minerals, etc.—										
Granite cutters	St. Samuel Station P.Q.	To secure renewal of union agreement, increased wages and closed shop.	Conciliation — provincial Dept. of Labour.	Compromise--agreement renewed, wages and working conditions to be negotiated.	May 1	May 6	1	17	70	4½
Pottery factory workers	St. Johns, P.Q.	Discharge of workers allegedly for union activity, also for increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation — provincial authorities (and arbitration).	Compromise--workers reinstated, wages, etc., to be arbitrated.	Aug. 17	Sept. 9	1	80*[25]	1,500	19
Glass factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 19	Aug. 26(c)	1	535	3,000	6½
Glass factory workers	Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta.	In sympathy with strike at Hamilton, Aug. 19.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Aug 19 and 20.	Aug. 27(c)	1	72*[26]	250	6
								704	4,820	
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and Structures—										
Carpenters and labourers	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	To secure union wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Feb. 6	Feb. 8	1	20	40	2
Carpenters	Toronto, Ont.	To secure time and one-half on Saturday afternoon.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	April 25	April 25	1	75	38	½
Carpenters	Edmonton, Alta.	Against employment of "rough" carpenters below union wage rates.	Conciliation— provincial and federal Depts. of Labour.	In favour of workers.	June 8	June 8	1	40	10	¼

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1936—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
CONSTRUCTION—*Concluded*										
Buildings and Structures—Con.										
Carpenters	Toronto, Ont.	For employment of members of one union only.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	June 9	June 12	1	7	24	3½
Labourers (building wreckers)	Toronto, Ont.	For closed union shop agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Aug. 14	Aug. 27	1	28	290	10½
								170	402	
Highway—										
Labourers (road construction)	The Pas, Man.	Against discharge of two workers and for wage increases, etc.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	July 15	July 16	1	100	150	1½
Truck drivers, labourers, etc.	Antigonish, N.S.	Increase in wages	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 27	Aug. 6	1	18*[27]	150	9
Road construction workers	Chibougamau, P.Q.	For increase in wages and change in living conditions.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Dec. 21	Dec. 23	1	100	200	2
								218	500	
Miscellaneous—										
Labourers	Middlechurch, Man.	Increase in wages and reduced rate for board, shelter, etc.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	1	250	375	1½
Labourers	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	1	47	24	½
								297	399	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Steam Railways—										
Labourers (extra gang)	Terrace, B.C.	For improved camp conditions and board.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	June 24	June 25	1	50	50	1
Water Transportation—										
Longshoremen	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of agreement with retroactive increase in wages.	Negotiations	Compromise—agreement with increase in wages secured.	May 16	May 17	3	350	200	1
Longshoremen	Windsor, Ont.	For increase in wages and improved working conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise—certain adjustments secured.	June 24	June 24	1	45*[28]	25	1½
Longshoremen	Windsor, Ont.	For union recognition, increase in wages and changes in working conditions.	Conciliation—Dept. of Labour.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 11	Aug. 17	1	70*[29]	350	5

Pulpwood loaders	Merigomish, N.S.	To secure payment for waiting time.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Sept. 4	Sept. 4	1	40	40	1
Longshoremen	Hamilton, Ont.	For increase in wages and union recognition.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	3	150	900	6
Longshoremen	Port Stanley, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Sept. 7	Sept. 13(d)	1	30	30	1
Longshoremen	Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B.C.	For union recognition and in sympathy with strike of longshoremen in U.S.A.	Unterminated		Nov. 23		4	200	2,000	33
Longshoremen	Point Edward, (Sarnia), Ont.	Increase in wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Nov. 30	Dec. 11(e)	2	150	1,500	10
								1,085	5,095	
Local Transportation—										
Truck drivers	Winnipeg, Man.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Partially successful—most employers signed agreements with increases, etc.	Dec. 30, 1935	Jan. 15, 1936	10	50	250	11
Taxi drivers	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged lockout of union workers.	Conciliation—Dept. of Labour.	Partially successful—9 drivers reinstated; right to belong to union conceded.	May 4	Sept. 7	1	14	1,300	107
Taxi drivers	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure reduction in fees.	Conciliation — civic authorities.	Indefinite—work resumed pending investigation by committee.	Aug. 7	Aug. 11	50	1,200	4,000	5
Taxi drivers	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure reduction in fees and changes in working conditions.	Conciliation — civic authorities.	Partially successful—regulations changed.	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	1	885	885	1
								2,149	6,435	
Miscellaneous—										
Truck drivers, helpers, warehouse employees, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of four workers for union activity and for increase in wages.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer (five cents per hour wage increase).	Mar. 31	April 20 *(c)*	1	35	500	17
Grain shovellers	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	1	22	22	1
								57	522	
TRADE—										
Scrap metal workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout of union workers.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 25	July 31 *(c)*	1	17	50	5
								17	50	
SERVICE—										
Custom and Repair—										
Garage employees	Winnipeg, Man.	Discharge of union officer allegedly unable to perform his duties owing to ill health.	Negotiations	In favour of workers: reinstatement offered, but discharged man had work elsewhere.	May 5	June 1	1	14	300	24
Automobile mechanics	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement, with increased wages and reduced hours.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	July 28	Aug. 15	21	150	1,000	16

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1936—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
SERVICE—*Continued*										
Custom and Repair—Con.										
Cleaners and dyers	Winnipeg, Man.	For union agreement and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 4	Sept. 4	1	80*[30]	40	½
								244	1,340	
Business and Personal—										
Waiters	Vancouver, B.C.	To secure increase in wages and back pay.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	1	7	14	2
Restaurant workers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers: agreement with 54-hour week and increases to lower paid workers secured.	April 1	April 2	1	11	11	1
Restaurant workers (kitchen help).	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement providing for increased wages and 8 instead of 11½ hour day.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 7	April 24	1	7	105	15
Restaurant workers	Toronto, Ont.	For reinstatement of worker allegedly discharged for union activity.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	May 1	Oct. 1	1	50	1,500	131
Laundry workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of worker, allegedly for union activity.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	May 18	May 30 *(c)*	1	65	500	12
Beverage dispensers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreements with increases in wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 1	Aug. 27	10	50	300	22
Restaurant workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For one day off each week.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 10	Aug. 24	1	5	50	12
Restaurant workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Aug. 29	Sept. 7 *(c)*	1	8	50	7
Restaurant workers	Vancouver, B.C.	To secure union agreement with increased wages and 48-hour week.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	1	14*[31]	84	6
Elevator operators	Toronto, Ont.	To secure increased wage and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	1	7	7	1
Hotel employees	Windsor, Ont.	To secure increased wages, 48-hour week, and improved conditions.	Conciliation—Dept. of Labour.	Partially successful—some wage increases granted.	Oct. 8	Nov. 13	1	34	500	31
Window cleaners	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement, with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	1	46	276	6

Restaurant workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For immediate reinstatement of one worker, after illness.	Conciliation— Dept. of Labour.	In favour of employer—strike called off.	Nov. 2.....	Dec. 9.....	1	6*[32]	150	32
Restaurant workers.....	Regina, Sask.....	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Dec. 22....	Dec. 30....	1	4	20	7
								314	3,567	

†Strike called off.
‡Under logging see strike of loggers and mill workers, May 4, Vancouver Island, etc.
(a) Also a dispute as to cutting bars which was settled in favour of employees; mine closed Nov. 16, but negotiations for re-opening were carried on.
(b) Conciliation by Department of Labour resulted in reference to Board.
(c) Employment conditions no longer affected, but union continued strike for some time.
(d) Only one boat during this interval.
(e) Lapsed due to end of shipping season.

* 1— 17workers indirectly affected.
* 2—595 " " "
* 3— 60 " " "
* 4— 25 " " "
* 5— 24 " " "
* 6— 21 " " "
* 7— 50 " " "
* 8—190 " " "
* 9— 20 " " "
*10— 50 " " "
*11—200 " " "
*12—8,000 workers indirectly affected.
*13— 127 " " "
*14— 15 " " "
*15— 208 " " "
*16— 500 " " "
*17—1,600 " " "
*18— 53 " " "
*19— 30 " " "
*20— 25 " " "
*21— 32 " " "
*22— 38 workers indirectly affected.
*23— 30 " " "
*24— 45 " " "
*25— 30 " " "
*26— 53 " " "
*27— 75 " " "
*28—100 " " "
*29— 50 " " "
*30— 60 " " "
*31— 32 " " "
*32— 16 " " "

(Continued from page 273)

manded recognition of the Rayon Workers' Industrial Union of Cornwall (which during the strike affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America); also a closed shop agreement providing for wage increases; a 40-hour week and improvement in working conditions. The establishment was closely guarded by pickets and this led to a clash with police who arrested sixteen of the pickets on charges of intimidation, obstruction of traffic, etc. These were released on bail (one after an interval), receiving suspended sentences later. Provincial police detachments were sent to Cornwall to help maintain order and permit the movement of goods (produced before the dispute) out of the plant in trucks. Conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour not resulting in a settlement, the Member of Parliament for the district requested the assistance of the Federal Department of Labour. Negotiations were postponed until the arrival of the president of the company from England. Conferences then held were finally broken off, the management objecting to the participation of a representative of the international union. The Department of Labour conciliation officer, however, brought about further conferences between the management and a committee of union employees and the demand for a union agreement and closed shop was withdrawn. A settlement was reached providing for a general wage increase of five per cent and certain improvements in factory conditions particularly as to number of machines per worker, ventilation and acid fumes. No discrimination between union and other employees was agreed upon, although a few specified persons were not to be taken back. Work was resumed to some extent on September 5, and operations were extended to the various departments in about three weeks.

The strike of cotton workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., on February 19 was for recognition of union, increases in wages, improved conditions of work, and a committee to deal with grievances. Following the outbreak of the strike, the company closed down the plant. Representatives of the Federal Department of Labour interviewed the parties concerned with the result that the demand for union recognition was dropped as well as the wage demands. The company agreed to re-employ the strikers without discrimination but refused reinstatement of the union president and one other person dismissed for cause. The stoppage continued until February 29 when the strike was called off, the Minister of Labour having assured the strikers that the affairs of the company would be investigated by the Royal Commission on the Textile Industry.

A strike of 865 cotton factory workers at Welland on Dec. 22 to secure a wage increase of 20 per cent instead of 6 per cent was unterminated at the end of the year. Six other disputes in textile mills involved comparatively few employees and were of short duration, four of them occurring in December.

In clothing manufacturing, strikes of dress factory workers at Toronto, women's coat and suit workers, Toronto, dress cutters at Montreal, and work clothing workers at Winnipeg, involved substantial numbers of workers but not for long periods. The securing or continuation of union wages or agreements was the principal cause in these and all were successful. There were also 19 other disputes involving clothing workers, hat workers, etc., affecting only small numbers of workers for comparatively short periods. A strike of bag factory workers at Walkerville from September to November, to secure wage increases, was partially successful and was settled by conciliation of the Department of Labour.

In furniture manufacturing, seven strikes occurred, chiefly for increases in wages or changes in working conditions, union recognition being a factor in three. All were of brief duration. None caused great time loss. There were also five strikes of woodworkers, two in the Province of Quebec causing appreciable time loss. Increases in wages, improvement in working conditions and union recognition were the principal causes. In the furniture and woodworking group most of the disputes resulted in compromises.

In metal and other mineral manufacturing there were eight disputes, a strike of glass workers at Hamilton, Ont., and a sympathetic strike of glassworkers at Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., being the most important. Union recognition and increase in wages were the chief causes.

CONSTRUCTION.—None of the disputes involved large numbers of workers or caused much time loss.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.—The dispute causing most time loss involved coastwise longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., from November 23, being unterminated at the end of the year. The employers had refused to recognize the international union with which the longshoremen's union had become affiliated, and during a strike in the United States the Vancouver local declared a strike although most of the members were not employed. Six strikes of longshoremen at lake ports in Ontario occurred, all being of brief duration, with wage increases as the chief cause. A dispute in Nova Scotia involved pulpwood loaders. Two strikes of taxicab drivers in Montreal, P.Q., and a lockout of union taxicab drivers in Winnipeg, Man., caused considerable time loss.

TRADE.—The only dispute involved seventeen scrap metal workers in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., an alleged lockout of union members who were replaced within a short time.

SERVICE.—A number of automobile mechanics in Toronto, Ont., ceased work in July and August for a union agreement, wage increases and reduced hours, being unsuccessful. A strike of fifty workers in one restaurant in Toronto from May to October, for reinstatement of union workers, was unsuccessful. A strike of beverage dispensers in August in ten hotels for union wages, etc., was successful and union agreements were secured for most of the smaller hotels in the city. A strike of hotel employees at Windsor, Ont., involved thirty-four workers from October 8 to November 13. There were also nine disputes in restaurants in various cities, none involving large numbers of employees for long periods.

Analysis of Statistics, 1936

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903, 1929 and 1934. The approximate number of employers involved in all disputes as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II, an analysis by numbers of workers involved, shows that eleven disputes involved over one-half of the workers and caused over one-half of the time loss during the year and that most of the other disputes involved relatively small numbers of workers and in most cases did not cause great time loss.

Table III gives an analysis by time loss and shows that there were eight disputes which caused a time loss of from 10,000 to 50,000 man working days in each case, and that these eight involved forty-two per cent of the workers and caused 58·7 per cent of the total time loss for the year. The analysis, on the other hand, indicates that there were 55 disputes in which less than 100 days' time loss resulted; also 45 which caused time loss of 100-500 man working days, and 30 from which 1,000-10,000 days were lost and that these thirty disputes accounted for and resulted in approximately one-third of the workers and time loss respectively.

Table IV, an analysis by duration—that is the number of working days in the period during which each dispute was in progress—shows that 77 disputes, or nearly one-half, lasted less than five working days, involved 36·1 per cent of the workers and resulted in 10·2 per cent of the time loss; that 31 disputes lasted from five to nine working days, sixteen from ten to fourteen days, while twelve lasted twenty-five working days or more and resulted in nearly one-quarter of the time loss; also that five disputes were either unterminated or carried over from 1935.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that 80 disputes, slightly over one-half of the total for the year, occurred in Ontario, involving 31·9 per cent of the workers and resulting in 31·8 per cent of the time loss; that there were 20 disputes in Quebec, involving 17 per cent of the workers and causing 12 per cent of the time loss; that the 11 disputes in Nova Scotia involved 20·4 per cent of the workers, while the 15 disputes in British Columbia, involving 16·4 per cent of the workers, resulted in 27·1 per cent of the time loss, just slightly less than that in Ontario On the other hand, there were 14 and 13 disputes in Alberta and Manitoba respectively, only one small dispute in Saskatchewan, one in Prince Edward Island, and one recorded as Interprovincial with none in New Brunswick.

Table VI, an analysis by industries, shows that, as in recent years, about one-half the disputes occurred in manufacturing. These included 33 disputes in textiles, clothing, etc., 13 in furs, leather, etc., 12 in miscellaneous wood products, 8 in vegetable foods and four each in boots and shoes, metal products, and in non-metallic minerals, etc. There were 6 disputes in logging, 3 in fishing and 22 in mining (the latter involving practically one-quarter of the workers and resulting in one-fifth of the total time loss), 17 in service, 14 of which were in the group "Business and Personal" (largely restaurant workers), and 15 disputes in transportation. These included a number of disputes involving longshoremen at lake ports in Ontario, two taxicab disputes in Montreal and one in Winnipeg.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results, shows that union questions predominated among the causes, disputes as to changes in wages being next in frequency, while 17 disputes were recorded under "Other causes affecting wages and working conditions." Discharge of workers was the cause in 5 disputes

and employment of particular persons caused one, while 6 disputes were in sympathy with other strikes and two were unclassified as to cause. The workers were successful in 61 disputes, involving 6,950 workers, and were partially successful in an additional 44, involving 16,907 workers, while they were unsuccessful in 36 disputes involving 4,575 workers. Fifteen disputes were unterminated or recorded as indefinite in result.

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and methods of settlement, shows that 77 disputes were settled by direct negotiations between the workers and employers, or their representatives; that conciliation was succesful in the settlement of 31 disputes, involving approximately 10,000 workers, the same number as in disputes settled by direct negotiations. Arbitration was the method of settlement in six disputes and in three of these conciliation had resulted in the reference to arbitration, all being in the province of Quebec. Sixteen disputes were terminated by replacement of the strikers, and in fourteen disputes the strikers returned to work without securing their demands.

Table IX gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. This table shows that the greatest number of disputes during a year generally occurs in May and that the greatest time loss generally occurs in July. Since 1930, May has not been the month in which the largest numbers of disputes occurred, partly because there have been comparatively few strikes in building trades in recent years. The months marked by large numbers of disputes and heavy time loss have, therefore, varied from year to year. In 1936, August showed the largest number of disputes, workers involved and the greatest time loss, while the quarter year including July, August and September greatly exceeded the others in these three respects.

Table X gives the list of strikes and lockouts occurring during the year, with details as to causes, results, etc.

Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries during 1936

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries, also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they are not parties; but exact information as to this point is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country concerned.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is the number of "man working days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

In the following notes as to some of the important disputes in various countries in the year 1936, the information is taken as far as possible from official sources, but where the information is not thus available, newspaper reports have been used.

Great Britain

Although the number of disputes in 1936 was considerably greater than for the previous year and the highest for any year since 1920, the total number of workers involved was only slightly higher and the time loss was less than for 1935. In most of the disputes only one firm was involved and the average number of workers and the average duration was relatively small. One-third of the total number of disputes in 1936 were in the coal mining industry.

During the first part of February, 8,000 London meat market workers were on strike for eight days due to the alleged delay of the conciliation board in settling certain wage claims. Work was resumed February 11 on the understanding that the board should meet immediately. The result of this conciliation was an increase in wages for certain of the lower-paid men.

At Leeds, 8,000 clothing workers were on strike from February 20 to March 13, for an increase in wages for fitters. Work was resumed pending investigation of the fittters' claim by the trade union.

Belgium

An extensive strike movement which began June 4 with a strike of dockworkers at Antwerp spread rapidly to transportation industries between June 4 and June 11 and to other industries between June 11 and June 30, reaching almost the proportions of a general strike and involving a total of 470,000 workers. The general demands were for increases in wages, holidays with pay, a 40-hour week and the right of association. The Prime Minister called representatives of both parties together and a draft agreement was drawn up which by the end of June had been ratified and work was resumed in several industries, but the stoppages continued in some cases, until the end of July. The agreements provided, in principle, for a minimum wage for adult male workers and a suitable adjustment of family allowances, six days' annual holidays with pay, the free right of association and a gradual reduction of the week to 40 hours for dangerous or unhealthy work. Legislation was passed making general the last three of these measures.

France

Beginning late in May a serious strike movement began in the metal and engineering trades in the Paris area. In the first few days of June the movement had spread throughout the country and to many industries. Government statistics show that while between 8,000 and 13,000 were involved in all disputes beginning in each of the first five months of the year, 1,831,000 were involved in the disputes beginning in June. For the most part, the "stay-in" strike was adopted, the workers remaining in the establishments. The demands included increases in wages, the 40-hour week, elimination of overtime, holidays with pay, trade union rights and collective agreements. Legislation was enacted during June providing for: an annual holiday of 12 working days with pay after one year's continuous employment in the establishment to all workers in industry, commerce and the professions; the gradual introduction of the 40-hour week by Cabinet decree, after consultation with the parties concerned; authorization of the Minister of Labour to call a joint meeting for the purpose of reaching a collective agreement in any industry, and the subsequent power of the Minister of Labour to make such agreements binding on all employers and workers in the occupations and districts concerned; the inclusion in such agreements of the right of association of the workers and other provisions.

Following a call by the Prime Minister, a joint conference of employers and unions was held, and on June 8 a general agreement was reached on points not covered by the legislation. Collective agreements were to be negotiated immediately, to provide for increased wages and for the workers' right to trade union membership. As individual employers and industries accepted the general agreement, work was resumed and most of the strikers had returned to work by the end of June although some strikes continued into or began in July to secure satisfactory agreements.

Further strikes occurred later in the year while negotiations were in progress to implement the general agreement. The textile industry in the Lille and Vosges districts were disturbed by strikes involving in all about 65,000 workers from one to three weeks in September which resulted in wage increases. A strike of 16,000 workers in the metal industry in the Maubeuge area began November 27, and was settled by agreement on January 5.

Poland

At Lodz and in other districts, 125,000 textile workers were on strike from March 11 to March 15, demanding a six-hour day and an agreement covering all mills. The settlement reached provided for a 46-hour week. Certain concessions were granted the workers and the Government Inspector of Labour was to endeavour to bring all mills under the terms of the agreement.

United States

The strikes in the automobile manufacturing industry at the close of the year constituted the first extensive stoppage of work in this industry and the first widespread dispute in which the "stay-in" method was used. Workers in this industry were for the first time extensively organized in the summer months of 1936, in the United Automobile Workers of America. A series of "sit-down" and "stay-in" strikes in automobile and automobile parts manufacturing plants began

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towards the end of November. The demands varied, but in most cases concerned alleged discrimination against union members, as well as working conditions and wage increases. Some of these were settled by the end of the year, in most cases in favour of the employees while in other cases the disputes merged into a strike of 135,000 workers in the plants of the General Motors Corporation in Flint, Michigan, and other localities in fourteen states in January. Recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America as the collective bargaining agency for all workers was demanded. Following conciliation by the Federal Labour Department and later by the Governor of Michigan, a settlement was reached early in February, the corporation agreeing to negotiate only with the union during the next six months for the plants involved in the strike, subject to certain conditions.

Shipping on the Pacific Coast both ocean going and coastal was interrupted to a great extent during the strike of 40,000 seamen, longshoremen and other marine workers which was in effect from October 30, 1936, to February 4, 1937. The dispute was over the demands of the strikers for the continuance of the control of hiring halls, cash payments for overtime for seamen and other concessions.

On November 1, about 15,000 seamen of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts went on strike in sympathy, demanding equally favourable conditions. This latter strike was not recognized by the seamen's union which continued to supply workers and this strike was abandoned January 24, 1937. On the Pacific Coast the dispute was settled February 4, 1937, by the granting of wage increases to all except longshoremen, and cash payments for overtime. Longshoremen and all other unions except the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Marine Engineers secured full control of their hiring agencies.

A strike of 14,000 tire and rubber workers at Akron, Ohio, was in effect from February 17 to March 21 and resulted in an agreement providing for a week of 30 to 40 hours and that notice should be given employees of any changes in wages and of lay-offs.

Elevator operators and other building service workers, 33,000 in number, employed in apartment houses, hotels and office buildings in New York City were on strike from March 1 to March 16, when work was resumed pending arbitration. The arbitration awards later established minimum wage rates which were substantially as demanded by the strikers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919–1936

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
CANADA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919	336	148,915	3,400,942
1920	322	60,327	799,524
1921	168	28,257	1,048,914
1922	104	43,775	1,528,661
1923	86	34,261	671,750
1924	70	34,310	1,295,054
1925	87	28,949	1,193,281
1926	77	23,834	266,601
1927	74	22,299	152,570
1928	98	17,581	224,212
1929	90	12,946	152,080
1930	67	13,768	91,797
1931	88	10,738	204,238
1932	116	23,390	255,000
1933	125	26,558	317,547
1934	191	45,800	574,519
1935	120	33,269	288,703
1936	156	34,812	276,997
1936—Jan.	5	225	999
Feb.	8	3,071	20,577
Mar.	15	2,872	17,144
April	17	1,909	14,424
May	14	3,928	28,712
June	15	1,060	3,310
July	13	4,082	44,987
Aug.	36	9,864	72,034
Sept.	27	6,554	33,577
Oct.	19	2,158	11,644
Nov.	17	1,768	13,344
Dec.	20	2,995	16,245

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
BELGIUM			
	(b)	(e)	
1919	372	164,030	.....
1920	517	296,192	.....
1921	258	127,293	.....
1922	172	85,605	.....
1923	168	126,278	.....
1924	188	84,447	.....
1925	112	81,988	.....
1926	140	77,368	.....
1927	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929	168	60,557	799,117
1930	93	64,718	781,646
1931	74	20,024	399,037
1932	63	162,693	580,674
1933	87	39,136	664,044
1934	79	33,628	2,441,335
1935	150	98,543	623,002
BULGARIA			
	(a)	(e)	
1922	193	15,396	297,776
1933	59	2,640	22,600
1924	0	0	0
1925	3	83	.....
1926	3	372	1,806
1927	23	2,708	57,196
1928	21	414	2,382
1929	36	20,168	378,236
1930	15	1,588	2,581
1931	34	6,891	83,622
1932	19	1,214	7,021
1933	85	3,395	26,132
1934	50	5,942	.....

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1936—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
AUSTRALIA			
	(c)	(e)	(f)
1919	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921	624	120,198	956,617
1922	445	100,263	858,685
1923	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924	504	132,569	918,646
1925	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928	287	82,349	777,278
1929	259	88,293	4,671,478
1930	183	51,972	1,511,241
1931	134	34,541	245,991
1932	127	29,329	212,318
1933	90	26,988	111,956
1934	154	46,899	370,386
1935	183	44,813	495,124
1936—1st quarter	54	12,668	244,956
2nd quarter	52	13,295	57,632
AUSTRIA			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1919	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920	335	185,060	1,804,628
1921	460	221,482	.....
1922	420	228,425	1,836,086
1923	320	155,668	1,614,156
1924	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925	325	66,948	1,166,818
1926	204	21,943	297,684
1927	216	35,300	686,560
1928	266	38,290	658,024
1929	226	30,416	338,336
1930	88	7,173	49,373
1931	68	10,264	132,757
1932	33	6,646	190,163
1933	27	5,657	79,061
1934	4	137	220
1935	3	89	414
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
		(e)	(e)
1919	252	179,998	607,304
1920	614	495,535	2,165,094
1921	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925	267	107,071	1,614,058
1926	163	46,168	681,716
1927	208	166,205	1,380,654
1928	282	99,430	1,698,684
1929	230	60,266	724,584
1930	159	28,073	391,560
1931	254	46,400	469,713
1932	317	98,956	1,224,541
1933	209	32,793	265,136
1934	213	35,535	250,895
1935	221	39,780	489,705
ESTHONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921	53	5,156	7,860
1922	29	5,263	42,162
1923	35	3,492	10,299
1924	16	1,568	4,831
1925	16	904	2,539
1926	14	660	1,196
1927	5	218	3,067
1928	5	1,098	49,336
1929	16	1,915	6,395
1930	7	154	338
1931	3	700	20,000
1932	4	888	2,149
1933	8	162	339
1934	10	1,369	2,207
1935	27	5,043	45,000

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	472	35,575	877,548
1920 (n)	243	21,965	690,089
1921	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923	58	1,941	19,677
1924	71	9,758	175,090
1925	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926	32	1,050	23,000
1927	17	2,851	119,000
1928	11	469	11,000
1929	22	1,040	41,000
1930	37	5,349	144,000
1931	16	3,692	246,000
1932	18	5,760	87,000
1933	26	492	18,000
1934	38	11,546	146,000
1935	14	827	14,000
FINLAND			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	39	4,065	160,130
1920	146	21,001	455,588
1921	76	6,251	119,868
1922	53	9,840	252,374
1923	50	7,588	261,474
1924	31	3,121	51,049
1925	38	2,921	113,024
1926	72	10,230	386,355
1927	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928	71	27,226	502,236
1929	26	2,443	74,887
1930	11	1,673	12,120
1931	1	53	106
1932	3	284	2,310
1933	4	1,274	9,536
1934	46	5,883	89,727
1935	23	2,274	60,843
FRANCE (o)			
	(a)	(e)	(e)
1919	2,026	1,150,718	15,478,318
1920	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922	665	290,326	3,935,493
1923	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926	1,660	349,309	4,072,163
1927	396	110,458	1,046,019
1928	816	204,116	6,376,675
1929	1,213	239,878	2,764,606
1930	1,093	581,927	7,209,342
1931	261	35,723	.....
1932	330	54,088	.....
1933	331	84,391	.....
1934	361	61,445	.....
GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919	3,719	2,132,547	33,083,000
1920	3,807	1,508,370	16,755,000
1921	4,455	1,617,225	25,874,000
1922	4,785	1,895,792	27,734,000
1923	2,046	1,626,753	12,344,000
1924	1,973	1,647,143	36,198,000
1925	1,708	771,036	2,936,000
1926	351	97,157	1,222,000
1927	844	494,544	6,144,000
1928	739	775,490	20,339,000
1929	429	189,723	4,251,000
1930	353	223,885	4,029,000
1931	463	172,109	1,890,000
1932	648	129,468	1,130,000
1933 (r)	69	10,475	96,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1936—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(a)	(f)	
1919	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924	710	616,100	8,420,000
1925	603	445,300	7,952,000
1926	323	2,751,000	162,233,000
1927	308	114,200	1,174,000
1928	302	124,300	1,405,000
1929	431	532,100	8,283,000
1930	422	308,700	4,399,000
1931	420	491,800	6,985,000
1932	389	381,600	6,488,000
1933	357	138,100	1,072,000
1934	471	134,000	960,000
1935	553	278,600	1,924,000
1936	808	315,000	1,830,000
1936—Jan.	38	16,900	114,000
Feb.	54	34,500	212,000
Mar.	64	33,100	195,000
April	53	24,000	141,000
May	54	22,400	163,000
June	67	32,500	191,000
July	53	21,500	83,000
Aug.	59	17,800	76,000
Sept.	90	62,200	166,000
Oct.	82	38,500	148,000
Nov.	100	34,700	156,000
Dec.	49	29,300	195,000
HUNGARY			
	(d)	(f)	
1926	57	9,618	52,003
1927	84	25,428	294,941
1928	31	10,289	131,174
1929	63	15,065	149,204
1930	35	5,770	79,596
1931	38	11,195	189,781
1932	20	4,925	32,914
1933	31	10,367	125,178
1934	49	12,762	92,156
1935	50	16,674	110,967
BRITISH INDIA			
	(c)	(g)	
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,000
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935	145	114,217	973,457
IRISH FREE STATE			
	(a)	(g)	
1923	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924	104	16,403	301,705
1925	86	6,855	293,792
1926	57	3,455	85,345
1927	53	2,312	64,020
1928	52	2,190	54,292
1929	53	4,533	101,397
1930	83	3,410	77,417
1931	60	5,431	310,199
1932	70	4,222	42,152
1933	88	9,059	200,126
1934	99	9,288	180,080
1935	99	9,513	288,077

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
ITALY			
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919	1,871	1,554,000	.....
1920	2,070	2,314,000	.....
1921	1,134	724,000	.....
1922	575	448,000	.....
1923	201	66,000	.....
1924	361	183,000	.....
1925 (p)	614	304,000	.....
JAPAN			
	(d)	(g)	
1921	246	58,225	.....
1922	250	41,503	.....
1923	270	36,259	.....
1924	333	54,526	638,363
1925	293	40,742	361,225
1926	495	67,234	722,292
1927	383	46,672	791,599
1928	393	43,337	323,805
1929	571	77,281	678,670
1930	900	79,791	1,049,474
1931	984	63,305	960,774
1932	870	35,338	513,249
1933	598	46,787	.....
LATVIA			
	(d)	(g)	
1924	87	9,523	95,988
1925	53	3,224	24,552
1926	53	5,065	63,968
1927	95	5,273	60,267
1928	179	13,431	62,254
1929	362	26,462	45,838
1930	38	1,547	12,077
1931	42	2,903	14,261
1932	139	4,400	22,960
1933	246	4,323	24,002
1934	35	3,854	24,542
MEXICO			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	197	63,000	292,399
1923	146	54,396	600,466
1924	138	29,244	595,491
1925	51	27,614	.....
1926	24	47,133	.....
1933	13	1,084	.....
NETHERLANDS			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921	209	47,700	1,383,700
1922	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924	239	27,100	427,100
1925	262	31,700	780,860
1926	212	9,100	281,300
1927	216	12,200	220,500
1928	195	15,380	647,700
1929	214	20,330	990,800
1930	204	10,260	273,000
1931	200	27,050	856,100
1932	204	31,230	1,772,600
1933	168	13,300	533,800
1934	148	5,670	114,200
1935	142	12,427	252,300

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919–1936—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
NEW ZEALAND			
	(b)	(f)	(f)
1919	45	4,030	.....
1920	77	15,138	54,735
1921	77	10,433	119,208
1922	58	6,414	93,456
1923	49	7,162	201,812
1924	34	14,815	89,105
1925	83	9,905	74,552
1926	59	6,264	47,811
1927	36	4,384	10,395
1928	41	9,822	22,817
1929	49	7,831	26,808
1930	45	5,632	33,233
1931	24	6,356	48,486
1932	23	9,335	108,528
1933	16	3,957	111,935
1934	24	3,773	10,393
1935	12	2,323	18,563
1936—1st 9 months	32	6,445	12,652
NORWAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1921	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922	26	2,168	91,380
1923	57	24,965	796,274
1924	61	63,117	5,152,386
1925	84	13,752	666,650
1926	113	51,487	2,204,365
1927	96	22,456	1,374,089
1928	63	8,042	363,844
1929	73	4,796	196,704
1930	94	4,652	240,454
1931	82	59,524	7,585,832
1932	91	6,630	394,002
1933	93	6,306	364,240
1934	85	6,364	235,075
PALESTINE			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	9	.....	2,017
1923	21	.....	6,705
1924	46	.....	24,025
1925	61	.....	33,302
1926	21	.....	8,863
1927	20	562	13,469
1928	22	886	4,379
1929	45	679	8,773
1930	22	393	9,234
1931	31	1,385	6,786
1932	47	1,300	10,060
1933	57	2,050	19,000
1934	49	2,040	17,300
1935	60	3,650	28,400
PHILIPPINES			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	24	14,956	.....
1923	26	8,331	.....
1924	20	6,784	.....
1925	23	9,936	.....
1926	27	7,279	.....
1927	53	8,567	.....
1928	38	4,729	.....
1929	26	4,939	.....
1930	36	6,069	.....
1931	45	6,976	.....
1932	31	4,396	.....
1933	59	8,066	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
POLAND			
	(a)	(e)	
1921	731	480,701	4,151,387
1922	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925	538	149,574	1,322,056
1926	590	145,493	1,422,540
1927	618	235,847	2,492,228
1928	769	354,018	2,781,160
1929	499	220,602	1,164,322
1930	319	50,439	331,053
1931	361	109,017	646,122
1932	512	314,758	2,142,501
1933	638	345,839	3,858,798
1934	949	371,379	2,402,739
1935	1,171	450,932	2,086,252
ROUMANIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1920	753	116,091	1,702,402
1921	119	19,475	80,596
1922	219	22,819	306,726
1923	122	17,274	291,045
1924	88	11,749	212,365
1925	73	19,857	209,891
1926	88	20,899	326,086
1927	51	6,933	58,291
1928	57	10,801	109,745
1929	127	31,456	411,572
1930	101	17,337	180,002
1931	71	14,473	184,593
1932	102	16,346	103,673
1933	56	9,552	57,093
1934	72	11,059	156,086
SOUTH AFRICA			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	47	23,799	537,138
1920	66	105,658	239,415
1921	25	9,892	112,357
1922	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923	2	50	740
1924	7	1,856	10,129
1925	0	0	0
1926	3	768	890
1927	12	5,158	9,126
1928	10	5,746	10,535
1929	10	2,962	.....
1930	12	5,050	2,600
1931	19	6,278	54,575
1932	12	4,011	26,034
1933	10	1,585	16,081
1934	12	2,379	52,132
1935	17	2,367	19,564
SPAIN			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923	411	120,658	3,027,026
1924	155	28,744	604,512
1925	164	60,120	839,934
1926	93	21,851	247,223
1927	107	70,616	1,311,891
1928	87	70,024	771,293
1929	96	55,576	313,065
1930	368	247,460	3,745,360
1931	610	236,177	3,843,260
1932	435	269,104	3,589,473
1933	1,127	843,303	14,440,629
1934	594	741,878	11,103,493

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919–1936—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
Switzerland			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	237	21,294	.....
1920	184	13,989	.....
1921	55	2,786	.....
1922	104	10,340	.....
1923	44	3,567	.....
1924	70	6,741	.....
1925	42	3,299	.....
1926	35	2,721	.....
1927	26	2,058	34,160
1928	45	5,474	98,015
1929	39	4,661	99,608
1930	31	6,397	265,695
1931	25	4,746	73,975
1932	38	5,083	159,154
1933	35	2,705	69,065
1934	20	2,763	33,309
1935	16	866	15,135
1936	41	3,612	38,789
United States			
	(a)	(e) (l)	
1919	3,571	4,160,348	.....
1920	3,291	1,463,054	.....
1921	2,381	1,099,247	.....
1922	1,088	1,612,562	.....
1923	1,553	756,584	.....
1924	1,240	657,641	.....
1925	1,300	428,416	.....
1926	1,032	329,592	.....
1927 (m)	734	349,434	3,799,394
1928	629	357,145	31,556,947
1929	903	230,463	9,975,218
1930	653	158,114	2,730,368
1931	894	279,299	6,386,183
1932	808	242,826	6,462,973
1933	1,562	812,137	14,818,846
1934	1,740	1,353,608	19,308,650
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337
1936—Jan.	165	31,862	632,811
Feb.	148	63,056	747,963
March	182	75,170	1,330,425
April	180	65,184	697,148
May	195	72,357	1,012,027
June	175	61,428	1,308,037
July	158	37,154	1,070,173
Aug.	216	64,804	844,478
Sept.	209	60,555	992,738
Oct.	185	93,000	1,075,000
Nov.	145	73,000	2,000,000

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
Sweden			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927	189	9,477	400,000
1928	201	71,461	4,835,000
1929	180	12,676	667,000
1930	261	20,751	1,021,000
1931	193	40,899	2,627,000
1932	182	50,147	3,095,000
1933	140	31,980	3,434,000
1934	103	13,588	760,000
1935	98	17,189	788,000
Uruguay			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	65	18,491	581,995
1920	193	16,303	645,864
1921	146	2,958	83,690
1922	35	5,819	149,050
1923	114	1,117	43,044
1924	22	858	21,552
1925	11	268	10,646
1926	5	600	11,952
1927	13	4,737	53,350
1928	3	289	420,600
1929	31	2,011	90,600
1930	8	1,361	11,100
1931	56	1,900	102,600
1932	6	2,262	.....
1933	.....	.....	.....
1934	17	862	70,782
1935	2	699	3,495
Yugoslavia (o)			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	220	29,141	486,392
1923	335	13,232	159,300
1924	60	5,155	76,337
1925	44	7,483	110,600
1926	46	10,979	157,485
1927	78	7,588	239,183
1928	.....	5,600	117,500
1929	.....	2,246	12,897
1930	.....	4,879	48,528
1931	5	1,253	14,204
1932	4	418	2,254
1933	10	2,827	15,000
1934	92	6,775	41,000

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. ((c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirecly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1926, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been illegal and none have been officially reported. (q) Strikes and lockouts. (r) Since April, 1933, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been forbidden by law.

Employment in Hotels and Restaurants

In response to a request from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers International Alliance, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, undertook a survey of employment conditions in hotels and restaurants, two of the chief woman-employing industries in the United States. The results have recently been published in Bulletin No. 123 of the Department.

Important information is presented for a number of localities regarding the actual hours of work in relation to the day's spread of hours, week's earnings correlated with hours worked, and supplements to wages in the form of meals and lodging. Employers' policies regarding overtime and part time, tips, and uniforms are touched upon.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1937

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for February, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Feb. 1937	19	2,404	19,346
*Jan. 1937	15	6,009	67,082
Feb. 1936	8	3,071	20,577

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of disputes on record in February was somewhat larger than in January, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were substantially lower as there were no disputes involving large numbers of workers for many days. The strike of cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., which accounted for considerable time loss in January was terminated early in February. Strikes of loggers in Northern Ontario and asbestos miners in Quebec had also caused considerable time loss in January. Most of the time loss in February last year was due to strikes of cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., and dress factory workers at Toronto and these involved nearly 3,000 workers.

Eight disputes, involving 1,566 workers, were carried over from January, and eleven disputes commenced during February. Of these nineteen disputes, sixteen terminated during the month, six resulting in favour of the employers affected, four in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in five cases, while the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of February, therefore, there were on record three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C., fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., and longshoremen (coastwise work), Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; glass factory workers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., January 14, 1937, one employer; and restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont., February 1, 1937, one employer, the last two being added to the list during February as noted elsewhere in this article. Two disputes carried in the list for some months have been removed during February, namely: moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer, which is recorded as lapsed; and coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., October 23, 1936, one employer, which was terminated during February as noted in a subsequent paragraph.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The dispute involving coal miners in one colliery at River Hebert, N.S., which began on October 23, 1936, the mine being closed on November 16, was settled on February 16. The employees had demanded an increase in wages. The agreement did not provide for this and when the mine is reopened only about one-half of the former employees will be required. Mining operations will not be resumed until the mine is pumped out and equipment made ready which was expected to be done by April.

A minor dispute involved eight building workers at Toronto for one day, February 9, demanding union wages and hours, in which they were successful.

A strike of silver miners at Mayo, Yukon Territory, on February 11 has been reported in the press, lower rates for board being demanded. Particulars have not been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Round Hill, Alta.—Employees in two collieries ceased work on January 28, demanding increases in wages of 40 cents per day. Wages for helpers and labourers were increased 20 cents per day, contract

rates by five cents per car, and work was resumed on February 4.

MEAT PACKING WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On February 23 the government of British Columbia appointed Mr. Justice J. C. McIntosh a Commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act to inquire into the dismissal of employees, to report on the effect of the strike, and to endeavour to bring about a settlement. In January, mediation by the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour and the western representative of the Federal Department of Labour had not resulted in a settlement and the employees involved had requested the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As the dispute is in an industry where a board can be appointed only with the consent of both parties, the western representative of the department interviewed the president of the employing company at Calgary but consent was not given. At the request of the employees and various organizations, the provincial government, therefore, appointed a commission. On February 5 the proprietor of several meat stores applied for an injunction against the picketing of the stores by the union involved and also entered an action for damages. At the end of the month the dispute was reported unterminated.

FUR FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—No proceedings in the inquiry by a Commission under the Manitoba Evidence Act were reported during February, hearings having been adjourned toward the end of January. In February the union was reported to have tightened up the picketing as the busy season approached. Charges against certain employers involved in the strike which had been laid in December under the Minimum Wage Act were dealt with in the provincial police court in February and the cases were adjourned until March.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The establishment involved in this dispute was moved to Montreal early in February, but the union reported that the assistance of unions in Montreal was being arranged for. The dispute is, therefore, transferred to the list of those where employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been declared terminated by the union.

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—As stated in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, this dispute was terminated on February 4, the discharged employees being reinstated and work resumed. The employer stated that the dispute was due to a misunderstanding as to union recognition.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, WELLAND, ONT.—As a result of further conciliation by officials of the Ontario Department of Labour, a settlement of the dispute was reached on February 9. The employer agreed to review the wage rates of time workers, making such increases as were warranted within six weeks, to take up grievances with a shop committee chosen by the employees, to make certain improvements in working conditions and to reinstate all strikers without discrimination. Arrangements for advance payment of wages and for postponement of rent payments were also included. Operations were resumed on February 12. Complaints as to discrimination against certain strikers were made later but investigation by provincial officers revealed that such employees were not required until operations had been fully resumed, including the night shift.

FOUNDRY WORKERS, BRANTFORD, ONT.—This strike to secure recognition of the International Moulders' Union of North America was terminated on February 6 and work was resumed on February 8 as a result of negotiations between the employer and a union committee. Certain adjustments in wages were made, hours not to exceed nine per day for five days per week, complaints to be considered with a committee, any employee to be allowed to join the union but the closed union shop was refused.

LONGSHOREMEN (COASTWISE WORK), VANCOUVER, B.C.—Following the settlement of the strike of longshoremen and other water transport workers in the United States early in February, longshoremen and ship crews at some ports in the United States refused to handle cargo from Canada not loaded by members of the International Longshoremen's Association, and in some cases the crews of United States ships in Canadian ports refused to work the ships if they were not unloaded and loaded by members of this union. Longshoremen in United States ports also refused to unload or load certain Canadian ships because the members of the crews had replaced members of the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific. Following the strikes of longshoremen and other water transportation workers in Vancouver and neighbouring ports from June to December, 1935, the members of the Coastwise Longshoremen and Freight Handlers' Association at Vancouver had secured a charter as a local of the International Longshoremen's Association and longshoremen at New Westminster and Victoria who continued to belong to the unions involved in the strike also secured similar charters. As the shipping companies in these ports refused to recognize these locals, having made agreements with new unions, the mem-

bers of the international union were able to secure work only for coastal ships until the summer and autumn of 1936 when some of the coastal shipping companies also refused to employ them except through the hiring hall of the Shipping Federation. The Seafarers' Industrial Union's locals at Vancouver and Victoria had become locals of the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific and some coastal shipping companies refused to recognize the union. The international water transportation unions having declared strikes on the western coast of the United States about the beginning of November, the Vancouver local of the International Longshoremen's Association declared a strike on November 23, demanding recognition of the union. As a result of the refusal of United States longshoremen and ship crews to handle certain Canadian cargoes, arrangements were made for negotiations with a view to a settlement, but at the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

Coal Miners, Coalburn, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on February 13, their demand for increases in wages having been refused. As a result of negotiations a settlement was reached providing for an increase in piece rates and day rates, the rate for loaders being raised from $3.40 per day to $3.50. Work was resumed on February 19.

Meat Packers, Calgary, Alta.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on February 4, in protest against the dismissal of five workers. In November, 1936, certain employees, members of the Calgary Meat Packing and Purveying Union, Local 2 of the Canadian Victualers' and Caterers' Union, requested a wage increase of 15 per cent, recognition of the union and seniority rights for workers. The employer offered a wage increase of ten per cent but refused to recognize the union as other meat packing companies did not. The employees stated that wages were lower

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to February, 1937			
Mining—			
Coal miners, Round Hill, Alta.	45	135	Commenced Jan. 28, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 3, 1937; compromise.
Manufacturing—			
Animal Foods—			
Meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C.	202	4,000	Commenced Dec. 29, 1936; against discharge of employees, claimed to be for union activity; unterminated.
Fur, Leather, etc.—			
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,000	Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week; unterminated.
Boots and Shoes—			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	61	500	Commenced Jan. 14, 1937; *re* employment on new machines; employment conditions no longer affected by end of February, 1937; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Women's clothing factory workers (dress-makers), Montreal, P.Q.	38	133	Commenced Jan. 29, 1937; against dismissal of workers, alleged to be for union activity; terminated February 4, 1937; in favour of workers.
Cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont.	865	8,500	Commenced Dec. 22, 1936; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 11, 1937; compromise.
Metal Products—			
Foundry workers, Brantford, Ont.	100	600	Alleged lockout; commenced Jan. 30, 1937; *re* recognition of union and closed shop; terminated Feb. 6, 1937; compromise.
Transportation—			
Water—			
Longshoremen (coastwise work), Vancouver, B.C.	200	1,000	Commenced Nov. 23, 1936; for recognition of union; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1937*—*Con.*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1937			
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Coalburn, N.S.....	150	750	Commenced Feb. 13, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 18, 1937; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Animal Foods—			
Meat packing workers, Calgary, Alta.....	78	936	Commenced Feb. 4, 1937; against dismissal of employees alleged to be for union activity, for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Feb. 15, 1937; indefinite.
Textiles, clothing, etc.—			
Cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.....	16	16	Commenced Feb. 3, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 3, 1937; in favour of employer.
Knitting factory workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.....	212	106	Commenced Feb. 26, 1937; against dismissal of worker and for increased wages and shop committee; terminated Feb. 26, 1937; in favour of workers.
Pulp and Paper—			
Paper mill workers, Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	43	215	Commenced Feb. 15, 1937; against employment of non-union inspector; terminated Feb. 19, 1937; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—			
Automobile factory workers (body workers), Oshawa, Ont.....	240	240	Commenced Feb. 19, 1937; against increase in output; terminated Feb. 19, 1937; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Building wreckers, Chatham, Ont.....	18	90	Commenced Feb. 11, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 16, 1937; in favour of employer.
Bridge and Highway—			
Truck drivers, etc., River Ryan, N.S.....	14	14	Commenced Feb. 9, 1937; for increase in piece rates; terminated Feb. 9, 1937; compromise.
SERVICE—			
Business and Personal—			
Waitresses, Vancouver, B.C...	6	15	Commenced Feb. 12, 1937; for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated Feb. 15, 1937; in favour of workers.
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.....	5	30	Alleged lockout; commenced Feb. 1, 1937; *re* violation of agreement; employment conditions no longer affected by end of February; in favour of employer.
Maids (hospital), Moose Jaw, Sask.....	11	66	Commenced Feb. 19, 1937; for improvement in living conditions; terminated Feb. 25, 1937; compromise.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

than in the other plants and applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, 1926. It is stated that the employer refused to nominate a representative and the establishment of a Board was delayed. On February 1 the five men who had signed the application for a Board were dismissed and the cessation of work followed. A number of those on strike remained in the plant. On February 8 the employer laid information against certain of the strikers charging them with "watching and besetting," "in-

timidation" and the "forcible detention of property." Summonses were issued for forty-eight of the strikers but only eight appeared in court. Warrants for the arrest of the other forty were issued and they were arrested in the plant and released on their own recognizance to appear in court next day. On February 8 the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act was announced but it was reported that the strikers had withdrawn their application and cancelled the nomination of a representative. On February 15 the strike was called off pending the inquiry by a Board. Neither of the parties agreed in advance to accept the recommendations of the Board. The investigation was begun on February 19 and was completed on March 4. The Board recommended an increase in wages of three cents per hour effective from March 1, certain improvements in working conditions, further increases in wages later, recognition of the right of association and reinstatement, with some compensation, of the dismissed employees.

Cotton Factory Workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.—A number of the employees in the yarn polishing department in one establishment ceased work on February 3, claiming that wage increases agreed upon in the settlement of a previous strike had not been made. Most of the strikers resumed work next day and the others were replaced.

Knitting Factory Workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on February 26 following the alleged notice of dismissal of one worker, stated to have been the representative of the workers in asking for an increase in wages. They also demanded recognition of a grievance committee. As a result of negotiations their demands were conceded, consideration of a wage increase was agreed to and work was resumed on the following day.

Paper Mill Workers, Iroquois Falls, Ont.—A number of employees in the finishing department in one establishment ceased work on February 15 in protest against the appointment of an inspector or tester who was not a member of the union. The strikers had not asked the union to take up the matter with the management as provided in the agreement and the union had not authorized the strike. The mill was closed, indirectly involving 625 other workers. The international president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers arranged that work should be resumed pending negotiations and the plant resumed operations on the night shift of February 19. It is reported that certain other grievances of the men on strike were dealt with. As a result of the negotiations it was recognized that the promotion of employees and hiring of men did not come under the jurisdiction of the union.

Automobile Factory Workers (Body Finishers), Oshawa, Ont.—A number of employees in the body department in one establishment ceased work on February 19, against an increase in output required with an increase in the basic rate of pay which they alleged would reduce earnings as the output required was not possible. As a result of negotiations with the management, participated in by officials of the Ontario Department of Labour and the Mayor of Oshawa, it was agreed that the new system would be tried out until the end of the month, and work was resumed on February 20.

Building Wreckers, Chatham, Ont.—Employees on one job ceased work on February 11, demanding increases in wages to a minimum of 40 cents per hour instead of 15 cents to 30 cents and recognition of a committee. The Mayor and members of the city council met the parties and the strikers offered to accept 37½ cents per hour. The employer did not agree to this and partly replaced the strikers. One picket was arrested on a charge of intimidation as stones were thrown but no one was reported to be injured. The strikers not replaced were reported to have resumed work by February 17, under the conditions in force before the strike.

Truck Drivers, Etc., River Ryan, N.S.—Truckmen engaged at 30 cents per load on a bridge construction job ceased work on February 9 demanding a higher rate, stating that in one day's work they averaged only $1.17 per hour which was 35 cents below the government rate. The provincial highway engineer arranged that they would not be paid less than the government rate and work was resumed on the next day.

Waitresses, Vancouver, B.C.—Employees in one restaurant ceased work on February 12, demanding union wages, $14.00 per week at counters and $12.00 at tables plus board. As a result of negotiations with the union representative this was agreed to, it being stipulated that if business did not warrant this there would be further negotiations, and work was resumed on February 16.

Restaurant Employees, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one restaurant ceased work on February 1 when one worker was laid off, allegedly in violation of the union agreement. The employer reported that the union workers were unsatisfactory and the workers claim that the employer wished to cancel the agree-

ment. It appears that the employees were replaced in a short time and the establishment was picketed throughout the month. The dispute is, therefore, included in the list of those in which employment conditions are no longer affected but have not been declared terminated by the union.

MAIDS (HOSPITAL), MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Kitchen maids and waitresses in a hospital ceased work on February 19 demanding improvements in quarters and living conditions. The hospital board undertook to investigate the conditions and work was resumed on February 26.

RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is on pages 290-6 of this issue.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in January was 70 and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 83 disputes in progress during the month, involving 29,900 workers, with a time loss of 306,000 working days for the month.

Of the 70 disputes beginning in January, 19 were over demands for increases in wages, 3 over proposed wage reductions, 18 over other wage questions, 4 over questions as to working hours, 15 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 5 over other questions as to working arrangements, 5 over questions of trade union principle; one dispute was due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached in 63 disputes, of which 6 were settled in favour of workers, 33 in favour of employers and 24 ended in a compromise; in 8 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving 2,800 coal miners near Doncaster was in progress from November 9, 1936, to January 27, 1937, and about 6,000 other coal miners were out in sympathy with them from December 28 to January 27. The settlement reached provided for a small wage increase and for a joint investigation into conditions.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in November was 145, and 114 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 259 disputes in progress during the month, involving 156,000 workers, with a time loss of 2,000,000, working days for the month.

LABOUR REQUESTS OF CANADIAN LABOUR BODIES

DURING the past month three Canadian labour organizations presented legislative submissions to provincial governments. On February 3, a delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers appeared before members of the provincial government with a proposed program of legislation; on February 17 the Quebec Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress presented its legislative requests; and on February 22, the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council were received on a similar mission by the members of the Nova Scotia government. Summaries of these presentations are given below:

Legislative Proposals of the Confederation of Catholic Workers

On February 3, 1937, the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada submitted their legislative requests to the Quebec Government.

In the opening paragraphs of their submission, the delegation pointed out that the memorandum did not contain any reference to proposed amendments to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act as such recommendations had already been made in a separate memorandum submitted to a Committee studying possible revisions of the law.

The memorandum dealt with a large number of topics, a summary of which follows:

Male Minimum Wage Act

Stating that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act had helped to raise the standard of wages and working conditions in a large number of trades and industries, the memorandum pointed out that it had proven to be inapplicable in certain trades and industries where, unfortunately, workers were still receiving very low wages. The Confederation suggested that the government draft a Male Minimum Wage Act and since such an Act would presumably be enforced by a Board, it was further recommended that members of such a Board be chosen from interested parties. It was also recommended that minimum rates be fixed in accordance with the cost of living and based on a maximum eight hour day.

Subsidies to Basic Industries

The memorandum suggested that the Government might assist industrial recovery and unemployed workers by subsidizing basic in-

dustries and reducing their taxes, a practice, it was stated, which had been adopted in various European countries and the United States.

Public Works

The Confederation suggested a program of practical public works providing for wages similar to those paid under obligatory collective labour agreements, as a means of relieving unemployment.

Provincial Economic Council

The memorandum proposed that a Provincial Economic Council be established composed of technicians, economists and sociologists. This organization, it was suggested, could render great service to the Government in an advisory capacity.

Labour Court

In view of the development of labour legislation necessitating many recourses to courts to obtain interpretation of such legislation, and in order to secure more uniform legal interpretation and avoid annoying delays in the courts, the Confederation suggested that a labour court be established in the province.

Workmen's Compensation Act

In regard to this Act, the Confederation in its memorandum made the following recommendations:

1. That the industries exempted by Order in Council on account of the number of workers hired by an employer be brought back under the Act;
2. That this Act become so it will insure all workers by bringing within its scope the industries not yet covered, as well as individuals;
3. That the base on which compensation is reckoned be changed by adopting as a new one a fair and reasonable wage for a day's work multiplied by 300;
4. That compensation be provided for workers on unemployment relief works;
5. That the worker be given the right of appeal against the decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board;
6. That the confidential report from an employer should become an official report;
7. That a representative of the workers be appointed as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board;
8. That the Act be referred to a committee of employers, employees and legal advisers who could report to the government on desirable amendments.

Communism

The Confederation registered its approval of the campaign launched by the Prime Minister of Quebec against communism, and suggested that a vote of $10,000 be made to the Confederation of Catholic Workers for the purpose of assisting them to carry on their program against Communism.

Working Conditions of Newspapermen

Attention was drawn to the working conditions of newspapermen in the Province of Quebec. It was pointed out that the working week of a newspaperman varies from sixty to seventy hours in normal times and may reach one hundred hours during an election period, and that wages of ten, fifteen and twenty dollars a week are common. The Confederation recommended that a Commission be appointed to enquire into the living and working conditions of newspapermen in the Province of Quebec and it was also suggested that a member of the National Catholic Union of Newspapermen of Quebec be appointed to this body.

Arbitrary Dismissals

The Confederation requested legislative action to protect the workers' right of association and to insure the better enforcement of social laws. With this object in view, it was suggested that legislation be enacted to provide an indemnity to a workman who is arbitrarily dismissed and that the burden of proof for such arbitrary dismissal should rest with the employer.

Mothers' Allowances

The Confederation requested the Government to provide special allowances for indigent mothers.

Old Age Pensions

It was suggested that the Provincial Government come to an arrangement with the Dominion Government whereby the age for pension eligibility be reduced from 70 to 60 years.

Slum Clearance and Housing

In this regard it was requested that the Provincial Government permit the City of Montreal to borrow money required for the purpose of slum clearance and the construction of more habitable dwellings.

Companies Act

The Confederation suggested that the Provincial Companies Act be amended so that the directors of joint stock companies carry a greater measure of responsibility under the Criminal and Civil Code; and that overcapitalization, which is commonly referred to as stock watering, be forbidden by law. In addition, it could be provided that joint stock companies possessing provincial charters publish in the Official Gazette the list of their Boards of Directors, the salaries, emoluments or fees of the latter, the number of shares issued by each company and the number of

shares held by each member of the Board of Directors.

Holidays with Pay

It was submitted, that the Government should make obligatory, holidays with pay for all wage earners with at least one year's service.

Compulsory Arbitration

The adoption of a Compulsory Arbitration Act was requested by the Confederation, to settle labour disputes in the case of workers, such as firemen, who are forbidden by law to go out on strike.

Double Shift

It was recommended that the double platoon system, with a change every twenty-four hours, be made compulsory in the fire departments of all cities of 100,000 population or over.

Pulp and Paper Industry

Alleging that the pulp and paper industry was one in which Sunday was least observed, the Confederation requested that a 132 hour week be made compulsory, with a cessation of work at noon Saturday, thus permitting all repairs being done before midnight and making it unnecessary to resume work before midnight on Sunday.

Other Recommendations

Among other recommendations contained in the Confederation's memorandum were the following: Derogations from the limitation of hours of work; compulsory licensing of trades; increase in allowances under the Public Assistance Act in order that hospital workers be better paid; compulsory licensing of pipefitters in municipalities of 5,000 or over; annulment of "closed towns" charters; establishment of fair wages for rural school teachers; revision of the Industrial Establishments Act to provide payment for overtime at time and a half; compulsory establishment of employees' pension funds by public utilities; the inclusion of silicosis as an industrial disease; compulsory automobile insurance against property damage and public liability; the use of concrete bridges wherever possible instead of iron or steel; and the carrying on of lumbering operations in the winter instead of in the summer.

Legislative Requests of Quebec Provincial Executive of Trades and Labour Congress

The Quebec Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress submitted its program of proposed legislation to the Legislature at Quebec on February 17. In the delegation, headed by Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress; Mr. Raoul Trepanier, chairman of the provincial executive, were representatives from the various industrial centres of the province.

Unemployment and Relief

In presenting its recommendations on unemployment and relief, the provincial executive advocated as a first consideration the provision of opportunities for employment, "and that if private enterprise fails in this respect, then governments should make every effort to provide employment by undertaking all possible public works." It was maintained that direct relief should only be a last resort and when granted "should be adequate to meet the requirements of the recipients for more than merely food, clothing, and shelter," and it was added, "unemployed women should be given the same consideration as is accorded to men."

The memorandum emphasized the unemployment plight of skilled building tradesmen and recommended the construction of "much needed public buildings."

Slum Clearance.—On the matter of slum elimination, the memorandum observed:

"We desire also to call your attention to the fact that nothing has ben done so far to eliminate ramshackle and unsanitary houses and tenements so numerous in the Metropolis of Canada; slums are centres of degeneration of the race, both on physical and moral grounds; such undertakings would not only relieve distress amongst workers in the building and allied industries but would reduce the always increasing cost of direct relief and be in the best interests of the Province as a whole.

"We further suggest that a special fund be created to help municipalities to do away with slums and that a minimum standard of building regulations be enacted by provincial legislation, to be adhered to by all municipalities in future and should be a primary condition to obtention of any grant."

Hours of Work

Pointing to the "continuous progress in mechanization" as "intensifying the problem of employment," the executive stressed the necessity of a reduction in working hours, and that as a first step "the government institute the six-hour day and five-day week on all public works, at the same time maintaining wage standards so as to provide an increased volume of purchasing power." It was advocated that the same conditions be applied to works where financed, or a guarantee is extended, by the government.

Pending the establishment of such conditions, amendments in regard to hours were sought to the Act respecting Limitation of Working Hours, the Weekly Day of Rest Act, and the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act.

Referring to the first of these enactments, the memorandum considered that better control over the supervision of the Act would be ensured by the insertion of a clause providing that it be not lawful "to work more than forty hours per week or more than eight hours per day on the first five days of the week from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m." An amendment was also sought to the section permitting derogation from the established hours in urgent cases by replacing the words "complementary or urgent" with "except to save life and property."

The Weekly Day of Rest Act should also be revised, in the opinion of the executive, by the inclusion of "all those employed in amusement places, business or industry operating without interruption."

As regards the Commercial and Industrial Establishments Act the executive considered that it "is not in line with the present situation and should be not only revised but entirely re-drafted."

Minimum Wage Act

The memorandum expressed the opinion that the Minimum Wage Act did not fully protect women, or young boys and men. In theory it was designed to give minimum wage protection, "but in practice it is altogether different." Accordingly, the following clause was proposed as an amendment.

"That no young boy or man employed in any industrial or commercial establishment or any other enterprise governed by a Minimum Wage Order shall be paid a lesser wage than the one set for women labour by said Minimum Wage Order; moreover, that all rules and regulations set forth by such Minimum Wage Order apply to the entire staff, both male and female."

It was also requested that the jurisdiction of the Commission be extended to include office employees, domestic service and the lay teaching profession.

Collective Labour Agreements

Commending the action of the government in appointing a commission to investigate the operation of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, the memorandum reiterated a former request, viz.: "to inaugurate in the Province a system of judiciary to deal exclusively with all cases of breach of collective labour agreements and other labour differences or misinterpretations between employers and employees."

Right of Organization

"The continued tendency of arbitrary employers to prevent their workers organizing for their mutual protection in trade unions" prompted a reiterated request that legislation be enacted "which will fully protect workers in all industries in their exercise of their right to organize as they see fit; bargain collectively, secure signed agreements and be represented by representatives of their own choosing, with government assistance, when necessary to effect satisfactory adjustment of all disputes."

Workmen's Compensation

The delegation considered that the method used by the Quebec Compensation Board in computing the average earnings of injured workers for compensation purposes was "inadequate and unfair." It therefore asked that the Act be amended so as to establish the yearly salary of the worker as the basis for determining the compensation by multiplying by 300 the daily salary earned at the time of the accident as recommended by the Board of Inquiry on Workmen's Compensation in 1925. It was also urged that consideration be given to the possibilities of future earnings in case of accidents to young workers, and that the compensation be increased from 66⅔ to 75 per cent.

Other requests in respect to compensation were: that all workers be included under the Act; that silica poisoning be added to the list of industrial diseases as well as frost-bite and poison ivy (when contracted by railway maintenance-of-way employees and others subjected to this hazard); and that a labour representative tbe appointed to the compensation board.

Health and Safety

Under the heading of "Health and Safety Measures," the memorandum contained a number of recommendations concerning motor transport, the one-man car, regulation of the use of poisonous materials, motion picture operators, elevators and hoist machinery.

Social Legislation

In the sphere of social legislation it was requested that the age limit for obtaining old age pensions be reduced from 70 to 65 years, and that a system of mothers' allowances, as well as sickness and disability insurance be instituted.

Provincial Legislative Proposals of Halifax District Trades and Labour Council

Proposals for provincial labour legislation were presented to the Nova Scotia Government on February 22 by the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council. A press summary of the legislation requested indicated the following recommendations:—

Enactment of a provincial fair wage act which would be similar in scope to the Dominion Fair Wage Act.

Extension of the Industrial Standards Act to cover the province, to include electrical communication workers, and to eliminate the present $100 exemption clause. Appointment of a full time inspector under the act.

Amendment of the Minimum Wage Act to apply to male workers when doing similar work to that covered by the schedules for female workers under the Act.

Labour representation on all boards and commissions dealing with questions affecting the workers.

Eyesight, mental and physical examination board under the Motor Vehicle Act.

Amendment to Mothers Allowance Act, giving mothers of one child benefits of the Act.

Extension of Nova Scotia Labor Act covering non Nova Scotia labour, which expires May 1.

Continuation of Government policy of giving preference to union labour in hiring workers.

Complete revision of the Theatres Act and bringing it up to date, as a measure of public and industrial safety.

Taking steps to replace the Victoria General Hospital main building with a modern hospital building.

Creation of a steamfitters examination board.

Implementation of the Limitations of Hours Act.

Continuation of a program of public works as unemployment relief measure.

Establishment of a domestic relations court.

Enactment of an apprenticeship act.

Extension of district for certified electrical wiring inspectors to points outside of Halifax.

Prohibition of the sale of electrical supplies and appliances not bearing an authoritative stamp of approval.

Appointment of stationary steam boiler, compressed air tank and receivers, inspectors.

The Government was commended for establishment of the Industrial Standards Act.

Opposition to any amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to give the right of appeal on question of fact; or so as to base compensation on the workers full yearly earnings.

Trade School Regulations in British Columbia

Under the provisions of the Trade Schools Regulation Act, the following general regulations governing trade schools are published in the *British Columbia Gazette* of March 4, 1937.

1. *Application.*—These regulations shall apply only to every trade school in respect of which no special regulations apply.

2. *Advertising.*—The use of any advertising which may tend to mislead is prohibited, and the keeper or operator of any trade-school may be required by the Minister of Labour to discontinue any specified advertisement or means of advertisement.

3. *Health, Sanitary, and Safety Regulations.*—Every keeper or operator of a trade-school shall be responsible for the proper carrying-out of all health, sanitary, and safety regulations upon and within the school premises.

4. *Services.*—A trade-school shall not be operated jointly with a shop or other commercial business.

5. *Posting Regulations.*—A copy of these regulations must be posted in plain view within the school premises.

6. *Fees.*—The annual fees for registration under this Act shall be as follows: In case one trade or occupation is to be taught, $5. If more than one trade or occupation is to be taught, $5 in respect of one such trade and $2 in respect of each additional trade or occupation, with a maximum total fee of $25.

Coal Subventions

No change is contemplated "in the principle upon which coal subventions are based" according to a statement made by the Hon. T. A. Crerar in the House of Commons on March 1. As indicated by the Minister, the purpose of these subventions, initiated early in the depression, are to place the Canadian producer in as good a position as the American producer in certain areas and markets of the Dominion. In 1936 the Minister stated that the subventions paid (partly to the railways for the movement of coal) were as follows: on Nova Scotia coal, $1,573,000; New Brunswick, $15,000; Alberta, $307,000 (Alberta-Ontario movement, $163,000); Saskatchewan, $38,000; and British Columbia, $113,000. The total amount sought in the estimates to provide for the payment of the movement of coal was $2,250,000.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Convention of Revived Organization

The convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held in Toronto, February 25-27, 1937. This organization was originally formed in 1902 and functioned as a national labour body until 1927 when it merged with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. It was revived in October, 1936, as a result of differences within the All-Canadian Congress—Labour Gazette, November, 1936, page 977). The president, Mr. Z. David, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many delegates present from the various local unions throughout the country. He informed the delegates that Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Federal Minister of Labour, was unable to attend through pressure of parliamentary activities, and that, owing to the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. Wm. Dickson, Mr. E. N. Compton, one of the senior officials of the Department of Labour, was present for the session.

Addressing the delegates, Mr. Compton expressed his pleasure for the privilege of attending the convention and regretted that the Minister and Deputy Minister of the Department were unable to attend. He intimated that the facilities of the Department were not utilized by Labour to the fullest extent, and declared it would be much easier to affect settlements if officers of the Department were called in at the first sign of labour trouble. "The services of the officers of the Department are at your disposal," stated Mr. Compton, and he hoped that they would be utilized. In thanking Mr. Compton, President David referred to the fair dealings of the Department in the past and was sure it would continue.

The credential committee reported that the following organizations were represented at the convention: Canadian Association of Railwaymen; Canadian Electrical Trades Unions; Electrical Communication Workers; Canadian Federation of Musicians; One Big Union; Amalgamated Building Workers; National Union of Theatrical Employees; National Seamen's Union; Canadian Printers' Union, as well as representatives of various local unions.

In the opinion of President David, the calling together, at this time, of representatives of the various organizations affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour would have a stimulating and strengthening effect. He expressed appreciation for the response to the call and for the ready co-operation received from the local unions. Although the tasks devolving upon the Federation were unprecedented, he considered it was evident that the membership was prepared to support its program. He stated that the formation of the Canadian Federation of Labour thirty-five years ago was the result of the Canadian workers desiring an organization of their own but the aspiration of these workers was nullified to a considerable extent by outside unions. The president of the Canadian Federation of Labour opened up a new channel between the workers and the Government, and its objective, he observed, was the complete independence of the Canadian workers.

Report of Executive

In the report of the provisional executive board reference was made to the scope of the work now being carried on by the Canadian Federation of Labour. The view of the Federation was that a political labour party should reflect the policies of the industrial labour movement; its status should be that of a complementary organization with respect to the national industrial unions. It was further contended that where unions expelled their members for non-payment of dues, they were readily recruited by the communist organizations. The officers were emphatic in their declaration that the Canadian Federation of Labour was opposed to Communism and Fascism.

The attention of the delegates was drawn to the work of the National Labour Conference, by which the national unions and the unions of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada were brought together for the purpose of joint legislative action. It was emphasized that the Federation, aided by councils, would do everything possible to facilitate the growth of the movement but called upon the affiliated bodies and directly chartered unions to exert efforts to bring in new members. The executive board thanked those who were taking the lead in the various organizations.

The delegates were further advised that in presentations of legislative programs or meeting the Government on other matters, the representatives of the Canadian unions have received an attentive hearing.

The report also referred to the right of employees to organize in unions of their own choice and recommended legislation to this effect.

An amendment to the Criminal Code was requested so as to prevent watching and be-

setting of establishments where bona-fide trade unionists were employed.

As an aid to unemployment, it was suggested that extensive public work programs be undertaken by the federal, provincial and municipal governments. Opposition was registered to any letting down of the barriers to immigration until the unemployed had been absorbed.

The work of the League of Nations was commended.

Constitution Approved

A new constitution for the Canadian Federation of Labour was drawn up and approved by the delegates. Among other things, the constitution provided for provisional national unions (those not sufficiently organized to maintain a central executive), and for legislative committees in the various provinces.

Adopted Resolutions

The recommendations in the resolutions adopted were:—

Establishing of a minimum wage for musicians and that this class of worker be brought under the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Extension of the federal public works program with fifty per cent of the expenditure in wages.

Asking the Government to place contracts with contractors and firms which do not discriminate against Canadian unions.

Appointing of a Fair Wage Officer for the Prairie Provinces.

Petitioning the Federal Government to enact legislation guaranteeing to the workers the right to belong to the organizations of their choice and making interference by the employers with the exercise of that right a criminal offence.

Requesting legislation granting workers holidays with pay.

Demanding an adequate defensive program for land, sea and air.

Protesting the granting of injunction proceedings in union affairs where employers are not involved.

Instructing the executive board to take up with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation alleged discrimination against musicians, members of Canadian unions.

Employment of two projectionists in all theatres while show is in progress.

Enactment of legislation providing for one day's rest (the interval between the cessation of work on a normal working day and the commencement of work at the normal hour on the next day but one) in seven, in Provinces where such an Act is not in force.

Prohibiting the picketing of an establishment where members of Canadian unions are employed.

A number of other resolutions dealt with matters arising out of the dispute of September 25, 1936. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936.)

Officers elected were: President, Zenon David, 365 Cartier Park, Montreal, Que.; vice-presidents, J. McKinlay, Vancouver, B.C. and A. E. Bray, Montreal, Que.; secretary-treasurer, W. T. Burford, 126A Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

Other members of the executive board were: Allan Meikle, Winnipeg, Man., G. W. McCollum, Toronto, Ont., and Charles Reid, Toronto, Ont.

CONVENTION OF ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

With the largest and most representative attendance in recent years, the twenty-first annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held on January 25, 26 and 27. According to the official report of the proceedings, recently received, there were present twenty-three delegates representing trade unions in all sections of the province.

Featuring the 1937 convention was the attendance of delegates from the former Mine Workers Union of Canada, which early in 1936 merged with the United Mine Workers of America. This movement resulting in the amalgamation of all mine workers into one organization, substantially increased the membership of the Alberta Federation of Labour.

Approximately 150 resolutions were considered by the convention during its three day sessions. Of this total, nearly forty dealt with workmen's compensation, and were referred to a committee on that subject. Among the major recommendations in the resolutions on workmen's compensation were:

Definite advancement in the rates of compensation paid to workmen and their dependents;

Appointment of a labour representative on the Board, "chosen by the trade union movement of Alberta";

Protesting the levy of seven cents per man per day as premium for the medical fund;

Abolition of the three-day waiting period;

Compensation to be based on the earnings of actual days worked during the year with a minimum rate of $20 per week plus an additional two dollars per week for each child;

Institutional treatment for injured workmen during re-habilitation;

Payment of full compensation until injured workmen are fit to resume their former occupation;

Reference of disputed cases to a Board of Review;

Appointment of a practical miner to examine all mines and authorize improvements in the interests of accident prevention;

Compulsory provision of first class ambulances by employers in cases of industrial accidents, etc.

Unemployment and Relief.—The convention adopted several resolutions opposing the Farm Employment and Improvement Plan as a method of meeting the problem of the single unemployed. Two other resolutions protested "the subsidizing of private enterprise in the name of unemployment relief policies," and "the continued lack of a humane policy in dealing with the unemployment question and particularly the problem of the single person by all governments." Other resolutions called for: the abolition of the relief system and its substitution by a system of work for wages; the institution of low cost housing; pressure by the Trades and Labour Congress for unemployment insurance legislation to cover all classes of workers; and the establishment by the provincial government of "a large scale road and hard surfacing program protected by a union wage clause."

Industrial Organization.—Five resolutions were submitted on the subject of industrial organization. In substitution of these, the committee on Resolutions made the following recommendation, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that we reiterate the previous action of this Federation by endorsing the Industrial form of organization and request the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to keep in close touch with the two factions in the United States of America, represented by the American Federation Executive and the Executive Committee of the C.I.O., with a view of using their good offices at the earliest opportunity to assist in bringing about reconciliation between these two mighty forces of our movement, and further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Executive of the Congress."

Mines and Mining.—Several amendments to the Mines Act were sought in one resolution which recommended: (1) making it compulsory for all coal companies to determine by weight instead of measurement (if the miners so desire) the amount of coal extracted by the individual miner; (2) inclusion of all examiners or fire bosses under the jurisdiction of the provincial government; (3) first class ambulances at all mines; (4) cost of all first aid training to be borne by the government; (5) mine rescue cars to be stationed in each mining district with auxiliary station and equipment at each mine.

In addition, other proposed amendments requested were: certificates of competency for power hoistmen, abolition of wooden turntables and tracks and their replacement by metal switches and steel track.

The convention adopted a request for wage payments in the mining industry every two weeks with a maximum of a three day "hold-over" of earnings.

Amendments were also sought to the Coal Mines Wages Security Act to compel mine operators to post a bond; to bring the administration of the Act under the Mines Branch; and to authorize the Chief Inspector of Mines "to stop all operators immediately wages have not been paid."

The government was also asked to implement the recommendations of the Barlow report and put into effect a system of licensing coal mines.

Bureau of Labour.—By an adopted resolution the convention instructed the Federation Executive "to press vigorously for a thorough investigation into the dismissal without a hearing, of tried and faithful employees of the Alberta Government Civil Service, with long seniority, especially in the Bureau of Labour" and also that the Executive request the re-establishment of the Bureau of Labour with an Alberta trade unionist in charge.

British North America Act.—The convention concurred in a resolution which requested the provincial government "to urge the Dominion government to so amend the B.N.A. Act to make possible the Dominion government taking over unemployment and all social legislation that is interprovincial in its character, and further that an Economic conference be called by the Dominion government composed of all sections of society."

Other Recommendations

Among the recommendations contained in some of the adopted resolutions were:

Establishment of coal by-product plants by the provincial government;

Government monopoly of nickel processing and its exportation under bond;

Purchasing of code-protected goods in Alberta, "all things being equal."

Opposition to any letting down of immigration barriers.

Inauguration of a policy of natural gas conservation;

Public development of natural resources;

Establishment of a government monopoly in the development of radium;

Abolition of Federal Sales Tax;

Tax of 25 per cent on unearned increment, including bonds and mortgages;

Abolition of all lunch counters in drug stores;

Free text books and supplies to public and high school students;

Inclusion of deserted wives under the Mothers' Allowance Act.

Augmentation of provincial government debt reduction legislation by a 50 per cent reduction on principal due on mortgages on workers' homes, and by a reduction of all interest on public and private debt to 2½ per cent;

Conversion of the Old Age Pensions Act into a "Retiring Allowance Act" with benefits payable to all persons over the age of fifty "who actually retire from commercial and industrial activities"; and that payments "be adequate to maintain a decent standard of living having regard to the dependents of all persons on this retiring fund." . . . . ;

Establishment of new minimum wage standards, "commensurate with present day needs," for all female workers in industry and particularly in the hotel and restaurant trade.

Legislative Requests

Subsequently, on February 19, officers of the Alberta Federation of Labour submitted to the provincial government its proposed program of labour legislation. Several of the resolutions adopted by the convention—particularly those relating to a forty hour week, launching of a provincial works scheme, renovation of buildings and highways, etc.—were incorporated in the presentation.

Annual Report of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents

The annual report for 1936 of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents was presented and adopted at a meeting of that organization held in Montreal on February 19, 1937.

The report, which was prepared by Lieut.-Col. Arthur Gaboury, general manager of the association, indicated that in 1936 there were 7,952 lost time accidents compared with 6,602 in 1935. Of these accidents, 47 were fatal compared with 33 in the previous year. Efforts of the association during the past year were increased and it was pointed out that as a result of an analysis it was found that 88.18 per cent of the accidents were due to "human failure" such as handling objects, falls of persons, falling objects, walking on or striking objects, and dangerous substances, while only 11·19 per cent of accidents were attributed to machinery or tools. It was suggested in the report that, as "human failures" were responsible for the larger proportion of industrial accidents, the most effective way they can be brought under control was by "close and understanding supervision."

A feature of the report was a listing of the safety records of various firms in the Province during the year. These firms were grouped on a basis of the number of man-hours without an accident. The highest award of the Association—"The Excellence Shield"—was awarded to the following firms:

Papineau Plant of the Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.,—1,148,400 man-hours without accident; St. Henri Works of The Steel Company of Canada—1,030,000 man-hours; The Goodyear Cotton Co. of Canada Ltd. St. Hyacinthe—1,622,525 man-hours; and the Canadian Marconi Company with 710,942 man-hours without accident.

The following firms have been awarded the Association's Certificate of Merit:

Cooperage Department of the Steel Company of Canada—14 years and 2 months without an accident; Yamaska Garments Limited, St. Hyacinthe—1,787,500 man-hours without accident; Needlecraft Mills Limited, St. Hyacinthe—1,558,700 man-hours without accident; Gillette Safety Razor Company, Montreal—550,000 man-hours without accident (2 years); Federal Clothing Mfg. Co., Sherbrooke—191,063 man-hours without accident; Eagle Pencil Company, Drummondville, 113,087 man-hours without accident; Stanley Tool Co. of Canada, Roxton Pond, 142,653 man-hours without accident; La Cie de Tricot Nicolet, Nicolet—123,713 man-hours without accident, and Acton Shoe Company, Actonvale, 270,435 man-hours without accident.

Firms awarded the Association's Certificate of Orderliness include:

R.C.A. Victor Limited; Canadian Allis-Chalmers Limited; L. Dejean & Company; La Regina Shoe Co. Ltd., Ste-Marie de Beauce.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Review of Bill introduced by Minister of Labour

The Minister of Labour introduced a Bill in the House of Commons on February 26 to amend the Combines Investigation Act, involving a number of substantial changes.

The Combines Investigation Act, providing penalties and means of investigation for such commercial combinations, trusts, mergers and monopolies as operate in restraint of trade and to the detriment of the public, was placed under the Minister of Labour on its enactment in 1923. In 1935 it was amended to provide for its administration by the members of the Tariff Board under the provisions of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935, and reports under the Act were to be made to the Prime Minister.

The Government's notice of motion for the resolution preceding introduction of the Bill was given on February 11. The Bill, Number 41, as introduced and given first reading on February 26, provides for administration of the Combines Act by a separate Commissioner instead of by the members of the Tariff Board; and the Minister in charge of the Act would again be the Minister of Labour. Provision is made for the Commissioner to have charge of the investigation of alleged combines. Persons may also be temporarily appointed, if necessary at any time, as special commissioners to investigate and report regarding alleged combines, with the same powers for this purpose as those of the Commissioner of the Act. There is a clarification and extension of the definitions of mergers, trusts and monopolies, which, if operated in a manner injurious to the public, are unlawful combines under the Act. Maximum penalties which the courts may impose upon parties to unlawful combines are increased to $25,000 with or without imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, and, upon any corporation contravening the Act, a fine not exceeding $100,000, as compared to provision for a maximum fine of $25,000 upon corporations under the existing Act.

The Bill provides for the repeal of sections 13 and 14 of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935, under which sections the Combines Investigation Act had been placed under the administration of the members of the Tariff Board, and provision had been made for certain exemptions from prosecution for alleged offences against the Combines Act and against certain sections of the Criminal Code. Section 14 of the Commission Act, which purported to provide these exemptions, was held by the Supreme Court of Canada to be constitutionally invalid.

Other amendments involve changes in a number of matters of a more technical nature relating to procedure in investigations and in court actions. These include changes as to the courts which may try offences under the Act, restoration of a former provision concerning the use of documents as evidence in court actions, provision for the transferring of fines to the government or governments bearing the costs of prosecution, omission of a section which had made provision against the trial of a person upon the same evidence or at the same time under both the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code; also a revision concerning the matter of returning documents to persons who have produced them in investigations under the Act, strengthening of a section relating to the liability of directors who acquiesce in offences committed by their company, and addition of a section declaring that rights of taking civil action are not intended to be affected.

On second reading of the bill on March 1 the Minister of Labour reviewed the general nature and purposes of the bill in some detail. After making mention of changes to which reference has already been made above, his remarks included the following:—

Former Combines Legislation

"The Canadian legislation in connection with combines represents an orderly and progressive development over a period of almost fifty years. In reshaping the legislation, as we are seeking to do at this time, we have sought to incorporate the best features of the several Acts which have preceded the present Act. The type of administrative agency is naturally one of the most important considerations to be kept in view.

"When we turn back to the earlier attempts to deal with combines in Canada we find that various types of administrative agencies have been employed from time to time. For example, the restraint of trade Act of 1889, which is now section 498 of the Criminal Code, made no special provision for the investigation of alleged offences. Several methods of administration were used in subsequent legislation. The Combines Investigation Act of 1910 provided for a preliminary inquiry by a supreme court judge and subsequent investigation by a board composed of three members, which board was appointed specifically for the purpose of investigating a particular complaint. In 1919, during the brief existence of the Board of Commerce

which was established to administer the Combines and Fair Prices Act, the agency employed was a board of three commissioners."

The Combines Investigation Act of 1923

"Under the Combines Investigation Act of 1923 it was planned to have all important investigations conducted by a commissioner especially appointed for the purpose, whose status and powers were much the same as those of a royal commissioner appointed under the Inquiries Act. At the same time provision was made for preliminary inquiry by the Registrar. The office of registrar was created by the legislation of 1923 and his duties were in the nature of those belonging to an executive secretary in connection with the administration of the act. The Registrar's powers in the matter of conducting inquiries were the same as those of the ad hoc commissioners and were sufficient to enable him, if called upon, to carry an investigation to its completion.

"In the years 1930 to 1935 the practice of conducting inquiries with special commissioners fell into disuse. The previous administration appointed only one commissioner; all the other investigations were conducted by the Registrar. One disadvantage of the latter method, that is, inquiry by the Registrar, was that while the Act required that the reports of commissioners should be made public, it did not contain the same requirement with respect to reports of the Registrar. Consequently, few reports were made public during the period to which I refer. This had the effect of limiting the usefulness of an Act which had been designed to attain its purpose, at least in some measure, through the full use of publicity."

Mergers and Monopolies

"In the present Bill the definition of monopoly is intended to cover all commercial monopolies. In other words, the exemptions which were added by the Senate amendments of 1935 are excluded in the definition of monopoly which is found in this Bill. It will include not only any one or more persons who 'substantially control any class or species of business', but also those who 'have such control over the supply or distribution of or the demand for products of any class or species of business as to enable such person or persons to maintain, enhance or substantially modify or control prices of such products'. What I have just stated is in the terms of the definition of monopoly which will be found within the Bill which is now before the House. The inclusion of such corporations within the definition of monopoly does not mean that they are thereby condemned under the Act. It does mean that they can be subject to investigation under the Act when circumstances warrant such investigation. Before they can be convicted of any offence against the Act it must be proved that their activities have been such as to be prejudicial to the public interest. They must be brought within the category of monopoly, and it must be proved that they have operated or are likely to operate against the interest of the community.

"The word 'trust' is used in the Act as having the same meaning as the word 'monopoly'. Mergers are separately defined to include all amalgamations of businesses, but only mergers which use their powers to injure the public will be liable to investigation or prosecution under the Act. It cannot be made too clear, Mr. Speaker, that the purpose of the present Bill is not to prevent or discourage trade combinations, or to condemn large organizations of business merely because of their size. Expansion of business has been a part of the development of recent years in this and other countries. Large scale business enterprises of themselves do not operate to the public detriment. Unquestionably some of them may operate to the public advantage through the economies which are brought about through the large scale operations they conduct. There is nothing in the Bill which condemns monopolies, trusts or mergers as such. The purpose rather is to bring this particular type of organization within the scope of the legislation in order that, if a monopoly, trust or merger should be controlling prices to the public detriment, investigations may proceed under the Act and penalties may be applied if the offence has been committed. We are anxious rather to prevent abuses of powers than to pillory or to describe as unlawful a particular form of economic organization."

Penalties

"I come now to the question of penalties; and here too, on the basis of the experience of recent years, it is proposed to introduce a change. In the first place there is no intention at all to depart from the use of publicity as a main factor in accomplishing the purposes for which the Combines Investigation Act was designed. I am not sure that publicity should be described precisely as a penalty: it is more of the nature of a remedy than a penalty. Publicity is not always enough. It has to be realized that there will always be some individuals who will not be prevented through fear of publicity from attempting to reap additional rewards in the way of price control which might come to

them through a use of their extraordinary powers. These may be individuals who are not greatly deterred by publicity because of their personal viewpoint or the nature of their business; or corporations which, owing to the anonymity which often clothes the operations of incorporated companies, or because the companies' responsibilities are shared amongst directors and officers, may be peculiarly insensitive to public opinion. For such companies and individuals penalties must be provided in the form of fines or imprisonment which will serve both as a deterrent and as a suitable punishment.

"It is felt, in view of the growth of modern business corporations, and particularly the growth of large scale operations, that if the Act is to be efficiently enforced there should be an increase in the maximum penalties which may be imposed. It is evident that a penalty of $25,000 might be insufficient in many cases to deter a large corporation from violating the Act when in a few weeks or months it might make well over this sum in additional profits by continued operation as a combine. By this Bill the maximum penalties which may be imposed by the Act are increased from $10,000 to $25,000 in the case of individuals and from $25,000 to $100,000 in the case of corporations. The maximum term of two years' imprisonment is retained, but under the Act as amended a court may impose both fine and imprisonment."

Amendment on Use of Documents

"This Bill includes an amendment to a section which was before Parliament a year ago. This section relates to the use in criminal proceedings of documents which have been previously received from witnesses during an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act.

"The amendment we sought to make last year was to correct an amendment which had been introduced by the Senate in the previous legislation of 1935. Under the Senate amendment it was made impossible, as I recall, for a document which had been produced during an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act to be used thereafter in a criminal prosecution founded upon that inquiry. Last year in the amendment introduced by the Government we sought to have that corrected, but the Senate stood upon its ground; and by what is now proposed we seek once more to have that original defect corrected. In other words we do not believe that documents which are introduced during an inquiry should, as it were, find sanctuary during the period of inquiry and not be usable thereafter in a criminal prosecution which might be founded upon it....

"The section dealing with this matter is now submitted in revised form, which makes oral evidence inadmissible in any subsequent criminal proceeding, instead of only such oral evidence as a witness may be required to give in obedience to an order. The new section does not give the present special protection to documents produced by witnesses."

Purpose of the Act

"The enactment of this measure and its enforcement will do much, we believe, to restore a healthy competitive condition and to eliminate in large measure price fixing methods which in some commercial fields have operated so decidedly against the public interest.

"It follows that the administration of this Act will not involve the sanctioning of any selected price fixing agreements either because the prices which may be fixed are likely to prove reasonable or for any similar reasons. As I mentioned a short time ago, it is not the intention of this government to set up machinery which will attempt the task of the regulation of industry or the control of prices. Price competition, it is certain, is a basic essential of a competitive system. No government can or should attempt, under the present industrial system in this part of the world, to decide what are likely to prove to be the reasonable prices for countless commodities and services. On the other hand, if artificial obstructions are removed so that competitive conditions may prevail, prices will tend much more readily to conform to their proper levels as determined by the market's appreciation of their utility...

"To conclude, Mr. Speaker, it may be said that the purpose of the present Bill is to widen the scope of the present Act; to establish a full time administrative agency, to provide for more suitable and workable provisions with respect to the use of evidence; to facilitate the greater use of publicity as a remedial measure and to provide more suitable and more effective penalties for offences. Finally I would submit that there has been no more appropriate time than the past few years, with the very striking disparity between the loss of income suffered by many and the artificially maintained prices and restrictions imposed by others, to serve as a demonstration of the need for a vigilant application of the sound principles which lie at the foundation of this legislation."

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANTHRACITE COAL

The Report of the Royal Commission appointed under the Inquiries Act to inquire into the importation and distribution of anthracite coal in Canada was tabled in the House of Commons on February 4, 1937, by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour.

While finding no evidence as to price fixing arrangements, the Commissioner, Dr. H. M. Tory, made certain specific recommendations. These included: regular analyses of imported coals and classification according to suggested standards of qualities; maintenance of competition in the sources of supply and in the distribution of anthracite; action by municipalities to prevent such practices as short-weighting and the incorrect description of various classes of coal; and the encouragement of consumers' co-operative enterprises engaged in the distribution of coal.

Mr. Bernard Bissonnette, K.C., of Montreal, acted as counsel for the Commission, and Professor K. W. Taylor as economic adviser. The report on anthracite coal made in 1933 by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1933) was taken as a basis for the investigation, and the Registrar was available for consultation by the Commission. The hearings, which began on July 8th, were held in public sessions at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Saint John, and Ottawa, and 106 witnesses, including members of all branches of the coal trade, port authorities, trade and other organizations, were examined.

The Commissioner reported that anthracite coal is still the most important fuel for domestic heating in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and that the main sources of supply are the United States, Great Britain (Wales and Scotland), and Russia, any one of which alone could supply the whole of Canada's requirements. The embargo which was placed on the importation of Russian coal in February, 1931, and which was not lifted until September, 1936, eliminated importations from that country during the period covered by the report. Anthracite coal is also brought to Canada from Germany, Belgium, and French Indo-China and, while these countries could not supply all the needs of the Canadian market, they have recently become increasingly competitive factors in it. With the exception of the United States, where independent producers exist outside the main organization, the export prices in all these countries were found to be centrally controlled.

In the Pennsylvania coal fields of the United States production and sales were dominated by the seven "line" companies until the N.R.A. collective agreements came into effect. With the decline of the N.R.A. after the adverse decision of the Supreme Court, the larger producers and brokers formed the Anthracite Institute based on the "open price plan", and members of this association now control approximately 85 per cent of the total anthracite tonnage. There are a number of independent companies outside the Institute. Their prices range from twenty-five to seventy-five cents below the prices of the Institute members. The Commissioner found that anthracite from the United States is freely available to all responsible dealers in Canada and the fact that importations are principally made by rail assures such dealers of direct access to the sources of supply.

In Wales a process of amalgamation has resulted in the formation of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Limited, which now controls about 80 per cent of the anthracite production and which sells through its own agents in various markets of the world including Canada. The majority of the remaining "independent" producers either sell by long-term contract through a common export broker such as T. T. Pascoe Company, which in this way controls 10 per cent of the total Welsh production, or dispose of their entire output in a specific market for a given season. The Commissioner found that the Amalgamated and Pascoe companies, which together control 90 per cent of the total Welsh production, work in close co-operation in so far as the Canadian market is concerned. Almost all Scotch anthracite reaching Canada is sold through a company owned and controlled by an organization of Scottish producers.

The German Coal Cartel (Kohlensyndikat) controls the export of German anthracite coal through five selling agencies. Up to the end of 1935 the T. T. Pascoe Company had contracts with at least two of these agencies and possessed some sort of exclusive control over sales of German coal in Canada, but the Commissioner found that in 1936 German anthracite was being offered freely in Canada and at reduced prices. Belgian anthracite is now reaching Canada in considerable quantities. It is similar to the German coal in quality and export sales are a monopoly of the Belgian State Railways. In French Indo-China the anthracite mines are operated under concessions granted by the French Government. Freight rates are the controlling factor in the marketing of this coal in Canada.

The dominant anthracite importing organization in Canada is the "Webster Group,"

originally composed of the Canadian Import Company and its subsidiaries, the British Coal Corporation and the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, but now including also The F. P. Weaver Company and Hartt and Adair Coal Company. This group through their agency agreements with Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries and T. T. Pascoe Company, and their facilities for discharging and handling overseas coal, have possessed a complete monopoly in the city of Quebec since 1931. During the years 1933 to 1935 inclusive they have controlled approximately 74 per cent of Welsh importations and 58 per cent of all overseas importations of anthracite coal in the Montreal market, and 40 per cent of Welsh imports in the city of Toronto.

Altogether the "Webster Group" controlled between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of all Welsh anthracite reaching the Canadian market during the years 1933 and 1934. The unusual importance of this control over such a high percentage of Welsh anthracite coal lay in the preference shown by Canadian consumers for British coal and in the popularity of the blower furnace which had been developed for the purpose of burning small sizes of Welsh anthracite and which would burn only anthracite which possessed a low ash fusing point. Both Scotch and United States anthracite are high ash fusing point coals and so are unsuitable for blower use. Of the other low ash fusing point anthracites, Russian was shut out of Canada by embargo, German supplies were controlled by the Pascoe Company, and Belgian and Indo-Chinese anthracites had not yet become an important factor in the Canadian market. During these years, therefore, the "Webster Group" not only dominated the Canadian market in respect to all kinds of overseas coal, but possessed a still greater control over the only available coal suitable for use in blower furnaces, a coal which was in increasing demand.

The Commissioner reported that this control was somewhat relaxed in 1935, when the Pascoe Company began to ship to an importer outside the "Webster Group," and still further relaxed in 1936 when German anthracite began to be more freely offered in Canada, and Belgian and Indo-Chinese importations were greatly increased. The lifting of the embargo on Russian anthracite is expected to make still further supplies available to "independent" Canadian importers.

The report describes in some detail the various and complicated transactions whereby the "Webster Group" secured control of The F. P. Weaver Company, Hartt and Adair Coal Company, and Lane and Robitaille, Ltd. The finding of the Commissioner is that, with the exception of the last named, which was resold, these companies should be considered to be constituent parts of the one organization which, through its affiliations in England, effectively controlled the importation and sale of Welsh anthracite in Montreal and Quebec and, to a less extent, in Toronto, and during 1933 to 1935, the importation of German anthracite as well; and that during those years such anthracite could not be obtained freely or in adequate quantities by other Canadian importers.

The report also describes the various agreements existing between the British exporters, particularly the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, and the Canadian importers, particularly the "Webster Group," both with regard to the control of supplies and the handicaps placed in the way of competitors. The various "over-riding" or special commissions provided in these agreements for the various importers are strongly condemned as having, in the opinion of the Commissioner, no adequate justification for their imposition.

While production costs in Wales were not secured during the investigation, the agreements between Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries and its Canadian agents provided that export prices to Canada should not exceed the Amalgamated Company's average f.o.b. prices obtaining on the Swansea market. In Canada the wholesale prices of domestic sizes showed a pronounced downward trend during the past seven years, while the wholesale prices of the small (blower) sizes showed a slight upward trend. This was in accordance with the changes in the demand for the two sizes. The fact that importers' gross margins, which had been increasing from 1930 to 1933, showed a very marked decrease since that time was attributed in a large measure to the proceedings taken under the Combines Investigation Act as a result of the investigation concluded in 1933. Retailers' gross margins also showed a general decline. It is noted, however, that in Quebec, where the Canadian Import Company held a complete monopoly and where, incidentally, retailers' margins were exceedingly narrow, the wholesale price was a dollar a ton higher than in Montreal.

The net profits on the Montreal anthracite operations of the Canadian Import Company and its affiliated British Coal Corporation, after allowing for discharging, preparation and handling at actual cost to the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, was stated by the company to be 33 cents per ton before income tax, on 487,667 tons of coal handled at this principal centre of distribution in 1935. The corresponding net profit was similarly stated at 67 cents per ton for the average of the two years 1933

and 1934, on 463,330 tons handled in 1933 and 543,895 tons in 1934. Corresponding profits per ton as ascertained by accountants engaged by the Dominion Government to assist in the 1933 inquiry were 55 cents for 1929, 73 cents for 1930, 64 cents for 1931, and 72 cents for 1932, with a somewhat lower percentage of administrative costs allocated to anthracite operations in these earlier years.

The Commissioner reported that the investigation had failed to disclose any evidence as to price fixing arrangements. The establishment of prices in any one city or district is usually effected by one of the large importers or dealers fixing his own price which local competitors are content to follow.

The report contains tables of prices indicating their general trend, statistical data of margins, volume of sales, composition of gross margins, costs of operation and other bases of the Commissioner's conclusions. It contains also general comments on the state of the retail trade and the position of the retailers, a survey of the situation with regard to dock space occupied and available at the various eastern ports, information as to labour conditions in the coal business, and various representations and recommendations which were made to the Commission concerning objectionable conditions existing in the trade.

The investigation disclosed a considerable variation in the quality of anthracite coal sold in Canada and a number of instances where steam coal had been mixed with anthracite or sold as anthracite under special names likely to mislead purchasers as to its origin and quality. In this connection the Commissioner recommended that a more vigorous use be made by the municipalities of their power to eliminate frauds and other objectionable practices in the coal trade, that all anthracite entering Canada be classified according to a recommended standard, and that continuous and systematic analyses of such anthracite be conducted.

The Commissioner recommended that every encouragement should be given to the establishment of genuine co-operative organizations.

It is also recommended that, insofar as the present fixing of export prices in the countries of origin permit, freedom in the importation of anthracite coal should be maintained and that in this connection the peculiar requirements of Canada in respect to anthracite of a low ash fusing point should be fully recognized as a problem distinct from the availability of Scotch or United States anthracites which are unsuitable for blower use. Accordingly it is recommended particularly that steps be taken to keep open the channels of trade in this low ash fusing point anthracite. It is further recommended that importations should be made directly from the country of origin rather than through agencies which may already control competitive supplies in another country. Finally, as a means of accomplishing these results and maintaining competition in the best interests of consumers, it is recommended that the Combines Investigation Act should be continued to be enforced.

Old Age Pensions in New Brunswick

The first annual report of the New Brunswick Old Age Pensions Board, tabled in the Legislature on March 4, 1937, indicates that pension payments during the last four months of the last fiscal year amounted to $469,283, and that the number of pensioners on the roll at the end of the fiscal year, October 31, was 9,107—males numbering 4,533, and females, 4,574. The average monthly pension was $13.07.

"Wage Executions For Debt" is the title of a bulletin issued recently by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States, Department of Labor. This survey, deals extensively with the subject of consumer-debt and summarizes the results of investigation of the frequency of levies by creditors against the wages of employees in representative industrial communities.

The formaton of a labour union among textile workers in the municipality of St. Gregoire de Montmorency is announced in a recent issue of the Quebec Official Gazette. The new association is known as the National Catholic Syndicate of the Textile Industry of St. Gregoire de Montmorency.

The LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1937, page 4, contained a reference to an announcement made by the Hon. David Croll, Ontario Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs, that, effective January 1, 1937, the Ontario Government would assume the entire cost of mothers' allowances in the province as well as taking over the municipal share of the cost of old age pensions. In his budget address on March 9, Premier Hepburn stated that the new financial arrangement in this regard would commence on April 1, instead of January 1, as previously announced. Hon. Mr. Hepburn said it was found that the province was without legislative authority to make payments for January, February and March and for that reason the new arrangement could not come into effect until April 1.

CODES IN ALBERTA

Regulations Governing Automotive, Wholesale, and Barbering Trades

On October 19, 1934, the Department of Trade and Industry Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1934, p. 442), was proclaimed in force in Alberta. Authorizing the establishment of codes to regulate wages, supervise labour conditions and control prices, the Act applied to wholesale and retail dealers, druggists, printers, restaurant-keepers, dry-cleaners, barbers and hairdressers and plumbing, heating and sanitary engineers. Other trades might petition to be brought within the scope of the Act. A section provided for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the specified trades.

No action was taken under the authority of the Act until 1936, when "codes of fair competition and business practice" for the retail trade and the cleaning and dyeing industry were issued. (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, pp. 424-426). These were declared effective from April 6, 1936 and contained labour provisions and a schedule of approved prices below which no firms or operators were to be permitted to sell their services.

During the first session of the Legislature in 1936, the Department of Trade and Industry Act, was amended to repeal the section under which trades might be registered and licensed and to substitute a section empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make any necessary regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act. This amendment was deemed to have been in force from October 18, 1934. During the same session The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act was passed and proclaimed in effect from April 15, 1936. (Labour Gazette, June, 1936, p. 499). This Act widened the scope of such powers as had been conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in respect of the designating and licensing of trades under the Department of Trade and Industry Act. Codes approved since the passage of this legislation have been issued under the authority of both Acts.

A code covering the commercial printing industry was issued on October 17, 1936. (Labour Gazette, November, 1936, pp. 1004-5). On November 16, codes covering barber shops, the wholesale trades, the automotive and photo finishing trades were also published in the Alberta Gazette.

In January, 1937, charges were brought against an Edmonton printing company for printing letterheads at a price below that fixed in the printing code. The case was dismissed when the magistrate ruled that the Order in Council was not effective to bring the printing code into force since no date had been specified. Accordingly, the printing code was gazetted again on February 15, 1937, with the stipulation that it should come into force on the date of publication. At the same time the automotive and photo finishing trades were proclaimed within the Act and codes covering these trades, as well as barber shops and the wholesale trades, were re-issued to come into force at once.

By amendments published in the Alberta Gazette of February 27, 1937, the price schedules in the codes applying to the automotive and photo finishing trades, commercial printing, cleaning and dyeing, wholesale and barber trades, have been struck out. Common to all the codes are provisions for dealing with certain unfair competitive trade practices. In addition, some of the amended codes contain certain provisions designed to improve working conditions.

As indicated above, the codes for printing, cleaning and dyeing and the retail trades have been summarized in the Labour Gazette. No changes have been made in the retail code. The only change made in the other two codes are those relating to prices, except that in the printing code, the labour provisions, as originally enacted, have been struck out. The codes governing the automotive, photo finishing, barber shops and wholesale trades as gazetted on February 15, 1937, and amended on February 27, 1937, declare certain practices to be unfair, and all but the photo finishing code lay down provisions concerning labour. These provisions are summarized in the following paragraphs:

Automotive Trades.—In the automotive trades, employees or persons seeking employment may not be required to purchase stock in the company before obtaining past due or future wages, or to join or refrain from joining any association. No person under 16 years of age may be employed and wages lower than those established under the Minimum Wage Act or the Industrial Standards Act may not be paid.

Wholesale Trade.—The wholesale trade is provided with an advisory committee of six members, representative of the trade. Reasons for cancellation or suspension of licences by the Department of Trade and Industry must be given to the committee. The code stipulates that wholesalers must comply with provincial laws regulating hours and wages. They must close on Saturday at noon, or not

later than 1 p.m., and on Sundays and statutory holidays, except in cases of "dire emergency."

Barbering Trade.—In the barber trade a journeyman barber may not be paid at a rate less than $15 per week, with a commission of 60 per cent of his gross weekly receipts. Payment for part days must be at an hourly rate of 40 cents. Employers must make reasonable provisions for the health and safety of the workers and no person under 16 years of age may be employed. The code declares that employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers in the designation of such representation or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. Employees or persons seeking employment shall not be required, as a condition of employment, to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labour organization.

STATISTICS OF STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN CANADA 1935

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its annual reports on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada and Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada, both of which cover the year ending December 31, 1935. Copies of these reports may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a cost of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively.

Steam Railways

The report on statistics of steam railways indicates that although railway gross earnings in 1935 did not show gains each month over corresponding revenues of the previous year, as they did in 1934, the declines in March, May and June were more than offset by increases in the other nine months and the total increased from $300,837,815 in 1934 to $310,107,155 or by 3·1 per cent in 1935. Operating expenses, however, increased at a greater rate from $251,999,667 in 1934 to $263,942,899 in 1935, thereby reducing net operating revenues from $48,838,148 to $46,164,256, and the net corporate loss of all railways before deducting dividends and reserves was greater by $1,868,761, increasing from $81,738,164 to $83,606,925.

Freight revenues were larger than in 1934 by $8,229,202 or 4 per cent, but passenger revenues increased by only $262,606, or by less than one per cent. Excess baggage, sleeping car and parlour car and chair car receipts also declined. A decline was registered in express and milk receipts but mail revenue showed an increase of $100,442 or 1·5 per cent. Taxes increased from $8,990,970 in 1934 to $9,072,259 in 1935.

The tonnage of revenue freight carried increased and although the number of passengers carried showed a slight decrease, passenger miles increased slightly. Shipments of agricultural products were lighter than in 1934 by 913,806 tons or 5·5 per cent. Animal products decreased 9·6 per cent but mine products increased 1·8 per cent, and forest products 4·7 per cent. Manufactures and miscellaneous increased from 17,409,568 tons to 18,858,764 tons. Automobiles, trucks and parts were heavier by 345,044 tons and iron and steel increased by 240,605 tons. The tonnage of agricultural implements also showed an increase of 45,982 tons or 42 per cent.

"The average number of employees increased from 127,326 to 127,526 and the pay roll increased from $163,336,634 in 1934 to $172,956,217. A reduction in basic rates of pay of 15 per cent was made in 1933 and was carried through to January 1, 1935 when 3 per cent was restored and another 2 per cent was restored on May 1, 1935. Somewhat corresponding reductions and restorations were made in salaries. The effect of these changes raised the average hourly pay of all classes of employees except maintenance of equipment, regular apprentices and news-agents, the increase for employees on hourly rates being from 53·1 cents in 1934 to 55·7 cents per hour and for employees on daily and monthly rates from $5.216 per day, to $5.442 per day. Other factors also enter into these increases. The average number of employees is the sum of the counts made each month divided by 12 and consequently does not reflect short time. The number of hours and days worked is the total full time and part time positions. Reducing the hours to days on an eight hour basis and adding to the days worked shows only slightly over one per cent increase in actual employment in time for less than a sixth of one per cent increase in the average number of employees."

As in former years, the report contains a table showing by classes of employees, the average number employed during the year, the total hours or days on duty, total salaries and wages paid, the average number of hours or days worked per employee in each class or occupation, the average earnings per hour or per day and per year.

The figures as to the number of employees in each class on hourly or equivalent rates, the average time worked and average earnings per hour and per year, were included in the supplement to the January issue of the Labour Gazette, on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1935 and 1936, Appendix B.

During the year reviewed by the report, the number of passengers killed in train accidents dropped from 16 in 1934 to 10 in 1935. None of these was killed in collision or derailments, but 8 were killed falling from cars and getting on and off cars. The number of passengers injured increased from 417 in 1934 to 432 in 1935.

The number of employees killed remained the same (43) as in the previous year and the number injured decreased from 1,119 to 1,026. Railway employees were absent from their duties because of injuries received in accidents (train and non-train) for 150,615 days as against 147,634 days in 1934.

The number of days lost through non-train accidents totalled 116,637 compared with 33,978 days lost through train accidents.

The number of other persons killed in train accidents increased from 236 to 269, due largely to a greater number of pedestrians and motorists being struck at highway crossings.

Non fatal accidents to employees were 1,026 in number affecting 869 trainmen, 64 truckmen, 3 switch tenders, etc., 8 stationmen, 23 shopmen, and 32 other employees. Classified by causes, there were: 43 accidents due to coupling or uncoupling, 23 to collisions, 15 to derailments 3 to parting of trains, 82 to falling from trains or cars, 173 to getting on or off trains or cars, 32 to being struck by trains, etc., 1 to overhead obstructions and 654 accidents classed as "other causes."

The report also contains informative statistics for each railway as to capital, receipts, and expenditures, track, equipment, traffic, etc.

Electric Railways

Traffic on electric street and suburban railways in Canada continued to increase during 1935, according to the annual report on "Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada." Statistics given in the report include figures for motor buses operated by electric railways.

Total fare passengers carried during the year amounted to 600,728,313 compared with 595,143,903 in 1934 and 585,385,094 in 1933. Traffic was still less than the 1932 level however and also less than for any previous year during the past decade. The outstanding increase in traffic was made in Hamilton, where the number of passengers increased from 12,413,821 in 1934 to 17,267,897 passengers in 1935. The report states that improved business conditions in Hamilton, restriction of competing taxis, and a reduction in the cash fare on January 16, 1935 from 7 to 5 cents were responsible for this improvement of 39 per cent.

Of the nine systems carrying over 10 million passengers per annum, five reported decreases in passengers carried. The Montreal system which carried almost one-third of the total showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent, Toronto a decrease of 1·3, Ottawa, 2·4 per cent, Quebec, 2·1 per cent and Calgary 1·6 per cent. Increases in the number of passengers carried were registered in British Columbia (Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, etc.) 3·05 per cent; Winnipeg, 2·9 per cent, Hamilton, 39·1 per cent and Edmonton Radial 8·9 per cent. Of twelve systems carrying between one and ten million passengers six reported losses and six reported gains, the net result being an increase of 3·1 per cent. The remaining eighteen smaller systems showed a loss of 1·6 per cent.

Total revenues of all systems increased in 1935 from $40,048,136 for the previous year to $40,442,320. Operating expenses were reduced during the year from $28,036,754 to $28,009,013 resulting in an increase in net operating revenues of $421,925 or from $12,011,382 to $12,433,307.

The number of employees was 14,381 compared with 14,544 in 1934, there being 7,082 conductors, motormen, and conductor-motormen in 1935 against 7,808 in 1934. Motor bus, coach and truck drivers and conductors numbered 595. Total salaries and wages were $18,649,516.97 compared with $18,546,749.55 in 1934. Statistics respecting the numbers and wages of various classes of wage earners are shown as follows:—

Maintenance of way, etc., trackmen, linemen, etc., 1,824 with total wages of $2,074,220.57.

Maintenance of electric cars—electricians 80, wages, $105,808.23; other employees 1,705, wages, $2,099,077.58.

Maintenance of motor bus-coach and truck-motor mechanics 90, wages, $124,968.31; other employees, 205, wages, $259,457.53.

Motormen, conductors and conductor-motormen, 7,082, wages, $9,029,836.68.

Substation employees, 205, wages, $312,646.11; other powerhouse employees, 498, wages, $718,221.98.

Motor bus, coach and truck drivers and conductors, 595, wages, $840,835.33; other employees, 702, wages, $761,204.64.

Accidents to employees were 2 fatal and 388 non-fatal; to passengers, 1 fatal and 1,517 non-fatal; to others, 61 fatal and 652 non-fatal, making a total of 64 fatal accidents and 2, 557 non-fatal accidents in 1935. Comput-

ing these figures the report points out that only one passenger of the 600·7 million carried was killed, and 1,517 were injured. Also two employees and sixty-one other persons were killed in accidents. Of these, the report states, thirty-six were pedestrians, twenty-three were motorists, one was riding in a vehicle other than a motor vehicle, two were employees other than conductors, motormen and bus drivers, and one was classed as "other persons." Collisions accounted for fifty of these deaths, electric contact for one, and the remaining thirteen were from other causes.

Passenger cars, closed, in service were as follows: two men, 1,609 in 1935 as against 1,682 in 1934 and 2,207 in 1930; one man 1,566 in 1935 as against 1,543 in 1934; either two or one man, 220 in 1935 as against 213 in 1934. All passenger cars were 3,707 in 1935 as against 3,748 in 1934. There were 552 buses in 1935 compared with 537 in 1934 and 520 in 1930.

Detailed statistics for each railway are also given in the report showing capital employed, receipts and expenditures, trackage, equipment, traffic, employees, accidents, etc.

NEW FACTORY LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1937

In the February issue of the Labour Gazette reference was made to the British Government's new Factories Bill which was issued on February 2, 1937. In the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for February, a more detailed review of the new bill was given as follows:

The second reading of the Factories Bill, 1937, was moved by the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on February 11. The object of the bill, as described in the preamble, is " o consolidate, with amendments the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1929, and other enactments relating to factories; and for purposes connected with the purposes aforesaid."

In a memorandum, prepared by the Home Office, showing the extent to which the bill differs from the existing law, it is stated that the bill proposes to revise the present law in conformity with modern standards and conditions, and will provide for greatly improved arrangements for securing the safety, health and welfare of factory workers. The proposals in the bill are the outcome of a careful review of the results of the long experience acquired by the Home Office in the administration of the Act of 1901, of enquiries by numerous committees which have considered different parts and aspects of the wide field of industrial regulation, of researches carried out by scientific bodies, and of experiments and investigations conducted by the industries themselves and by individual manufacturers. Further, they have been framed in the light of prolonged discussions which have taken place with representatives of the employers and of the workers.

The bill does away with the distinction in the present law between "factories" and "workshops," and between textile and non-textile factories. There is a new definition of the term "factory," which will cover, in a general definition, the great majority of works, with the addition of certain specified classes which are not or may not be sufficiently covered by the general definition.

Health, Safety and Welfare.—The clauses dealing with these subjects number sixty-one, as compared with eighteen sections in the Act of 1901: the six clauses relating to "welfare" (which deal with such matters as the supply of drinking water, washing facilities, accommodation for clothing, seats for female workers, first aid, etc.) had no counterpart in the old Act. Notable changes are introduced in regard to the cleaning of factories, overcrowding, temperature, transmission, machinery, hoists and lifts, the cleaning of machinery by women and young persons, steam boilers, and the removal of dust or fumes. The provisions as to means of escape in case of fire are extended and strengthened.

Other important new proposals deal with lighting, medical supervision, and numerous special safety provisions covering a great variety of cases. There are also new provisions relating to underground rooms, lifting excessive weights, and the prohibition of the importation or sale of articles in the manufacture of which a prohibited material or process has been used.

Employment.—The bill contains an important revision of the existing law in regard to hours of employment of women and young persons. The main features of the new scheme are a normal maximum weekly limit of 48 working hours, a daily maximum limit of nine working hours, and a maximum period of employment (inclusive of intervals for meals and rest) of eleven hours.

Overtime is allowed (subject to conditions) for women and young persons of 16 years of age and upwards. No overtime will be permissible in the case of young persons under 16 years of age, and as regards young persons of 16 years and over, the Home Secretary will be empowered to prohibit or restrict the overtime

for those employed in any particular process if he is satisfied that it will prejudicially affect their health. The overtime, for women and young persons over 16, is restricted in general to 100 hours a year; but power is given to the Home Secretary to increase this amount, so far as concerns the employment of *women* up to a maximum of 150 hours in any class of factory liable to seasonal or other special pressure of work. The overtime may not exceed six hours in any week, and can only take place in 30 weeks in any year; but the Home Secretary is given certain powers to relax these requirements either for any class or description of factory where the exigencies of the trade make it necessary, or for any particular factory if the increase is necessary by reason of an unforeseen pressure of work or other emergency.

Part VI of the new bill re-enacts with amendments some of the special provisions contained in the Act of 1901 which relax the general provisions as to hours of employment, holidays and Sunday employment in the case of particular classes of work. The system under which young persons under 16 years of age must, on being taken into employment, be certified by the certifying surgeon—renamed in the bill "examining surgeon"—as fit for employment, is maintained and improved.

Docks, Warehouses, Buildings, etc.—Part VII of the bill continues the arrangements under which certain specified provisions of the Act are applied to docks and warehouses. It also applies certain specified provisions (notably the power to make special regulations for safety and health) to certain classes of work done by shore workers in ships in harbour or wet dock; to building operations, which are only partly within the existing Act; and to works of engineering construction, which now come within the scope of the Act for the first time."

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOUR

Observations on Lag Between Production and Employment—Survey of Future Activities

THE twenty-fourth annual report of the United States Secretary of Labour, recently received, refers specifically to a factor that is particularly in evidence with the return of more normal industrial conditions, viz.—the lag between production and employment.

Commenting on this problem, the observations of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour, are as follows:—

"Notwithstanding the many significant advances recorded, there is still a long way to go before predepression levels of employment and earnings are reached and before working and living conditions attain those standards of which the resources of our country and the productive capacity of our people admit.

"It is a matter of concern that employment has lagged behind production. Longer hours, expiration of an interval before the service industries reflect the increase in industrial production and employment, technological advance and gains in the efficiency of management are contributing factors to this discrepancy. There are some who hold that it is but a temporary maladjustment which will disappear when recovery gets more momentum; others, that it is likely to continue.

"Whatever the developments in the future, the fact that employment has not in every industry kept pace with production is one of the immediate aspects of the problem of unemployment with which we are confronted. Nor have we sufficient data to enable us, with precision, to formulate an immediately practicable plan to solve it. Shorter hours are proferred as an essential measure. But how much shorter is the all-important question. That a minimum should be set below which wages cannot fall is another generally accepted necessity.

"Voluntary agreements on shorter hours and minimum fair wages among employers within an industry and possibly between one industry and another would be a step in the right direction. Whether such agreements are likely without compulsion of legislation is questionable. Continued leadership on the part of the Government in the restoration of employment and increase in the purchasing power of wage earners is being more and more accepted as essential in the public interest."

Future Activities

Surveying the future activities of the United States Department of Labour the Secretary of Labour indicates the program to be in the direction of:—

1. Intensifying its efforts for greater gains with respect to each of its following objectives:
   - (*a*) Steady work in private employment.
   - (*b*) Adequate assistance in securing jobs through the United States Employment Service.
   - (*c*) Adequate facilities for training.
   - (*d*) Shorter hours of work.
   - (*e*) Adequate annual income from wages.
   - (*f*) Safe and healthful conditions of work.

(*g*) Better industrial relations through collective bargaining, conciliation, mediation, and arbitration.

(*h*) Elimination of child labour.

(*i*) Adequate care and support when incapacitated by reason of accident, industrial disease, unemployment, or old age.

(*j*) Improving living and social conditions for wage earners.

2. Co-operating with each of the States in—

(*a*) The development of a specific program for the advancement of labour standards designed to meet its respective needs.

(*b*) Conferences within a State to promote this program.

3. Extending its scope to include all groups of wage earners.

4. Providing more and more adequate information with respect to employment, hours, wages, and other conditions affecting the work and life of wage earners as a basis for sound public policy.

5. Promoting participation of wage earners in functions concerned with their employment, social, and living conditions.

The Secretary considered that in achieving certain objective "legislation and the use of the police powers of the State or the Government is practical only in obtaining minimum standards and well-agreed-upon desirable conditions, such as those that have to do with hours of work, physical conditions, compulsory insurance, et cetera."

Continuing, Miss Perkins stated: "Beyond these there is a field in which more desirable standards are attainable by co-operation between workers and employers and for which knowledge, education, and persuasion are needed on both sides to permit as good a living as possible for people who work in industry. A high objective can be promoted by effective collective bargaining in which both parties to the bargain insisting upon their inalienable rights also recognize and practice the equally binding obligations which such rights impose."

The report also contains cendensed reports of the activities of the bureaus and services of the Department of Labor for the period under review including the United States Conciliation Service, the Employment Service, Office of the Solicitor, Office of the Chief Clerk, the Division of Labor Standards, the Library of the Department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, and the United States Housing Corporation.

In 1935, there were 129 concerns in Canada which were occupied chiefly in the manufacture of articles from sheet iron or steel, tinplate, Canada plate or terne plate, according to a report issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled "The Sheet Metals Products Industry in Canada, 1935." Capital employed in these establishments in 1935 amounted to $47,369,004, of which $24,048,783 was the value placed on land, buildings and equipment, $10,861,137 was the inventory value of materials and finished products and $12,459,084 the total cash, bills and accounts receivable, etc. The works in Ontario accounted for 53 per cent and in Quebec for 26 per cent of the total investment. The average number of employees was 6,580 in 1935 and their earnings amounted to $6,802,698 compared with 6,118 workers and $6,264,010 for salaries and wages in 1934.

According to a report entitled "The Railway Rolling Stock Industry in Canada, 1935" production in that industry during the year reviewed was valued at $41,213,039 an increase of 20 per cent over the $34,352,911 of the previous year, which in turn was 14 per cent over the $26,672,265 reported for 1933. Employees in the industry in 1935 numbered 16,921 with salaries and wages at $18,785,671, the comparative figures for 1934 being 16,095 employees and $16,312,271 wages.

Among the reports presented at the conference held by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, were reports of Committees on "Relation of Government to Industry"; "Industrial Research"; "Employment Relations"; and "How Government Industry Competes with Private Industry."

The average number of employees in the primary iron and steel plants was 9,523 in 1935 compared with 7,400 in 1934, according to an industry report entitled "The Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1935" issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report states that about 61 per cent, or 5,682 of these workers were employed in Ontario, 1,791 in Quebec, 1,630 in Nova Scotia, 304 in Manitoba and 116 in Alberta. Payments in salaries and wages amounted to $12,279,390 in 1935, an increase of 36 per cent over the total of $9,009,512 for 1934. The average wage per wage-earner was $1,246 in 1935 compared with $1,136 in 1934. Factory sales of pig-iron, steel, ferro-alloys and rolled products were also correspondingly in greater volume being nearly 33 per cent higher in 1935 than in 1934, values being $38,700,961 and $29,101,463 respectively.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN FRANCE

According to *Industrial and Labour Information* of February 22, 1937, published by the International Labour Office, procedure for compulsory conciliation and arbitration has now become definitely established in France. This is in virtue of a Decree of January 16, 1937, issued under an Act of December 31, 1936, relating to the settlement of collective industrial disputes.

According to the main provisions of this Act all collective labour disputes in commerce and industry must be submitted to conciliation and arbitration before a strike or lockout is declared. Agriculture for the time being is outside the scope of the Act. The Act applies to disputes already in progress and makes it compulsory for both parties to resume work or reopen their establishments as the case may be. If it is necessary to appoint an umpire and the parties concerned cannot agree as to choice, a person will be chosen from among officials of the establishment or retired officials of the state legal institutions. Compulsory conciliation and arbitration proceedings must be organized in accordance with existing legislation. The arbitration award must be reasoned and is final and binding.

The Decree of January 16, 1937, provides for twofold procedure: compulsory conciliation proceedings, followed by compulsory arbitration. For the purposes of conciliation three authorities are set up: (1) Departmental committees; (2) joint mixed committees; (3) national conciliation committees.

(1) When a collective labour dispute cannot be settled by the parties concerned it is referred, in the absence of a collective agreement establishing conciliation and arbitration rules, to a departmental conciliation committee at the request of the party taking the initiative in the matter or, when necessary, by the prefect. The committee is presided over by the prefect or his representative and consists of employers and workers in equal numbers, the number of members for each side may vary from three to five with an equal number of substitute members. The members and their substitutes are appointed by the prefect, who may subdivide the committee into local or trade sections. Each section must include three to five members for each side and an equal number of substitutes. The divisional factory inspector, as a competent authority of the department, is to be present at the sittings of the committee in an advisory capacity.

(2) In the default of settlement of the dispute in four clear days, the matter is referred to a joint mixed conciliation committee which is presided over by a representative of the Ministry. Its members are appointed by the national trade federations of workers and employers to which the most representative unions of the parties in dispute are respectively affiliated. This committee then endeavours to conciliate the parties to the dispute.

(3) Again, if in the event of default of settlement within four clear days, the matter is referred to a national conciliation committee which is presided over by the Minister or his representative and consists of equal numbers of employers and workers chosen by the most representative confederations of employers and workers.

If the national conciliation committee is unable to settle the dispute in four clear days, it must draw up a report calling attention to the points on which disagreement subsists and request the parties to appoint a common arbitrator, or one arbitrator each. For this purpose, each of the two confederations must supply the Minister of Labour with a list of fifteen persons. If, within two clear days, in the absence of agreement among the parties as to the nomination of a common arbitrator, the Minister may choose an arbitrator from one or other of the lists referred to above. If the arbitrators cannot agree, within three days, as to the arbitration award or the designation, the Prime Minister may choose the latter from among officials of the establishment or retired officials of the State legal institutions.

Industrial and Labour Information states that it is interesting to note that the Compulsory Arbitration Act, while making awards binding makes no provision for penalties. This omission, it is stated, in the introductory memorandum to the Act, is voluntary as it is believed pecuniary penalties are likely to be useless and in such matters the main question is to define moral responsibilities. The opinion is also expressed in the memorandum that "very little experience will be necessary to introduce compulsory conciliation and arbitration proceedings in the habits of the country and to impose respect for a procedure the violation of which would arouse public opinion."

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued Bulletin No. 144 entitled "State Labor Laws for Women." This study, which is a revision of a previous bulletin, indicates the situation in the various States in regard to laws relating to hours, industrial home work, prohibited or regulated occupations, night work, minimum wages, etc.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

1938 Session of the Conference

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its Seventy-Eighth Session, decided to place the following four questions on the agenda of the 1938 session of the International Labour Conference:

1. The regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport undertakings;
2. Technical education and apprenticeship;
3. The regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers; and
4. The recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

Hours in Coal-mining

At the Seventy-Eighth meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, it was decided that a preparatory conference on hours of work in coal mines should be held in October next. Invitations will be extended to representatives of Governments, employers and workers to attend this conference.

The Development of Collective Agreements in Industry

Interesting data relating to the part played in industrial and economic life by collective agreements between employers and workers are given in a report just published by the International Labour Office.

The collective agreement system, which originated and developed in Great Britain during the nineteenth century, spread later to the continent of Europe and to some extra-European countries, and made rapid progress immediately after the world war. Subsequently, the extension of the system somewhat slowed down, mainly as a consequence of the economic depression; but in the last few years it has again advanced, particularly in the United States, and more recently in France, Belgium and Luxemburg.

The report states, for example, that no fewer than 6,288 collective agreements were in force in Sweden in 1934, and that they covered 25,864 employers and 674,700 workers. In the Netherlands in the same year there were 1,132 agreements covering 25,431 establishments and 258,185 workers. In Norway, 2,534 agreements covered 203,502 workers. In Austria in 1933 there were 1,660 agreements covering 174,067 establishments and 489,480 workers. In Germany, in 1929, 8,925 agreements covered 997,977 establishments and 12,276,060 workers.

The number and variety of the questions dealt with in various countries by collective agreements are considerable. They include matters relating to conditions of labour (wages, hours of work, conditions of engagement and dismissal, apprenticeship, insurance, etc.), and also matters connected with the relations between employers and workers (works regulations, disciplinary methods, penalties, settlement of individual labour disputes, the prevention and settlement of collective disputes, etc.)

In a large number of countries collective agreements are recognized by law, and in some cases legislative provision is made for the possible extension of the agreements to third parties in the trades concerned.

The report compiled by the I.L.O. gives a list of over a hundred laws relating to collective agreements in the following thirty-nine countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Union of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The place taken by collective agreements in the economic structure of the community is described, and attention is drawn to the tendency in modern times towards a greater standardization of working conditions, especially within each industry—a tendency which facilitates the collective regulation of working conditions not only by voluntary agreements but also by state action.

Finally, the report contains a chapter showing in what way and to what extent collective agreements can be utilized, together with national legislation, in the application of International Labour Conventions.

Asiatic Labour Problems

At the 20th (1936) Session of the International Labour Conference, on the proposal of the Indian and Japanese workers' delegates, a resolution was adopted for the holding of an advisory conference on Asiatic labour problems and for the setting up of a permanent committee of Asiatic countries.

The Office submitted to the February Session of the Governing Body a note on the possible agenda of the proposed conference, the countries to be invited, and the cost of the meeting. It was suggested in the note

that a primary purpose of the conference should be to make a general survey of the development of labour conditions of Asiatic countries in relation to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference. The proposed Asiatic conference might also study special problems arising out of the industrialization of Asia.

As regards the composition of such a conference, the Office suggested that the Asiatic countries which are members of the International Labour Organization — Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan and Siam — might be invited to be represented by three delegates representing Governments, employers and workers, and that a similar invitation might be sent to the following countries having dependencies in Asia: France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United States of America.

Finally, the Office submitted provisional estimates of the cost of holding a conference, and indicated the possible methods of financing it.

The Governing Body instructed the Director to forward the note of the Office to the Governments concerned, and to ask their opinion on the holding of the conference and on the setting up of a permanent committee of Asiatic countries.

Native Labour Problems

The Governing Body of the I.L.O. has accepted an invitation from the Government of the Union of South Africa to send a delegation to study native labour conditions in that country. The letter from the Government stated that "if the Governing Body would feel disposed to send a small delegation from among its members to inform themselves at first hand on native labour conditions in South Africa, the Union Government would be happy to extend a cordial invitation to them as their guests during their stay in the Union for that purpose. The delegation might consist of a representative from each of the Government, employers' and workers' groups constituting the Governing Body, assisted in addition by one or two members of the International Labour Office."

The Director of the I.L.O. has been instructed to express to the South African Government the Governing Body's appreciation of the invitation and to consult with the Government as to the arrangements for the visit.

It is the practice of the I.L.O. to take every available opportunity for the first-hand study of native labour conditions. In recent years members of the staff have visited Indo-China, the Belgian Congo and British West Africa in order to study on the spot the labour conditions of those territories.

Publications of the I.L.O.

"Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly bulletin of the International Labour Office, contains in its issue of February 1st references to two recent publications of the Office, namely, "Maritime Statistical Handbook" and "World Statistics of Aliens."

Maritime Statistical Handbook

This volume contains statistical information for as many countries as possible on the following matters: (1) salaries and wages of merchant marine personnel; (2) number of merchant marine personnel; (3) classification of sea-going merchant tonnage. This volume owes its origin to the negotiations and discussions which have been going on for the last two years under the auspices of the International Labour Office with the object of arriving at an international agreement as to certain minimum standards on a number of questions affecting the conditions of employment of merchant seamen, including in particular the big question of hours of work on board ship and manning and also the question of holidays with pay. It was felt that a reference book containing authoritative data on the three matters referred to above might prove of practical interest in connection with these discussions.

World Statistics of Aliens

This publication is a statistical study of alien populations in the various countries of the world.

According to this study, there were throughout the world, in 1930, 28,900,000 aliens, or persons living in another country than their own. This figure represents 1·6 per cent of the total world population, estimated at some two thousand million persons.

The countries with the greatest numbers of aliens were the United States, with 6,300,000 (or 21·8 per cent of all aliens recorded in the world), and Argentina, with 2,800,000. Then came the following countries: France, which had 2,400,000 in 1926 and 2,700,000 in 1931; Brazil, with 1½ million in 1920; British Malaya, with 1,870,000; Siam, with 1 million; and Germany, with 787,000.

The countries where the increase in the number of aliens was the greatest were, in ascending order, in Europe: Greece, Italy, France and the Netherlands; outside Europe: Argentina, Canada, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Indies, British Malaya and Korea.

However, in order to have a fairer idea of the importance of the problem of aliens in a country, account must be taken of the number of aliens per thousand inhabitants. The average proportion for Europe (not including the Soviet Union) was 15·4, but it rose to 186 in Luxemburg, 87 in Switzerland, 66 in France, 43 in Austria and 39 in Belgium. The following countries have figures below the average proportion: Germany (12), Bulgaria (10), Hungary (9), Turkey (6), Portugal (5), among other, Italy and Finland (3).

Important changes have taken place in this field since the War. While in Germany (present territory) the number of aliens decreased, France, which in 1910 had 29 aliens per thousand inhabitants, had 39 per thousand in 1921 and 66 per thousand in 1931. Switzerland, which in 1910 had the highest proportion in Europe (148 per thousand), after that period had a decrease which has continued (104 in 1920 and 87 in 1930).

The number of Asiatics in foreign countries increased from 5 million in 1910 to 9½ million in 1930, but the number of Europeans abroad, although it slightly decreased from 1910 to 1930, was still much greater—22,400,000 in 1930, or more than double.

The present volume is the first international study made of national census figures relating to aliens. It is a comparative study of the censuses of 1910, 1920 and 1930, dealing with 141 territories. It brings out the difficulties underlying an international comparison of the results of such censuses because of the lack of comparability of national statistics and the divergences as to the notion and definition of an alien.

"The Co-operative Movement and Better Nutrition"

The International Labour Office has just issued a report entitled "The Co-operative Movement and Better Nutrition," which deals with standard definition of foodstuffs and the education of producers and consumers.

The report in question was based on information systematically collected from organizations of agricultural producers and of consumers on the special experience obtained by them and the measures they have used for educating producers and consumers; and for improving, defining, supervising and guaranteeing the quality of the food products which they put on the market to distribute. This enquiry was undertaken, not by the International Labour Office itself, but, at the request of the Office, by the International Committee for Inter-Co-operative Relations.

The information received as a result of the enquiry has been classified in two chapters, one relating to agricultural and the other to distributive co-operative organizataions.

In Chapter I, the measures which the agricultural co-operative organizations have adopted to improve, define, check and guarantee the quality of products which they put on the market are divided into the following sections and examined one by one: scientific researches and experiments, improvement of animal and vegetable species, improvement of the technique of production, training and education, encouragement of emulation, disciplinary action and supervision.

The facts collected in connection with the enquiry in question have made it possible to define the attitude of the Consumers' Co-operative Organization in respect of the problem of dietetics, and in Chapter II of the report this attitude is successively examined in its four principal aspects, namely: (1) care taken in the purchasing, warehousing and distribution of foodstuffs; (2) endeavour to produce themselves the greatest possible number of these products in the best conditions of hygiene; (3) educational action on their staff, members and on the public at large; and (4) collaboration with public authorities.

Statutory Holidays Declared under Minimum Wage Order in Manitoba.

Notice is given in the *Manitoba Gazette* of February 13, 1937 of an order under the Minimum Wage Act cancelling sub-section 4 of section 3 of Order No. 2 which dealt with statutory holidays and substituting the following section:

"Statutory holidays—No reduction shall be made from the Minimum Wage for statutory holidays. No employee shall be required to work on any of the following statutory holidays: New Years Day; Good Friday; May 24th (Empire Day); July 1st (Dominion Day); Civic Holiday; Labour Day; Thanksgiving Day; Christmas Day; Boxing Day (first working day after Christmas Day); unless a permit of exemption has been issued under section 6 hereof for such matters as taking care of emergent adjustments on Christmas Day, or unless the nature of such employee's work necessitates his or her employment to provide proper care and maintenance of the property."

ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1936

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued an Annual Review of Building Permits issued by 58 cities in Canada in 1936, with comparative data for the years 1920-1935. The report, containing charts and numerous tables, presents full information as to the extent of building activities throughout the Dominion, statistics being shown for building activities by provinces and cities and by types of buildings. Some paragraphs from the report are as follows:

The value of the building represented by the construction permits issued by 58 cities in Canada was rather lower in 1936 than in 1935, according to revised statements furnished by the municipal officials. The construction work authorized in these centres during the year under review was estimated to cost $41,325,693, compared with $46,560,623 in the preceding year; this was a decline of $5,234,930, or 11·2 p.c. However, as compared with 1934 and 1933 there were increases of 50·5 p.c. and 89·8 p.c., respectively. With these exceptions, the building represented by authorizations in 1936 was lower in value than in any other year since 1920. In this period of sixteen years, the value of the building permits taken out in 58 centres averaged $123,683,150, of which the 1936 authorization constituted only a third. The wholesale prices of building materials in 1936, though rather higher than in 1935 or preceding years since 1930, were decidedly lower than in any other year since 1920. The average index of wholesale prices of construction materials, as calculated in the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 85·4 in 1936, compared with 81·2 in 1935; the average for the years, 1920-1935, was 98.8. The cost of building labour in 1936 was very slightly higher than in the preceding year, according to the Labour Department's index of wage rates, based on the 1913 avarage as 100. This index was 160·8 last year, compared with 159·8 in 1935. During the seventeen years for which building permits figures are available for the 58 centres, the maximum wages index was 203·2 in 1930, while the minimum was in 1913, the basic year.

Effect of Housing and Improvement Plans: —A feature of the situation in 1936 was the decided increase in the value of the residential building for which permits were taken out in the 53 centres whose data are given in detail. Largely as a result of the impetus given to the construction and improvement of dwellings by the Dominion Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, the value of the authorizations for residential building in these cities amounted to $15,070,135 in 1936; this was 37·9 p.c. higher than the 1935 total of $10,927,318, and also compared favourably with the aggregate for any of the preceding three years.

The *MacLean Building Review* makes a monthly tabulation of the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion; during 1936, these totalled $162,588,000, compared with $160,305,000 in 1935, $125,811,500 in 1934, $97,289,800 in 1933, $132,872,400 in 1932, $315,482,000 in 1931, $456,999,600 in 1930, $576,651,800 in 1929, $472,032,600 in 1928, $418,951,600 in 1927, $372,947,900 in 1926 and $297,973,000 in 1925. There was, therefore, an increase of 1·4 p.c. in 1936 as compared with the preceding year, while the 1936 total was also higher than that for any other year since 1931.

A brief analysis of the data since 1920 shows a general similarity in the year-to-year trends of contracts awarded and building permits issued, the only exceptions in this period being in 1935 and 1936. In each of these years a slight increase over the preceding twelve months was shown in the former, accompanied by a decline in the value of the construction authorized in the co-operating cities.

The value of the building permits issued by the 58 centres in 1936 constituted 25·4 p.c. of the total value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion, while in 1935, this proportion was 29·0 p.c. and in 1934, 21·8 p.c. The percentages in the last four years were lower than in any other of the seventeen for which figures for the 58 cities are available. In 1921, when these centres reported their highest proportion of total building work in the country, the percentage was 48·6, while the average ratio in the years, 1920-1936, was 40·3 p.c.

Cities in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases, on the whole, in the value of the building permits issued as compared with 1935, but in the remaining provinces, the totals were smaller. The largest absolute decline in this comparison was in Ontario, where the 1936 authorizations were lower by $4,591,359, or 19·3 p.c. The greatest proportionate decrease was in Manitoba; in that province, permits were taken out for buildings valued at $1,559,940, as compared with $2,945,175 in 1935.

Some 53 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued 4,051 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about

$15,070,135, and approximately 17,000 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of over $19,064,000, while engineering projects valued at about $42,124 were also reported during 1936. The average estimated cost per dwelling was therefore approximately $3,720, while the average for other buildings was about $1,122. The former category includes houses and apartments, and in many but not all cases, repairs and alterations. Permits for garages usually constitute a large proportion of the total number of buildings other than residential, but in most cases have a low valuation. During 1935, 3,600 permits were granted for dwellings at a proposed cost of $10,927,318, an average of $3,030; some 14,000 permits were also issued for other buildings valued at $24,700,000, giving a mean of about $1,770 per building. There were also engineering projects undertaken, valued at about $506,000.

The beneficial effects of the Dominion Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan are shown in an increase of 37·9 p.c. in the value of the residential building authorized by 53 cities during the year under review as compared with 1935. The 1936 total was also higher than in any other year since 1931.

The value of the residential building authorized in Charlottetown, Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Moncton, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Vancouver, North Vancouver and Victoria was higher in 1936 than in the preceding year.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT END OF FEBRUARY, 1937

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT conditions at the end of February, 1937, were reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming was quiet in the Maritime Provinces, but weather conditions were favourable for logging, so that many men found work in the woods. Saw-mills also were busy, manufacturing long lumber and spruce laths. Fishing was rather poor, except at Saint John, where large catches of gaspereaux, cod and haddock were reported; scallop-draggers likewise were busy. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 4¾ to 6 days per week; those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 2 to 5 days, with some idleness reported. Steel plants at New Glasgow continued with approximately 65 per cent employed, working 5 days per week, while other manufacturing concerns, which were working full time, reported little change, conditions being about normal. With the exception of the City of Saint John, little building construction was in evidence, but all contracts under way were progressing favourably. Road construction at Chatham was somewhat less, but Government snow-ploughs were doing excellent work in keeping open over 600 miles of highway. Transportation was brisk, but trade was only fair. A number of requests was received for maids and charworkers and placements were made.

Quietness prevailed in farming in the Province of Quebec and there was no increase in logging placements, although considerable activity in this industry was recorded in the Quebec office zone. Hull stated that few offers of employment had been received from factories in that vicinity; at Montreal, however, metals, clothing and boot and shoe concerns were busier, but cigars, tobacco and rubber, quiet. Port Alfred reported the hiring of skilled men in fairly large numbers in connection with paper production and in Quebec City, manufacturing conditions, generally, were favourable, while paper mills at Three Rivers retained the gains made in recent months. Construction contracts throughout the province were being carried out and though lessened activity was noted at Montreal, through the completion of several relief projects, about 1,300 men there were still employed. Retail trade compared favourably with that of last year and placements in domestic service, though somewhat below those of January, were fairly large.

A fair demand for experienced farm-hands was recorded in Ontario, with wages slightly higher. Inquiries regarding spring work were also coming in rapidly. Bush operations were impeded by deep snow, but placements of pulp cutters, tie-makers, teamsters, loaders and general bush-hands were made. All producing mines were running at full capacity and non-producers were marking time until fine weather, when surface work could be done at much smaller expense. A fair supply of well experienced miners and a large number of

inexperienced men were seeking employment in this industry. Manufacturing in general, continued to show improvement, especially in the iron and steel group and in textiles, although little additional help was being taken on. Some concerns, however, were in their "off season," but still were maintaining sizable staffs. Building construction was quiet, the chief work in this line being confined to alteration and renovation jobs, road work was also being carried on. Trade showed a little change. The demand remained steady for all classes of household help, charwomen, hotel and restaurant workers.

Few requests for farm-hands were listed in the Prairie Provinces, but numerous inquiries were received from both farmers and farm-hands regarding spring wages and where reasonable pay was offered, no difficulty was found in obtaining experienced men. Logging was fairly active. Mines, for the most part, were gradually reducing their crews, although those at Edmonton and Lethbridge were still busy. Manufacturing was active at Winnipeg, fair at Edmonton and quiet at Medicine Hat. Considerable activity was recorded in real estate in Winnipeg and building permits thus far this year were much ahead of those of 1936, but, elsewhere, building construction was quiet and relief projects continued. Snow shovelling also afforded some employment. Trade showed little change. More calls were received for domestic service, but as many applicants preferred city work, country positions were difficult to fill.

A fair number of orders was listed for farm-hands in British Columbia, although snow on the land still proved a hindrance to outdoor work. Pruning, also, had been delayed, owing to the weather. At Penticton, arrangements had been made for planting one thousand acres of peas in the northern part of the Okanagan Valley. Saw and shingle mills were running at full capacity, but other woods work was handicapped by the great depth of snow Coal mines at Nanaimo and vicinity were working full time, with additional men having been taken on recently. Gold properties also in various localities were retaining full crews and new claims were being staked. Factories at Nelson were busy. Building construction showed slight improvement, though still far from normal. Snow slides on railways and snow ploughing and clearance of highways afforded employment for numerous men. At Vancouver, a start was being made to relay the crews from the Government forestry and road camps, those men having earned a certain amount of money being recalled and their places filled by others. This will entail a movement of about 5,000 men. Dry docks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were busy, but quiet at Victoria, while the water front was active at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, but slack at Vancouver. Trade showed little change. Experienced domestics continued scarce in the Women's Division; there was, however, a large registration of young girls from 16 to 18 years of age, for whom full positions were available.

"The Brass and Copper Products Industry in Canada, 1935" is the title of a report issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report covers the operations of brass foundries and other factories in Canada engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities (other than electrical supplies) from brass, bronze and copper. Seventy-nine foundries and 45 fabricating plants reported under this industry in 1935 and production was valued at $19,187,022 at factory prices; compared with outputs worth $19,309,314 in 1934 and $13,150,559 in 1933. The record output value for the industry was $36,115,581, attained in 1929. The number of employees in 1935 employed by these establishments was 4,246, compared with 3,932 in 1934. Salaries and wages aggregated $4,649,912 in 1935 as against 4,187,652 in 1934.

Regulations 60 and 61 of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan, which were recently approved by Order in Council and came into effect March 1, 1937, amend Regulation 32, approved March 21, 1930. Regulation 60 brings wholesale establishments entirely within the scope of Part I of the Act (providing for collective liability), whereas formerly only the shipping, receiving, packing and delivery departments of such establishments were included. Regulation 61 brings the erection of bill boards and bill posting under Part I.

In replying to a question asked in the House of Commons, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, gave information respecting wages and deductions for board, bedding and medical services of men who were employed by the railways on deferred maintenance work (Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 608) during the summer of 1936. Under the scheme, the Canadian National Railways employed 7,987 men, who received $1,300,000 in wages, and the Canadian Pacific Railway employed 8,344 men, who received $1,326,026.17 in wages. The Dominion Government reimbursed the C.N.R. an amount of $1,300,000 and the C.P.R. $1,310,237.93.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 9,996, the employees on their payrolls numbering 987,719 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,825, having an aggregate membership of 188,690 persons, 14·5 per cent of whom were without employment on February 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation At The Beginning Of February, 1937, As Reported By Employers.

Employment at February 1, 1937, showed a slight advance, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,996 firms whose payrolls aggregated 987,719 persons, compared with 985,644 in the preceding month. This increase of 2,075 workers since January 1, was smaller than the average gain indicated at February 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decrease of slightly over one point, from 111·1 at January 1 to 109·9 at the beginning of February. However, this seasonally adjusted index was higher than in any month of 1936, and with the exception of January 1, 1937, was also higher than at any earlier date since the autumn of 1930.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery at the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 14,550 workers, or 2·8 per cent as compared with January 1, 1937. This gain, like the year-end loss which it succeeds, was smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, but it is important to note that it resulted in the re-employment of a larger proportion of those laid off at January 1 than has been usual in the experience of the years since 1920, the year-end decline also having been less than normal. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile and leather industries showed the greatest gains.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in the last-named was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups. Communications, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade reported reductions in personnel, which in many cases, were of a seasonal character.

A brief review of the situation as at February 1, 1936, shows that the 9,394 firms from whom statistics had been received had reported an aggregate payroll of 927,006, as compared with 933,294 in the preceding month. The index then, however, was 5·7 points lower than at February 1, 1937, when it stood at 104·1.

The crude index of employment (average 1926=100) rose slightly from 103·8 at January 1, 1937, to 104·1 at the beginning of February, as already stated, while at February 1 in other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows: 1936, 98·4; 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0; 1927, 96·6; 1926, 91·8; 1925, 87·1; 1924, 91·7; 1923, 90·6; 1922, 79·9 and 1921, 91·2.

Employment By Economic Areas.

Improvement was recorded in Quebec and Ontario, while the movement was unfavourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Employment in all but the Western Provinces was more active than at the beginning of February of last year, being also in all five economic areas at a higher level than at February 1 in any of the years, 1932-1935.

latter group, vegetable food and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but lumber and iron and steel works reported considerably increased staffs. A much larger loss, on the whole, had been recorded at February 1 of last year, when 653 firms had reported 73,057 employees, or 4,135 fewer than at January 1, 1936. The index then was lower than at the date under review, standing

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Maritime Provinces.—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being over one per cent. At February 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that rather exceeded the average, 1,511 persons having been laid off since January 1 by the 689 reporting firms, whose payrolls aggregated 77,471 workers; this was a reduction of 1·9 per cent as compared with the beginning of January. Logging, coal-mining, communications, retail trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale; on the other hand, improvement took place in transportation and manufacturing. Within the

at 102.2, as compared with 107.5 at February 1, 1937.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a substantial increase at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,370 co-operating employers aggregated 295,867, as against 288,851 at January 1, 1937. There were large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works were slacker. Transportation, services and trade also showed reduced activity, but logging, mining and construction afforded more employment. The index at February 1, 1937, stood at 106·7, as compared with 95·2 at the same date of last year, when a small decline had occurred; the 2,225 firms making returns for the

beginning of February, 1936, had reported a staff of 263,046 persons, or 914 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of other years since 1920, employment in Quebec has usually advanced at February 1, but the gain indicated in the month under review considerably exceeds the average.

Ontario.—A moderate increase, on the whole, was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather and vegetable food factories, and in mining, more than offset reductions in logging, transportation, construction, services and retail trade. Data were received from 4,457 firms employing 421,056 persons at the date under review, as compared with 417,364 at the beginning of January. This gain of 3,692 workers was smaller than the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between January 1 and February 1 in the years, 1921-1936. The movement had been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,162 employers making returns had reported an aggregate staff of 392,758. The index stood at 108·4 at February 1, 1937, as compared with 102·4 at the same date of last winter.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at February 1 in the sixteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,445 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 3,595 persons, to 116,160 at February 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, marked improvement in iron and steel plants being partly offset by losses in food factories. Logging, metallic ore mining and steam railway operation and construction afforded more employment, but coal-mining, communications, local transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and retail trade reported curtailment. The general contraction in industrial activity at February 1, 1937, was greater than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, also exceeding the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1936; the 1,374 employers then furnishing returns had reduced their working forces to 118,550 from 120,154 at January 1,

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91·2	108·1	86·2	93·8	93·0	77·4
Feb. 1, 1922	79·9	88·2	71·1	84·7	82·4	74·8
Feb. 1, 1923	90·6	101·4	83·6	95·9	90·9	78·4
Feb. 1, 1924	91·7	93·4	88·5	95·8	91·4	82·2
Feb. 1, 1925	87·1	88·8	84·9	88·8	87·8	84·4
Feb. 1, 1926	91·8	95·5	88·3	93·8	90·1	91·9
Feb. 1, 1927	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Feb. 1, 1928	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Feb. 1, 1929	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Feb. 1, 1930	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Feb. 1, 1931	100·7	110·6	98·8	101·7	101·0	93·8
Feb. 1, 1932	89·7	99·9	85·9	92·7	91·3	77·5
Feb. 1, 1933	77·0	76·5	75·7	78·9	80·4	68·0
Feb. 1, 1934	91·4	101·3	88·5	95·3	84·7	84·1
Feb. 1, 1935	94·6	100·1	89·5	100·2	89·2	89·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1, 1937	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1937	100·0	7·8	30·0	42·6	11·8	7·8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

1936. The index stood at 91·4 at the date under review, compared with 93·7 at February 1 of last year, but was higher than at the same date in 1935, 1934 or 1933.

British Columbia.—There was a decrease in employment in British Columbia at February 1, in which most of the main industrial divisions shared; logging, mining, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing reported the greatest losses. In the last-named, food and lumber factories recorded declines, while the tendency was favourable in pulp and paper and metal works. The general curtailment in staffs compares unfavourably with the small increase that, on the average, has been indicated from January 1 to February 1 in the last sixteen years. The working forces of the 1,035 reporting firms aggregated 77,165, a loss of 3,527 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Heightened activity had been noted between January 1 and February 1 in 1936, when the labour forces of the 980 co-operating establishments had been enlarged by 1,352 persons to 79,595 at the latter date. The index, at 94·1, was then rather higher than at February 1 of the present year, when it was 91·3.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment By Cities.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor the tendency was favourable.

Montreal.—Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage, food and clay, glass and stone factories reported reduced activity. Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also afforded less employment. Data were received from 1,368 firms employing 137,962 workers, or 2,235 more than at January 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between January 1 and February 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated, but the improvement recorded in the present report exceeds the average gain at February 1 in the period, 1923-1936. The index at the latest date stood at 91·8, or over four points higher than at the beginning of February in 1936; the 1,298 co-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74·6	.....	90·4	.....	.....	.....	86·1	76·8
Feb. 1, 1923	87·3	.....	95·9	101·9	85·8	.....	91·1	74·3
Feb. 1, 1924	88·2	.....	93·6	95·5	88·7	.....	86·7	78·9
Feb. 1, 1925	86·4	102·4	91·7	91·7	81·4	.....	86·2	84·3
Feb. 1, 1926	89·5	91·6	95·6	92·7	91·5	95·6	91·9	94·7
Feb. 1, 1927	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Feb. 1, 1928	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Feb. 1, 1929	106·9	114·3	115·9	110·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Feb. 1, 1930	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Feb. 1, 1931	102·8	120·7	107·1	113·4	106·1	96·9	96·8	108·4
Feb. 1, 1932	87·4	100·9	97·8	104·5	90·2	87·4	89·6	90·1
Feb. 1, 1933	76·1	88·9	84·7	85·7	70·4	67·2	77·8	81·2
Feb. 1, 1934	81·1	89·6	89·7	98·4	80·7	90·9	79·5	83·9
Feb. 1, 1935	81·6	90·0	93·0	98·2	84·6	109·1	82·6	88·0
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1, 1937	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1937	14·0	1·2	12·8	1·3	3·3	2·0	3·9	3·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

operating firms had then employed 131,723 men and women, as against 130,014 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 175 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 12,287 at January 1 to 12,243 persons at February 1, the index falling slightly from 92·0 at the former to 91·7 at the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, and transportation was also busier. Trade, services and construction, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was practically the same as at the corresponding date of last year, when a larger decline had been noted.

Toronto.—Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, while manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,904 in the number employed by the 1,519 co-operating firms, who had 126,536 employees. This reduction was decidedly smaller than that indicated at February 1 of a year ago, when the index of employment was 5·5 points lower than that of 101·9 at the date under review. The 1,415 employers from whom statistics were received at February 1, 1936, had an aggregate payroll of 117,547.

Ottawa.—There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, and manufacturing was also rather slacker. Two hundred and one establishments in Ottawa reported 13,110 workers, or 509 fewer than at January 1. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at the beginning of February, 1936, when a similar decline, on the whole, had been noted.

Hamilton.—Employment in Hamilton showed an advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which improvement was indicated by textile, iron and steel and other plants. There were, however, small losses of a seasonal character in trade and construction. Statistics were tabulated from 289 firms employing 32,731 persons, compared with 31,879 in the preceding month. The index, at 101·7, was nearly five points higher than at February 1 of a year ago; a smaller gain had then occurred.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91·2	91·8	170·2	100·2	89·9	93·5	61·4	78·7	91·8
Feb. 1, 1922	79·9	79·0	111·0	93·8	82·2	89·6	49·0	76·6	89·6
Feb. 1, 1923	90·6	92·0	171·7	106·0	82·9	93·7	52·8	77·2	93·0
Feb. 1, 1924	91·7	91·9	175·1	108·8	89·3	95·7	58·1	88·8	90·5
Feb. 1, 1925	87·1	85·8	156·7	77·4	92·4	90·9	60·3	89·2	93·5
Feb. 1, 1926	91·8	93·0	145·5	98·4	95·1	93·4	61·0	90·1	97·4
Feb. 1, 1927	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Feb. 1, 1928	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Feb. 1, 1929	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Feb. 1, 1930	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Feb. 1, 1931	100·7	96·1	102·2	111·6	106·6	94·0	104·5	122·2	123·1
Feb. 1, 1932	89·7	85·9	68·5	102·4	97·3	83·4	90·4	112·1	117·2
Feb. 1, 1933	77·0	75·0	67·3	94·0	85·7	75·0	56·2	104·2	109·4
Feb. 1, 1934	91·4	84·2	174·0	109·4	76·8	76·2	98·0	108·7	111·6
Feb. 1, 1935	94·6	90·1	183·4	120·3	77·8	76·2	87·2	111·9	116·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1, 1937	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1937	100·0	54·0	7·1	6·9	2·2	9·8	6·8	2·6	10·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Windsor.—Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while other industries showed little general change. The 175 co-operating firms employed 19,821 workers, as against 18,722 at January 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1936, when advances on a smaller scale had been made. The index at February 1, 1936, had stood at 120·0, compared with 145·2 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in transportation, construction and retail trade, while iron and steel and other factories reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 479 firms with 38,308 employees, compared with 39,540 in the preceding month. Employment was rather slacker than at February 1 of last year, when less extensive curtailment had been indicated by the 459 co-operating establishments, employing 39,033 persons, as compared with 39,315 at the beginning of January, 1936.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately reduced employment, particularly in the lumber group, while vegetable food factories were more active; services, construction and retail trade also released employees. On the other hand, transportation showed improvement. The 438 reporting firms employed 33,748 persons, as against 33,938 at January 1. The index, at 104·7, was nearly seven points higher than at the same date in 1936, when 424 employers had reported 31,320 employees, as compared with 31,186 in the preceding month.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment By Industries.

Manufacturing.—Improvement was noted in factory employment at February 1, 1937, when 5,811 co-operating manufacturers reported 533,770 operatives, compared with 519,220 in the preceding month. This increase of 14,550 persons raised the unadjusted index from

TABLE IV.— INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Feb. 1, 1937	Jan. 1, 1937	Feb. 1, 1936	Feb. 1, 1935	Feb. 1, 1934	Feb. 1, 1933	Feb. 1, 1932
Manufacturing	54·0	105·3	102·4	98·5	90·1	84·2	75·0	85·9
Animal products—edible	2·3	118·5	121·5	108·5	102·9	95·3	88·1	92·1
Fur and products	·2	79·4	82·6	81·3	78·4	74·1	65·8	76·9
Leather and products	2·2	108·6	97·8	104·5	98·7	89·2	82·2	86·2
Boots and shoes	1·5	111·2	96·8	108·1	103·0	92·9	88·9	93·1
Lumber and products	3·8	71·3	70·7	65·9	58·4	57·0	44·4	57·8
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	60·0	59·8	55·3	45·9	45·5	31·2	41·8
Furniture	·8	85·3	81·8	78·7	71·3	73·0	64·1	91·0
Other lumber products	1·0	95·5	96·1	88·9	86·9	80·4	69·3	80·4
Musical instruments	·1	44·6	34·7	41·9	31·1	32·5	22·3	59·7
Plant products—edible	3·0	101·2	101·4	96·4	94·0	89·1	89·8	91·1
Pulp and paper products	6·3	102·5	101·9	96·2	92·4	87·1	83·3	88·8
Pulp and paper	2·8	92·7	92·4	83·9	79·5	74·3	67·7	73·4
Paper products	1·0	123·0	120·7	112·8	105·6	98·2	94·5	93·4
Printing and publishing	2·5	108·5	107·8	106·8	104·8	100·4	100·4	107·9
Rubber products	1·3	97·5	95·8	94·0	90·7	86·6	72·3	90·9
Textile products	10·5	120·8	114·6	115·2	105·0	102·4	89·2	96·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·2	138·7	134·9	134·8	121·0	119·4	99·3	103·8
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·1	101·2	98·7	95·6	82·2	84·5	69·4	79·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	144·8	144·6	143·4	128·1	131·2	108·7	107·8
Silk and silk goods	1·0	537·4	508·0	529·1	502·4	455·2	375·0	344·5
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	121·7	118·5	120·4	111·1	113·9	102·4	106·1
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	108·8	100·4	100·8	92·8	85·4	77·9	88·8
Other textile products	1·0	101·0	89·7	92·3	85·5	84·2	72·0	80·6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·9	139·4	139·3	135·6	122·4	119·2	114·5	119·2
Tobacco	1·1	129·5	127·0	135·7	123·1	116·5	116·6	120·9
Distilled and malt liquors	·8	153·9	158·0	133·3	120·5	122·6	110·6	115·5
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	159·5	148·9	148·2	130·8	142·2	112·5	97·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·2	140·9	141·7	133·3	121·7	113·2	103·6	110·3
Clay, glass and stone products	·8	73·8	75·5	64·4	59·7	55·4	48·6	76·7
Electric light and power	1·5	112·2	113·5	110·7	106·2	103·6	106·7	115·7
Electrical apparatus	1·7	125·0	122·3	115·4	104·5	97·6	90·2	124·9
Iron and steel products	12·8	97·2	92·3	89·8	77·9	68·2	58·2	73·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	124·6	121·0	113·9	91·1	81·9	46·4	67·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	114·9	110·3	95·5	82·6	69·5	62·3	81·8
Agricultural implements	·5	62·2	59·3	65·5	52·5	41·8	30·3	29·7
Land vehicles	5·8	94·9	88·4	90·3	82·1	72·5	66·9	77·9
Automobiles and parts	2·3	157·1	149·0	138·2	126·6	87·3	64·4	70·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	58·2	58·3	59·0	55·7	47·0	52·5	68·0
Heating appliances	·5	106·3	100·7	95·1	81·0	68·3	51·7	68·9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	93·1	88·1	83·6	58·8	51·5	44·5	84·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	104·8	103·8	92·7	79·6	68·8	52·9	77·0
Other iron and steel products	1·9	97·4	94·6	85·6	74·1	66·9	57·0	75·3
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	143·4	142·6	123·2	111·5	97·5	76·8	93·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	139·3	139·2	130·3	125·6	127·1	116·0	115·0
Miscellaneous	·6	126·0	123·2	116·7	115·2	102·5	92·4	104·0

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

102·4 at January 1 to 105·3 at the beginning of February. The seasionally-adjusted index was 109·3 at February 1, 1937, compared with 110·9 in the preceding month. As already stated, both the seasonal curtailment at the beginning of January and the recovery at the date under review, were on a scale less than the average in the years, 1921-1936, but the gain at February 1 provided work for a larger-than-average proportion of the number (23,202 men and women) who had been released by the 5,827 factories reporting at January 1, 1937.

The 5,568 manufacturers furnishing data for February 1 of last year had reported 496,150 employees, as compared with 487,172 at the opening of 1936. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a much smaller scale than at the latest date, when the index was 6·9 per cent higher than at the beginning of February, 1936.

The February 1, 1937, crude index of employment in manufacturing stood at 105·3, compared with 102·4 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last sixteen years it has been as follows:—1936, 98·5; 1935, 90·1; 1934, 84·2; 1933, 75·0; 1932, 85·9; 1931, 96·1; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 98·2; 1926, 93·0; 1925, 85·8; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 92·0; 1922, 79·0 and 1921, 91·8.

The most pronounced improvement at the date under review over January 1, 1937, occurred in iron and steel plants, in which 6,300 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; while this gain was smaller than the average increase between January 1 and February 1 in the years since 1920, it succeeded an advance at the end of the year that was contra-seasonal. Activity in this important group of industries was greater at February 1 than in any month of 1936, or indeed, than at any period since the spring of 1931. There were also substantial gains in leather and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the lumber, musical instrument, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical appliance and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, food, clay, glass and stone and electric current plants showed curtailment.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a decrease in employment in this group at the beginning of February, exceeding that noted at the corresponding date last year; however, the index then, at 108·5, was ten points lower than at the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 283 firms employing 22,873 workers, as compared with 23,445 in the preceding month. Dairies, meat and fish-preserving plants reported losses.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe factories very substantially increased, while other branches of the leather industry showed moderate advances. A combined working force of 22,103 persons was reported by the 301 co-operating manufacturers, who had 19,968 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was greater than at February of a year ago, the index at the latest date standing at 108·6, compared with 104·5 at the same date in 1936.

Lumber and Products.—Little general change was indicated in sawmills, while furniture factories were busier; 292 workers were taken on by the 844 firms making returns, who had 37,767 on their staffs. The increase was much smaller than that registered at the beginning of February, 1936, but the index of employment then was lower by over five points. There were gains in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while unfavourable weather affected the situation in British Columbia.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments (not including radios) reported considerably increased employment at February 1, as compared with the preceding month; their staffs numbered 1,273 persons, as compared with 989 at January 1. The index stood at 44·6, as against 41·9 at the same date of last year, when a reduction had been indicated.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was a slight decline in the vegetable food group, according to the 476 reporting establishments, which employed 29,494 workers, compared with 29,556 in the preceding month. Sugar and syrup factories showed losses, which were partly offset by additions to staffs in the cereal and biscuit and bakery divisions. A larger decrease had been indicated at February 1 of last year, when the index stood at 96·4, as compared with 101·2 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper.—Pulp and paper mills showed little change on the whole, while paper product and printing and publishing factories reported moderate gains. The general index, at 102·5, was over six points higher than at February 1, 1936, when curtailment had been recorded. Data were received from 607 employers of 62,468 workers, as against 62,023 at the beginning of January, 1937; improvement in Ontario and the Western Provinces more than offset declines in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Rubber Products.—The trend of employment in rubber factories was upward, 53 of these enlarging their payrolls from 12,211 persons

at January 1 to 12,421 at February 1. The index, at 97·5, was 3½ points higher than at the same date in 1936, when a rather larger gain had been indicated.

Textile Products.—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was much more pronounced than that noted at February 1, 1936, and activity was then at a lower level than at the date under review. Cotton, silk, headwear, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishing establishments registered important increases in personnel; the working forces of the 1,047 co-operating firms aggregated 103,912 persons at February 1, 1937, as compared with 98,608 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed marked improvement.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—No general change in employment was noted in this division, gains in tobacco works offsetting losses in beverage factories. Returns for the beginning of February were tabulated from 187 manufacturers with 18,958 employees, or practically the same number as in their last report. Employment was rather brisker than at February 1 of a year ago, when many workers had been laid off by the co-operating establishments.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 200 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 11,599, as compared with 11,663 at the beginning of January. Employment was more active than last winter; a slight shrinkage had also been noted at February 1, 1936, as compared with the preceding month.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A downward movement was recorded in this group at the date under review, according to 203 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 8,153 workers, or 177 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment generally was brisker than at February 1, 1936, when curtailment on a larger scale had been indicated.

Electric Current.—A moderate falling-off was noted in electric current plants at the beginning of February; the 96 co-operating manufacturers reported 14,181 employees, compared with 14,342 at January 1. Activity was slightly greater than at February 1 of last year, although a smaller decline had then taken place.

Electrical Appliances.—Employment in electrical appliance works showed improvement from January 1, while the index was nearly ten points higher than at February 1 of a year ago, when a reduction had been indicated. Data were received from 126 establishments employing 17,186 operatives, as against 16,812 at January 1, 1937.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were important increases in employment in iron and steel factories, although the gains were smaller than the average at February 1 in the years since 1920. The recovery was most noteworthy in the railway car and locomotive, automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, machinery, structural iron and steel and heating appliance divisions. The improvement in Quebec and Ontario was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 861 firms, whose staffs stood at 126,495, compared with 120,195 at January 1. The index, at 97·2, was over seven points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when slightly larger advances had been indicated.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc, copper and other works in this division recorded heightened activity. The gain in the group as a whole was not quite so large as that noted at February 1, 1936, when the index, at 123·2, was many points lower than at the date under review (viz., 143·4). The working force of the 170 co-operating manufacturers included 22,854 employees, or 147 more than at the beginning of January, 1937. Increases took place in Quebec and British Columbia, while the tendency in Ontario was downward.

Mineral Products.—One hundred and forty-two establishments in the mineral products group reported 14,013 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Employment in this division as a whole was better than at mid-winter in 1936, when a decline had been indicated.

Logging

Moderate improvement was recorded in logging, in which employment was at a higher level than at February 1, 1936. Statements were received from 361 operators employing 69,898 workers, as against 69,493 at January 1. The trend of employment was favourable in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, but there were losses in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia.

Mining.

Metallic ore mining showed heightened activity, while the extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded less employment. On the whole, there was an increase of 882 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 399. Their staffs aggregated 68,128 employees, of whom

25,790 were engaged in the mining of coal, 34,695 in metallic ores and 7,643 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A decline had been indicated in the group as a whole at February 1, 1936, when the index was 18 points lower than at the date under review.

Communications.

The working force of the companies and branches reporting stood at 21,145 persons, compared with 21,363 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was rather greater than at the same date in 1936, when a larger contraction had been recorded.

Transportation.

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a downward trend in employment in this division at February 1, which compares unfavourably with the increase occurring at the same date in 1936; however, the index then was over two points lower. The 237 co-operating employers had 26,003 persons on their pay-rolls, or 163 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of the decrease took place in the Prairie Provinces.

Steam Railway.—No general change was noted at the beginning of February, when 58,126 employees were reported on the operating staffs of the steam railways. A moderate decline had been indicated at February 1 of last year, and the index then stood at 71·6, as compared with 73·1 at the date under review.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed a further contraction; 109 employers released 677 workers from their pay-rolls, bringing them to 12,741 at February 1 of the present year. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1936, when a minor gain had been recorded.

Construction And Maintenance.

Building.—Employment in building construction declined at February 1; the index, at 33·8, was many points lower than at the beginning of February a year ago, when a smaller reduction had been reported. Statistics were received from 725 contractors, with 13,822 persons in their employ at the date under review, as against 16,188 at January 1, 1937. The tendency was unfavourable in all five economic areas.

Highway.—The number of persons reported by 316 employers in the highway construction and maintenance group was 31,110, or 3,682 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment in this division was less than at February 1, 1936; a contraction had then also been indicated.

Railway.—Considerable additions to staffs were noted in railway construction and maintenance, due to track-clearance operations. Larger gains had been recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index was several points higher. Statements were tabulated from 36 employers in this group, with 22,560 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 21,232 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Services.

The service group was not so active as in the preceding month; 472 establishments had 25,962 employees, or 1,241 fewer than at January 1, 1937. Most of the loss occurred in hotel and restaurant employment. The index, at 119·1, was nearly three points higher than at February 1 of last year, when smaller declines had been noted in this industrial division.

Trade.

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a substantial falling-off in the number employed in trade at February 1. The index of employment stood at 128·4, compared with 121·6 at the same date of last year. The 1,343 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 11,207 employees at January 1, 1937, to 104,454 at the beginning of February. There were marked decreases in retail stores, while wholesale establishments showed a slight decline. The general curtailment was on a smaller scale than that reported at the beginning of February in 1936.

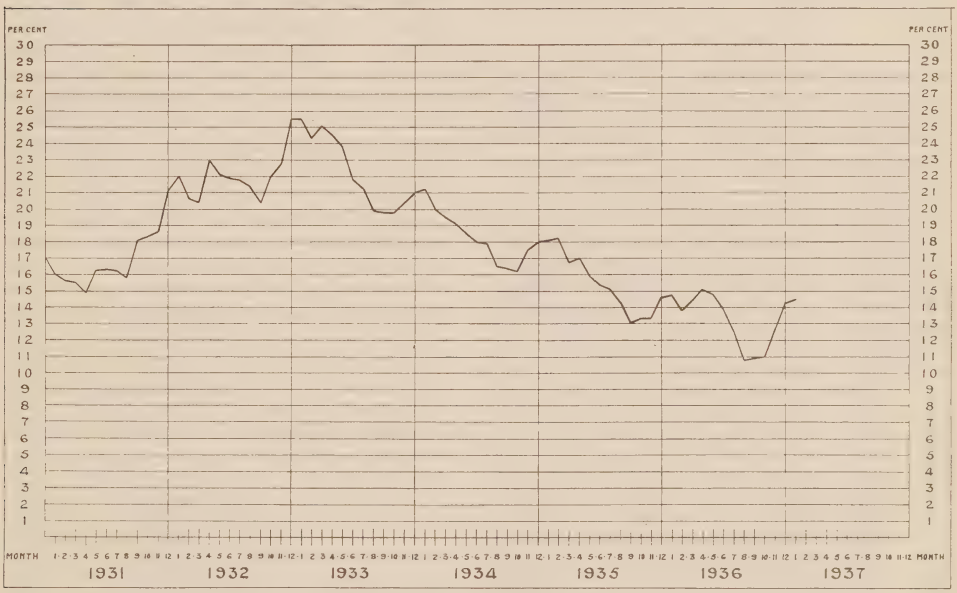
TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada, by the firms making returns at February 1, 1937.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1937

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The local trade union situation at the close of January remained much the same as in the preceding month, what nominal variation was apparent being in an unfavourable direction. Reporting for January were 1,825 labour organizations with an aggregate of 188,690 members, 27,379 of whom, or 14·5 per cent, were out of work on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 14·3 in December. When compared with the returns for January, 1936, the tendency was toward heightened activity during the month reviewed, though the change was but fractional, unemployment for that month standing at 14·8 per cent. British Columbia unions reflected a drop of activity of nearly 4 per cent from December, which was rather general throughout the various trades and industries, and in Alberta curtailment of about 3 per cent was evident, the coal mines and manufacturing industries particularly contributing to the decline. Recessions of lesser degree occured among Quebec unions while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick employment was but slightly retarded. Improvement of a largely off-setting nature however, was shown among Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan members, though the gains were not especially marked in any one province. In comparison with the returns for January, 1936 rather noteworthy increases in activity prevailed for Manitoba members, and in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, employment advancement on a more moderate scale was shown. The trend in New Brunswick was also upward, though the change was less than 1 per cent, of the recessions, the most important was noted in Quebec, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia minor contractions were evident.

Each month the records of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver members during January showed considerable slowing up in activity from December, and in

Saint John moderate losses were indicated. The trend in Regina and Edmonton was toward lessened employment, though the changes were but nominal. Toronto members, on the contrary, registered noteworthy increases in work afforded, and in Winnipeg, advances of somewhat lesser proportions were reflected. When contrasted with the returns for January, 1936, conditions for Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton members were moderately improved during the month surveyed, and in Toronto and Saint John, the employment movement was slightly better. Montreal unions, however, indicated a rather marked falling off in available employment, and in Halifax and Vancouver, the situation also declined.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Jan., 1919	1·3	·8	3·9	4·6	3·6	5·7	2·0	5·1	3·9
Jan., 1920	2·7	4·0	3·4	2·7	4·5	4·9	4·0	11·8	4·0
Jan., 1921	5·9	8·1	13·3	14·2	8·8	10·1	9·7	21·6	13·1
Jan., 1922	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Jan., 1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Jan., 1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Jan., 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Jan., 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Jan., 1927	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Jan., 1931	7·4	10·5	16·1	18·4	15·1	18·3	15·7	16·9	16·0
Jan., 1932	15·1	15·9	28·4	21·5	19·0	18·0	19·3	21·8	22·0
Jan., 1933	22·7	15·6	26·9	28·7	23·6	22·7	22·7	21·6	25·5
Jan., 1934	10·7	9·4	23·6	24·2	21·2	17·9	16·4	25·0	12·2
Jan., 1935	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	18·1
Feb., 1935	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	18·2
Mar., 1935	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
April, 1935	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
May, 1935	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June, 1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July, 1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar., 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5

From the chart, which appears with this article and traces the course of unemployment by months, from January, 1931, to date, it will be noticed that the level of the curve at the close of January, 1937, has varied slightly from either the preceding month or January, 1936, unemployment remaining in much the same volume during the three months under comparison. The tendency, however, when contrasted with December conditions was nominally upward in an unfavourable direction, though when compared with January of last year fractional improvement was manifest by the projection of the curve.

The manufacturing industries, with 511 unions reporting during January a total of 64,750 members, showed that 10,018, or a percentage of 15·5 were idle on the last day of the month compared with percentages of 16·8 in December, 1936, and 15·4 in January, 1936. Garment and leather workers, and metal polishers, were substantially better engaged than in December, and conditions were slightly improved for hat, cap and glove workers, paper makers, and textile and carpet workers. Fur and glass workers were, however, decidely less active than in December and among cigar and tobacco, and wood workers, and bakers and confectioners, and general labourers, recessions on a much smaller scale occurred. Among jewellery, iron and steel, and brewery workers, printing tradesmen, and meat cutters and butchers, employment was but fractionally retarded. A much higher level of activity than in January, 1936, was indicated by textile and carpet, and wood workers, and metal polishers, while expansion of considerally lesser degree was evident among cigar and tobacco, jewellery, brewery, iron and steel and leather workers, meat cutters and butchers, printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, and paper makers. Glass workers, general labourers, and hat, cap and glove workers, were much slacker than in January, 1936, and among garment and fur workers, conditions were considerably less favourable.

Employment for coal miners eased off slightly during January from the preceding month, the 48 unions making returns, with a combined membership of 17,724 persons, showing that 1,249, or 7·0 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 4·9 per cent in December. The curtailment evident from December was most noticeable in the province of Alberta, though in Nova Scotia, also, contributing declines on a smaller scale, were noted. In British Columbia activity tended

but slightly upward. The situation in coal mining, as a whole, showed a small measure of improvement from January, 1936, when unemployment stood at 8·9 per cent. In this comparison, Alberta unions indicated decided employment revival during the month reviewed, and British Columbia unions small increases in work afforded, while in Nova Scotia nominal recessions only were apparent.

The building and construction trades were somewhat quieter during January, than in either the previous month, or January, 1936, as was evident from the reports compiled from 198 associations, with 18,837 members. Of these, 8,231, or a percentage of 43·7, were out of work, in contrast with 40·0 per cent in December, 1936, and 41·5 per cent in January, 1936. Contractions in employment from December, involving the greatest number of members, were recorded by bricklayrs, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners. Bridge and structural iron workers, reported a large percentage drop in activity from December, which, however, affected few workers, as their membership was small. Noteworthy recessions were also apparent among granite and stone cutters, and steam shovelmen, while activity for electrical workers was very slightly restricted. Plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, on the other hand, recorded moderate improvement, and among painters, decorators and paper hangers, and hod-carriers and building labourers, there was a very slight rise in work accorded. Heavy increases in unemployment were registered by carpenters and joiners, from January, 1936, and among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers, pronounced recessions were evident. Conditions were, however, considerably better for granite and stonecutters, and among steam shovelmen marked advances were noted. Electrical workers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers, indicated expansion of lesser degree, and the situation was also more favourable for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod-carriers, and building labourers.

There was little variation in the level of activity in the transportation industries during January from the preceding month, though the tendency was toward increased employment, the percentage of idleness standing at 8·2, in comparison with 8·6 per cent in December. An upward movement of employment was also apparent from January, 1936, when 9·2 per cent of the members reported were idle. The percentage for January, this year, was based on the returns tabulated from 815 assocations, with a total of 58,748 members, 4,791 of whom were without work at the close of the month. The steam railway division, which involved about 80 per cent of the entire membership reported in the transportation industries, showed a fractional rise in available work over both December and January, 1936, and among street and electric railway employees the tendency was also more favourable in each comparison, though the changes were merely nominal. Navigation workers, however, were decidedly quieter than in December and pronounced increases in unemployment were reflected from January, 1936. Among teamsters and chauffeurs, the employment trend was toward lessened activity when compared with December, but slightly improved conditions were shown from January, 1936.

Retail shop clerks during January maintained a practically unchanged situation from December, 1936, according to the reports forwarded by 4 associations, with 1,428 members. Of these, 68, or a percentage of 4·8 were idle at the end of the month as compared with a percentage of 4·7 in December. There was a slight lessening in work afforded from January, 1936, when 3·7 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Activity for civic employees subsided slightly during January from the previous month, the 82 unions furnishing reports, with an aggregate of 9,203 members, indicating an unemployment percentage of 3·5 in contrast with 1·5 per cent at the close of December, 1936. Slight losses in available work were also reflected from January, 1936, when 2·1 per cent of the members reported were without employment.

Reports were compiled at the close of January, from 129 unions in the miscellaneous groups of trades, involving a membership of 6,692 persons, 682, or a percentage of 10·2 of whom were unemployed, contrasted with 9·4 per cent in December, and 11·5 per cent in January, 1936. The situation for hotel and restaurant employees declined moderately from December, and among unclassified workers, theatre and stage employees, and barbers, there was some curtailment in work afforded. Stationary engineers and firemen, alone, indicated a favourable employment movement. When contrasting with the returns for January, 1936, hotel and restaurant employees reported a 4 per cent gain in activity during the period under survey, and barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen, improvement of somewhat lesser importance. The trend for theatre and stage employees, was also favourable, though the change from January a year ago was less than 1 per cent. Minor contractions in activity were apparent among unclassified workers.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January, 1919	50·5	....	1·5	3·3	7·7	1·2	2·2	·7	....	10·6	5·6	11·5	3·2	....	2·6	2·9	2·8	0	5·9	....	16·3	1·7	3·8	1·7	1·4	0	0	....	2·4	2·1	·3	3·2	3·9
January, 1920	24·2	....	·5	2·9	2·7	1·1	1·1	1·3	....	·4	·7	·2	1·3	....	4·7	3·2	2·6	8·9	2·3	8·2	11·8	2·1	9·9	2·6	·4	·1	·1	....	0	3·3	·7	5·4	4·0
January, 1921	70·5	9·8	1·5	14·7	23·2	5·0	7·3	3·9	....	14·4	15·5	5·6	21·0	....	16·2	15·7	26·7	7·7	0	7·3	30·8	8·9	55·7	6·7	2·4	·2	·2	....	·1	4·7	5·0	4·5	13·1
January, 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	....	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	5·2	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	·2	·2	0	....	7·5	2·6	10·6	13·9
January, 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	....	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	....	3·3	4·2	·8	7·8	7·8
January, 1924	11·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	....	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	0	1·6	2·1	1·2	5·3	7·5
January, 1925	11·1	0	10·6	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	....	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0		8·0	10·2
January, 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	....	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
January, 1927	3·9	1·6	1·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	·9	4·4	....	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	3·8	·1	·3	·3	0	0	2·9	1·3	6·6	6·4
January, 1926	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	3·2	3·8	....	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	·9	·1	·1	0	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	....	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	....	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	4·2	9·3	0·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
January, 1931	11·6	30·6	8·3	12·0	13·1	13·1	25·3	7·0	....	20·2	13·9	17·0	13·5	16·7	19·7	8·5	12·9	52·3	0	26·7	46·2	11·0	27·3	12·5	1·6	7·3	7·4	0	3·4	10·2	2·1	18·3	16·0
January, 1932	21·7	24·1	2·3	21·4	11·5	11·7	13·6	11·0	....	59·2	42·1	8·9	45·3	29·2	20·8	15·5	14·5	33·8	0	63·7	63·8	13·2	43·4	14·9	1·0	11·3	11·5	0	4·5	9·2	2·1	19·5	22·0
January, 1933	13·7	22·9	8·6	29·6	15·5	18·2	21·8	16·8	0	40·9	28·3	28·9	28·2	28·6	29·0	35·4	0	35·3	0	42·1	69·4	15·6	22·4	18·5	1·2	15·6	15·9	0	5·5	12·4	9·0	18·6	25·5
January, 1934	27·0	21·8	7·8	21·9	13·4	13·3	13·7	13·2	0	19·3	13·6	9·1	8·9	48·7	34·9	24·5	43·3	45·4	0	70·7	69·2	13·8	59·3	13·3	1·1	13·6	13·7	6·3	0	8·2	2·1	18·6	21·2
January, 1935	91·8	47·6	7·3	17·1	6·9	10·5	11·6	9·7	0	36·7	23·0	12·7	20·9	31·8	10·6	18·5	20·0	13·3	0	53·4	61·6	10·6	53·3	11·0	·7	12·4	12·7	0	4·4	6·3	1·6	15·6	18·1
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17·8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	19·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	19·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	19·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	19·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	19·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	49·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	49·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	19·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	49·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	43·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5

The fishing industry was considerably slacker during January than in either the previous month or January, 1936, as manifest by the reports tabulated from 4 associations including 593 members. Of these, 340, or 57·3 per cent, were idle at the close of the month as contrasted with percentages of 36·8 in December and 49·3 in January, 1936.

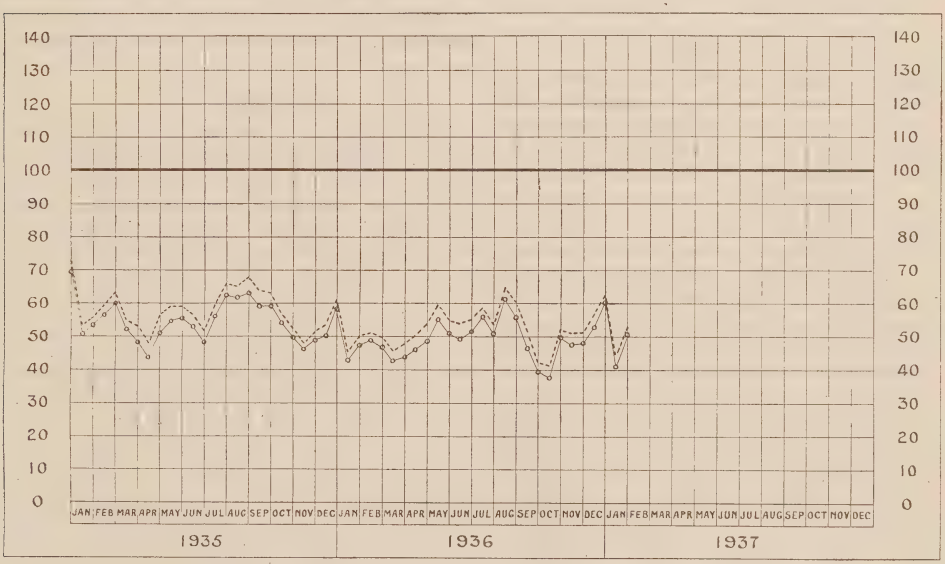
Unemployment in the lumbering and logging industry was in approximately the same volume during January, as in the preceding month, though conditions were much improved from January, 1936. This was apparent from the reports received from 2 unions, comprising a membership of 1,517 person, 2·4 per cent of whom were reported idle at the close of the month, compared with 2·3 per cent in December, and with a percentage of 11·6 in January, 1936.

Table I shows by provinces the percentages of members who were on an average unemployment each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1937

During the month of January, 1937, the volume of business, as shown by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, was nearly five per cent less than that transacted during the previous month, but fractionally higher than that of the corresponding period a year ago. Under the first comparison the heaviest declines were shown in farming and services, with others of smaller volume in trade, mining, and transportation. These losses were, however, partly offset by gains in construction and maintenance, logging and manufacturing, the highest being in the first named division. When compared with January of last year, all groups, except farming, construction and maintenance and trade reported increased placements, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in logging, services and manufacturing and the largest losses in farming and construction and maintenance. Changes in other groups were small.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies

and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of January, but showed a marked rise during the latter half of the month and at the close of the period under review, both curves had risen to levels about 3 points higher than those shown at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 44·8 and 53·0 during the first and the second half of January, 1937, in comparisons with ratios of 45·3 and 50·1 during the same periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 41·0 and 50·7, as compared with 42·5 and 47·9 during the corresponding periods a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1937, was 1,228, as compared with 1,281 during the preceding month and with 1,171 for January, 1936.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,527, in comparison with 2,156 in December and with 2,467 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1937, was 1,150 of which 873 were in regular employment and 277 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,209 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,109 daily, consisting of 720 in regular and 389 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 30,271 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,746 placements; of these the placements in regular employment were 21,828, of which 16,898 were of men and 4,930 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 6,918. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,457 for men and 9,228 for women, a total of 30,685, while applications for work numbered 63,173, of which 48,585 were from men, and 14,588 from women. Reports for December, 1936, showed 33,284 positions available, 56,051 applications made and 31,411 placements effected, while in January, 1936, there were recorded 29,270 vacancies, 61,665 applications for work and 27,716 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (1 month	21,828	6,918	28,746

NOVA SCOTIA

During January, Employment Offices in Nova Scotia received orders for 10 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 27 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 10 per cent when compared with December and of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with January, 1936. A decrease in placements under construction and maintenance was responsible for the decline from January of last year, as there were small gains in services, manufacturing and logging and nominal changes only in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 28; logging, 49; construction and maintenance, 337; and services, 260, of which 225 were of household workers. During the month 100 men and 87 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during January, was nearly 20 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 30 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 18 per cent when compared with December and of nearly 29 per cent in comparison with January, 1936. Placements under construction and maintenance and in services were considerably less than during January of last year and accounted for the decline under this comparison. These losses were, however, offset to a small extent by minor increases in logging, manufacturing and trade. Most of the placements effected during the month were in services, there being 415 placements in this group, including 345 of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 48 of men and 71 of women.

QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during January, when compared with the

preceding month, but a gain of 70 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 5 per cent less than in December, but nearly 74 per cent above January, 1936. Relief work and sewer and road construction continued to provide employment for large numbers of workers and placements of this kind, as in November and December, accounted for the increase recorded for the province, as a whole, over the corresponding month of last year. A small gain was reported in services, but there was a large decrease in bush placements and a somewhat smaller loss in manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 78; logging, 688; construction and maintenance, 4,429; trade, 98 and services, 2,252, of which 2,130 were of household workers. During the month 5,311 men and 1,637 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during January called for 14 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 17 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 16 per cent when compared with December and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with January, 1936. There was a substantial decline under construction and maintenance when compared with January of last year, as fewer placements were made on relief work. Small losses were also reported in farming and trade. Bush placements, however, were considerably higher and manufacturing showed decided improvement. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 542; logging, 1,521; farming, 362; construction and maintenance, 1,161; trade, 194 and services, 3,091, of which 2,170 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,990 of men and 1,398 of women.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during January, were nearly 26 per cent less favourable than the previous month, but nearly 17 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Placements in farming, logging and services were higher than in January, 1936, and accounted for the increase under this comparison for the province as a whole. These gains were partly offset by a decrease under construction and maintenance. Changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included, logging, 322; farming, 2,584; construction and maintenance, 219 and services, 869, of which 800 were of household workers. There were 3,119 men and 666 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Saskatchewan

There was a decline of nearly 25 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 31 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 29 per cent less than in December and nearly 38 per cent below January, 1936. There was a large decrease in farm placements when compared with January, 1936, but small increases in nearly all other groups, the largest of which were in services, construction and maintenance and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included, logging, 119; farming, 1,125; construction and maintenance, 196 and services, 731, of which 577 were of household workers. During the month 1,334 men and 519 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

During January, orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta called for over 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of nearly 15 per cent when compared with December, but a decrease of nearly one per cent in comparison with January, 1936. Placements in logging and farming were higher than in January of last year, but a loss under construction and maintenance almost entirely offset these gains. There were no changes of importance in other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were, logging, 447; farming, 852; construction and maintenance, 762 and services, 393, of which 332 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,099 of men and 264 of women.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during January, were nearly 44 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 18 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Slightly lower percentages of increase were reported

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**717**	**27**	**848**	**693**	**187**	**498**	**1,805**	**311**
Halifax	230	26	335	197	67	130	1,075	212
New Glasgow	168	1	183	177	106	63	335	71
Sydney	319	0	330	319	14	305	395	28
New Brunswick	**502**	**1**	**691**	**507**	**119**	**388**	**988**	**159**
Chatham	39	0	37	39	33	6	159	8
Fredericton	3	0	119	3	1	2	168	48
Moncton	163	1	246	168	45	123	94	47
St. John	297	0	289	297	40	257	567	56
Quebec	**8,571**	**527**	**13,107**	**8,832**	**6,948**	**649**	**3,312**	**3,432**
Chicoutimi	568	0	906	568	568	0	212	539
Hull	780	3	1,192	811	784	1	285	267
Montreal	4,247	242	6,012	4,063	3,137	380	1,687	1,140
Port Alfred	144	1	225	142	142	0	47	.....
Quebec	2,168	225	3,815	2,318	1,808	133	898	540
Rouyn	164	0	199	164	147	17	21	420
Sherbrooke	199	24	401	299	220	2	96	231
Three Rivers	301	32	357	467	142	116	66	295
Ontario	**7,572**	**350**	**29,095**	**7,187**	**4,388**	**2,595**	**57,768**	**3,415**
Belleville	64	0	260	64	38	26	217	37
Brantford	163	7	393	143	115	28	1,767	66
Chatham	96	0	204	97	52	44	474	101
Ft. William	410	0	1,399	409	298	111	984	152
Guelph	54	9	139	84	37	12	1,047	35
Hamilton	322	4	1,369	326	179	113	5,899	160
Kenora	103	0	183	103	98	5	518	.....
Kingston	274	8	754	269	248	21	692	148
Kitchener	97	6	355	99	61	30	1,111	35
London	415	16	1,149	466	263	160	2,803	238
Niagara Falls	113	1	232	116	82	31	1,493	70
North Bay	110	0	248	154	133	21	785	71
Oshawa	673	0	1,290	668	181	487	695	51
Ottawa	365	4	5,375	364	254	107	5,797	455
Pembroke	115	0	249	143	57	85	63	126
Peterborough	60	2	182	66	47	19	638	48
Pt. Arthur	833	0	729	730	699	31	499	390
St. Catharines	164	16	335	146	95	51	2,277	55
St. Thomas	43	1	122	43	23	20	370	72
Sarnia	132	0	468	132	49	83	627	52
Sault Ste. Marie	154	6	432	128	103	25	410	43
Stratford	62	0	289	67	63	4	1,054	61
Sudbury	107	0	838	168	146	22	393	54
Timmins	688	50	1,194	553	250	303	968	84
Toronto	1,520	178	10,088	1,244	570	598	19,127	656
Windsor	435	42	819	405	247	158	7,060	155
Manitoba	**3,989**	**3**	**5,359**	**4,032**	**3,785**	**243**	**14,842**	**3,179**
Brandon	73	3	162	58	56	2	758	247
Winnipeg	3,916	0	5,197	3,974	3,729	241	14,084	2,932
Saskatchewan	**2,585**	**1,010**	**2,487**	**2,218**	**1,853**	**365**	**1,283**	**1,530**
Estevan	35	46	26	18	18	0	10	99
Moose Jaw	324	61	422	314	222	92	536	239
North Battleford	109	5	106	103	95	8	24	61
Prince Albert	535	150	416	401	347	54	37	123
Regina	651	337	523	483	410	73	240	471
Saskatoon	233	77	317	247	227	20	380	230
Swift Current	67	23	61	49	43	6	49	62
Weyburn	80	15	71	65	45	20	1	56
Yorkton	551	296	545	538	446	92	6	189
Alberta	**2,604**	**152**	**4,490**	**2,593**	**2,363**	**230**	**10,871**	**2,230**
Calgary	700	11	1,837	797	767	30	5,757	658
Drumheller	82	0	328	64	45	19	236	85
Edmonton	1,592	126	1,890	1,495	1,429	66	4,105	1,020
Lethbridge	58	11	217	70	58	12	448	136
Medicine Hat	172	4	218	167	64	103	325	331
British Columbia	**4,145**	**45**	**7,096**	**4,209**	**2,185**	**1,950**	**8,147**	**2,017**
Kamloops	38	7	209	43	5	22	23	117
Nanaimo	224	0	311	220	186	34	233	145
Nelson	156	0	165	157	7	150	9	106
New Westminster	149	0	200	149	26	123	211	179
Penticton	32	0	46	32	8	24	27	145
Prince George	0	25	2	0	0	0	42	.....
Prince Rupert	63	0	112	63	5	58	139	3
Vancouver	2,617	13	4,913	2,678	1,744	876	6,508	1,216
Victoria	866	0	1,138	867	204	663	955	106
Canada	**30,685**	**2,115**	**63,173**	**30,271**	**21,828**	**6,918**	**99,016**	**18,004***
Men	21,457	976	48,585	21,088	16,898	4,114	84,989	13,664
Women	9,228	1,139	14,588	9,183	4,930	2,804	14,027	4,340

*1,731 placements effected by offices since closed.

in placements under both comparisons. A substantial gain in logging was mainly responsible for the increase in placements over January, 1936, although with the exception of a moderate decline in services, all industrial divisions showed improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included, logging, 559; farming, 63; construction and maintenance, 2,605; trade, 58 and services, 758; of which 512 were of household workers. There were 1,897 men and 288 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 21,828 placements in regular employment, 11,169 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 945 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 899 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 46 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the office of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Ontario, during January, 673 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 667 of whom were bound for provincial situations, and 6 for centres outside the province. The latter were miners transferred from Sudbury to employment in the Hull zone. Within the province the Port Arthur office was instrumental in the despatch of 337 bush-workers, 3 mine workers, 3 cafe waitresses, 2 fishermen, and 2 domestics, the Fort William office of 194 bush-workers, and the Sudbury office of 27 bush-workers to various points within their respective zones. In addition, the Port Arthur zone received 12 bush men from Sudbury and Fort William zone, one miner from Timmins. Travelling to the Timmins zone were 69 bush men, 34 of whom secured their certificates for transportation at the North Bay office, 20 at the Sudbury office, and 15 at the Pembroke office. The Sault Ste. Marie zone was the destination of 13 bush men transferred from North Bay, and of 4 bush men sent from Sudbury. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during January numbered 90, of which 60 were provincial, and 30 interprovincial. All of these were effected by the Winnipeg office which despatched 56 bush workers, 2 highway construction workers, one farm hand, and one hotel waitress within its own zone, while the workers going outside the province were bound for the Port Arthur zone, and included 25 bush men, 3 domestics, one mine cook, and one machinist. Offices in Saskatchewan issued 66 certificates for reduced transportation during January, 56 of which were for points within the province, and 10 for outside centres. The movement was largely of bush workers, the Saskatoon office transferring 40 to Prince Albert, and the Prince Albert office 13 within the same zone. The Prince Albert zone also received one teacher from Saskatoon. From Yorkton one bush man was carried at the reduced rate to a point within the territory covered by that zone office. On a certificate granted at Regina, one teacher was conveyed to a situation within the Regina zone. The 10 persons proceeding outside the province were sent from Regina and were bush men destined to the Brandon zone. Business transacted by the Alberta offices during January involved the issue of 111 reduced rate certificates all of which were granted to persons going to employment in the Edmonton zone. Included among these were 80 bush-workers, 13 miners, 10 highway construction workers, 2 domestics, and one edgerman, despatched by the Edmonton office. and 4 bush men and one farm hand shipped from Calgary. The labour movement in British Columbia during January was to provincial points and comprised the transfer of 5 persons. On certificates secured at Vancouver 2 miners journeyed to Kamloops, one farm hand to Penticton, and one hotel cook to a point within the Vancouver zone. For employment within its own zone the Prince Rupert office transferred one teamster.

Of the 945 workers who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 513 travelled over the Canadian National Railways, 393 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 35 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 3 over the Northern Alberta Railway, and one over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during January, 1937

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the total was considerably higher than in January, 1936; the co-operating municipalities reported permits for buildings estimated to cost $1,684,502, compared with $3,282,166 in December, 1936, and $1,302,758 in January of last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 48·7 p.c. in the first comparison,

but an increase of 29·3 p.c. in the second and more significant comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted some 110 permits for dwellings valued at over $605,000, and more than 500 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $850,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 165 dwellings and 700 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,200,000 and $1,700,000, respectively.

New Brunswick only, reported an increase in the value of the building authorized in January over December, 1936, there being a gain of $22,200 or 206·0 p.c. in this comparison. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, the most marked were those of $530,658 or 59·1 p.c. in Quebec, and $860,151 or 49·4 p.c. in Ontario.

As compared with January, 1936, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed increases, that of $423,021 in Ontario being largest. In Manitoba and British Columbia, on the other hand, the value of projected building as represented by the building permits taken out showed reductions, that of $205,166 or 46·9 p.c. in the latter being considerable.

In Winnipeg and Vancouver there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with the same month of last year; in Montreal and Toronto there was a decline in the former, but an increase in the latter comparison. The following cities reported increases as compared with December and also as compared with January of last year,—Sydney, Fredericton, Quebec, Westmount, Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Stratford, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building in January (1926 average =100)
	$		
1937	1,684,502	35·7	81·3
1936	1,302,758	27·6	81·2
1935	882,878	18·7	81·8
1934	707,812	15·0	82·1
1933	1,185,961	25·1	75·7
1932	2,761,929	58·5	79·4
1931	8,401,456	178·0	84·0
1930	7,217,397	152·9	97·4
1929	8,416,880	178·3	98·0
1928	7,716,587	163·5	95·2
1927	5,676,537	120·3	96·8
1926	4,719,534	100·0	102·3
1925	5,447,270	115·4	101·9
1924	4,460,579	94·5	112·4
1923	4,139,498	87·7	109·8
1922	3,326,537	70·5	109·4
1921	2,595,564	55·0	143·0
1920	4,017,024	85·1	134·5

Estimated Value of Construction Work as Indicated by Building Permits Issued by 58 Cities

Cities	Jan. 1937	Dec. 1936	Jan. 1936	Cities	Jan. 1937	Dec. 1936	Jan. 1936
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	15,625	37,465	272
Charlottetown		Nil	Nil	*St. Thomas	Nil	11,500	140
Nova Scotia	67,370	80,310	52,640	Sarnia	4,765	5,830	4,225
*Halifax	63,470	73,660	50,640	Sault Ste. Marie	1,240	8,590	1,415
New Glasgow	Nil	4,500	Nil	*Toronto	208,278	988,520	201,087
*Sydney	3,900	2,150	2,000	York and East York Townships	270,675	128,065	53,060
New Brunswick	32,975	10,775	19,035	Welland	2,886	981	50
Fredericton	25,000	4,000	Nil	*Windsor	68,020	26,885	62,925
*Moncton	Nil	1,090	11,000	Riverside	Nil	2,275	Nil
*Saint John	7,975	5,685	8,035	Woodstock	1,657	10,416	1,810
Quebec	367,145	897,803	288,946	**Manitoba**	26,300	48,350	34,166
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	305,250	843,590	271,021	*Brandon	1,000	Nil	3,766
*Quebec	14,425	1,135	1,525	St. Boniface	Nil	20,100	Nil
Shawinigan Falls	Nil	12,943	Nil	*Winnipeg	25,300	28,250	30,400
*Sherbrooke	7,100	5,500	9,500	**Saskatchewan**	31,800	69,050	4,991
*Three Rivers	10,375	16,835	1,900	*Moose Jaw	Nil	9,250	4,175
*Westmount	29,995	17,800	5,000	*Regina	31,300	18,525	216
Ontario	879,780	1,739,931	456,759	*Saskatoon	500	41,275	600
Belleville	350	Nil	500	**Alberta**	47,255	71,444	9,178
*Brantford	30,250	10,755	16,594	*Calgary	35,705	9,526	6,848
Chatham	5,850	32,600	3,050	*Edmonton	8,250	40,265	2,000
*Fort William	500	1,800	Nil	Lethbridge	3,300	21,653	330
Galt	570	1,510	1,771	Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Guelph	4,475	285	485	**British Columbia**	231,877	364,503	437,043
*Hamilton	68,972	269,251	50,620	Kamloops	20	265	1,380
*Kingston	3,490	18,685	3,375	Nanaimo	Nil	47,550	6,830
*Kitchener	44,971	16,095	7,600	*New Westminster	4,800	17,700	17,100
*London	119,550	19,345	17,390	Prince Rupert	1,810	48,765	2,100
Niagara Falls	6,200	3,305	1,000	*Vancouver	159,595	212,685	359,415
Oshawa	Nil	1,435	1,450	North Vancouver	800	5,070	575
*Ottawa	15,100	47,400	22,000	*Victoria	64,852	32,468	49,643
Owen Sound	550	83,125	Nil				
*Peterborough	2,131	3,585	2,500	Total—58 Cities	1,684,502	3,282,166	1,302,758
*Port Arthur	1,250	8,385	2,040	Total—*35 Cities	1,383,829	2,839,188	1,223,212
*Stratford	2,425	1,843	1,400				

The small accompanying table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given.

The 1937 figure was higher by 29.3 per cent than in January 1936, and was also higher than in 1935, 1934 and 1933, but with these exceptions was lower than in any other year since 1920. The wholesale costs of building materials in recent months have been rather higher than in the same period of the last few years, although they continue lower than in any of the years, 1930-1920.

The second accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in January, 1937, and December and January, 1936. The statistics for all but the present year are based on revised statements furnished by the civic officials after the close of the year. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated thus "x".

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in January showed a seasonal decline, but this was much less marked than in previous years. There was a decline in employment between December 14, 1936 and January 25, 1937, in the distributive trades, woodworking (including furniture manufacture), the printing and paper trades, metal goods manufacture, the motor vehicle industry, electrical apparatus manufacture, the wood textile and hoisery industries, the building industry, hotel, boarding house, etc. service, the food industries, and port transport service; there was also a seasonal decline in agriculture. On the other hand there was an improvement in employment in coal mining, the cotton and linen industries, hat and cap making, boot and shoe manufacture, stone-quarrying, and public works contracting.

It is estimated that at January 25, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,106,000. This was 26,000 less than at December 14, 1936, but 715,000 more than at January 20, 1936. There is normally a much greater reduction in employment between December and January; the more favourable position shown by the figures this year is only partly accounted for by the fact that outdoor employment at December 14, was affected by adverse weather conditions.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at January 25, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·6, as compared with 12·2 at December 14, 1936, and 16·2 at January 20, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at January 25, 1937, was 12·3, as compared with 11·9 at December 14, and 16·0 at January 20, 1936.

At January 25, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,433,957 wholly unemployed, 183,668 temporarily stopped, and 71,598 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,689,223. This was 60,504 more than a month before, but 470,499 less than a year before. The total of 1,689,223 included 1,318,595 men, 51,036 boys, 263,225 women, and 56,367 girls. The increase between December and January in the numbers unemployed was largely due to the registration of juveniles who reached the school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

The persons on the Registers included 1,439,293 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 134,364 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 115,566 uninsured persons. Of the 1,439,293 applicants for benefit or allowances, 793,689 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 572,429 had applications authorized for allowances at January 5, 1937; the balance of 73,175 included 42,561 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined. 8,602 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 22,012 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at January 25, 1937, was 1,766,362, as compared with 1,702,673 at December 14, 1936, and 2,229,961 at January 20, 1936.

United States

Employment and pay-rolls in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U. S. Bureau

of Labour Statistics declined between December and January, according to a statement issued by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

The decreases were due largely to seasonal recessions in retail-trade establishments, following the sharp expansion in the preceding month for the holiday trade and to seasonal declines in manufacturing industries which were accentuated by the decreases due to labour disputes in the automobile industry.

Approximately 710,000 fewer workers were employed in January than in December in the industries surveyed and weekly pay-rolls were estimated to be $18,500,000 less than in the preceding month.

Between January 1936 and January 1937 total employment in these industries showed a gain of nearly 1,3000,000 workers and weekly pay-rolls were approximately $51,500,00 greater.

Manufacturing Industries:—Factory employment and pay-rolls normally decline from December to January, due to a seasonal slackening of activities in many industries and also to temporary shutdowns for inventory and repairs. Decreases in employment ranging from 0·4 to 9·7 per cent have been shown in 13 of the preceding 17 years for which data are available. The decline of 1·7 per cent or 146,000 workers in January of the current year compares favourably with the January changes in factory employment over the preceding 17 years, notwithstanding the adverse effect of the strike in the automobile industry. Factory pay-rolls have declined in all but two of the preceding 17 years, the January 1937 decline of 4·7 per cent or $9,100,000 being only slightly greater than seasonal.

Employment declines were recorded for both the durable and non-durable goods groups of industries over the month interval. In the durable goods industries, the decrease of 2·7 per cent in employment lowered the January 1937 index to 90·2. The January index, with the exception of November and December 1936 is the maximum recorded since May 1930 and indicates 902 workers employed in the durable goods group in January 1937 for every 1,000 employed in 1923-25, the index-base period. The group of non-durable goods industries showed a decline of 1·0 per cent in employment over the month interval. The January 1937 employment index for this group (103·0) is, with the exception of the four last months of 1936, above the level of any month since December 1929, and indicates the employment of 1,030 workers in January for every 1,000 employed during the years 1923-25.

Non-manufacturing Industries.—Eight of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in number of workers over the month interval. The largest increases were in year-round hotels (6,200 workers) and telephone and telegraph companies (4,300 workers). In the former industry, the January gain raised the employment level above that recorded in any month since July, 1931. An increase of approximately 2,200 workers in the metal mining industry raised the January, 1937, employment level for that industry above that of any month since January, 1931. Gains in employment were also reported for bituminous coal mining, crude petroleum producing, laundries, brokerage, and insurance.

The outstanding decline in employment from December to January was in retail trade where the estimated decrease was nearly 540,000. This seasonal decrease reflects the release of large numbers of temporary workers engaged to handle Christmas business. The general merchandising group of retail establishments, which is composed of department, variety, general merchandising stores, and mail-order houses, reported a decrease of 32·9 per cent or approximately 390,000 workers over the month interval. In the group of "other retail" establishments, employment decreased 5·4 per cent, or by approximately 150,000 workers.

Wholesale trade establishments reported a small decrease (0·3 per cent), electric light and power and manufactured gas companies reported an employment loss of 1·2 per cent, and the electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported a falling-off of 0·1 per cent. A seasonal decline of 1·5 per cent was shown in the dyeing and cleaning industry, and quarries and non-metallic mines reported a seasonal recession of 7 per cent—due to a curtailment of operations made necessary by winter weather. Anthracite mines showed a falling-off of 1·3 per cent in employment coupled with a decrease of 22·9 per cent in pay rolls.

In the private building construction industry, there was a seasonal decrease of 11·5 per cent in number of workers over the month interval. This decline, however, was slightly less than the decreases shown in 4 of the 5 preceding years for which figures are available.

Public Employment.—Employment on projects of The Works Program was 2,652,000 in January, a decrease of 313,000 compared with the number employed in December. Decreases in employment occurred on projects operated by Federal agencies and on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Of the total number of workers engaged on The Works Program in January, 2,307,000 employees were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Total pay-roll disbursements on The Works Program for the month amounted to $138,000,000. The

value of material orders placed amounted to more than $37,000,000.

Approximately 200,000 workers were employed on construction projects financed by funds provided by the Public Works Administration in January. This was a decrease of 43,000, or 18 per cent, compared with the number employed in December. Total pay-roll disbursements amounted to over $15,000,000. The value of orders placed for construction materials was $19,000,000. Of the total number of workers employed on the program in January, 128,000 were working on projects financed from E.R.A.A. 1935 funds and 2,500 on projects financed from funds provided by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936.

More than 407,000 workers were employed in emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps) in January, an increase of 33,000 over the preceding month. By far the greater part of this increase occurred in enrolled personnel. Of the total number of workers engaged on this program in January, 360,000 were enrolled workers; 8,000, reserve officers; 2,000, educational advisers; and 37,000, supervisory and technical employees. Pay-roll disbursements for January amounted to $19,000,000.

In January approximately 125,000 employees were engaged on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations. This was a decrease of 19,000, or 13 per cent, compared with the number employed in December. Pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to $13,000,000 and the value of orders placed for materials to $12,000,000.

Construction and maintenance of State roads employed 133,000 workers in January, a decrease of 27,000 or 17 per cent compared with December. The 16,000 employed on new construction and the 117,000 engaged in maintenance represented employment decreases of 24 and 16 per cent respectively, compared with December. Pay-roll disbursements for January totalled over $8,000,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work anld also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

Department of Fisheries

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Remodelling, etc.)

Contsruction of repairs to and overhaul of the C.G.S. *Malaspina*. Name of contractors, Victoria Machinery Depot, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, January 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $4.090, plus unit rates for chipping and zinc. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths	$0 75	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55	8
Boilermakers	0 75	8
Bricklayers	0 90	8
Carpenters—ships	0 75	8
Caulkers—iron	0 75	8
Caulkers—wood	0 75	8
Electricians	0 68	8
Labourers	0 50	8
Machinists	0 75	8
Machinists' helpers	0 50	8
Moulders—iron	0 68	8
Painters	0 65	8
Patternmakers	0 75	8
Platers	0 75	8
Riggers	0 62	8
Riveters	0 75	8
Rivet holders	0 65	8
Rivet heaters	0 58	8
Ship's fitters	0 75	8
Teamsters	0 45	8
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 85	8
Welders—acetylene	0 75	8
Welders—electric	0 75	8
Truck drivers	0 45	8

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Department of Mines and Resources

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

A contract governed by the "B" labour conditions was recently awarded by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources to The Slingsby Manufacturing Co. of Brantford, Ont., for the manufacture of gray flannel.

Department of National Defence

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of a transformer vault at the Radio Station, Mann Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Ed. Monette Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $417. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators:—			
Steam	0 70	8	44
Gasoline or electricity	0 50	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the steam heating main to the Single Officers' Quarters, Royal Canadian Air Force, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,365. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a sewage pumping station at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Romeo Parent, Beauport, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,775. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. and elec.)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. and elec.)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam:			
1 or 2 drums	0 60	8	44
3 or more drums	0 70	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 55	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 44 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations to the Officers' Mess at the Armoury, Belleville, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. E. F. Rutherford, Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $925. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers—wood	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates ln any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provinciia legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lessre hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Laying of a water supply main to the Officers' Mess Building at Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Donald A. McLeod, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, February 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,490. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pipe layers	$0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Truck driver	0 45	8	44
Truck driver and truck: 1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
Teamster	0 40	8	44
Teamster, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hour s of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a concrete tunnel and the provision of fittings for the extension of the heating system to the Power Sub-Station of the Barracks at Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Thos. A. Andre, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, February 27, 1937. Amount

of contract, $4,962.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	44
Carpenters	0 75	8	44
Cement finishers	0 95	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator:			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gasoline or electricity	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam:			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators—gas or elec.	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts for the Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Four contracts for the overhaul and reconditioning of Fairchild "71" Aircraft Nos. 630, 633, 642 and 647 were awarded during the month of February to the Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q., which were subject to the following fair wages schedule:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per week
Engine assembly:—		
Fitter (A.E.)	0 55	48
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40	48
Machinist	0 55	48
Machinist's helper	0 40	48
Machine operators	0 50	48
Sandblaster	0 45	48
Labourers over 18 years of age	0 35	48
Labourers under 18 years of age	0 30	48
Airframe construction and assembly:—		
Fitter (A.F.)	0 55	48
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40	48
Machinist	0 55	48
Machinist's helper	0 40	48
Woodworker (joiner)	0 55	48
Woodworker's helper	0 40	48
Welder	0 55	48
Welder's helper	0 40	48
Electrician	0 55	48
Electrician's helper	0 40	48
Painter	0 55	48
Painter's helper	0 40	48
Fabric worker—female	0 35	48
Fabric worker's helper	0 25	48
Upholsterer	0 55	48
Upholsterer's helper	0 40	48
Sand blaster	0 45	48
Labourers over 18 years of age	0 35	48
Labourers under 18 years of age	0 30	48
Erector	0 55	48
Erector's helpers	0 40	48
Sheet metal worker	0 55	48
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40	48
Doper	0 50	48
Apprentices to fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers only—16 to 21 years of age:—		
1st year	0 20	48
2nd year	0 25	48
3rd year	0 35	48

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. Not more than one apprentice to be employed to each 5 journeymen.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc).

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of February for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Blue serge jackets	Tip Top Tailors Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Blue serge	Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Blue forage caps	Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Breeches	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Warm greatcoats	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Blue frieze	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Khaki drill	The Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Moleskin pantaloons	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Arm chairs	The Farquharson-Clifford Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Folding tables	The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont.
Drill jackets	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Overalls	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brass badges and buttons	Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Nature of contract	Contractor
Transmitter and set of spare parts.	Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Overhaul and modification of aeroplane engine.	Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Complete overhaul of Wasp engine.	Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q.
Reconditioning and modification of Siskin landplane.	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of February, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supplies ordered	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
" "	M. Feldstein Son Co., Montreal, P.Q.
" "	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
" "	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.
"	Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont.
"	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of a public building at L'Islet, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, both of St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, February 2, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,482 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator —gas. or elec.	$0 40	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Stonemasons	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35	8	44
Stonecutters	0 60	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Sheet Metal workers	0 55	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material)	0 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an enlargement to the wharf and improvements, Savary Island, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,665. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8	44
Pile driver man	0 90	8	44
Pile driver boomman	0 90	8	44
Pile driver bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Pile driver fireman	0 65	8	44
Pile driver labourer	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of fishing harbour improvements at Pointe Jaune, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Dumont & D'Amours, Enrg., Riviere du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, January 25, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $23,398.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinist	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 50	8	44
Carpenter and joiner	0 50	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Piledriver engineer	0 55	8	44
Boatman	0 30	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gas	0 40	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of bank protection work at Woodward's Channel, Lulu Island, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, February 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $26,180. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver engineer	$1 00	8	44
Pile driver man	0 90	8	44
Pile driver boomman	0 90	8	44
Derrick scow engineer	1 00	8	44
Fireman	0 65	8	44
Bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Boomman	0 90	8	44
Powderman	0 55	8	44
Drill runners	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Dalseg's Landing (Nestor Falls), District of Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, The John East Company Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont. Date of contract, February 3, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately, $4,997.69. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 55	8	44
Engineer operator—steam double drum	0 65	8	44
Hoist operator—gas	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck:—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Powdermen	0 45	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen*	0 42	8	44
Tractor operator	0 45	8	44

* (Using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, /x-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at MacDiarmid, District of Thunder Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, approximately, $8,299.96. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
Motor boat operator	0 40	8	44
Tractor operator	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Timberman and cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, x-cut saw, broad-axe, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44
Camp cook	per month $75 00 and board		

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wooden Snagboat, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, the Star Shipyard (Mercer's) Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, February 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $48,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Acetylene burners	$0 76	8	44
Acetylene welders	0 76	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	44
Blacksmith helpers	0 50	8	44
Boilermakers	0 83	8	44
Boilermaker helpers	0 62	8	44
Driver	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Electricians	0 81	8	44
Electrician helpers	0 50	8	44
Electric welders	0 83	8	44
Engineer, hoisting	0 72	8	44
Fitters	0 83	8	44
Flangers	0 83	8	44
Iron caulkers	0 83	8	44
Iron moulders	0 75	8	44
Joiners	0 78½	8	44
Labourers	0 50	8	44
Machinists	0 75	8	44
Machinist helpers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 to 2 tons	1 55	8	44
3 tons	2 05	8	44
4 tons	2 55	8	44
5 tons	3 05	8	44
Painters	0 73⅛	8	44
Pattern makers	0 81	8	44
Platers	0 83	8	44
Plumbers and pipefitters	0 67½	8	44
Riveters	0 83	8	44
Rivet holders	0 70	8	44
Rivet heaters	0 63	8	44
Riggers	0 65½	8	44
Shipwrights	0 78¾	8	44
Wood caulkers	0 81¼	8	44

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Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater, 6,400 feet long, on the south shore of Toronto Island, Ontario. Name of contractors, Dominion Construction Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 8, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $234,563. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 70	8	44
Boatmen	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 80	8	44
Cement finishers	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline or electricity)	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 60	8	44
Crane operators—steam	0 80	8	44
Dragline operators—steam	1 10	8	44
Dragline firemen	0 65	8	44
Dragline oilers	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 65	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 50	8	44
Machinists	0 75	8	44
Motor boat operators	0 55	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 55	8	44
3 tons	2 05	8	44
4 tons	2 55	8	44
5 tons	3 05	8	44
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 70	8	44
Piledriver engineers	0 80	8	44
Piledriver labourers	0 50	8	44
Piledriver firemen	0 55	8	44
Piledriver (derrick engineers)	0 80	8	44
Pumpmen	0 60	8	44
Riggers	0 60	8	44
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 60	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	1 10	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 55	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	1 10	8	44
Welders and burners (acetylene and electric)	0 80	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall exempt contractors from paying higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a sea wall at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John McLarty, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, February 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $8,099.17. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Compressor operators	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators	0 50	8	44
	per day		
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Divers' helpers	0 55	8	44
Hoist engineer (steam)	0 65	8	44
Hoist engineers (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Firemen	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Pile driver engineers	0 65	8	44
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of harbour improvements at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, Paradis and Farley, Inc., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $365,750.18. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Axemen	0 30	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Crane operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45	8	44
Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon)	1 75	8	44
Diver's tender	0 50	8	44
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85	8	44
Dragline firemen	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Drivers—horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Drivers—team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Engineers operating (steam):—			
Single or double drums	0 55	8	44
Three or more drums	0 65	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Firemen stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operators (gas or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor boat operators	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 85	8	45
3 tons	1 85	8	45
4 tons	2 35	8	45
5 tons	2 85	8	45
Painters (spray)	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Pile driver engineers	0 55	8	44
Pile driver labourers	0 30	8	44
Pile driver firemen	0 35	8	44
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 55	8	44
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 35	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Pumpmen	0 40	8	44
Riggers (general)	0 40	8	44
Road grader operators (horse-drawn)	0 35	8	44
Road grader operators (including team)	0 60	8	44
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 40	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 40	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85	8	44
Stonemasons	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, saw, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, etc.)	0 37½	8	44
Tractor operators	0 40	8	44
Welders and burners—			
Acetylene or electric	0 50	8	44
On Steel erection	0 75	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Ste. Martine, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Laurent Giroux, St. Casimir, P.Q. Date of contract, February 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,532.38 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Concrete mixer operator (gas. or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 50	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 50	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed tempering and mixing material)	0 35	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 60	8	44
Stone masons	0 70	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Deepening the western channel of the St. Maurice River at Three Rivers, Quebec. Name of contractor, St. Francis River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, November 7, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $8,616.94. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Cleaning and re-dredging drainage canal, Riviere Laguerre, Huntingdon Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, October 20, 1936. Amount of contract, approximately $33,000.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings for Post Office in the Municipal Building at Delhi, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, January 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $538. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the fittings of the Customs House at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Wallace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, January 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $625. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the Post Office in the Municipal Building at Normandin, P.Q. Name of contractors, Henri Lamelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Amount of contract, $638.50. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of wood fittings in the public building at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, January 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,469. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Farnham, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Paquet & Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,037. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Mildmay, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $793. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings of wood, bronze, marble, etc., in the Postal Terminal Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Fraser Brothers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,899. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Beauséjour, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, January 29, 1937. Amount of contract, $922. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

Contracts were awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of February, 1937, to Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for the manufacture of cap covers; and to John Leckie Ltd., Toronto, Ont., for the manufacture of fishnets, etc. Both these contracts were subject to the "B" labour conditions above referred to.

By Order in Council published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, a new schedule of fees under the Vehicles Act and the Public Service Vehicles Act has been established throughout the province. The schedule covers practically all classes of motor vehicles operating in the province.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

London, Ontario.—A Certain Brewery and the National Beverage Workers Union, Local No. 1.

Agreement in effect from March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members or those who will join the union to be employed. Brewers and foremen are exempt from the agreement but if not union members they may not do the work of journeymen.

Hours: for all employees other than engineers and watchmen, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week, from April 1 to September 30, and 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45-hour week from October 1 to March 31. For engineers and watchmen, 48 hours to constitute a week's work throughout the year.

Overtime and work on five specified holidays: time and one-half.

Minimum weekly wage rates: coopers $30, engineers and firemen $26, truck drivers $25, helpers $22.50; bottlers operating machines $24.50, other bottlers $22.50; watchmen (for not more than 12 hours per day, 6 days a week), fermenting room and cold storage, brewhouse and washhouse $24.50.

All drivers and helpers employed at the brewery for one year, to receive two weeks' holiday with pay during the winter months; if employed less than a year but more than six months, one week's holidays with pay. Drivers, delivering half barrels and barrels and large loads to have helpers.

Any grievances concerning violation of this agreement are to be settled by a joint arbitration committee.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Winnipeg Electric Company and their Gas Works Employees.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1936, to April 30. 1938, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Neither the company nor the employees to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of the employees' organization of the Gas Works Department. Foremen and subforemen shall not be members of this organization.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week, on the battery and steam boilers; 9 per day, a 54-hour week, for yardmen, labourers and other like employees.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Hourly wage rates: exhauster operators, 60½ cents; heaters, producer operators, pusher operators, 57½ cents; door lifter operators, 56 cents to August 31, 1936, 57½ cents thereafter; quenching car operators, 56 cents; boilermen, 49½ cents; boiler washer, 48½ cents; handymen, pipefitters, tinsmiths, yardmen, and labour employed in coal cars and purifying house or any part of the gas works, 40½ cents.

Employees with five or more years' service with the company to be entitled to holidays with pay if they have worked 193 days or more in the twelve months preceding May 1, the number of days holidays varying from 8 to 12 days according to the number of days worked.

Employees to be furnished free transportation.

When vacancies occur, men having seniority in the company's service will be given preference with due regard to efficiency.

The company through its accredited representatives shall meet and confer with the representatives of the employees on questions which may arise from time to time between the company and its employees.

In cases which may require immediate adjustment, the foreman may confer with representatives of the employees' organization and arrange the point. If the arrangement is not satisfactory to the employees they may appeal to the superintendent of the plant, but the employees must carry out the orders of the foreman pending the appeal to the superintendent.

Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreement has recently been made obligatory by an Order in Council and noted in the next article of this issue:—

Building Trades Apprentices, Montreal.

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized on page 363:—

Barbering Trade, Fort William and Port Arthur;

Barbering Trade, Sarnia.

The Medical Research Council of the Industrial Health Research Board (Great Britain) has published a bulletin entitled "A Borstal Experiment in Vocational Guidance", which gives the results of an investigation undertaken on the request of the Prison Commission. The object of the inquiry was to try whether tests of the kind selected would be useful to the authorities in allocating Borstal boys to their respective work-parties; and whether boys were allotted a particular kind of work on the recommendation of the psychologist were more successful in that work than boys not so recommended.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

Recent proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act include the extension by Order in Council of an agreement affecting apprentices in the building trades in Montreal and district, which is summarized below, and notices of requests for the extension of agreements governing the barbering trade at Victoriaville which was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* February 6, and of an agreement governing the hairdressing trade at Montreal, published in the issue of February 20.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, July, 1936, page 607, and December, page 1127. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

BUILDING TRADES' APPRENTICES, MONTREAL AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved February 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 27, makes obligatory the terms of the agreement between La Chambre de Construction Incorporée de Montréal (The Montreal Builders' Exchange) and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal et de la Banlieue (The Building Trades Council of Montreal and District) and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction des Syndicats Catholiques, Incorporé (The Building Trades Council of Catholic Unions, Incorporated).

The Order in Council, which is an amendment by addition to the Orders in Council affecting the building trades in Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 460, October, page 954, and January, 1937, page 105), was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 27, and is in effect from February 27 until the expiration of the building trades agreement March 31, 1937.

The joint committee in charge of the enforcement of the building trades agreement has jurisdiction over the apprentices and this committee is to keep a complete record of all apprentices with dates of their employment with each employer.

Employers agree to do their utmost to instruct apprentices in the trades in which they are working.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years and not more than 25 years when beginning apprenticeship, except in the case of structural steel workers and ornamental iron workers, who may not begin before the age of 20. Exceptions may be made by the joint committee for an apprentice to begin after 25 years of age where it was impossible for serious reasons to begin previously.

Except for the plumbing, electrical, ornamental iron and structural steel trades, each employer may employ one apprentice in one or more trades and in addition one apprentice for each ten journeymen employed. In the ornamental iron or bronze industry, one apprentice may be employed for each four journeymen, and in the structural steel industry one apprentice for each seven journeymen.

The period of apprenticeship is as follows: four years for the trades of bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, metal lathers, marble setters, painters, glaziers and decorators, plasterers, roofers (slate and tile and composition), sheet metal workers, electricians, plumbers and steamfitters; three years for absestos coverers, cement finishers, wood lathers; two years for ornamental iron workers, and structural steel workers.

After his period of apprenticeship an apprentice shall take an examination of competency before a board of examiners in conformity with this Act and the Orders in Council under it.

The regulation of hours and the payment of overtime at time and one-half is the same as for journeymen in the original agreement.

Wage rates are fixed as percentages of the legal minimum wages for journeymen. For trades requiring four years of apprenticeship, 30 per cent of journeymen's minimum rate in the first year, 45 per cent in second year, 60 per cent in third year, and 75 per cent in fourth year. For trades requiring three years' apprenticeship, 45 per cent during first year, 60 per cent during second year, and 75 per cent during third year. For the trade of structural steel and ornamental iron workers, 50 per cent during first year and 75 per cent during second year. For the plumbing and steamfitting trades, including automatic sprinkling, 20 cents per hour during the first year, 25 cents during second year, 30 cents during third year, and 40 cents during fourth year.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Barbers, Fort William and Port Arthur.—An Order in Council, dated February 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, February 13, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Order in Council is in effect from February 23, 1937 "during pleasure."

Work may be performed on any day except Sundays, Wednesdays after 12.30 p.m. and nine specified holidays, providing that work may be done on Wednesday afternoon in any week in which one of these holidays occur.

The trade is classified as follows: Class A consists of person regularly employed on a percentage basis by a master barber, Class B of master barbers who personally perform work at the trade or for any person who carries on a business in a one-chair establishment or who operates a barber chair in any shop as a separate unit. For classes A and B, the minimum wage rate is "such percentage of the earnings of the barber or chair operated by him as will ensure to the barber a minimum wage equivalent to what he would have received for the same work if he had been employed pursuant to an arrangement whereby he would receive 65 per cent of the amount taken in at the following shop prices": hair cut (adults) 40 cents; shampoo (plain), facial massage (plain), razor honing, 35 cents; hair cut (children), shave, singe, 25 cents; hair tonic, neck clip (ladies) 15 cents. The minimum rate for Class C (persons regularly employed on a weekly salary basis) $22 per week; Class D (persons who are not regularly employed at the trade) $3 per day except if employed on Saturday or the day preceding a holiday, for which minimum rate is $5 per day. If employed for less than a full day, 60 cents per hour with a minimum of 3 hours' pay.

No deduction to be made from minimum wages for material supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Barbers, Sarnia.—An Order in Council, dated February 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, February 13, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the city of Sarnia.

The Order in Council is in effect from February 23, 1937, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for the barbering trade at Port Arthur and Fort William. The only difference is that in the list of shop prices on which the minimum wage is fixed, those jobs for which 35 cents is shown at Port Arthur and Fort William are 50 cents at Sarnia, and those for which 15 cents is shown are 25 cents at Sarnia.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again upward, both the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being higher than in January. The advance in the former was due to the higher cost of foods and in the latter chiefly to higher prices for iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.49 at the beginning of February as compared with $8.41 for January; $8.07 for February, 1936; $7.59 for February, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.83 for February, 1930. Many items in this list of foods advanced somewhat in cost during the month under review, the most important increases being in potatoes, meats, lard, bread and flour. Declines were slight, except for a substantial fall in the cost of eggs. Price changes in the fuel group were slight and no changes were reported in rent. Including the cost of these two groups with that of foods the total budget was $17.12 at the beginning of February as compared with $17.04 for January; $16.58 for February, 1936; $16.06 for February, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.12 for February, 1930; $21.07 for February, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.54 for February, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics resumed the advance in February, following a slight reaction during the last half of January. On a weekly basis the index was 83 for the week ended February 26 as compared with 81·6 for that ended January 29 and 81·9 for that ended January 13. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for January, when the index number was 81·3 as compared with 72·5 for February, 1936; 71·8 for February, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·9 for February, 1930; 98·3 for February, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·8 for February, 1914. The advance during the month under review was due in large part to higher prices for iron and steel and certain non-ferrous metals. Among the latter the price of copper has risen sixty per cent during the last year, lead sixty-two per cent and zinc fifty-six per cent. Other important price changes during February were declines in wheat, raw silk, raw sugar and coffee during the last two weeks. Egg prices advanced during the final week following an almost steady decline since the beginning of the year.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of

(Continued on page 372)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb, 1914	Feb, 1918	Feb, 1920	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1934	Feb. 1935	Feb. 1936	Jan. 1937	Feb, 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	65·2	73·2	55·4	57·2	67·0	69·8	72·6	41·0	41·8	41·8	46·4	45·8	48·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	46·4	47·6	31·4	31·2	39·2	43·4	46·2	22·0	22·8	22·6	25·8	24·4	25·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·0	25·7	25·9	18·8	19·2	22·4	24·3	25·1	12·2	12·5	12·9	14·7	14·0	14·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	31·9	33·1	26·2	29·5	29·8	30·5	31·3	17·3	19·9	20·9	21·8	21·0	22·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	21·9	34·1	37·0	27·5	29·1	25·3	27·5	30·1	12·2	19·4	19·9	21·3	20·6	21·2
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	34·6	63·2	70·6	51·6	54·0	50·6	53·0	54·8	27·0	34·8	38·4	40·8	39·4	40·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·0	45·6	52·2	39·3	41·7	36·8	37·8	39·6	17·4	24·4	31·9	29·1	29·2	29·0
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	67·4	78·4	41·6	49·4	43·8	45·0	42·8	23·6	27·2	29·8	34·4	31·8	33·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	42·6	63·8	83·9	56·2	50·5	51·8	49·7	59·7	28·8	35·3	32·9	33·9	39·4	31·6
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	35·4	49·0	63·5	47·7	41·5	44·2	41·4	51·8	22·5	28·4	27·0	28·9	32·6	26·3
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	91·2	78·8	73·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	56·4	58·2	61·8	61·8	64·2	64·2
Butter, dairy	2lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·4	95·4	131·8	77·0	90·8	84·6	88·0	84·6	44·6	51·4	48·6	52·8	53·8	54·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·3	52·8	73·9	44·7	49·8	46·4	48·3	46·4	25·7	29·7	28·0	30·1	30·3	30·8
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·8	33·2	40·7	31·9	§32·9	§32·2	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§20·1	§19·7	§20·5	§22·4	§22·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·0	28·7	§32·9	§32·2	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§20·1	§19·7	§20·5	§22·4	§22·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	112·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	84·0	87·0	88·5	93·0	99·0	100·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	76·0	47·0	54·0	§52·0	§49·0	§52·0	§26·0	§31·0	§34·0	§35·0	§41·0	§42·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	40·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	23·0	25·0	26·0	26·0	27·5	28·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	20·2	31·6	19·2	§21·8	§21·2	§21·0	§20·4	§16·0	§16·2	§15·8	§15·8	§16·0	§16·2
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·2	17·0	16·0	15·6	22·2	20·2	7·6	8·8	10·2	10·8	13·8	14·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·6	20·5	27·9	21·7	20·0	19·4	20·8	20·9	15·1	15·5	15·2	16·0	16·4	16·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·0	17·2	26·0	18·5	15·8	13·4	13·6	16·4	10·6	12·5	12·6	11·2	11·4	11·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·0	64·4	35·2	31·6	32·4	30·4	28·8	22·8	32·0	26·0	24·8	24·8	25·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·6	19·8	30·4	16·6	15·0	15·0	14·2	13·8	11·2	15·6	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·2
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	12·7	16·3	13·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§11·9	§13·1	§13·0	§13·1	§13·0
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·2	16·9	15·0	§17·9	§18·0	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§11·9	§13·1	§13·0	§13·1	§13·0
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·2	15·0	13·5	15·3	15·2	15·2	14·9	10·1	9·9	9·6	9·1	8·9	8·8
Potatoes	½ bag	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·0	73·7	130·3	53·3	97·4	54·2	43·9	83·5	31·6	39·2	25·0	43·5	51·6	60·3
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 12·54	$ 15·77	$ 10·61	$ 11·50	$ 11·03	$ 11·15	$ 11·83	$ 6·70	$ 7·63	$ 7·59	$ 8·07	$ 8·41	$ 8·49
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·8	74·1	90·1	109·0	118·3	102·8	102·2	101·2	96·2	95·0	94·8	93·0	92·3	92·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·0	58·3	65·9	70·5	66·2	63·8	63·1	63·1	58·9	57·9	58·9	58·8	58·6	58·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	64·8	76·5	79·6	76·5	75·4	75·8	76·5	62·3	59·0	62·0	60·4	59·4	59·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·6	49·4	58·8	57·9	56·2	56·2	55·2	54·4	47·0	45·4	46·2	45·3	44·9	45·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	25·8	32·4	31·7	30·0	31·2	31·1	31·1	26·8	27·4	27·3	26·9	26·8	26·8
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·72	$ 3·24	$ 3·49	$ 3·47	$ 3·29	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·91	$ 2·85	$ 2·89	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·82
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·49	$ 5·66	$ 6·93	$ 6·86	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·57	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·77
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 19·89	$ 24·71	$ 21·07	$ 21·87	$ 21·25	$ 21·41	$ 22·12	$ 15·61	$ 16·09	$ 16·06	$ 16·58	$ 17·04	$ 17·12

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	$ 5·61	$ 5·83	$ 6·82	$ 7·29	$ 7·51	$ 12·50	$ 15·95	$ 10·85	$ 11·68	$ 10·95	$ 11·08	$ 11·83	$ 7·13	$ 7·91	$ 7·76	$ 8·20	$ 8·43	$ 8·43
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·79	10·97	13·41	9·77	10·67	9·84	9·97	10·83	7·05	7·43	7·24	7·69	8·28	8·10
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·53	12·65	15·52	10·88	12·00	11·02	10·98	11·58	7·07	7·87	7·85	8·29	8·61	8·46
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·24	12·37	15·11	10·23	11·25	10·22	10·43	11·09	6·31	7·08	7·01	7·57	7·90	7·87
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·53	12·66	15·86	10·46	11·59	11·04	11·12	11·77	6·58	7·66	7·56	8·10	8·37	8·48
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·04	16·06	10·45	10·51	10·59	10·92	11·59	6·54	7·24	7·25	7·74	8·54	8·62
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·27	12·69	15·34	10·61	10·92	11·29	11·40	12·00	6·46	7·54	7·46	7·68	8·25	8·49
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·55	12·87	15·87	10·21	10·85	11·14	11·37	12·07	6·42	7·39	7·53	7·71	8·24	8·38
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·11	12·61	16·66	11·59	12·11	12·05	12·16	13·02	7·36	8·32	8·38	8·81	9·22	9·45

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**24·0**	**19·4**	**17·8**	**12·9**	**10·6**	**14·9**	**22·2**	**21·2**	**20·1**	**29·0**	**32·3**	**51·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·6**	**19·1**	**16·6**	**12·9**	**11·2**	**12·8**	**18·3**	**22·1**	**20·7**	**26·4**	**29·8**	**50·1**
1—Sydney	24·3	20	17·1	13·8	12·6	15·7	.....	21·6	20·6	26·5	29·6	50·5
2—New Glasgow	25	20	18·5	14	12	12	.....	22·5	21	26	28·7	48·8
3—Amherst	20	18	14	12	10	.....	.....	20	18·4	26·7	30·4	50
4—Halifax	23·8	17·3	18·5	12·7	11·4	10·7	18·3	21·4	19·4	26	29·5	49·1
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	29	32	.....
6—Truro	25	20	15	12	10	.....	.....	25	22·8	24·3	28·3	52
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·3**	**20·0**	**18·7**	**13·7**	**12·0**	.....	.....	**21·7**	**18·0**	**26·6**	**30·7**	**49·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·8**	**20·0**	**18·5**	**13·3**	**10·9**	**12·3**	**20·8**	**21·9**	**20·2**	**28·2**	**32·0**	**52·7**
8—Moncton	24·3	18·8	17	12·5	10·3	12	.....	21·5	18·9	28·6	33·8	53·5
9—Saint John	29·1	20·7	19·6	13·2	11·4	12·6	24	22·3	19·6	27·1	31·5	53·6
10—Fredericton	28·7	20·4	18·5	13·5	12	12·3	17·5	23·7	21·5	28·2	31	53·7
11—Bathurst	25	20	19	14	10	.....	.....	20	20·6	29	31·7	50
Quebec (average)	**24·9**	**18·6**	**18·7**	**12·4**	**8·8**	**12·6**	**23·0**	**18·4**	**18·3**	**27·9**	**30·9**	**50·1**
12—Quebec	24·7	18·9	16·4	12·3	8·8	14	25·2	17·9	17·5	25·5	29·5	45·8
13—Three Rivers	26·6	19·5	16·7	13·1	8·6	15	27·5	18·1	17·8	30·6	33·4	50·1
14—Sherbrooke	26·6	20·8	22·6	14·2	10·4	13·3	24·7	20	18·6	25·3	29	52·2
15—Sorel	26·7	18·3	18·3	10·2	7	8·3	18·3	19	18·2	30	33	48·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·3	16	15	11·3	7·7	14·3	18	16·1	17	28·3	31·7	48·3
17—St. Johns	24·4	19·8	22·6	13·2	9·4	14·8	24·7	18·4	17·7	28	30	50
18—Thetford Mines	.....	15	14·7	11·7	7·7	12	20	16·7	19·5	28	30	50
19—Montreal	27·7	20·3	22·9	11·8	9·1	10·2	23·4	19·3	19·5	27·5	30·8	52·4
20—Hull	23	18·7	19·1	13·7	10·2	11·5	25	20·1	19·3	27·9	30·6	53·9
Ontario (average)	**23·9**	**19·9**	**18·3**	**13·6**	**11·0**	**17·0**	**23·2**	**22·2**	**20·4**	**28·1**	**31·2**	**51·6**
21—Ottawa	25·9	20·1	21	14·4	10·4	13·8	22·4	20·2	19·3	28·1	31·4	53·6
22—Brockville	25·7	20·2	18·6	13	9·5	12·4	25	19·7	19	28	30	52·3
23—Kingston	23·1	18·7	18·1	12·9	9·3	14·6	20·5	21	18·9	26·1	30·2	50·8
24—Belleville	19	16·2	17·7	12·1	8·9	16·7	19·7	19·3	17·5	29·1	31·2	49·2
25—Peterborough	24·6	20·2	19	14·5	11·8	20·2	.....	21	21·2	27·3	31·3	51
26—Oshawa	21·3	19	18·3	13	10·7	19	.....	20·7	18·5	24·2	30·4	51·4
27—Orillia	22·7	18·7	18·5	13·2	12	18·7	25	23·3	20·7	30	33·2	51·5
28—Toronto	26·6	21·5	20·5	14·4	13·2	17·3	23·7	23·1	23·2	31·2	35·4	54·1
29—Niagara Falls	24·3	20·5	18·7	13·5	12·5	18	22·3	24	19·7	28·3	31·3	53·9
30—St. Catharines	23·8	20·7	19·3	13·8	11·1	17·2	24·5	22	20	26·5	29·8	50·3
31—Hamilton	24·6	21·1	20·5	14·2	12·4	18·4	22·7	22·2	20·7	27·4	31·6	51·5
32—Brantford	23·6	20	17·3	13·7	10·5	17·2	27·3	22·4	19	27·2	30·2	51·3
33—Galt	26·3	23	20	15	14	18·3	25	22·5	.....	28·8	30·4	51·8
34—Guelph	23·6	20	19·6	13·4	13	19·8	.....	20·8	20	27·1	30·3	49·7
35—Kitchener	21·6	19·4	16·4	13·7	11·7	18	26	20·6	17·7	27·3	29·8	49·4
36—Woodstock	24·7	20·5	19	14	10	16·5	20·5	22·7	21·5	27·4	30·7	52
37—Stratford	23·1	20·2	16·1	13·4	12·1	18·3	18	21·7	25	26·3	28·5	50·9
38—London	24·7	21·2	19·5	13·9	11·3	17·3	23·2	23	20·5	27·8	31·2	51·5
39—St. Thomas	24·7	20	19·3	13·6	11·8	16·4	26	23·2	20·4	29·2	32·1	54·5
40—Chatham	23·6	20·6	18·7	14·1	9·8	18·1	21·3	21·7	20	27·7	30·5	51
41—Windsor	24	20·5	17·9	13·7	12·1	17·5	26·2	23	22·5	27·3	29·7	52·6
42—Sarnia	23·4	19·4	17·6	13·8	10·6	17	20	20·3	20·8	26·5	29·2	49·5
43—Owen Sound	22·7	18·2	15·8	13	10	16·5	17·5	21·2	20	27·2	30·7	48·6
44—North Bay	21	16·5	16	12	7·5	12	23·5	21	21·2	29	30·3	53
45—Sudbury	22·5	19	18	13·5	11·2	16·5	25·5	25·5	18	27	31·2	50·4
46—Cobalt	24	20	.....	13	11	.....	.....	22·5	22	27·9	29·6	48·2
47—Timmins	28	24·3	18·7	16	11·7	19·3	27·5	26·7	22	29·3	33	53·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	25·5	20·8	17·4	13·9	9·8	18·2	25	22·7	20	26·9	29·7	51·5
49—Port Arthur	22·2	18·2	17	13·5	10·7	14·7	22·5	23·2	22·1	33·5	35·5	55·4
50—Fort William	25·7	19·5	17·3	12·9	10·8	15·1	.....	24·1	20·9	33·1	36·1	55·2
Manitoba (average)	**22·6**	**18·3**	**18·6**	**12·4**	**10·4**	**13·9**	**20·3**	**20·3**	**19·4**	**32·9**	**35·2**	**51·1**
51—Winnipeg	24·1	18·5	18·1	12·5	10·8	12·7	20·6	21·6	19·4	32·1	34·5	52·2
52—Brandon	21	18	19	12·2	10	15	20	19	.....	33·7	35·8	50
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·9**	**16·6**	**15·3**	**10·4**	**8·4**	**11·5**	**17·5**	**18·6**	**19·3**	**34·3**	**37·9**	**53·1**
53—Regina	21·2	15·9	14·8	9·9	8·5	11·2	15·5	18·7	18·8	33·1	36·8	53·4
54—Prince Albert	18	15	14	9	7	10	.....	18	20	37·5	41·7	53·3
55—Saskatoon	20·4	16·8	15·3	10·4	8·8	12	20	19	19	34·1	37·5	52·5
56—Moose Jaw	23·8	18·7	17·2	12·3	9·4	12·8	17	18·5	.....	32·3	35·7	53·2
Alberta (average)	**22·0**	**17·0**	**14·6**	**10·9**	**8·8**	**11·8**	**21·2**	**18·8**	**18·5**	**29·2**	**32·8**	**49·2**
57—Medicine Hat	25	17·5	15·5	12	9·5	12	20	18·5	20	32·6	37	48·7
58—Drumheller	20	15·2	12·5	10	6·5	12	20	19	17·5	26·4	28·2	48·2
59—Edmonton	19	15·2	12·6	9·6	7·1	10·1	19	18·2	18·1	26·8	31·2	48·4
60—Calgary	22·5	18·1	16·4	11·9	10·2	13·2	22·6	20·3	18·3	30·7	33·8	49·6
61—Lethbridge	23·3	19	16	11	10·5	11·7	24·3	18	.....	29·3	33·7	51·3
British Columbia (average)	**25·7**	**21·0**	**18·1**	**13·0**	**12·7**	**15·5**	**22·1**	**23·0**	**21·8**	**33·0**	**36·5**	**53·0**
62—Fernie	20	18	16	12	11	14	20	20	22	31	37·5	48
63—Nelson	25	18	18	12	12	15	.....	22	20·5	32·2	35·5	56·7
64—Trail	26	22·5	18	14·7	11·7	16	25	25·5	24·7	35·5	37·5	57·7
65—New Westminster	28·7	23	18·1	13·8	15·1	15	23·7	23·1	21	32·3	35·6	51·1
66—Vancouver	27·2	22	18·8	13·5	13·9	16	25·1	23·6	23·1	32·7	36·8	55·1
67—Victoria	26·8	23·2	20·6	13·8	14	15·7	23·7	24·5	21·2	33	36·2	50·5
68—Nanaimo	27	22·7	18	12·6	13	17·3	18	21·7	20	34·2	35·8	52·5
69—Prince Rupert	24·5	18·5	17·5	11·8	11·2	15	19	23·5	21·7	33·1	37	52·6

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·3	**22·9**	**15·1**	**11·3**	**51·9**	**17·6**	**17·0**	**21·5**	**16·7**	**31·6**	**26·3**	**10·7**	**27·0**	**30·8**	
10·8	**21·9**	.....	.....	**44·7**	**12·9**	**14·1**	**15·9**	**17·4**	**33·5**	**27·1**	**10·0**	**27·9**	**32·8**	
7·5	18·7	.....	.....	43·8	11·4	13·6	15·7	16·7	36·4	30	10–12	25	31·6	1
15	25	.....	.....	50	12·8	13	18·9	17	35·6	26·5	11b	29·5	32·9	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	14	15	14·3	17·3	30·3	26·8	8c	29	32·7	3
10	.....	.....	.....	40	11·9	12·4	13	16·8	32·7	27·7	11·8a	25	31·5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	18·2	18·5	35	.....	10c	29	34	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	16·5	15·2	18·2	31	24·7	8	29·7	34	6
.....	**25·0**	.....	.....	**42·5**	**12·6**	**16·0**	**18·6**	**17·1**	**27·5**	**22·5**	**8·0–9·0**	**26·6**	**31·1**	7
14·8	**28·7**	**15·0**	.....	**48·2**	**13·2**	**15·3**	**18·9**	**16·8**	**31·1**	**24·7**	**10·5**	**27·0**	**30·5**	
15	28·4	.....	.....	45·8	14·1	15	16·4	18	32·4	24·9	10	28·7	32	8
14·5	26	15	.....	48·7	13·7	14	24·5	16·4	32·2	25·5	12	27·1	31·9	9
15	30·5	.....	.....	50	14·6	17	20·4	17·1	29·8	24·7	10	29·6	32·9	10
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	10·2	.....	14·2	15·7	30	23·8	10	22·7	25	11
14·1	**25·1**	**20·0**	**9·3**	**51·2**	**13·5**	**15·5**	**15·5**	**16·0**	**31·5**	**27·2**	**9·5**	**25·9**	**29·1**	
15	23	.....	.....	.....	13	15·2	16·8	33·6	27·5	11	25·5	29·6	12	
11	24·2	.....	.....	55	13·1	15·4	17·1	17·1	33·3	28·8	10b	.....	28·7	13
16·5	28·3	.....	.....	.....	15·1	19·6	19	15·3	34·2	29·4	10a	25·3	29·1	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10·9	15·6	29·2	24·7	8	25	28·6	15
12	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15·7	14	27·7	24·8	8b	.....	29·2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17·2	30·3	26·1	8c	.....	29	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·2	12·8	14·9	28·9	.....	8c	26	29·3	18
13·6	23·9	.....	9	48·5	14·3	16	19·1	16·1	34·3	28·7	11–12	28·4	30	19
16·5	26	20	9	50	11·3	16·1	15·3	16·8	32·3	27·3	11	25·3	28	20
14·2	**23·0**	**17·4**	**9·4**	**55·6**	**16·6**	**16·5**	**24·2**	**16·6**	**29·4**	**25·2**	**11·1**	**27·8**	**30·6**	
13·3	26·1	17	8	.....	18·2	15·3	25·8	16·9	31·6	27·5	11	26·2	29·3	21
.....	25	.....	8	.....	17·6	15	22·9	16·7	25·7	24·2	9	28	29·1	22
14	22·3	15	.....	60	16·7	16·5	22	16·1	27·2	22·1	10	25·1	29·3	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·8	20·8	16	26·7	23·8	9b	29	29·6	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	15	25·5	18·1	26·1	22·3	11	27	30·1	25
15·5	24	16	9	60	16	16·5	23·6	17·2	29·1	24·6	11b	29	30·7	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18	23·1	17·8	27·6	23·7	10	27	31·3	27
15·7	26·4	17·8	10·5	60	20	19	29·1	16·4	31	25·9	12	25	31	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15·5	25·8	17	29·4	25	12	28·5	30·7	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·5	27·3	16	27·3	23	12	28·3	30·1	30
16·6	25·4	19·7	7·5	56	15	20	27·4	16	28·8	25·7	12	28	31·1	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2	15·5	25	16·2	24·5	20	11	29	30·5	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	15·7	25·3	16·6	25·2	19·5	11	28	31·3	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·6	16·6	24·9	16·8	27·8	22·7	11	28	30·4	34
15	22	16·7	.....	52·5	.....	15	24	15·9	26·1	23·4	11	27·1	30·4	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·7	26·9	16·7	24	21	11	.....	30·6	36
.....	22	15	.....	.....	16·3	17	23·6	15·9	27·7	24·5	11	.....	29·9	37
12·3	17·5	18	.....	48·3	16·3	15·6	28·7	16·5	27·7	25·1	11	26	30·2	38
12·5	23·5	15	10	50	15·4	16·5	30·3	16·5	28·8	24·5	11	31·7	32·3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·4	18·4	25·5	16·3	24·4	21·1	11	27	29·7	40
15	25	18	10·1	60	17·7	17	25·9	14·8	27·4	23·2	12	29	29·4	41
9·5	22·3	18	12	.....	15	16·3	26·4	16·2	29	24·3	11	29	29·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	20·1	14·6	24·2	22	10	.....	30·2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	18·6	16·5	37·6	35	12	28	30·4	44
.....	22	17	.....	60	17	15	21	16·5	35·4	34	13b	.....	31	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16·2	17	15·8	17	38·1	.....	10b	.....	31·9	46
16·3	22	23·5	.....	55	19	16·6	18	17·5	35·7	30·3	14·3a	.....	31·9	47
.....	22·5	19·5	.....	.....	15·9	16	21·2	17·3	36·3	32·2	11	27·5	31·5	48
15	23	17·5	.....	.....	20	17·5	26·3	17·7	35	30	11	29·7	31·8	49
.....	20	15	.....	.....	18·3	18·3	25·8	17·9	37·1	31	11	26	31·5	50
18·0	**22·2**	**15·0**	.....	**50·0**	**21·9**	**18·2**	**22·0**	**16·4**	**35·5**	**27·7**	**9·2**	**23·6**	**29·5**	
.....	22·9	17·5	.....	.....	21	18·4	25·8	15·8	36·6	29·6	10	23·2	29·1	51
18	21·5	12·5	.....	50	22·7	18	18·2	17	34·3	25·7	8·3a	24	29·9	52
21·8	**22·3**	**10·1**	**12·0**	**65·0**	**23·1**	**19·1**	**19·3**	**16·8**	**36·0**	**28·5**	**11·0**	**24·1**	**29·2**	
22	22·6	10·8	12·5	65	23·5	19·9	19·1	16·1	34·8	27·2	11	23·3	29·2	53
20	22	9	8·3	.....	25	18·5	19·3	17·7	36	30	11	23·7	29·5	54
20·7	20·6	9·7	15·3	.....	19·7	18	18·2	16·8	39·5	29·4	11	24·5	28·6	55
24·3	24	10·8	.....	.....	24	20·1	20·6	16·5	33·8	27·2	11	24·8	29·5	56
20·9	**21·7**	**11·7**	**14·5**	.....	**24·4**	**19·2**	**20·2**	**16·1**	**35·0**	**27·2**	**10·8**	**24·8**	**30·8**	
22	20	12	.....	.....	25	18	13·6	15·7	41·2	33·7	11	24·3	30·1	57
22	22	11·5	13·5	.....	25	19·3	15·7	16·9	35	27·9	10	24·6	32·1	58
18	22·2	11	13·7	.....	22·4	19·1	19·2	15·9	29·9	24	11	24·8	30	59
21	22·1	12·2	16·2	.....	.....	19·7	27·5	15·3	33·9	24·5	11	23·9	30·4	60
21·3	22	12	.....	.....	25	20	25·2	16·8	34·8	26	11	26·5	31·5	61
17·9	**19·4**	**14·0**	**12·7**	.....	**23·0**	**19·6**	**25·7**	**17·3**	**33·5**	**27·9**	**11·6**	**29·3**	**33·8**	
22	25	12	20	.....	23·5	23·5	20·6	17·3	41·2	32·5	10	25	33	62
20·5	23	14	12	.....	25	20	21	17·9	37·5	31	12·5a	30	34·2	63
21	24·5	15·5	17	.....	24	21	35·7	20	38·4	.....	12·5a	.....	34·3	64
15·5	15	.....	8	.....	20·6	15·8	22·9	15·7	28	23·4	10	29·2	32·7	65
14·8	16·7	12	11·2	.....	21·3	17·4	25·4	15·7	29·6	26	10	.....	32·5	66
15	15	15·2	.....	.....	21·5	17·8	23·9	16·3	29·9	25·7	12·5a	32·9	34·5	67
16·5	20	.....	8	.....	25	25	37·5	17	31	28·5	11·1a	.....	34·3	68
.....	16·2	15	.....	.....	.....	16·2	18·6	18·8	32·6	28·3	14·3a	.....	34·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·6**	**6·7a**	**15·8**	**4·2**	**5·6**	**8·1**	**11·0**	**13·0**	**12·3**	**12·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·4**	**6·9**	**15·4**	**4·7**	**5·5**	**7·6**	**13·1**	**13·3**	**12·0**	**12·1**
1—Sydney	23·9	7·3	17·5	4·4	5·5	7	12·8	12·7	11·8	11·9
2—New Glasgow	21·3	6·7-7·3	15·9	4·8	5	7	13·3	12·4	11·1	11·3
3—Amherst	22·2	7·3	12·5	4·8	5·2	7·8	12·2	12·5	12	12
4—Halifax	21·2	6	15	4·7	5·5	7·8	12·5	13·3	12·6	12·3
5—Windsor	22	7·3	18	4·7	6	8·5	15	14·5	12	12·5
6—Truro	23·8	6–7·3	13·5	4·7	5·5	7·3	12·6	14·4	12·2	12·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·8**	**8·0**	**15·5**	**4·6**	**5·1**	**8·2**	**13·3**	**13·5**	**12·2**	**12·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·8**	**7·8**	**16·2**	**4·5**	**5·3**	**7·5**	**13·9**	**13·3**	**12·0**	**12·1**
8—Moncton	23	8	16·7	4·5	5·4	8·3	15	13·3	12·6	12·5
9—Saint John	23·1	6·7-7·3	18	4·5	5·6	7·3	13·7	13·2	11·7	12
10—Fredericton	22·5	8	15·3	4·4	5·2	7·4	14	12·9	12	11·7
11—Bathurst	22·7	8b	14·7	4·5	5·1	6·8	13	13·7	11·6	12
Quebec (average)	**20·0**	**5·5**	**13·9**	**4·2**	**5·4**	**6·5**	**10·7**	**12·4**	**11·5**	**11·7**
12—Quebec	21·9	4·5–8·5	14·7	4·3	5·3	6·5	10·7	13	12·1	12·1
13—Three Rivers	20·3	5·3–6	13·8	4·6	6	7	12·2	12·5	12·4	12·2
14—Sherbrooke	19·9	5·3	13·8	3·7	5·6	6·4	11·8	13·1	11·2	12
15—Sorel	18·9	.....	13·8	4	5·2	6	10	12·7	11·4	12·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·8	4·7	14·1	4·1	5	6·5	10	11·9	11·5	11·9
17—St. Johns	18·5	5·3	14·2	3·9	5·2	6·6	9·7	12·1	11·3	11·5
18—Thetford Mines	20·8	4·7	13·1	4·6	5·3	5·6	10·6	12·4	11·5	10·8
19—Montreal	20·8	5·3–6·7	14·9	4·5	5·4	7	10	12·3	10·8	10·9
20—Hull	18·8	5·3–6	12·6	4·3	5·4	6·7	11·5	12	11·3	11·1
Ontario (average)	**22·0**	**6·3**	**15·5**	**3·9**	**5·4**	**8·7**	**11·0**	**12·6**	**12·1**	**12·0**
21—Ottawa	21·5	6·7	14·4	4·6	5·9	8·6	11·4	12·3	11	11·3
22—Brockville	20·2	6	11·4	3·9	5·1	8·2	11·3	10·6	11	10·8
23—Kingston	19·3	5·3–6	14	3·8	5·1	8·5	10·6	12	11·7	11·4
24—Belleville	21·6	5·3	14·1	3·5	5	7·7	10·5	12·1	11·3	11·6
25—Peterborough	20·8	6–6·7	15·3	3·5	5	8·2	10·8	10·8	11·6	11·7
26—Oshawa	21·6	6·7	15	3·7	5	7·4	10	12·5	11·4	11·7
27—Orillia	22	6b	15·9	3·3	5	9	11·4	13·2	12·1	12·3
28—Toronto	25·1	6·7	17·5	3·9	5·3	9	10	12·2	11·7	11·6
29—Niagara Falls	20·7	6–6·7	16·3	3·9	5·7	8·7	11·5	12·2	11·3	11·5
30—St. Catharines	23·2	5·3–6·7	15·7	3·6	5·4	8·7	11·2	12	11·8	12·1
31—Hamilton	26·2	6–6·7	14·6	3·5	5·2	8·1	9·5	12·1	11·7	11·7
32—Brantford	23·2	6·7–7·3	17·4	3·6	5·1	9·4	10	12·6	12·2	12·3
33—Galt	24·7	6·7	16·7	3·6	5·8	9	10·8	12·4	11·9	11·6
34—Guelph	23	6	16	3·5	5·2	9·2	11·1	12·2	12·2	11·8
35—Kitchener	22·8	6·7	16	3·6	5·2	9·2	11·2	12·4	11·9	12
36—Woodstock	21·6	6	15·5	3·3	4·9	9	9·7	13·1	13·4	12·2
37—Stratford	20·9	6·7	17	3·5	5·3	9·2	11·8	12·5	12·1	11·7
38—London	22·2	6–6·7	16·3	3·6	5·1	9·1	10·7	12·7	12·5	12·2
39—St. Thomas	22·7	6	17·7	3·7	5·5	9·5	12	13	12·5	12·3
40—Chatham	20	5·3	15·2	3·8	5	9	10·6	12·1	12·3	12
41—Windsor	21·1	6–6·7	15·8	3·6	5	8	10·1	12·2	11·8	11·7
42—Sarnia	22·1	6–6·7	17·3	3·6	5·4	9	11·2	12·9	12·8	12·5
43—Owen Sound	20	6	15	3·4	5	8·2	11·5	12·3	11·7	11·4
44—North Bay	21·5	5·3–6	14·3	4·5	5·7	8·6	11·3	13·6	13·6	13
45—Sudbury	20·4	6·7	15	4·8	6·1	8·4	13·9	14	12·7	12·5
46 Cobalt	22·4	7·3	15	4·9	5·8	8·9	12·2	14·4	13·7	13·8
47—Timmins	23·1	6·7	13·1	4·8	6	8·9	12	14·1	12·7	12·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·5	6–6·7	14·7	4·2	5	8·4	11	12·8	12·7	12·4
49—Port Arthur	21·8	6–7·3	17·7	4·4	5·8	9·5	11·3	12·4	11·6	11·6
50—Fort William	23·1	6–7·3	14·6	4·5	6·1	8·8	10·7	12·8	12·1	12·5
Manitoba (average)	**24·2**	**7·0**	**17·2**	**4·6**	**6·0**	**9·8**	**10·9**	**14·0**	**13·2**	**12·9**
51—Winnipeg	24	6·4–8	17·2	4·5	5·7	9	10·1	13·4	12·7	12·6
52—Brandon	24·4	6·4–7·1	.....	4·6	6·2	10·5	11·7	14·6	13·7	13·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**6·7**	**16·9**	**4·5**	**5·9**	**9·4**	**10·5**	**14·5**	**13·4**	**13·6**
53—Regina	23·5	6·4–7·2	16	4·4	6·3	9·8	10	14·2	12·7	13·2
54—Prince Albert	24·7	5·6	17·7	4·4	5·7	8·5	10·6	14·8	14·4	14·4
55—Saskatoon	22·7	7·2	17·5	4·5	5·9	9·6	10·2	14·6	13	13·1
56—Moose Jaw	23·4	7·2	16·5	4·5	5·7	9·5	11·3	14·4	13·4	13·7
Alberta (average)	**25·3**	**7·0**	**17·2**	**4·5**	**6·1**	**8·0**	**10·7**	**13·8**	**13·4**	**13·2**
57—Medicine Hat	25	7·2	17	4·4	5·7	7·8	10·8	13·9	13·1	12·8
58—Drumheller	24·5	6·7	.....	4·5	6·9	6·7	10·4	13·6	12·7	12·6
59—Edmonton	23·8	6·4–7·2	17·6	4·4	6·4	8·3	10·3	14	13·4	13
60—Calgary	26·9	7·2	17	4·5	5·3	7·9	10·2	13·2	13·7	13·6
61—Lethbridge	26·2	7·2	.....	4·5	6	9·4	11·7	14·3	13·9	13·9
British Columbia (average)	**28·6**	**8·5**	**18·5**	**4·9**	**6·5**	**7·3**	**8·6**	**13·6**	**13·0**	**13·3**
62—Fernie	25	9	17	4·8	6·9	8·1	9·4	13·6	13·8	14
63—Nelson	25·2	8·3	19	5	6·5	7·8	8·7	15	15	14·3
64—Trail	25	9	16	5·1	6·1	8·8	9·3	14·3	14	14·3
65—New Westminster	25·3	8·3–8·9	18·8	4·6	6·3	6·6	8·1	12·9	12·8	12·7
66—Vancouver	25·7	8·3–8·9	19·2	4·7	6	6·5	8·3	13·1	11·6	12·4
67—Victoria	25·7	8·3	19·6	5	6·4	7·2	8	13·1	12·2	12·3
68—Nanaimo	27·8	8	20	5·1	7	6·6	8·8	12·2	11·7	13
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	7·5–8·3	.....	5	6·9	7	7·8	14·7	13·2	13·7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1937

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·2	3·8	1·809	34·5	24·7	16·1	11·5	16·7	15·1	59·3	19·6	55·0	44·1	
7·0	4·0	1·649	30·1	19·6	14·1	12·0	16·2	14·5	55·8	19·4	57·3	47·3	
7	3·5	2·063	37	25	13·7	11·6	15·8	15·3	.....	17·8	65	49·1	1
6·4	3·3	1·605	30·4	.....	12·5	12·6	15·6	14	55	18·7	55	45·2	2
6·8	4·5	·995	19·3	22	16·5	11·7	16·1	13·4	50	17·8	50	50	3
7	4	2·028	36·7	16·9	.....	11·9	16·8	.....	.....	20·3	58·3	48·2	4
7·5	4·5	1·57	27·5	15	.....	13	17	15	.....	22·5	.....	45	5
7·3	4·1	1·633	29·8	19·3	13·7	11·1	15·8	15	62·5	19	58·3	46·2	6
6·5	4·7	1·262	26·4	14·2	.....	12·4	15·4	14·5	.....	19·8	55·0	46·2	7
7·0	3·9	1·306	26·3	23·6	14·8	11·8	16·0	14·3	56·0	18·6	59·2	50·5	
6·8	4·1	1·112	20·7	20·9	14·7	12·4	16·6	15	55	20·3	.....	51	8
7	4	1·702	33·3	30	13·9	11·7	15·5	13·7	65	17·8	62	55	9
7·1	3·6	1·097	26	19·8	14·7	12	15·8	14·4	49	18·6	56·4	47·7	10
7	3·8	1·314	25	.....	16	11·2	16·2	14·2	55	17·5	.....	48·3	11
6·8	4·2	1·511	29·0	25·6	15·1	11·7	16·2	14·5	58·4	20·0	58·2	43·3	
7·2	3·8	1·475	29·6	24·7	13·7	12·4	16·8	14·9	67	21·5	65	43·8	12
7	4·5	1·417	27·9	23	15·7	12·2	16·6	14·5	60	19·5	65·5	46	13
7·7	4·9	1·566	31	26·3	16·3	12·4	18	15·4	56·3	20·8	59	45	14
6·1	4·4	1·375	27	25	14·7	11·6	15·6	13·2	47·5	18·6	45	41·5	15
6·7	4·5	1·405	25	.....	16·7	11·3	15	13·7	50	18·2	58	43·6	16
6·2	4·2	1·425	27·4	23·2	15·6	11·7	16·2	14·5	53·5	21·7	49	44	17
6·1	4·4	1·504	30	30	14·4	10	16·7	14·3	65	20·8	.....	44·7	18
7·1	3·5	1·867	34·5	28·1	14·8	11·4	16·4	14·1	76·4	19·6	59·3	40·4	19
7·2	3·8	1·563	28·5	24·4	14·4	12·3	14·2	15·6	50	19·3	65	41·1	20
7·2	3·2	1·923	36·8	25·8	15·3	11·6	16·8	15·5	58·8	18·7	56·6	42·6	
7·1	4·5	1·649	32·8	25·8	13·6	11·5	16·5	16·1	54·7	19	58·6	43	21
7·3	2·8	1·436	26·9	25	14·8	9·3	17·4	14·7	.....	18·1	65	43·3	22
7·4	3·6	1·828	35·4	24·8	14	11·7	16·5	15·3	57	18·3	56·6	41·9	23
7·4	3·9	1·835	34·7	26·3	.....	12·2	15·7	14·9	.....	18·2	58	41	24
7·6	2·7	2·075	37·2	20·7	.....	12	17	14·7	53·4	18	56·2	41·2	25
7·4	3·2	2·108	39	21·9	.....	12·2	16·4	15·4	.....	18·8	59·5	42·6	26
7·2	3·1	1·792	35	30	15	11·2	16·8	15	59·5	18	57	44	27
6·6	3·5	2·059	39·2	23·2	.....	11·1	16·9	15·4	61·7	18·5	60	42·6	28
7·5	3·2	2·27	42·1	22·5	.....	12	17·3	15	70	15·8	50	42·3	29
8	3·2	2·117	39·7	23·1	.....	11·5	17·1	15·4	65	16·4	55	44·8	30
6·6	3·4	1·925	36·6	26·5	.....	10·5	16·1	15	.....	15·9	.....	42·6	31
7·5	2·9	1·736	32·4	21·6	.....	11·6	17	14·5	55	17·9	52	40·7	32
6·7	2·9	1·79	37·1	19·2	.....	11·8	17·6	14·7	60	19·3	55	41·6	33
7·9	3·3	1·759	36·4	22·2	.....	11·1	17·8	15·7	.....	19·2	59	42·1	34
7·8	3	1·93	36·6	29	.....	11·8	16·9	15·2	.....	18·6	66	40·7	35
6·7	2·7	1·77	35	17·7	.....	11·5	15	15	.....	19·9	.....	40	36
6·9	2·4	2·00	35·2	22·5	.....	10·9	17·7	14·8	44·5	19·1	61·3	41·5	37
7	2·8	1·864	35·3	19·6	.....	11·3	16·1	14·6	.....	18·1	54·5	41·8	38
7·2	3·2	1·94	37·6	26·1	.....	12·6	16·4	15·1	.....	20·9	.....	41·9	39
6·7	2·7	1·91	35·4	26	.....	11·2	16·5	14·8	45	18·9	59	41·3	40
6·8	2·8	2·175	37·8	19	.....	11	15·3	14·7	.....	18·7	.....	41·3	41
7·1	3·1	1·871	37·1	18·4	.....	12·2	16·8	15·4	.....	19·3	.....	40·7	42
7	2·4	1·708	32·8	25	.....	11	16	14·6	.....	18·6	.....	39·2	43
6·7	3·5	1·726	32·5	30·3	15	12·7	18·2	17·7	59·7	19·2	55·5	44·5	44
7	3·8	1·70	36·7	.....	14	13	17	16	64·3	19·7	51	47·2	45
7·3	3·9	2·122	42	45	16·7	12·4	17·7	16·5	63	19	57	47·2	46
7·9	4·6	2·446	49·6	59·5	15·7	12·7	17·8	18	66	19·7	54·7	44·7	47
6·9	3·7	1·85	36·7	27	17·5	10·8	16	15	62·5	19·7	55	44	48
7	3·5	2·252	40·8	29	17·5	12·5	17	17·3	58·3	20	50	42	49
7·3	3·1	2·055	37·3	22·5	14·8	11·7	17·3	17·6	59	20·5	51·7	46·1	50
8·0	4·3	2·165	42·7	.....	16·1	11·3	17·7	15·8	63·6	19·4	49·5	43·0	
7·6	3·9	2·14	42·1	.....	14·6	10·3	17	15·2	61·5	18·6	45·9	42·3	51
8·3	4·6	2·19	43·3	.....	17·5	12·3	18·4	16·3	65·6	20·2	53	43·6	52
7·8	4·5	1·833	35·1	.....	18·2	11·1	17·4	15·8	65·4	21·8	53·0	47·4	
7·4	4·3	2·09	39·6	.....	.....	11·7	17·4	15·5	67·5	21·4	53·8	47·9	53
8·2	4·7	1·41	27·5	.....	18	11·5	18·4	15·9	65·7	24·1	51·9	48·8	54
7·7	4·5	1·92	36·2	.....	16·7	10·4	17·3	15·3	65·5	20·9	51·8	46·3	55
7·9	4·4	1·91	37	.....	20	10·7	16·4	16·3	62·7	20·8	54·6	46·4	56
7·4	4·3	1·548	28·3	.....	16·8	11·0	17·4	16·0	62·2	21·8	51·8	45·3	
7·5	3·5	1·62	30	.....	15	10·7	17·4	15·8	62·7	22·1	54·6	45	57
7·1	4·6	1·86	30	.....	16	10·1	17·5	16	62	21·4	56·2	45·7	58
7·3	4·5	1·09	23·1	.....	16·1	11·9	17·2	15·6	60·8	21·3	51·4	45·4	59
7·5	4·2	1·80	33·2	.....	20	10·6	16·6	15·7	61·1	21·3	43·5	45	60
7·8	4·8	1·37	25	.....	.....	11·5	18·5	16·7	64·2	22·8	53·2	45·2	61
7·6	4·5	2·218	42·2	.....	20·0	10·8	17·0	14·5	58·5	20·4	49·2	42·6	
7·8	4·1	1·83	40	.....	20	11·7	18·5	16·7	63·3	22·5	60	47·2	62
8	4·7	2·12	37·3	.....	22·5	10	18·3	15	63·3	24	53	47·7	63
8·1	4·7	2·11	42·5	.....	.....	12·5	18·3	15	64	24	51	45	64
6·8	4·5	2·21	39·7	.....	16·5	10·7	16·1	13·5	53·7	19	43·7	38	65
7	4·4	2·44	44·1	.....	.....	10	14·9	14·1	56·1	17·7	43·3	40·2	66
7	4·5	2·32	43·3	.....	22·5	10·3	16·5	13·4	58·7	18·4	45·9	38·3	67
8·3	4·5	2·10	41·5	.....	.....	10·3	16·2	13·6	49	17	50	.....	68
7·4	4·8	2·61	49	.....	18·7	10·5	17·3	14·8	59·6	20·8	46·8	41·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·3**	**6·1**	**35·3**	**52·0**	**19·9**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**38·1**	**49·3**	**11·7**	**4·9**	**14·760** b
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·2**	**6·0**	**40·5**	**48·9**	**18·7**	**9·5**	**2·8**	**40·0**	**40·9**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·4	6	38·8	49·8	21·4	10·1	2·9	41·5	43·3	12·5	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6	6	38	48·3	18·7	9·6	2·9	38·3	35·7	12·7	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·1	5·8	46	49·3	15·6	9·2	2·6	38·3	37	12·1	4·8	.....
4—Halifax	5·9	5·8	36·8	46·8	20·7	9·3	2·5	46	53·3	12·9	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	41·5	50	17·5	9	2·8	.....	.....	12	5	.....
6—Truro	6·5	6·1	41·8	49·2	18	9·8	2·8	36	35·3	11·7	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	5·9	5·5	39·8	49·6	18·4	14·3	2·6	41·4	37·5	12·1	4·8	13·400
New Brunswick (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**40·6**	**49·1**	**17·6**	**10·9**	**2·7**	**39·6**	**37·7**	**11·9**	**5·1**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6	5·9	42	49·6	19·1	10·6	2·8	47·3	41	12·5	5·1	g
9—Saint John	6·2	6·2	34·1	47·1	17·9	10·2	2·5	39·4	37·9	11·7	5	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·4	6·2	41·4	49·7	17·7	11·6	2·5	31·7	33·4	11·7	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	6	6	44·7	50	15·7	11	2·8	40	38·3	11·7	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·8**	**5·6**	**34·0**	**52·1**	**20·6**	**12·9**	**2·8**	**42·4**	**50·8**	**10·6**	**4·8**	**13·786**
12—Quebec	6	5·6	34·5	56·5	21·6	14·9	3·1	40	60	10·7	4·9	13·00
13—Three Rivers	6·1	5·9	35	60·9	22·6	14·4	3·6	47·1	55	11·7	4·8	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	31·9	52·3	18·7	12·3	2·9	42·8	48·6	10·8	5	15·00
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	33·7	49·7	20·8	10·7	2·3	39·3	51·2	10	4·7	12·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·7	5·5	35·8	49	19·3	12·3	2·6	41·2	47·7	10·7	5·2	13·50
17—St. Johns	5·7	5·4	32·7	45	20·2	12·1	2·6	42·8	46·7	10	4·7	.....
18—Thetford Mines	5·7	5·3	33·3	52·7	20	13·4	2·6	41·7	46·7	10·7	4·6	.....
19—Montreal	5·6	5·4	34·8	53·3	20	13·9	2·6	44·6	47·6	10·5	4·6	13·50
20—Hull	5·9	5·8	33·9	49·7	22·2	12	2·7	41·7	53·7	10·6	4·7	15·00
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**35·6**	**55·2**	**20·1**	**11·9**	**2·5**	**36·3**	**48·8**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**14·681**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·8	35·3	56·5	19·1	12·1	2·7	40·8	51·5	10·6	4·9	15·00
22—Brockville	5·8	5·6	35·2	54·1	22·1	9·8	3·1	37·8	47·5	10·3	4·9	14·00
23—Kingston	6	6	35·8	46·7	18·2	11·6	2·7	39·1	43·6	10·5	5·2	14·00
24—Belleville	6·1	5·9	34·5	53·7	19·9	10·2	2·6	36·7	54	10·4	4·8	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·1	6·1	40·1	53	19·2	11·9	2·8	37·5	48·6	10·4	4·7	15·00
26—Oshawa	6	5·9	33·2	54·8	20·7	11·6	2·4	31·8	55·3	10·7	4·5	14·00
27—Orillia	5·9	5·9	36·2	54·7	21·8	10	2·3	38·2	47·8	10·6	5	15·00
28—Toronto	5·8	5·6	39·4	56·8	18·4	11·2	2·5	39·1	45·5	10·2	4·6	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	6	5·9	36	54·4	20	11·1	2·4	37·1	.....	11	4·5	13·25 g
30—St. Catharines	6·3	6·2	35·8	57·8	19·7	11·7	2·5	36·5	45	11	5·3	14·00 g
31—Hamilton	5·8	5·8	32·9	51·1	18·8	10·1	2·3	33·4	42·8	9·8	5	14·00
32—Brantford	6·2	6·2	37·3	55·8	18·9	11·1	2·5	35·9	49·2	10	5·3	14·50
33—Galt	6·3	6·1	31·8	52·4	18·1	11·6	2·3	40	48·7	11·2	4·6	14·50
34—Guelph	5·9	5·9	34·8	54·7	18	9·9	2·4	40·4	52	10·4	4·9	14·50
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·2	31·6	58·8	20·7	10·9	2·6	35·2	44	10·2	4·5	14·50
36—Woodstock	6·4	6·4	38	56·9	21·5	10	2·5	35·7	47	10·7	5	14·00
37—Stratford	6·2	6·2	38·6	56·1	23·2	11·1	2·6	41·8	50	10·6	5·1	14·50
38—London	6·1	6	39·3	54·8	16·8	12·1	2·4	36·2	45	10·2	4·8	14·50
39—St. Thomas	6·3	6·3	39·6	55·6	19·6	11·9	2·4	43	49·2	10·7	5·5	14·50
40—Chatham	5·9	5·9	32·4	51·4	19	11·1	2·1	32·1	52·5	10·3	4·8	15·00
41—Windsor	5·9	5·8	32·1	55·6	19·7	10·5	2·2	30·8	46·7	10·2	4·7	14·75
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·4	34	52·5	19·8	10·4	2·2	34·3	53	10·6	5	15·00
43—Owen Sound	5·9	5·9	43	54·2	20·8	10·3	2·5	31·3	45	10·3	4·7	15·25
44—North Bay	6·6	6·1	39·7	56·2	20	14·3	3·1	36	50	11·7	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·3	31·2	58·3	21·7	14·2	2·7	33·7	.....	12	4·6	16·25
46—Cobalt	6·9	6·7	34·1	58·3	20·8	15·3	2·7	30·8	44·7	13	4·8	.....
47—Timmins	6·8	6·6	35	60	21·6	15·4	3·2	34·3	.....	.....	4·7	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6	6	.....	58	23	15	2·3	31·7	54	11·5	4·7	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·3	6	32·5	57·1	21·5	16·1	2·7	38·7	52·5	11·9	5	15·25
50—Fort William	6·4	6·4	34·5	56·1	19·9	14·9	2·3	38·6	53·7	12	4·7	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**6·7**	**6·7**	**31·9**	**48·5**	**19·8**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**33·8**	**50·9**	**13·4**	**5·4**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·7	6·7	32·1	47·5	19·1	13	2·6	32·9	50	12·8	5·8	18·50
52—Brandon	6·7	6·7	31·7	49·5	20·5	14·5	2·7	34·6	51·7	14	4·9	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**6·9**	**7·2**	**33·0**	**51·7**	**21·8**	**20·1**	**2·8**	**36·1**	**57·2**	**14·5**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·6	8	34·5	52·2	21·6	19a	2·9	36·2	60	14·7	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7	32·1	53·1	21·5	21·7a	3·1	38·3	55	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7	7	32·2	50·7	21·6	19·7a	2·7	35	58·7	14·4	5·2	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	6·6	33	50·7	22·3	20a	2·3	35	55	15	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·7**	**6·8**	**32·0**	**47·5**	**18·9**	**17·6**	**3·1**	**36·2**	**53·2**	**14·0**	**4·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·8	6·6	31·5	47·2	21·3	20a	3	35	60	12·5	4·6	g
58—Drumheller	7	7	30	45·2	15	17·1a	3·1	28·7	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·7	6·9	35·6	48·3	22·1	16·4a	3·2	36·4	45	14·4	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·8	31·1	48·1	18·6	16·8a	3·1	41	53·3	13·3	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	6·6	6·8	31·7	48·7	17·6	17·5a	3	40	47·5	15	4·4	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·5**	**6·2**	**32·7**	**47·6**	**20·7**	**21·0**	**2·8**	**41·2**	**55·3**	**12·7**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7	35	47	18·3	23·3a	2·7	47·5	55	13·7	4·9	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·7	35	50	22·3	22·5a	2·8	41·7	57·5	13·5	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·2	6·6	30	48·3	22	25a	3	34	50	14·7	5·6	.....
65—New Westminster	5·8	5·7	31·5	45·1	17·7	18·4a	2·7	40·5	55	12	5	.....
66—Vancouver	5·9	5·8	32·4	45·3	19·3	17·8a	2·6	30	55·5	11	4·7	.....
67—Victoria	6·6	6·3	34·5	47·5	22·5	20·3a	2·8	41	54·2	11·1	5·3	.....
68—Nanaimo	6	5·7	30·5	47·7	23·3	20a	2·8	50	55	.....	4·6	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·2	5·9	32·5	50	19·8	20·9a	3	44·5	60	13·2	4·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·385	**12·227**	**9·515**	**11·303**	**7·215**	8·430	**7·501**	**26·8**	**9·5**	**23·083**	**16·769**	
7·975	**9·425**	**6·500**	**7·667**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·4**	**9·7**	**21·417**	14·583	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·5	9·8	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00e	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	10·50	8·00–10·00	9·00–11·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	31·7	9·1	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	9·5	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
8·500–9·400	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000c**	**27·2**	**9·7**	**18·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·219	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·2**	**9·9**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
11·25–12·00	12·50	**8·00**	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00e	27·7	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·9	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	20·00	15·00	11
8·875	**11·417**	**10·532**	**11·901**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·450**	**23·6**	**9·4**	**20·111**	**14·188**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·4	9·7	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	26·7	9·9	18·00–27·00	12·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·00	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·9	9·2	20·00–26·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	9·3	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
7·50	11·50	10·33c	11·67c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·5	10	17·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	9·6	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9	10·00–12·00	5·00– 7·00	18
8·00– 8·50	10·00–11·00	13·33c	13·67–16·00c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·6	9	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·1	8·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·283	**12·263**	**10·074**	**11·955**	**8·074**	**9·642**	**8·673**	**24·9**	**9·3**	**24·536**	**18·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·7	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	9	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00e	24·7	9·5	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·2	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	22·2	8·9	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·3	8·8	20·00–30·00	14·00–18·00	26
9·50	13·00	8·00–8·50	9·50–10·50	6·00–7·00	7·50– 8·50	.....	24·7	9·7	20·00–24·00	12·00–20·00	27
10·75	11·25	14·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	25	9·2	25·00–34·00	18·00–25·00	28
7·50– 9·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21·3g	9·4	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22·7g	9·6	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·9	24·00–35·00	15·00–24·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·8	9·5	23·00–27·00	15·00–23·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00e	24	9·3	20·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·2	9·4	21·00–27·00	14·00–21·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·3	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	35
9·00–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·8	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·50–12·00	10·50–12·00	.....	13·00c	.....	10·00c	6·00c	**25**	9·3	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·00–12·00	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	39
8·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	8·9	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00	11·50–12·00	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00c–12·00	12·00–14·00c	.....	9·2	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	9·7	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	9·1	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·7	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	**7·50c**	29	9·7	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	30·8	9·3	20·00	14·00	46
14·50	16·00	8·50	9·50	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·9	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	26·9	9·6	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	25	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**15·188**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·375**	**7·125**	**27·2**	**9·7**	**23·500**	**15·750**	
5·75–12·75h	14·75–15·50	.....	.....	5·50–8·50	6·00– 9·00	7·25	26·7	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·50	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·6	9·6	18·00–22·00	10·00–16·00	52
8·000	**16·938**	.....	.....	**5·250**	**7·469**	**8·500**	**28·5**	**9·9**	**24·250**	**17·750**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	25	10·1	22·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·50	5·00– 6·00	.....	30	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	17·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·7	9·9	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00c	10·00c	29·3	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·5**	**9·7**	**22·500**	**16·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	8·6	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·7g	10	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00	4·00	29	10	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	61
9·921	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·531**	**6·875**	**4·854**	**33·2**	**10·0**	**22·500**	**16·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·00–7·50	8·00– 8·50	5·00	40	10	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–31·00	18·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10·2	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·50	30	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	66
8·75–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30e	4·77e	**30·9**	10·9	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·00	.....	32·5	9·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	31·2	9·7	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

(Continued from page 364)

the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

The upward movement in the price of meats was more pronounced than in the previous month, the principal increases being, sirloin steak which advanced from 22·9 cents per pound in January to 24 cents in February, rib roast from 17 cents per pound to 17·8 cents, mutton from 21 cents per pound to 22·2 cents, and fresh pork from 20·6 cents per pound to 21·6 cents. Exceptions to this movement were in the prices of cured meats, bacon and pork ham being slightly lower. Lard advanced from an average price of 15·9 cents per pound in January to 16·7 cents in February. Egg prices were again substantially lower, declines being considerably smaller in the western provinces than in the eastern. The Dominion average price for fresh grades was down from 39·4 cents per dozen in January to 31·6 cents in February. Creamery butter averaged ½ cent per pound higher at 30·8 cents. Bread also was fractionally higher at 6·7 cents per pound, there being increases in several cities. Canned tomatoes have averaged

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*
(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936....	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936....	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936....	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936...	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936...	109	140	133	114	154	126
Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	114	154	127
Sept. 1936...	113	140	133	114	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	114	153	127
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	114	154	128
Dec., 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1934	Feb. 1935	Feb. 1936	Jan. 1937	‡ Feb. 1937
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	102·2	96·8	95·0	93·9	63·5	72·1	71·8	72·5	81·3	83·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·7	95·2	89·8	88·7	50·6	65·6	67·1	66·3	87·6	87·4
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	102·5	106·3	107·8	109·5	55·6	70·6	69·3	72·1	75·4	74·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·6	94·3	93·2	87·3	67·8	74·4	71·0	69·4	71·8	72·8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·7	98·5	94·0	92·7	63·1	65·2	64·8	67·8	72·2	73·9
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	94·1	93·3	92·7	85·2	87·1	87·2	87·3	92·1	95·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	104·9	90·4	99·7	94·8	58·4	66·8	63·9	68·6	82·4	93·1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·3	93·3	92·6	93·3	84·8	86·2	86·3	85·9	85·5	85·9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	101·1	96·2	94·9	94·3	81·7	80·5	80·4	77·2	79·3	79·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	96·1	94·2	95·0	68·7	75·9	73·9	73·9	77·7	–
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	99·4	97·5	103·3	58·0	73·0	70·0	71·3	79·4	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	93·9	92·0	89·4	75·8	77·8	76·5	75·7	76·6	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	102·4	97·7	95·5	91·8	58·1	67·0	68·6	69·3	83·2	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·9	95·9	94·1	96·2	87·0	87·9	89·7	90·3	91·7	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	102·3	97·9	95·6	91·5	54·9	64·7	66·2	67·0	82·3	.....
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·4	95·4	98·9	96·6	74·7	82·3	81·6	84·2	89·1	.....
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·3	98·4	94·9	90·4	51·5	61·7	63·6	64·1	81·2	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	103·8	94·9	89·2	86·5	51·1	64·0	65·3	64·2	82·2	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	103·5	104·3	105·5	105·5	57·2	71·0	69·9	72·5	77·1	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	102·8	103·0	98·1	97·5	42·9	57·9	62·0	66·0	86·0	86·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	96·3	100·2	104·4	103·1	56·7	69·3	71·7	68·3	69·1	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	98·4	93·8	92·4	63·3	65·4	64·8	67·8	69·7	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·5	91·9	92¼4	92·0	79·9	82·7	82·4	82·6	85·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	103·6	99·4	96·2	94·0	50·6	62·8	64·9	67·5	81·9	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	102·1	95·4	93·1	92·3	66·8	74·6	73·4	72·2	78·4	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended February 26, 1937, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

gradually higher month by month since May, 1936, the price then being 11·1 cents per tin as compared with 13 cents in February, 1937. Dry beans averaged 7·2 cents per pound as compared with 6·9 cents the previous month and 5·4 cents in February, 1936. Potatoes were considerably higher during the month in nearly all localities, the price per ninety pounds averaging $1.81 in February and $1.55 in January. The price of anthracite coal was practically unchanged in the average.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"—Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50; Saint John, $14; Quebec, $13; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $15 and $15.50; St. Hyacinthe, $13.50; Montreal, $13.25 ad $13.50; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50 and $14; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Brantford, $16.50; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

Minimum Wage Orders in British Columbia respecting Apprentices.

The British Columbia Gazette of February 11, 1937, contains an Order pursuant to the terms of Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act, providing "That all Orders made prior to the 11th day of February, 1937, shall not apply to any apprentice serving his apprenticeship under a contract of apprenticeship, pursuant to the provisions of the 'Apprenticeship Act', being chapter 3 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1935, and all such Orders are hereby varied accordingly."

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1936" which is a supplement to the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 102·9 for January, an increase of 0·8 per cent for the month. Of the food and tobacco groups, an advance of 4 per cent in cereals was partly offset by declines in the other groups. Industrial materials on the whole were 3 per cent higher with advances recorded in all of the eight groups, of which non-ferrous metals rose 6·2 per cent and wool 5·7 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 99·2 at the end of January, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. Foodstuffs as a whole were practically unchanged, advances in vegetable food and sugar, coffee and tea being practically balanced by a decline in the animal food group. Among industrial materials, textiles and sundries were higher, while minerals declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 151 at the beginning of February, showing no change from the previous three months. A slight decrease in food prices was counteracted by slight advances in clothing and sundries prices.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 512 for January, an advance of 2·6 per cent for the month. Every group showed an increase over the December level.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·3 for January, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. The most notable changes for the month were increases of 7·7 per cent in non-ferrous metals and of 6·8 per cent in rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·5 for January, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month due to small advances in food and sundries prices.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—*Dun and Bradstreet's* index number (in continuation of Bradstreet's index number) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common use, was $11·2320 at February 1, an increase of 0·9 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in livestock, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, oils, naval stores and building materials, and decreases in breadstuffs, provisions, metals and miscellaneous commodities.

Dun's index number, based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was $203·206 at February 1, a decrease of 1·6 per cent for the month, due to decreases in prices of miscellaneous commodities and of food, except meat.

National Research Council

The nineteenth annual report of the National Research Council published recently, stated that "improvement of industrial technique and the better utilization of Canada's resources in men and materials continued to be the keynote of the work carried on in the National Research Laboratories during the year ended March 31, 1936." The report contains brief reviews of the work undertaken in the several laboratory divisions and other activities of the Council. The financial statement for the fiscal year 1935-36, indicates that revenue for the year was obtained from three main sources, namely parliamentary appropriation $522,615.38; Special fund, $20,625.01; and trust fund, $115,085.94, a total of $658,326.93.

Total expenditures for the year amounted to $629,337.77, and are divided into two classes: (A) expenditures in connection with the operation of the laboratories at Ottawa; (b) expenditures in connection with the promotion of research outside these laboratories, including co-operative investigations carried on under the associate committees of the Council, assistance to individual researchers, post-graduate scholarships, and contributions to other organizations with which these laboratories have arrangements for the exchange of information.

The Workers Educational Association of Canada has recently issued its study circle pamphlet No. 1. This bulletin deals with the Rochdale plan of consumer co-operation and has been prepared by J. G. Perold, M.A., B.D., of the Department of Economics, University of Toronto.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1936

Analysed according to Industries, Localities and Months

An analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1936, by industries, causes, provinces and months is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course, or arising out, of their employment. Also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly statements, each giving a table of accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the Labour Gazette for May, August and November, 1936, and February, 1937.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; the Explosives Division of the Federal Department of Mines; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were received from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces and Table III by months, these last two also including summary figures for 1935, which are a final revision of the figures published in the Labour Gazette, March, 1936, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1935 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the Labour Gazette for May, August and November, 1936, and February, 1937. The figures for 1936, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1935.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences. For example, in logging there was an increase in the number of fatalities from 116 to 130, and in the mining group there was an increase in metalliferous mining from 103 to 121, apparently arising out of increased employment, with relative increase in exposure to risk, while the increase from 50 to 94 in water transportation resulted largely from the sinking of three ships during the fall of 1936. Similarly the decrease from 69 to 42 in coal mining may be largely explained by the fact that there were two serious accidents in this industry in 1935.

The most serious disaster during the year under review occurred on October 17, when a sandsucker foundered and sank in a storm on Lake Erie, Ontario, and eighteen members of the crew were drowned. Findings of a special commission which was appointed to investigate into the cause of the tragedy disclosed that the loss of the vessel was due "to shifting of her cargo of sand caused by the incursion of water through her open hoppers into the hopper space, which condition became aggravated by the continued admission of water to her hoppers and possibly in her special buoyancy space, and finally resulted in her foundering." While the cause of the vessel sinking so rapidly after her cargo took a sudden list turning the vessel over on her side, remains in doubt, the responsibility for the loss of life was charged to the first and second officers who perished with the ship. They failed, the commission found, in not being sufficiently alert in obeying the master's orders to get the life boats out and the crew aboard. The captain, one of the seven survivors, as well as all other members of the crew, were exonerated from blame. The commission added however that the captain was open to censure for failing to have life boat drill aboard the vessel, and in permitting an unauthorized person, the first officer's wife, to be aboard.

Another serious disaster occurred in steam railways near Downie, British Columbia, on March 2, when a tender which had been derailed in a snowslide broke loose from a crane and crashed into a group of workers who were clearing another slide which had occurred about one mile farther down the grade. Sixteen of the men were killed and five injured when they were caught between the 15-foot snow banked walls and were crushed against the engine. A chinook wind had loosened the heavy snowfall of the past

(Continued on page 383)

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TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
A.—Prime Movers:																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	....	....	....	1	..	..	....	1	5	1	....	..	1	....	2	1	..	....	....	....	....
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	....	....	....	2	2	..	....	....	8	2	....	..	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total	....	....	....	3	2	..	....	1	14	3	....	..	1	..	4	2	2	....	1	..	....
B.—Working Machines	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	3	....	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	..	....
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																					
1. Elevators	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	..	1	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
2. Conveyors and others	....	....	....	13	8	4	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	....	....	....	13	8	4	....	1	5	1	....	..	1	..	....	....	2	....	....	1	....
D.—Dangerous substances:																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	..	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	..	1
2. Explosive substances	4	2	5	15	11	1	3	....	4	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	2
3. Electric current	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	8	....	1	..	....	....	1	..	6	....	....	..	....
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	3	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....
5. Conflagrations	7	3	1	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
6. Gas fumes, etc	1	1	4	1	1	..	....	....	3	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.)	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Total	15	6	10	25	17	5	3	....	19	....	1	..	..	1	2	1	7	....	2	..	4
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:																					
1. Striking against objects	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Being struck by objects	1	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	6	....	....	..	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	..	....
Total	1	....	1	1	1	..	....	....	9	....	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	....	1	..	....
F.—Falling objects:																					
1. Collapse of structure	1	1	....	6	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	2	3	....	1	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	..	....	....	2	..	2	....	2	1	....
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries	....	....	....	51	31	17	2	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Falling trees and limbs	5	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Others	3	....	1	1	1	..	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....
Total	12	56	1	59	37	19	2	1	10	....	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	....	3	1	....
G.—Handling of objects:																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc	1	10	....	....	..	..	....	....	4	....	....	..	....	....	3	..	..	1	....	..	....
2. Sharp objects	1	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	3	....	....	..	....	....	2	..	..	1	....	..	....
Total	2	10	....	1	1	..	....	....	7	....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	....	..	....
H.—Tools	....	1	....	2	2	..	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	..	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																					
1.—Derailments, collisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	..	....	....	1	..	..	....	2	..	1
3. Falling from or in cars or engines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Mine and quarry cars	....	....	....	12	4	8	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements	7	6	....	2	1	..	....	1	1	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements	21	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7.—Water craft	....	14	35	7	7	..	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
8.—Air craft	....	....	....	2	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	33	27	35	23	14	8	....	1	7	....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	....	2	..	1

CANADA IN 1936, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6
1	....	2	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	12
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2
1	....	3	1	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	3	....	....	3	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	1	....	..	..	1	....	....	..	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	..	7
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	4	....	....	4	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	19
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	5	....	....	4	....	..	1	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	..	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	6	1	....	5	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	2	....	..	..	....	....	2	..	12
....	....	5	1	1	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	..	39
....	....	5	4	....	....	....	1	8	2	....	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	2	....	..	1	1	....	....	..	30
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	....	3	....	....	3	....	..	....	....	....	..	2	....	2	....	4	....	..	1	1	1	1	..	17
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	9	8	..	....	....	1	....	..	24
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	1
1	....	12	5	1	1	3	2	8	13	2	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	1	20	11	..	1	2	2	3	..	135
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	2	....	3	..	1	....	....	....	..	1	1	..	....	2	....	1	..	1	....	....	..	18
....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	1	7	2	....	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	3	1	1	..	1	....	....	..	25
....	....	8	4	1	....	3	..	....	4	1	....	3	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	3	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	10
....	....	8	5	....	1	..	2	....	3	....	....	1	..	2	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	26
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	..	51
....	....	2	1	....	....	1	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	..	54
....	....	19	10	1	1	5	2	....	11	2	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	3	2	..	..	....	....	1	..	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	172
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	18
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	* 1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	2	1	....	....	1	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	7
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	70	62	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	2	1	..	..	....	....	1	..	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	89
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	8
....	....	11	1	....	....	10	..	....	19	....	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	17	11	6	....	19	16	1	..	2	....	....	..	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	82
....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	1	41	....	....	41	..	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	5	3	1	..	....	....	1	..	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	..	108
1	....	15	1	....	....	11	3	1	155	83	3	41	4	24	..	..	..	..	21	11	10	....	28	22	2	..	2	....	2	..	345

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
J.—Animals:																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.	18	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Other animals	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	25	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
K.—Falls of persons:																					
1. From elevations	11	1	....	4	2	1	1	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	1	1
2. From ladders	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	....	20	3	18	16	2	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	1	1	....	1	....
4. Into holds of vessels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. On the level	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. From loads, etc.	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Collapse of support	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
8. On sharp objects	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....
9. Down stairs and inclines	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2	....	....	....	....
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1
Total	28	26	6	24	19	4	1	....	20	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	5	1	2	2	2
L.—Other causes:																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.	....	....	....	8	8	....	....	....	8	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	2
3. Drowning, n.e.s.	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Shooting and violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Cave ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.	1	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	5	1	2	4	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1
7. No particulars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	2	2	20	19	1	....	....	12	....	1	1	2	..	....	..	..	....	5	..	3
Grand Total	124	130	55	173	121	42	6	4	107	5	3	4	5	1	30	4	19	3	16	4	10

CANADA IN 1936, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES (*Cont'd*)

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Electric Light and Power**	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	**Unclassified**	**Total**
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	..	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	..	33
....	....	20	16	....	....	4	....	....	5	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	1	2	....	....	3	....	1	54
....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6
....	....	5	....	....	2	1	2	1	17	1	....	14	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	..	75
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	17
....	....	5	3	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	3
....	....	35	24	....	2	5	4	1	33	2	....	27	..	1	1	2	....	....	5	4	1	....	18	7	2	1	....	6	2	1	197
....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	2	1	..	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	..	8
....	....	6	....	....	....	3	3	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	16
....	....	5	....	3	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
....	....	13	1	3	....	6	3	1	6	4	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	10	5	1	..	1	2	1	1	77
3	....	102	45	5	4	33	15	12	238	97	6	94	4	33	2	2	..	..	42	20	22	2	87	49	7	3	8	10	10	2	1,074

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1936											1935 (b)									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture	2	4	1	25	47	8	18	17	2	.....	124	1	2	1	23	57	6	18	12	4	.....	124
Logging	.....	2	3	31	27	6	2	.....	59	.....	130	.....	1	4	36	28	1	.....	2	44	.....	116
Fishing and Trapping	1	14	1	9	8	2	5	4	11	.....	55	3	8	5	4	3	3	.....	.....	12	.....	38
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	.....	22	.....	20	81	10	1	12	27	.....	173	.....	25	1	16	58	5	2	36	32	.....	175
Metalliferous mining	.....	2	.....	16	78	9	.....	.....	16	.....	121	.....	1	.....	15	57	5	.....	.....	25	.....	103
Coal mining	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	11	.....	42	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	2	36	6	.....	69
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Structural materials	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manufacturing	.....	5	1	29	46	7	2	1	16	.....	107	.....	7	4	28	50	4	1	12	27	.....	133
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....	1	2	.....	12
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5
Textiles and clothing	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saw and planing mill products	.....	4	1	4	5	.....	2	1	13	.....	30	.....	1	3	7	4	.....	.....	6	19	.....	40
Wood products	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Pulp, paper and paper products	.....	.....	.....	10	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	19	.....	1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron, steel and products	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	4	7	2	.....	2	2	.....	19
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Miscellaneous products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Construction	2	10	4	21	45	6	.....	3	11	.....	102	3	11	3	23	45	5	3	1	9	.....	103
Buildings and structures	.....	4	.....	11	24	.....	.....	2	4	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	9	16	.....	2	1	3	.....	31
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Highway and bridge	.....	3	1	4	15	4	.....	1	5	.....	33	3	7	2	11	22	4	1	.....	3	.....	53
Miscellaneous	2	3	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	4	1	1	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	16

Electric Light and Power		1	1	5	5						12		1	1	10	7	3	1	1	1		25
Transportation and Public Utilities		12	6	63	97	9	9	6	35	1	238	1	24	3	43	58	8	6	11	30		184
Steam railways		5	3	14	34	7	9	4	21		97	1	6	2	13	30	6	4	9	14		85
Street and electric railways				2	2				2		6				3	4				3		10
Water transportation		6	1	34	43				10		94		17	1	14	8				10		50
Air transportation			2	1						1	4						1	1		1		3
Local transportation		1		11	18	2			1		33		1		12	12	1		2	1		29
Storage								2			2							1		1		2
Telegraphs and telephones				1					1		2				1	4						5
Express																						
Unclassified																						
Trade	1	1	1	13	17	2		1	6		42		5		14	18	1	3		3		44
Wholesale	1			5	8	2			4		20		3		3	5	1	1				13
Retail		1	1	8	9			1	2		22		2		11	13		2		3		31
Finance			1						1		2				1							1
Service		1	1	27	34	5	2	6	10	1	87	1	2		25	19	7	5	4	3		66
Public administration			1	16	19	4	1	1	6	1	49	1	1		12	11	4	3	4	2		38
Recreational				3	2	1			1		7				2	1				1		4
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning					3						3		1		2							3
Custom and repair				2	4			2			8				1	3		1				5
Personal, domestic and business				4	2			1	3		10				8	4	2	1				15
Professional establishments		1		2	4		1	2			10						1					1
Unclassified				1	1						2											
Total	6	72	20	244	408	55	39	50	178	2	1,074	9	86	22	223	343	43	39	79	165		1,009

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country For quarterly reports of accidents see the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November 1936, and February 1937.

(b) Revised figures for 1935.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1936, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1936	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1935 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed, latest census
Agriculture	8	5	6	5	8	18	23	12	12	8	8	11	124	11·54	124	12·29	(a)1,128,188
Logging	14	10	9	6	20	18	8	9	4	17	9	6	130	12·10	116	11·50	(a) 49,960
Fishing and Trapping	3	4	3	9	3	3	5	5	4	6	5	6	55	5·12	38	3·76	(d) 68,557
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	7	23	9	10	13	18	18	19	15	25	10	6	173	16·11	175	17·35	(c) 80,256
Metalliferous mining	6	16	3	8	10	12	11	11	12	18	9	5	121	11·27	103	10·21	38,603
Coal mining	1	7	3	1	3	5	6	6	3	6	...	1	42	3·91	69	6·84	26,198
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	·56	2	·20	6,557
Structural materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	·37	1	·10	8,898
Manufacturing	3	9	10	10	11	7	13	11	9	9	8	7	107	9·96	133	13·18	(b) 530,188
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	·47	12	1·19	66,385
Animal foods	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	·28	5	·50	30,520
Textiles and clothing	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	·37	3	·29	115,695
Leather, fur and products	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	·47	4	·40	26,679
Rubber products	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09	1	·10	11,079
Saw and planing mill products	1	1	6	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	4	1	30	2·79	40	3·96	29,590
Wood products	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	4	·37	4	·40	23,993
Pulp, paper and paper products	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	19	1·77	12	1·19	30,044
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	·28	1	·10	33,064
Iron, steel and products	...	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	1	16	1·49	19	1·88	81,782
Non-ferrous metal products	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	·37	4	·40	30,177
Non-metallic mineral products	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	10	·93	19	1·88	21,959
Chemical and allied products	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	·28	7	·69	17,130
Miscellaneous products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	·20	12,091
Construction	2	4	3	3	7	12	21	12	8	17	12	1	102	9·50	103	10·21	(a) 256,282
Buildings and structures	1	3	1	1	6	5	6	5	4	10	3	...	45	4·19	31	3·07	164,977
Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	5	·47	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	·37	3	·30	6,312
Highway and bridge	1	1	1	1	...	4	9	5	3	3	4	1	33	3·07	53	5·25	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	...	15	1·40	16	1·59	.....
Electric Light and Power	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	2	1	...	12	1·12	25	2·48	15,342
Transportation and Public Utilities	11	12	31	7	14	20	8	20	21	42	38	14	238	22·16	184	18·23	.....
Steam railways	8	11	22	1	4	7	5	6	10	7	9	7	97	9·03	85	8·42	(c) 127,526
Street and electric railways	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	6	·56	10	·99	(c) 14,381
Water transportation	...	...	3	4	6	10	3	10	3	27	25	3	94	8·75	50	4·95	(a) 37,887
Air transportation	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	·37	3	·30	(a) 745
Local transportation	3	...	5	1	2	2	...	3	6	5	2	4	33	3·07	29	2·87	(a) 96,275
Storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	·19	2	·20	(a) 35,195
Telegraphs and telephones	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·19	5	·50	(c) 23,317
Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	(c) 4,126
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade	2	7	3	2	7	3	5	1	3	1	6	2	42	3·91	44	4·36	(a) 387,315
Wholesale	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	5	1	20	1·86	13	1·29	326,528
Retail	1	6	1	1	4	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	22	2·05	31	3·07	60,787
Finance	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·19	1	·10	(a) 92,317
Service	4	10	5	4	12	6	9	16	10	3	2	6	87	8·10	66	6·54	(a) 767,705
Public administration	3	3	1	2	7	4	5	12	7	2	...	3	49	4·56	38	3·76	116,839
Recreational	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	7	·65	4	·40	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	·28	3	·30	20,468
Custom and repair	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	·75	5	·50	61,142
Personal, domestic and business	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	10	·93	15	1·48	309,365
Professional establishments	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	10	·93	1	·10	243,666
Unclassified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	·19	.....	.....	169,263
Total	57	84	80	57	97	107	112	106	87	130	99	58	1074	100·00	1,009	100·00	.....

(a) Decennial census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry, 1934. (c) Annual census of industry, 1935. (d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry, 1935. (e) Revised figures for 1935.

(Continued from page 375)

winter, sending down numerous slides through the mountains and creating a further danger of slides and a flood threat over great territories.

While making its last run of the season, a motorship foundered and sank in a storm on Georgian Bay, Ontario, on November 21, and seven members of the crew were drowned. Ten survivors reached shore on rafts which they threw clear before leaving the ship. On November 13, a tug sank on Lake Huron, Ontario, and the whole crew of five were drowned. This accident is believed to have been caused by a boiler explosion. On June 17, six log drivers were drowned in Duparquet Lake, Northern Quebec, when a motor-driven canoe capsized in a storm. There were seven men crossing the lake in the large canoe when they were caught in the squall; but one of them managed to swim to an island. Four other loggers were drowned at Seven Sisters Falls, Manitoba, on June 13, when a motorboat capsized in swift waters while they were gathering logs. Six fishermen were drowned off Magdalen Islands, Quebec, on April 17, when their motorboat capsized in a rough sea; and three fishermen were asphyxiated from exhaust fumes in a boat off Galiano Island, British Columbia, on October 23. Three trappers were drowned in Lac Ile a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan, on June 24, when a canoe capsized in a storm. On May 23, a pilot, a mechanic and two prospectors lost their lives in an aeroplane crash near Lake Chibougamau, Quebec. On August 15, a shift boss, a drill operator and a helper were killed when buried by a cave-on of a stope in a mine at Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Another three miners were drowned in Beresford Lake, Manitoba, on September 9, when a canoe upset. Three miners were killed when they fell 200 feet down a shaft when a platform collapsed as their drill went out of control, at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on November 4. A conductor and two brakemen were killed in a collision of a passenger train with a work train, at Novar, Ontario, on September 16.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 345, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 108, were in connection with watercraft (14 of these were in logging, 35 in fishing and trapping, 41 in water transportation). Also 89 were caused by persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 62 of these being engaged on steam railways; 82 appear under the heading, automobiles and other power vehicles and implements; 26 were caused by animal-drawn vehicles and implements; 12 were due to derailments and collisions (all of which were in steam railways); 12 were caused by mine and quarry cars; 8 by persons falling from or in cars or engines; and 8 by aircraft.

"Falls of persons" caused 197 fatalities, including 75 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc., (some of which resulted in drowning), 54 falls from elevations, 17 falls from loads, etc., 16 due to collapse of support, 8 into holds of vessels, 8 down stairs and inclines, 7 on sharp objects, 6 from ladders, 3 due to falls on the level, and 3 into tanks. vats, kilns, etc.

Fatalities numbering 172 were caused by "falling objects", of which 54 were due to falling trees and limbs, 51 to objects falling in mines and quarries, 26 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 21 to collapse of support, 10 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., and 10 to other falling objects.

Next in order as a cause came "dangerous substances", 135 in number, of which 39 were due to explosive substances, 30 to electric current, 24 to conflagrations, 17 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 12 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, 12 to gas fumes, etc., and 1 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc.

Animals caused 33 fatalities, including 26 due to horses; and 26 were caused by hoisting apparatus. Fatalities numbering 25 were caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 7 were due to striking against objects, and 18 to being struck by objects. In connection with the handling of objects there were 25 fatalities, 20 caused by prime movers, 12 by working machines, and 10 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 77 fatalities of which 6 were deaths following infection, not elsewhere specified, 23 due to industrial disease, strain, etc., 3 to drownings, not elsewhere specified, 8 to shooting and violence, 16 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc., 19 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 2 accidents as to which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 408, occurred in Ontario. There were 244 in Quebec, 178 in British Columbia, 72 in Nova Scotia, 55 in Manitoba, 50 in Alberta, 39 in Saskatchewan, 20 in New Brunswick, 6 in Prince Edward Island, and 2 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in transportation and public utilities, where there were 97, with 81 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 47 in agriculture, 46 in manufacturing, 45 in construction, 34 in service, 27 in logging, 17 in trade, 8 in fishing and trapping, 5 in electric light and power, and 1 in unclassified. In Quebec the largest number, 63, was also in transportation and public utilities, with 31 in logging, 29 in manufacturing, 27 in service, 25 in agriculture, 21 in construction, 20 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 13 in trade, 9 in fishing and trapping, 5 in electric light and power, and 1 in unclassified. In British Columbia there were 59 fatalities in logging, 35 in transportation and public utilities, 27 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and 16 in manufacturing. In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta there were respectively 22, 10 and 12 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in these provinces. In Saskatchewan the largest number, 18, was in agriculture, and transportation and public utilities, in which there were 6, had the greatest number in New Brunswick.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,074, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities, 238, or 22·16 per cent of the total; mining non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 173, or 16·11 per cent; logging, 130, or 12·10 per cent; agriculture, 124, or 11·54 per cent; manufacturing, 107, or 9·96 per cent; construction, 102 or 9·50 per cent; service, 87, or 8·10 per cent; fishing and trapping, 55 or 5·12 per cent; trade, 42, or 3·91 per cent; electric light and power, 12, or 1·12 per cent; finance, 2, or ·19 per cent; and unclassified, 2, or ·19 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been reached in October, with 130 being recorded in this month, with 112 in July, 107 in June, and 106 in August. The low point for the year, 57, was reached in April. The table gives the numbers of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance, service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1934, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1935.

Prior to 1932 figures had been included showing for each industry the accident frequency, that is the number of fatalities per 1,000 persons employed. While the figures as to numbers employed were not in any instance those for the year under review, it was considered that they afforded a reasonably accurate estimate for this purpose, namely, to show the accident ratio in each industry as compared with the others. In the case of 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936, however, the difference in numbers employed has been so marked that figures for earlier years, though the latest available, do not afford even approximate estimates and frequency rates based on them would be misleading and are therefore not given. The latest figures available as to numbers employed, however, are included for general comparative purposes.

Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in Canada recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions, and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1935 were summarized in the following issues: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, May, 1936, pages 416-419; Manitoba, July, 1936, pages 611-612; Ontario, August, 1936, pages 703-704; Quebec, September, 1936, page 781; British Columbia and Alberta, October, 1936, pages 908-909.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, AND 1936, REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1930					
Nova Scotia	2,250	6,047	460	55	8,812
New Brunswick	3,401	3,476	297	30	7,204
Quebec	.....	16,755	2,927	168	19,850
Ontario	29,189	25,613	3,147	394	58,343
Manitoba	3,488	4,488	295	39	8,310
(b) Saskatchewan	1,102 (b)	1,468 (b)	52 (b)	17 (b)	2,639 (b)
Alberta	4,186	8,232	140	49	12,607
British Columbia	.....	16,718	940	277	17,935
Total	43,616	82,797	8,258	1,029	135,700
1931					
Nova Scotia	1,728	4,172	388	61	6,349
New Brunswick	2,243	3,328	253	17	5,841
Quebec	6,294 (c)	16,578	2,901	148	25,921
Ontario	21,970	20,543	2,495	231	45,239
Manitoba	3,132	3,310	196	33	6,671
Saskatchewan	1,732	2,125	98	14	3,969
Alberta	3,065	6,828	123	33	10,049
British Columbia	.....	12,705	756	125	13,586
Total	40,164	69,589	7,210	662	117,625
1932					
Nova Scotia	1,441	3,221	326	36	5,024
New Brunswick	1,536	2,582	250	18	4,386
Quebec	15,711	13,482	1,285	165	30,643
Ontario	17,320	15,466	1,805	167	34,758
Manitoba	2,558	2,939	175	23	5,695
Saskatchewan	1,166	1,569	69	13	2,817
Alberta	3,059	5,786	98	31	8,974
British Columbia	9,211	9,066	651	106	19,034
Total	52,002	54,111	4,659	559	111,331
1933					
Nova Scotia	1,387	3,430	318	33	5,168
New Brunswick	2,700	3,606	351	26	6,683
Quebec	14,267	11,235	1,099	122	26,723
Ontario	17,258	14,235	1,511	159	33,163
Manitoba	2,655	2,680	160	10	5,505
Saskatchewan	1,124	1,185	68	13	2,390
Alberta	2,242	5,840	57	21	8,160
British Columbia	.....	7,575	502	97	8,174
Total	41,633	49,786	4,066	481	95,966
1934					
Nova Scotia	1,916	5,644	464	39	8,063
New Brunswick	1,765	5,711	358	24	7,858
Quebec	15,773	14,252	1,390	142	31,557
Ontario	24,552	22,020	1,790	211	48,573
Manitoba	3,205	3,168	190	15	6,578
Saskatchewan	1,559	1,598	58	8	3,223
Alberta	3,212	6,284	77	35	9,608
British Columbia	.....	9,427	451	116	9,994
Total	51,982	68,104	4,778	590	125,454
1935 (e)					
Nova Scotia	2,331	6,119	460	61	8,971
New Brunswick	1,942	5,000	283	26	7,251
Quebec	17,196	16,331	1,490	146	35,163
Ontario	26,906	25,856	1,305	231	54,298
Manitoba	4,052	3,955	240	23	8,270
Saskatchewan	1,651	1,725	34	14	3,424
Alberta	4,183	6,744	72	59	11,058
British Columbia	2,000	11,293	607	146	14,046
Total	60,261	77,023	4,491	706	142,481
1936 (d)					
Nova Scotia	2,131	6,757	247	49	9,184
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	21,286	20,910	1,685	119	44,000
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	4,600	3,900	230	44	8,774
Saskatchewan	1,657	2,280	46	14	3,997
Alberta	4,230	4,834	91	43	9,198
British Columbia	.....	12,890	657	152	13,699
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation. The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some boards.
(b) Saskatchewan from July 1, 1930.
(c) Cases of "medical aid only" included only after Sept. 1, 1931.
(d) Preliminary figures. (e) Subject to further revision.

None of the provinces has jurisdiction over all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and also gives some preliminary figures for 1936. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 1,009 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during 1935, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 706, these figures including none for Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Board's records include only accidents to employees, while the Labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Judgment Against Local Officers of U.M.W.A. in Nova Scotia Affirmed

In the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936, p. 970, a summary was given of a decision of Mr. Justice Hall of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court on September 5, 1936, awarding damages to the plaintiffs in an action brought by five members of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia against four officers of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America at Springhill and against the district board member of the U.M.W.A.

The claim for damages was based on charges of unlawful conspiracy against the plaintiffs to prevent their employment by the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Dominion Coal Company, and of coercion and intimidation of the company for the same purpose.

On appeal, Mr. Justice Hall's judgment was affirmed, three members of the Court holding that the appeal should be dismissed. The Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Chisholm, and Mr. Justice Doull dissented and would have allowed the appeal.

Since 1919, the Company had been party to a collective agreement with District 26 of the U.M.W.A. The agreement did not stipulate that only members of the U.M.W.A. should be employed but most of the miners at Springhill were members of that union until 1932 when a considerable number joined the newly-formed Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. By January, 1935, all but a small number had returned to the U.M.W.A. and the strike was called on January 24, 1935, to induce the company to refuse employment to the five men who had been active in organizing the rival union and were still outside the U.M.W.A.

Mr. Justice Hall stated the grounds on which he considered the plaintiffs entitled to recover damages as follows:

(1) The defendants acted in combination, not with a single view to advance the interests of their union but with the main or ulterior intent to injure the plaintiffs; and

(2) They threatened to commit or procure an illegal act with the intention and effect of intimidating the officers of the company into refusing to employ the plaintiffs.

The first reason he based on the evidence as to the facts and on certain decisions of the English Courts including *Allen v. Flood* (1898) A.C. 1, *Quinn v. Leathem* (1901) A.C. 495, *Ware and de Freville Ltd. v. Motor Trade Association* (1921) 3 K.B. 40 and *Sorrell v. Smith* (1925) A.C. 700. These cases all have to do with civil liability for conspiracy to injure another. Only *Allen v. Flood* was a trade union case and the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, settled the question as far as it concerned liability for interference with employers or workmen by stipulating that no act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall be actionable merely because it is done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons or on the ground that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills (ss. 1, 3.).

The second ground of Mr. Justice Hall's judgment related to the "illegal act" of withdrawing the maintenance men.

The wilful breaking of a contract knowing or having cause to believe that the probable consequence of such breach will be to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury is an indictable offence (Criminal Code, s. 499a) and the threat to withdraw maintenance men was a threat to do an illegal act.

It is noteworthy that the trial judge and two members of the Appeal Court appeared to consider the collective agreement between the company and District 26 of the U.M.W.A. as a legal contract. Under the Trade Union Act, 1871, of the United Kingdom, a collective agreement may not be enforced by any Court. As regards the legal position of collective agreements in Canada, apart from the effect of statute law in Quebec, the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Caven v. C.P.R.* (1925) 3 D.L.R. 841 and *Young v. C.N.R.* (1931) 1 D.L.R. 645 appear to be the only ones throwing light on the matter. Mr. Justice Hall observed:

"It was also frankly stated that so long as the mines remained closed the maintenance men would continue to perform their duties but if the company attempted to work the mines with the blacklisted men the maintenance men would be withdrawn. The latter course would be a direct breach of the U.M.W.'s contract with the Company."

Section 16 of the collective agreement between the company and the U.M.W.A. reads:

In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines shall not suspend work except at the option of the operator but shall fully protect all the company's property under their care... But it is understood and agreed that the operator will not ask them to hoist any coal produced by non-union labour for sale in the market.

Mr. Justice Mellish, in the appeal case, stated "the relevant facts as disclosed in the evidence," pointed out that "it is not denied that the plaintiffs had the legal right to refuse to be members of the said association" and concluded that "the defendants were an efficient agency causing wilful damage to the plaintiffs without just cause or excuse and that they are responsible in damages therefor."

Mr. Justice Ross, with whom Mr. Justice Carroll concurred, expressed agreement with the conclusion of the trial Judge—

"that the defendants acted in combination, not with a single view to advance the interests of their union, but with the main or ulterior intent to injure the plaintiffs . . . . It is suggested that there was no purpose to injure the plaintiffs apart from the desire to bring them into the United Mine Workers and that a finding to the contrary is against all the evidence. With the highest respect, I cannot agree . . . . The intention clearly expressed was that those men should be discharged from the employ of the company. Others were given a chance to join but so far as the plaintiffs were concerned there was no alternative but dismissal . . . . . It might here be said, by the way, that this was a curious observance on the part of the defendants of that term of their contract which provides that the right to hire and discharge is vested exclusively in the operator [section 6 of collective agreement] . . . . . To punish the plaintiffs and not to promote the interests of the union seemed to be the objective . . . . .

I do not see why there should be so much dubiety about the provisions of the contract covering maintenance men. Under no circumstances were they to be withdrawn during a local or general suspension of mining, only it was understood and agreed that the operators would not ask maintenance men to hoist any coal produced by non-union labour for sale in the market. Subject to that condition, the maintenance men were to remain and fully protect the company's property.

I think the appeal should be dismissed."

The Chief Justice, in expressing his dissent, stated that in the result he agreed with Mr. Justice Doull that the appeal should be allowed. He considered that

The compelling reason for the employer's refusal to give the plaintiffs their lamps was the loss the stoppage of work was causing the owners of the colliery . . . . . This and not any threat, if threat in fact was made, was why the plaintiffs were refused work.

Mr. Justice Doull held—

That there was any purpose of injuring them apart from the desire to bring them into the United Mine Workers which was in my opinion a legitimate purpose, seems to me to be against all the evidence. . . . . let us look at the acts which are alleged as indications of a purpose to injure the plaintiffs.

The first is the picketing. There is no doubt that the association agreed to picket the mine. For what purpose? Certainly not to keep out these five men or twelve men or even seventy men. It takes a force of 1,230 men to operate these mines and any of these men might go into the mine but would be certain to be sent home. The picket was for the purposes: 1. To see what would happen,—whether the resolution to stop until the plaintiffs and their associates would come in would be effective; 2. to keep check on the United Mine Workers' men and see that they were carrying out orders and to no doubt persuade any others to remain away from work.

Another point remains. The defendants are liable if they adopt illegal means to carry out their purpose even assuming the purpose to be in itself a legal one. The illegal method charged is the alleged threat to call out the maintenance men. Threats in order to come within this category must be threats to do what the defendants had no right to do. Their contract with the company was that maintenance men were not to be withdrawn in the case of a tie-up under certain conditions, and I have no doubt that a threat to break a contract would be within the class of illegal means.

The discussion was as to whether the maintenance men would under this clause be justified in coming out, if coal were being produced by those who were not members of their union. Even if they gave the manager to understand that if he was taking out coal with non-union labour the maintenance men would be withdrawn, it would be at least arguable that they would be within their contract. McLeod knew this perfectly. He does not indicate that the men ever threatened to break their contract. It seems to me also that on January 28, the matter was purely an academic question. There were clearly at that time not enough men out of the U.M.W. to operate the mine. If there were enough to operate the mine, the difficulty about getting maintenance men would not be a very serious one . . . . . I can gather from the evidence no threat to break the contract.

Johnston et al v. Mackey et al (1937) 1 Dominion Law Reports, 108 and 443.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A CONTRACTION in employment was recorded at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,988 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 975,862 persons, as compared with 987,879 in the preceding month. This decline was mainly due to unusually large seasonal reductions in logging operations, for which weather conditions in some localities and industries have recently been unfavourable, hastening the closing of the camps. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 102·8, as compared with 104·1 in the preceding month, while at March 1 in the last sixteen years it was as follows:—1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4; 1928, 102·6; 1927, 97·5; 1926, 92·6; 1925, 88·1; 1924, 91·8; 1923, 91·0; 1922, 82·9 and 1921, 89·1.

At the beginning of March, 1937, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,841 local Trade Unions involving a total of 190,018 members. Of these, 26,001 were registered as idle, a percentage of 13·7 as contrasted with percentages of 14·5 at the beginning of February, 1937, and 13·8 at the beginning of March, 1936.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in the volume of business transacted during February, 1937, when the average daily placements were compared with those of the preceding month, but a slight gain over that of February a year ago. Total placements for the month under review, however, were slightly less than in February, 1936, as there was one less working day. The highest losses under the first comparison were recorded in farming and construction and maintenance, and in the second instance in construction and maintenance, with a substantial gain noted in logging. Vacancies in February, 1937, numbered 24,840, applications 48,787 and placements in regular and casual employment 23,230.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was practically unchanged at $17.13 at the beginning of March as compared with $17.12 for February; $16.63 for March, 1936; $16.10 for March, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.96 for March, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced week by week during March, being 86·3 for the week ended March 26 as compared with 83·0 for the week ended February 26. The advance was due in the main to higher prices for grains, iron and steel products, lumber and non-ferrous metals. On a monthly basis the index number was 82·9 for February, 1937; 72·4 for March, 1936; 71·9 for March, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 91·8 for March, 1930.

The latest available information reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 390. The index of the physical volume of business in February was about one and one-half per cent lower than in the previous month but almost ten per cent higher than in February, 1936. Of the principal groups of factors used in the construction of the index the greatest advance during the month under review as compared with January was in mineral production, due to increased exports of copper, nickel and asbestos, to greater imports of bauxite and to increased shipments of gold and silver. The other groups to show increases in the same comparison were construction and electric power output. Manufacturing, trade employment, carloadings, imports and exports were lower. All of these principal groups were higher in February, 1937, than in February a year ago. Information for March shows advance in wholesale prices, carloadings, contracts awarded and in sugar manufactured, both as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1936. Employment was somewhat lower than in February but higher than in March, 1936.

35830—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	124,372,166	135,298,742	127,263,044	104,395,096	105,334,600
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	48,680,842	51,882,618	52,681,093	41,597,398	40,590.276
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	74,791,596	82,242,056	73,445,474	62,073,641	63,864,595
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	6,944,703	7,280,313	7,712,244	6,097,665	5,866,447
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,731,934,437	3,227,354,600	2,598,810,717	2,767,449,324	2,992,068,239
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	114,238,885	108,947,321	123,665,982	124,385,537	117,378,498
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,563,829,859	1,548,604,580	1,532,157,747	1,517,261,281	1,498,797,270
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	691,687,139	687,349,679	732,657,582	741,591,724	756,418,932
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	147·2	142·4	137·4	117·4	120·7	112·9
Preferred stocks.....	102·6	100·4	99·2	76·3	77·2	74·9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	78·5	74·3	70·4	77·3	80·6	85·5
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	†86·3	82·9	81·3	72·4	72·5	72·9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $	17·13	17·12	17·04	16·63	16·58	16·68
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	62·7	64·1	65·2	60·8	59·1
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	76·8	75·3	71·8	69·4	69·4
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	102·8	104·1	103·8	98·9	98·4	99·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13·7	14·5	14·3	13·8	14·8	14·6
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	189,322	186,213	185,006	177,341	173,649	158,810
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,631,981	14,301,856	14,043,352	14,470,710	13,066,507	12,742,554
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	11,797,632	11,304,708	11,285,344	11,279,613
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $	.....	9,724,629	10,194,064	10,679,577	9,280,594	9,323,822
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	8,733,889	9,280,554	9,331,843	8,413,196	8,711,249
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	.....	2,056,215,991	1,814,161,858	1,762,975,763
Building permits..... $	.....	2,120,211	1,695,502	2,361,771	1,921,176	1,302,758
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	16,058,100	8,728,800	6,622,200	10,289,100	8,227,700	13,610,400
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	70,986	61,995	66,400	54,009	55,751	61,336
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	125,104	111,823	115,237	101,092	93,285	100,225
Ferro-alloys.....tons	3,868	5,668	6,519	5,455	5,114	4,324
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	34,112,307	31,294,840	27,149,114	28,105,650
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	19,782,526	26,287,026	20,678,372	27,384,732
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	37,282,249	36,478,815	32,911,842	34,289,634
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	16,173,486	15,666,457	16,151,374	14,052,702
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	328,545	299,102	266,422	277,554
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,390,476	1,460,402	1,235,039	1,213,488
Coal.....tons	.....	1,292,002	1,477,621	1,028,661	1,492,070	1,391,526
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	52,420,000	54,640,000	65,380,000	39,650,000	61,130,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	2,846,000	3,656,000	4,052,000	4,256,000	3,938,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	12,119,000	15,189,000	13,558,000	11,724,000	19,940,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	2,968,000	1,961,000	3,831,000	2,670,000	1,948,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	102,597,087	115,001,704	208,370,230	107,483,790	171,920,135
Flour production..... brls.	.....	999,694	1,008,630	1,171,741	1,019,000	981,988
(6) Sugar, manufactured..... lbs.	30,233,930	20,934,196	21,952,270	22,330,975	20,769,861	24,044,674
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,929,500	1,482.017	2,110,598	1,835,240	1,513,959
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	76,701.000	74,811,000	68,886,000	66,812,000	67,467,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	30,402,000	27,492,000	30,404,000	28,673,000	34,051,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	275,530	287,690	243,900	221,570	227,960
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	14,415	15,009	14,488	10,853	11,261
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	115·0	116·9	104·0	104·8	106·2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	117·7	119·4	105·2	105·0	107·9
Mineral Production.....	.....	170·1	156·8	142·9	165·6	135·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	116·4	122·8	102·2	100·8	104·1
Construction.....	.....	45·5	37·7	52·4	44·5	70·0
Electric power.....	.....	225·3	223·5	210·5	196·3	201·5
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	107·2	109·8	100·5	104·2	101·3
Trade employment.....	.....	130·5	131·2	124·2	127·3	124·0
Carloadings.....	.....	77·7	79·4	72·2	75·2	71·3
Imports.....	.....	84·4	93·3	74·5	82·5	81·4
Exports.....	.....	97·9	107·4	87·8	92·9	92·9

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended March 26, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 27, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 27, February 27 and January 30, 1937; March 21, February 22, and January 25, 1936.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for March was 21, involving 5,382 workers, with a time loss of 37,088 man working days as compared with 19 disputes in February, involving 2,404 workers and a time loss of 19,346 days. The most important disputes during March involved furniture factory workers in several establishments in Ontario, cotton textile factory workers at Sherbrooke, P.Q., and woollen factory workers at St. Johns, P.Q. A strike of foundry workers at Point Edward, near Sarnia, Ont., led to a serious disturbance but did not cause much time loss. In March, 1936, there were 15 disputes, involving 2,872 workers with a time loss of 17,144 days, the more important disputes involving loggers in Vancouver Island, B.C., shoe factory workers at London, Ont., and leather handbag workers at Toronto, Ont. Of the twenty-one disputes recorded for March, fourteen were recorded as terminated, three resulting in favour of the employers affected, three in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in seven cases, while the result of one dispute was partially successful. Seven disputes, involving approximately 1,370 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were not longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

"Sit-Down" strike declared illegal in Canada

The advent of what is known as the "sit-down" strike in the United States and the possibility of the extension of such tactics in Canada, has resulted in declarations of its illegality by Canadian authorities.

This form of strike action in the United States has been utilized by organizations connected with the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by Mr. John L. Lewis, in its campaign to organize workers in the mass production industries. (The formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the subsequent suspension of its component unions from the American Federation of Labour was reviewed in the Labour Gazette for December, 1935, page 1088, and August, 1936, page 680.)

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on March 24, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, made the following statement regarding "sit-down" strikes:—

"A 'sit-down strike,' so-called, is, I understand, instituted and carried out by the employees of a factory or other industrial or commercial concern, who, having entered the premises legally in connection with their work, illegally remain and take possession of such premises and hold same by physical force against the owners and employers. A sit-down strike in Canada would be entirely illegal, and would not only tend to undermine all respect for law and order, but would, if proceeded with on any large scale, likely disrupt the business and administration of the country. Such a sit-down strike would also likely tend to create a riot and public disorder, which is contrary to the views of organized labour in this country. Legitimate means of redressing grievances already exist in Canada.

"The sit-down strike shall not be permitted to obtain any footing here. The administration of justice is of course committed to the provincial authorities and they are exclusively responsible for it. But the Dominion Government is prepared to utilize all the resources and agencies at its command and to the extent of its legal powers to the end of restraining and eliminating this illegal mode of procedure in Canada."

In the Ontario Legislature, Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, Premier of the Province, made a strong pronouncement against "sit-down" strikes, declaring that those who participate in such are trespassing, which is illegal.

On March 5, Magistrate O. S. Woodrow of Sarnia, in imposing a fine on one, and suspending sentence on fifty-five other persons found guilty on charges of trespassing at a Point Edward foundry, said: "Let it be known from this Bench that we will not countenance in any way the adoption of such means of remedying grievances if grievances exist."

Mr. Justice A. C. Kingstone, in an address to the grand jury, opening an Ontario Supreme Court session, described sit-down strikes as "absolutely illegal" and added that such action would not be tolerated in Canada.

In only two instances have determined efforts been made to apply the tactics of the "sit-down" strike in Canada, and in both cases they were unsuccessful. There have been, however, a few cases where strikers remained in their work places until warned to leave the same day. One of the latter included a dispute in a wheel factory at Windsor, Ont., in December, 1936, where the police were called and escorted the strikers out of the plant. (Labour Gazette, January, 1937, page 19). As recorded on page 410 of this issue, striking foundry workers at Point Edward (Sarnia) were forcibly ejected from the plant by other employees. At Calgary, meat packers on strike remained in the plant for seven days, but on police warrants were arrested and appeared in court on charges of "forcible detention of property," etc (Labour Gazette, March, 1937, page 300).

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the major event in the Canadian industrial situation was the settlement of the railway dispute involving approximately 117,000 workers. When a deadlock occurred on March 25, direct negotiations were resumed between the railway companies and representatives of the union as a result of the intervention of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers. Within forty-eight hours, there resulted the amicable adjustment of the chief matter at issue—the restoration of the wage deduction. The steps leading up to the negotiations and the settlement are dealt with in an article on page 401.

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with the dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its employees are given in the section commencing on page 396.

Other proceedings included the establishment of one Board, and the withdrawal of an application for the establishment of a Board in another case.

Canadian Delegation at World Textile Conference

A representative Canadian delegation was in attendance at a world conference of the textile industry which on April 2 commenced its sessions in Washington on the invitation of the United States President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The terms of reference of the conference, which was convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization, included the examination of "all those aspects of the textile industry which, directly or indirectly, may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in that industry." Each of the participating States (the principal textile manufacturing countries of the world) was represented on a tri-partite basis—government, employers and employees. This conference represents the first attempt which has been made by the International Labour Organization to review the general situation of a world-wide industry in order to explore the possibility of improving its social standards as determined by wages, hours of labour and working conditions.

The Canadian delegation was as follows:—

Representing the Government of Canada—Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; advisers to the Government representative—Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour for province of Ontario, Toronto; Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour for province of Quebec, Quebec; Mr. Alfred Charpentier, President, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Montreal; Mr. A. S. Whiteley, Secretary, Royal Commission on the Textile Industry, Ottawa.

Representing the Employers of Canada—Mr. H. G. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, and past president of the Canadian Woollens and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association; advisers to employers' rapresentative—Mr. Jackson H. Marx, President, Associated Textiles of Canada, Ltd., and President of the Silk Association of Canada, Montreal; Mr. A. V. Young, President and General Manager, Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, and President of the Cotton Textile Institute; Mr. Douglas Hallam, Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute, Toronto, Ont.

Representing the Workers of Canada—Mr. P. M. Draper, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa; advisers to the workers' representative—Mr. Alphonse Morrissette, President of Local No. 2647, United Textile Workers of America, and Financial Secretary, Trades and Labour Council, Three Rivers; Mr. Alexander Welch, member of Local Union No. 2495, United Textile Workers of America, Toronto; Mr. Arthur Laverty, President of Local Union No. 2499, United Textile Workers of America, Cornwall.

A complete report of the proceedings of the conference will be given in the May issue.

Quebec legislation against Communism

An Act "to protect the province against communistic propaganda" has been passed by the Legislature of Quebec. The Bill, as introduced, makes it "illegal for any person, who possesses or occupies a house within the province, to use it or allow any person to make use of it to propagate communism or bolshevism by any means whatsoever."

The Attorney General is empowered upon satisfactory proof of the utilization of any such premises to propagate communism to order the closing of the house for a period of one year. An explanatory note in the Bill indicates that "the owner or his legal representatives may, however, have the closing order suspended upon proving ignorance of the house being used for such purpose, and by guaranteeing, by means of security, that it will not be again so used."

Similarly, the owner may obtain the cancellation of the closing order by proving that "the house has not been used in contravention of this Act during the twelve months preceding the closing order."

In addition, the Bill specifically provides that "it shall be unlawful to print, to publish in any manner whatsoever, or to distribute

in the province any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, circular, document or writing whatsoever propagating or tending to propagate communism or bolshevism."

Protection for Alberta trade unions

Designed to give workers of Alberta greater protection in their trade unions, and the right of collective bargaining, a measure known as "the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act" was introduced recently in the Provincial Legislature.

Under this proposed Act, employers including the management and directors of a corporation, are prohibited from interfering with the rights of workers to organize or join trade unions. Penalties are provided for violation of the Act, a fine not exceeding $100 or a term of 30 days' imprisonment for any employer who by threats or dismissal attempts to prevent employees from becoming trade union members.

Wage increases in Nova Scotia steel and coal industries

A recent press despatch states that General Superintendent J. H. Fraser of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation had announced a 7½ per cent wage increase, retroactive from April 1, 1937, to all employees of the company and its subsidiary companies in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

It was also stated that officials of the Dominion Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, and officers of the United Mine Workers Union had signed a new wage agreement for two years retroactive from February 1, 1937. The new agreement, covering approximately 10,000 miners in Cape Breton and Cumberland Counties in Nova Scotia, gives workers earning $4 a day or less a nine per cent increase and other men, including contract miners, a six per cent raise.

Law of picketing in Canada

"The Law of Picketing in Canada" is the title of an article, the first part of which appears in the University of Toronto Law Journal, Volume II, No. 1, issued in February, 1937. The Journal is published once a year and the concluding part of the article will be in the issue for February, 1938.

The author, Professor J. Finkelman of the Law Faculty of the University of Toronto, devotes some thirty pages to a short history of the law in England and the legislation in Canada and a detailed analysis of Section 501 of the Criminal Code of Canada with reference to the leading English cases on picketing and certain Canadian decisions. Part II of the article is to be devoted to the civil aspect of the law affecting picketing.

Annual report of Canadian National Railways

On March 15, the annual report of the Canadian National Railway System for the year ending December 31, 1936, was tabled in the House of Commons by the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport. The report shows that operating expenses during 1936 were $171,477,690.07 and operating revenues amounted to $186,610,489.38, leaving a net revenue of $15,132,799.31. After providing for interest on funded debt amounting to $49,184,622.87 and taxes, rentals and other cash requirements of $8,723,888.05, and interest on Government loans of $527,682.21, the cash deficit was $43,303,393.82 compared with $47,421,464.80 in the previous year.

According to the report, the average number of employes in service during the year 1936 was 78,836 as compared with 75,053 in 1935, an increase of 3,783, or 5·04 per cent. The total payroll expense for 1936 was $111,221,129 as compared with $104,861,521 in 1935, an increase of $6,359,609. These figures do not include employees and their compensation engaged under the special unemployment relief arrangement with the Dominion Government.

Under the various pension plans in effect on the Canadian National Railway System, 834 employees were retired during the year; pensioners deceased during the year numbered 410; and the number on pension at December 31, 1936, totalled 6,292 to whom $3,946,110 was paid, compared with $3,381,072 in 1935. The report shows that out of every operating revenue dollar, nearly 55 cents went to labour, while fuel amounted to almost ·09 cents, other expenses ·28 cents and taxes and other accounts ·08 cents.

In co-operation with the Dominion Government arrangements were made by the Canadian National Railway to provide employment of about 5,000 men from relief camps during the summer months of 1936. In addition to this number, the report states that upwards of 1,000 men were employed by the railway in connection with the relief program. The work undertaken consisted of maintenance and betterment work usually performed by extra gangs but did not reduce the normal seasonal program of such work which was somewhat in excess of that in 1935. The Government assumed the charges for wages and transportation of the relief workers amounting to $1,324,344, and the railway assumed the charges for supervision, timekeeping, train service and the conversion of equipment units into boarding and sleeping cars amounting to

$1,136,000. Of this amount, $1,015,000 was maintenance expense, the balance capital. The report concludes this section with a statement that "the plan was beneficial to the railway and assisted the Government in dealing with the difficult problem of unemployment."

Annual reports of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships and the Canadian Merchant Marine were also tabled by the Minister of Transport.

Supreme Court of United States sustains Railway Labour Act and minimum wage legislation

In a unanimous decision given on March 29, the United States Supreme Court upheld the provisions of the Railway Labour Act. This decision was delivered in a case concerning the Virginian Railway Company and a group of its employees. The Railway Labour Act provided for arbitration of disputes by a series of adjustment boards for the purpose of collective bargaining upon wages and conditions of Labour (Labour Gazette, July, 1934, page 655, and August, 1926, page 792).

In another decision, delivered on the same day, the right of States to prescribe minimum wages for women was upheld when the Court sustained the constitutionality of the Washington State minimum wage legislation.

By this decision the Supreme Court changed its position on this issue. In 1923, it invalidated the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law (Labour Gazette, May, 1923, page 461) and in 1936 it declared unconstitutional the minimum wage legislation of New York State (Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 480).

U.S. National Labour Relations Act sustained.

Since the above was written, the United States Supreme Court on April 12 upheld the constitutionality of the National Labour Relations (Wagner) Act in four cases by a vote of 5 to 4 and unanimously in a fifth. The five cases came to the Supreme Court on appeals from rulings of the National Labour Relations Board, set up by the Act. All grew out of the discharges of employees who had been active in labour organizations.

The National Labour Relations Act (Labour Gazette, April, 1935, page 343) guarantees workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. It forbids employers to interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of that right. Employers also are forbidden to dominate any labour organization or contribute financial or other support to it. The act further states that it shall be unfair for an employer to encourage or discourage union membership by any condition of employment, or to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he files charges or gives testimony under the act.

The National Labour Relations Board, established by the act, is empowered to conduct elections among employees when a dispute arises as to which of two or more labour organizations represents a majority of the employees.

Railway Employees' Pensions in the United States

In the Labour Gazette for July, 1934, page 655, reference was made to the passing of an Act by the United States Congress to provide a retirement pension system for railroad employees. This measure was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in May, 1935 (Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 511). In August, 1935, Congress passed a new Rail Pension Law (Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 505) providing for a contribution of 3½ per cent of railway payrolls by employers and an equal contribution by the railway employees. In June, 1936, this enactment was also declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. On the suggestion of the President of the United States, representatives of the railroads and the employees agreed to confer on the subject, and it was announced recently that a voluntary agreement covering pensions had been arrived at between the two parties.

The agreement, which will affect 1,500,000 railway workers, after Congress enacts legislation to validate the arrangement, provides for a total tax of 5 per cent of the payroll (of all salaries up to $300 a month for any one worker) to be equally borne by employer and employee. The tax will increase by gradual stages until it reaches 7 per cent in 1949. This levy will be paid into, and all annuities under the plan will be paid out of, the United States Treasury. Administered by the Railway Retirement Board, this plan provides that any employee is eligible to retire voluntarily upon attaining the age of 65 years, but may retire at 60 after completing 30 years of service, with a reduction in the annuity at the rate of one-fifteenth for each year under 65. A maximum pension of $120 a month is provided, and a minimum annuity for persons who have had at least 20 years of service, this minimum being related to the monthly compensation according to a graduated scale of percentages. In no event, however, can the annuity be less than the old-age benefit that the employee would receive under the Socital Security Act.

Death benefits to families of employees who die before retirement; retirement because of disability; annuities for pensioners' widows and the taking over by the government of all pension rolls now maintained by railways are also provided for in the agreement.

Skilled labour shortage foreseen in United States metal industry

In a supplement to its service letter of March 18, 1937, the National Industrial Conference Board of the United States deals with the possibility of a shortage of skilled labour. The article discusses whether a shortage of labour can exist in the United States wtih unemployment still measured in millions. "Many employers" it is stated, "particularly in the metal-manufacturing industries, insist that it is impossible to secure the number of qualified craftsmen that they require. Organized labour contends that there cannot be a shortage of skilled labour in the mechanical trades, because many of the members of unions covering these trades are unable to find work."

The study then discusses what constitutes a shortage of labour and concludes that a scarcity of labour is determined by "the availability for employment of specific types of labour in establishments seeking such labour."

The most important contributing cause of the shortage of skilled labour, it was considered, "was the suspension, during the depression, of most company training programs. Since it is conservatively estimated that 5 per cent of the skilled labour of the country withdraws from service each year because of death or obsolescence, practically 25 per cent of the skilled labour reserve was permanently lost during the depression, while very few replacements were being trained." In tables accompanying the article a shortage of 7,158 skilled workmen is reported by 404 metal working establishments surveyed, while only a shortage of 201 workmen was shown in 55 non-metal working industries such as leather, lumber, public utilities, rubber, etc.

The study concludes that there is "little doubt but what the scarcity of highly skilled craftsmen is becoming more acutely felt in the metal-working industries. In some cases only a few additional men are needed. In other cases the operation of another shift is made impossible by the lack of skilled labour to man the shift. It is encouraging, however, to note that industry on a wider scale than heretofore is taking steps to train men for the needs of the future, and while the effects of this increase in training programs will not be immediately apparent, it is at least reassuring to know that a movement is under way to prevent the problem of labour shortage from becoming progressively more serious."

Federal housing and repair activities in U.S.A.

The third annual report of the Federal Housing Administration of the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1936, states that the gross business transacted in three years by that organization totalled $1,350,157,149, including mortgages selected for appraisal, commitments to insure large-scale housing projects, and modernization and repair notes insured. Approximately $810,000,000 of this total sum was transacted during the year 1936. Modernization and repair notes numbering 1,326,102 amounting to $500,220,642 were insured up to January 1, 1937. Of this amount, $246,149,913 were insured during 1936, a gain of 10 per cent over 1935. The report also states that in addition, it is estimated that the better-housing campaign sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration has generated over $2,000,000,000 worth of modernization and repair work which does not show in its own records. Careful check-ups have disclosed that for every dollar of repair work insured by the Federal Housing Administration approximately $4 have been spent on jobs paid for in cash or financed by other methods.

The entire program of the Federal Housing Administration, it is estimated, has created the equivalent of at least 1 year's work for 2,000,000 men. In many localities, where formerly there was much unemployment among building workers, shortages of skilled labour are now being reported.

Codes in Alberta

In the article on Codes in Alberta on page 317 of the Labour Gazette for March, 1937, an error was made in the statement relating to the decision of an Edmonton magistrate regarding the Commercial Printing Code. It was stated that the order in council was invalid because no date had been specified for bringing the Code into effect. This was not the reason for the magistrate's decision. He stated that the order in council merely "approved" the Code and did not expressly declare that it should be in effect, as required by the Department of Trade and Industry Act.

According to a press despatch from Washington, the Social Security Board of the United States recently paid the first claims for old age benefits under the Social Security Act. The Board expects about 314,000 claims for Federal old age benefits during 1937.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of March a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established by the Minister of Labour to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company and certain of its employees being coast station telegraphers, ships' telegraphers and trans-oceanic telegraphers, members of the Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers Union. The personnel of the Board is as follows,—Mr. H. H. Ward, Ottawa, Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the company, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, Toronto, Ontario, nominated by the employees. Two hundred employees are stated to be directly affected by this dispute. They seek revision of the wage agreements (marine and trans-oceanic) entered into in 1929; also changes in certain operating practices.

It was reported in the Labour Gazette for August, 1936 (page 682) that an application for the establishment of a Conciliation Board had been received from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being trackmen, members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union. The dispute related to the interpretation of the seniority clause of the agreement, the men claiming that the company, in refusing to re-employ certain men who had less than six months' service, had violated the seniority clause. The company pointed out, however, that the wage agreement applies only to men who have attained seniority, and that no employee attains seniority until he has worked six months either continuously, or continuously barring such interruption as may be caused by lay-off resulting from lack of work. The men have now withdrawn the application, stating that the question will be taken up with the company when the agreement is next revised.

The proceedings leading up to the settlement of the wage dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and various classes of their employees is given on page 401.

Report of Board in Dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees were received in the Department of Labour on April 7. The dispute related to the request of the employees, 180 in number, for restoration of the 10 cents by which their hourly wage rates had been reduced, and for one week's holidays with pay each year. The personnel of the Board was as follows,—Mr. H. H. Ward, Ottawa, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Mr. F. J. White, London, Ontario, nominated by the company, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, Oakville, Ontario, nominated by the men. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft. Mr. White submitted a minority report. The texts of these reports are given below:—

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between the London Street Railway Company (Employers), and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, (Employees).

To the Honourable Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, commenced its sittings in London, Ontario, on March 15th, 1937. The first sitting of the Board was taken up by the members of the Board in discussing the terms of the reference and the procedure to be adopted at the inquiry; taking oaths of office and arrang-

ing suitable accommodation in the Federal Building in London for the hearing of evidence and for holding conferences, and arranging with the parties to the dispute to commence the hearings on the following day.

Since that date a number of sittings of the Board have taken place. It was found at one stage in the proceedings that it was necessary to adjourn for a time. During the inquiry discussions occurred between the parties to the reference and the members of the Board in an effort to bring the participants in the dispute to a settlement, and one conference was held between the representatives of both parties, and in addition the President of the Company, to see if it was possible to reach an agreement in the matter.

From the outset the members of the Board made every effort to bring the parties together, repeatedly suggesting conferences for this purpose. The Board succeeded in bringing the parties into conference with this object in view, but eventually found that the parties could not agree and that it would be necessary for the Board to make a report and recommendations.

On the morning of March 16th, 1937, in the Federal Building in London, Ont., the Board called the parties together and informed them of the nature of the inquiry and proceeded under the terms of the reference. The following representatives appeared before the Board:—

For the London Street Railway Company: Mr. Leonard Tait, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. P. J. W. Glasgow, representing the President of the Company, Mr. R. J. Ivey.

For the Employees: Mr. James B. Axford, President, Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; Mr. Lewis Parker, Financial Secretary of Division 741, and Mr. Magnus Sinclair, International Officer, member of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association.

The items in the dispute are clearly stated in the reference as the following quotation will indicate:—

> "The present demands are that these reductions shall be restored, namely, 10 cents per hour, and that such restoration shall be retroactive and take effect as of date October 1st, 1936. Demands are also made by the employees that they be given one week's holiday with pay each year. Attached hereto are copies of agreements of working conditions, none of which are in controversy save only as stated above."

There are three items to the dispute, namely:—

(1) The restoration of a reduction of wages of 10 cents per hour made in stages during 1931 and 1932.

(2) The request that such restoration shall be dated back to October 1st, 1936.

(3) The request of the employees for a week's holiday each year with pay.

The working conditions are set out in detail in agreements in existence dating back to 1929 and 1930, and these conditions with the present practice of working conditions are not in dispute, and both parties to this controversy agreed in this respect. These agreements, two in number, are attached to this report. Both sides agreed that the statement in the reference was correct, that the only items in dispute are the three items mentioned in this report.

Since the year 1931 the parties herein involved could not agree upon the wage reductions, the employees taking the cuts under protest. So that the working conditions outlined in the documents attached to this report are mutually satisfactory and there was no suggestion that they should be disturbed. With this in mind the members of the Board endeavoured, during the early part of the proceedings, to try and bring the parties together on wages particularly, in the hope, that if this was accomplished it might not be difficult to arrange the other two items between the parties, and then the whole agreement could be signed. The early discussions at the hearings were quite informal, each side stating its case plainly without going into the nature of formal evidence. When it was found that an agreement could not be obtained at this stage more formal evidence was presented and a great deal of information was given by both sides and many exhibits filed.

The financial history of the company was outlined, the terms of the franchise as far back as 1875 discussed, and the changing conditions of transportation. Losses in revenues from the peak earnings and the nature of the recovery from the low point in the depression surveyed, as well as revenues and operating expenses of the company over a period of many years. Comparative wage scales of the classes of employees involved in Canada and the United States were also presented. With the filing of the very extensive exhibits, the members of the Board were supplied with a great deal of information upon which their judgment might be guided.

The employees presented evidence to show that the company ought to restore the reduction—in their opinion—because the wage rate of 45 cents per hour for operators was quite low when compared with other street railways in Ontario and Canada, and produced a great many figures to support their statement.

The representatives of the company stated that they were not going to question the figures submitted by the men relative to wages, and rested their case largely on what they termed "inability to pay". And to support this statement they filed statements to show their position in this respect. They also presented statements to show the annual earnings of the employees during the year 1936.

Both sides presented their arguments with care and keenness, but the obviously friendly relations of the employees and the management were not disturbed at any time. The employees' representatives stated that they were willing at all times to negotiate in a "conciliatory and give and take spirit". The representatives of the company in their final position indicated that they preferred to leave the matter to the Board, and consider the recommendations of the Board when the award was made. Under these circumstances it became the duty of the Board to make its report at once.

The members of the Board endeavoured to reach a unanimous award, but the absence of the signature of one of our colleagues will attest that this was not attainable.

It seems from the evidence, that the employees have had a cut in wages of 10 cents per hour since 1932, and that in 1931 the cut amounted to 5 cents per hour. This was reached in the two years mentioned in four stages. The hourly rate of wages was cut from 55 cents per hour for one-man car or bus operator to 45 cents per hour. At the present time, the hourly rate is 45 cents per hour for one-man car and bus operators. All the operators are now in this one-man operator class. The employees, comparing this class of service with a great many places in Canada and the United States, mentioned such places in Ontario as Hamilton, where this class of employee is paid 58 cents per hour, Windsor, where 58 cents per hour is paid, Toronto, with 65 cents per hour, and Ottawa, with 54 cents per hour, as amongst the comparisons. And they also mentioned that a Board of Conciliation in 1932 by a majority award had declared that the wage rate then should be 50 cents an hour in London, Ont., but the cut to 45 cents per hour was imposed. In addition the cost of living was thoroughly gone into, to show the comparison between these places and London, and the men claimed that, generally speaking, the cost of living in London, when measured by the Department of Labour's measuring stick, was as high or higher than any of the cities mentioned above.

The representatives of the company didn't challenge these statements. They largely confined themselves to pointing out the company's inability to pay any increase in wages at the present time. They stated very definitely that their inability to raise new capital made it imperative, that they had to get the money on which to proceed with the business out of earnings. They did not hesitate to agree to the position, that the London Street Railway Company had followed a plan, during at least the last five or six years, of gradually transforming the street car system to a system largely operated by buses. The company's representatives informed the Board that "30 per cent of the service is given by street cars, securing approximately 40 per cent of the revenues, while 70 per cent of the service is performed by small capacity buses, securing about 60 per cent of the revenues". And the representatives of the company were quite frank in stating, that during the transformation and the acquiring of new equipment of every kind that not one dollar of new capital had been obtained, but that the money required was obtained from the earnings of the company. Further the representatives of the company intimated before the Board that they would not argue that the wages being paid were enough. The great obstacle, in their opinion, was inability to pay. The distribution of the company's earnings was carefully inquired into by the Board as far as the annual reports were concerned.

Taking everything into consideration, including all the claims of the company, and the claims of the employees; after a careful survey of the history of his situation, particularly since 1931 when the wage cuts commenced, and giving careful consideration to all the exhibits filed by both sides, and the evidence given, and the improved condition of the company since the turn upward from the low point in the depression it does seem to the members of the Board that, at this time, consideration should be given to the reduced wages of those who have served the company so loyally through trying times, and that the point has been reached when the employees' wages should be considered as well as the plan of transforming the physical assets of the company, which the members of the Board had the pleasure of inspecting.

Therefore, we recommend, award and report as follows:—

Items 1 and 2.

That the 10 cents per hour reduction be restored, and the wage rates of all employees involved in this dispute be restored accordingly commencing March 31st, 1937.

Item 3.

That the request for a week's holiday with pay should be given consideration by the company with a view to working out a plan whereby holidays with pay can be given to the employees. And that the plan of the last several years of providing holidays with pay to some employees should be developed until all employees come within its scope.

Should the terms of this award be acceptable, the two agreements covering working conditions which are in existence at present, dating back to 1929 and 1930, should be completed to include the recommendations as above which cover the only items in dispute. These two agreements which reflect the conditions not in dispute are attached to this report.

Mr. White will submit a minority report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) H. H. WARD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) FRED BANCROFT,
Member.

London, Ont., April 6th, 1937.

Minority Report

Re Conciliation Board, to which has been referred the dispute between the London Street Railway Company and certain of the Employees of that Company

To The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—1. While agreeing in part with the report dated April 6th, 1937, and signed by my colleagues of the Board, I regret that I must dissent from the recommendation dealing with the wage rates per hour.

2. The Company appears to have made every effort to economize. Managerial and office expenses are low, and no method was pointed out by which expenses can be further reduced without interfering with the services rendered by the Company to the public.

3. While the Company's representative agreed that no new capital had been raised to transform the street car system into a joint street car and bus system, it was clearly stated that the funds for financing necessary improvements came from the yearly earned net income, which had been properly allocated to depreciation reserve.

The Company's representative clearly outlined the procedure in allocating net income earned, to depreciation reserve accounts, claiming that net income earned had not been sufficient in recent years to meet the full amount of actual depreciation occurring in operating a joint system of street cars and buses.

The apparent fact that the street car system has rapidly depreciated in recent years, and that the Company was faced with heavy renewals if the system was to be continued as a street car system, contributed in a very large measure to the policy of substituting buses.

Whether the Company continues as a street car system, as a joint street car and bus system, or as a bus system only, does not alter the fact that the company must earn sufficient funds to cover the wear and tear experienced in operation, if it is to continue to properly serve the public.

4. After hearing all the evidence, and endeavouring to come to a conclusion "according to the merits and substantial justice of the case," as provided by section twenty-six of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and while my personal desire is to recommend for the employees as high a wage as possible, there are some stubborn facts to be taken into consideration.

5. Owing to—

(*a*) The obligations of the Company,
(*b*) The fact that the Board explored the possibility of increasing the revenue by advancing the fares charged, and that the representatives of both the parties to the dispute questioned the proposal, as likely to defeat its own ends,
(*c*) The fact that in the meetings of the Board with the representatives of the parties to the dispute no practical suggestion was made beyond the methods now in use whereby revenues can be increased,
(*d*) The reduced revenues from operations in recent years, which are greatly below those of the period when the fifty-five cent rate was paid,
(*e*) The present financial position of the Company,
(*f*) The prospects for the immediate future,
(*g*) The hope that the Company will be able to continue to serve the transportation needs of the citizens of London in an acceptable manner, with

improvements when justified, brings me to the opinion that the highest wage rates it can afford to pay would be an increase of two cents per hour over the rates now prevailing.

6. I therefore recommend that the rates be increased by two cents per hour, dating from March 31st, 1937.

7. I join with my colleagues in the recommendation that the request for one week's holiday per year, with pay, should be given consideration by the Company, with a view to working out a plan to provide such holidays for all the employees.

8. I wish to express my admiration of the demeanour of the representatives of both parties to the dispute, in the presentation of their respective views before the Board. The discussions were, at all times, carried on in an amicable manner, and while holding firmly divergent views on some features of the reference, those views were presented in a moderate, gentlemanly way. I was particularly pleased with the evident friendliness existing between the employees and the manager.

9. May I also express my satisfaction in the patient, able conduct of the Board meetings by the Chairman, and say that it has been a pleasure to serve with my colleagues of the Board. My only regret is that the considerations mentioned, according to my judgment, prevent me from joining in a unanimous report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. F. WHITE,
Member of the Board.

London, Ontario, April 6th, 1937.

Alberta Labour Disputes Act

The Alberta Gazette, of March 15, contained the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed by the Minister of Trade and Industry to inquire into a dispute between the Union Packing Company Limited, of Calgary, and the Calgary Meat Packing and Purveying Local of the Canadian Victuallers and Caterers Union (Labour Gazette, March 1937, pages 299-300).

In regard to wages, the Board recommended that all employees be given an increase of three cents per hour, effective from March 1, 1937. Also, the Department of Trade and Industry is requested to determine existing rates at the competing Calgary plant in an endeavour to ascertain the minimum rate being paid in each department, and subsequently to furnish the Union Packing Company, Limited, with a copy of such minimum schedule, which shall be adopted by the Company, not later than May 1, 1937.

The Board further recommended that the five employees who were laid off on February 1, 1937, should be recompensed by the Company, at regular wages on the basis of a forty hour week, from that date to February 8, the day on which they, in common with the other employees, refused to accept the ruling of the Minister that they must return to work before the Board of Conciliation could function. Further, that the strikers should be called back to work not later than March 15, without favour or prejudice and with the rights formerly enjoyed.

Another recommendation was "that seniority, coupled with ability and adaptability, be taken into consideration in the laying-off, re-employment, and promotion of employees."

The Board, while recognizing the right of association, expressed the opinion that "it would be unjust to lay down any principle."

General recommendations, applicable to the entire packing industry, were submitted, viz: (1) the desirability, if possible, of supplying special equipment that would reduce working hazards; (2) a limited apprenticeship system.

Training for Unemployed in Great Britain

In a report of the Board of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales entitled "Education in 1935" reference is made to the provision of authorized courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls under the Unemployment Act, 1934. The report states that these courses were provided wherever warranted, and attendance was made obligatory upon a large number of boys and girls. Evening classes were provided for unemployed adults in certain districts. The subjects taken in these classes were largely of a practical nature and the report groups them generally under three main headings, viz.: various practical subjects, 245 classes; Commercial and Academic subjects, 94 classes; Physical Training and First-Aid, 79 classes. It is stated that by far the greatest number of classes have been in woodwork, boot and shoe repairing and physical training, but that a substantial number, however, have also been held in needlework and dressmaking, cookery, art and art crafts, motor engineering, wireless, commercial subjects, music and singing, and English including dramatic work and foreign languages.

SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY WAGES DISPUTE

Following two weeks' negotiation and discussion between the railway managements and representatives of the railwaymen a compromise was reached on March 29 in regard to the restoration of the basic wage rates on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, the settlement providing for the removal by progressive steps of the entire 10 per cent wage deduction within a period of twelve months from April 1, 1937. The railways had already made effective on February 1 of this year the first change in the deductions recommended in the majority report of the Conciliation Board which had enquired into this dispute, the 10 per cent deduction being reduced to 9 per cent on that date. The new agreement provides that this 9 per cent deduction will be reduced progressively at the rate of 1 per cent every two months until the end of 1937, the balance or 4 per cent to be reduced in two stages, 2 per cent on February 1, and the final 2 per cent on April 1, 1938, the basic wage rates being thus restored on the latter date.

This agreement dispelled the threat of a strike which the employees had by ballot authorized the union officials to call unless a settlement satisfactory to them was obtained. During the negotiations the Minister of Labour, Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, had kept in constant touch with the situation, and when a deadlock occurred he called both parties into conference at Ottawa on Good Friday, March 26. As a result of the Minister's discussion with the respective parties, it was agreed that direct negotiations would be resumed in Montreal on the following day, Saturday. On Monday the parties reached an amicable agreement. The Honourable Mr. Rogers in voicing his satisfaction with respect to the settlement, stated that "the Canadian railways and the employee organizations have established a fine tradition of adjusting their differences by collective bargaining and direct negotiation. That tradition was worth preserving. It had been maintained in the present instance. I think the settlement is most creditable to both parties to the dispute".

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this dispute had presented a majority and a minority report early in February. The original request of the men was for the immediate discontinuance of the 10 per cent wage deduction and restoration of the basic wage rates provided in the respective agreements between the railways and their employees in effect prior to 1931. The chairman of the Board, Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Maclean, and the Board member nominated by the companies, Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, recommended the lowering of the wage deduction by 1 per cent on February 1, 1937, an additional 1 per cent not later than August 1, and another 1 per cent not later than November 1, 1937, the deduction being thus reduced from 10 to 7 per cent. In addition a greater change in favour of the employees was to be made in the wage deductions whenever, and to the extent, that the revenues of the railways exceeded certain figures, calculations to be made every quarter and the manner of calculation to be that, for every increase of $7,500,000 in the combined gross operating revenues of the railways over the revenues of 1935, a reduction of ½ per cent in the wage deduction was to be accounted as having accrued to the employees, and when the percentage of accruals became higher than the fixed percentage then in effect or due, the higher percentage was to be substituted for the fixed minimum percentage one month after the end of the quarter year.

Mr. Bancroft in his minority report disagreed with this recommendation and urged the elimination during 1937 of the entire 10 per cent wage deduction in the following manner: 4 per cent on February 1 and 6 per cent in three equal instalments on the first day of the months of May, August and November, respectively, or, in the alternative, that 4 per cent of the wage deduction be eliminated on February 1, and that on June 1 negotiations be entered into to determine when the other stages of the elimination of the deductions from pay cheques should occur during 1937.

New Agreement

Following is the text of the new agreement reached on March 29:

Agreement betweeen the Canadian National Railways Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company respectively, and their various classes of Employees, made at the City of Montreal on the 29th day of March, 1937.

The parties hereto agree that the 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheques, calculated on existing basic rates of pay, under the terms of the Agreement dated 3rd November, 1934, shall be adjusted so as to reduce the rate of deduction to be effective as follows:

Effective	*Amount of deduction*
February 1, 1937	9 per cent
April 1, 1937	8 per cent
June 1, 1937	7 per cent
August 1, 1937	6 per cent
October 1, 1937	5 per cent
December 1, 1937	4 per cent
February 1, 1938	2 per cent
April 1, 1938	0 per cent

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JANUARY 1, 1937, TO MARCH 31, 1937

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period January 1 to March 31, 1937. (An article covering the period October 1 to December 31, 1936, appeared in the Labour Gazette, January, 1937, page 13.)

Cotton Mill Workers, Welland, Ont.—A strike occurred on December 22, 1936, of employees of the Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, Welland, Ontario, the workers demanding wage increases of approximately 20 per cent. Mill conditions, the quality of cotton used and the speed of production were also matters of dissatisfaction. The Company had, a short time before, made effective an upward adjustment in wages of approximately 6 per cent. Officials of the Department of Labour of Ontario intervened in the matter but a settlement was not reached. On January 13, 1937, steps were taken by the federal Department of Labour towards finding some solution of the problem, and on the same day the federal Member of Parliament for Essex West requested that the Department intervene. The following morning a request for the conciliation services of the Department was received from a representative of the Welland Textile Workers' Union, which had been organized subsequent to the strike. An officer of the Department interviewed, in Montreal, the President of the employing Company and his assistant. The position of the Company was that the large majority of the employees desired to return to work but were prevented from so doing by mass picketing. They agreed with the departmental officer that if the employees would resume work at once all would be taken back without discrimination, that certain adjustments would be made in the wages of the lower paid classes, and a general wage increase made effective when business improved. The conciliator then proceeded to Welland and, with the assistance of an officer from the provincial Department of Labour, was successful, after considerable difficulty, in arranging for a secret ballot to be taken on the offer made by the employers. The ballot, taken by the civic authorities on January 22, rejected the offer by a vote of 653 to 130, with 6 spoiled ballots. Following this, application was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but as the Act applies directly only to mines and other public utility industries the consent of both parties to the dispute was necessary. The Company, however, would not agree to the establishment of a Board but indicated that it would be willing to co-operate with the Department in any efforts which might be made towards a settlement. On February 10 word was received in the Department that, with the assistance of officers of the provincial Department of Labour, a settlement, substantially on the basis of the proposals put before the strikers by the federal conciliator in January, had been reached. It was stated that 865 employees of this plant were affected by the dispute.

Glass Factory Workers, Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliffe, Alta.,—On August 19, 1936, a strike occurred in the plant of the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, Mamilton, Ontario, involving approximately 535 employees, members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America. This was followed by sympathetic strikes at the plants of the Dominion Glass Company at Wallaceburg, Ontario, and Redcliffe, Alberta. Details of these strikes were given in the September, 1936, issue of the Labour Gazette. No request was received from either party to the dispute for the conciliation service of the federal Department

of Labour, but early in December, 1936, the Department of Labour, on its own initiative, interested itself in the matter and separate conferences were held with officials of the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, and with representatives of the Union. At the close of March arrangements were being made for a conference between the parties directly concerned with the hope that a basis of settlement might be found.

Labourers, Toronto, Ont.—On January 14, 1937, a representative of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council requested the services of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour in connection with a dispute between the members of Toronto Wreckers' Local of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, and a contractor in that city. It was stated that this Local had an agreement with the contractor that only union labour would be employed but that a few days previously the contractor had given a contract for certain demolition work to another contractor not a party to this agreement and this latter contractor was employing non-union labourers on the work. The Union representatives alleged that this was a direct violation of the terms of their agreement and in consequence picketed the premises. A departmental officer investigated the matter, and separate and joint conferences were held. The position of the contractor was that the work in question was, for reasons stated, not a contract in the usual sense and therefore it did not come within the terms of the agreement. Before negotiations were concluded, however, one of the union men instituted court proceedings against the contractor in connection with another claim, and the contractor refused to negotiate further.

Street Railway Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—Failing an agreement as to wages and working conditions through negotiation with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, certain of its employees, members of Local No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Vancouver, B.C., early in January, 1937, intimated to the Department that they desired the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The conciliation services were offered and accepted by the parties to the dispute, and an officer of the Department held separate and joint conferences which resulted in an agreement being signed on February 27 which covers a three-year period. period.

Meat Packers, Vancouver, B.C.—In the January, 1937, issue of the Labour Gazette reference was made to a strike of members of Local No. 95, Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees' Union, employed by Burns and Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. The strikers alleged discrimination because of union affiliation but this was denied by the Company. A conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia had mediated, but at the close of the year the dispute remained unterminated. During the month of January these officers continued their efforts to find some basis of settlement, and at the end of the month the federal conciliator interviewed the general manager of the Company at Calgary, Alberta, relative to the matter. The employees had agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act but as this statute applies directly only to disputes in mines and certain public utilities the joint consent of both parties was necessary, and this was refused by the employing Company. Early in February announcement was made by the Provincial Government that a Board of Inquiry under the provincial Inquiries Act had been established to deal with the case, with Judge J. C. McIntosh of Victoria as Commissioner.

Compressed Air Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—On February 28, 1937, a strike occurred of 62 caisson workers (sand hogs) employed by Angus Robertson, Limited, on work at the Alexandra Pier, Montreal, P.Q., the men demanding wage increases of approximately 75 per cent. This dispute received the immediate attention of conciliation officers of the Department of Labour, and conferences held on March 4 and 5 resulted in an agreement being signed, effective for the duration of the contract for the Pier construction. The rates specified were approximately 33 per cent above the former rates, and adjustments in the scale of pressures were made. Work was resumed on March 6.

Coal Handlers, Montreal, P.Q.—On February 24, 1937, a delegation representing the National Independent Coal Handlers' Association of Montreal, Inc., interviewed officials of the Department of Labour in regard to certain grievances they had against the coal companies of that City with which they are employed. Full details of these complaints were set out in a letter to the Department under date of March 10, and the matter was at once referred to the departmental conciliator resident in Montreal. This

officer conferred with the men's representative, but as certain officials of some of the employing companies were absent from the city further investigation was delayed till the end of the month.

Coal Miners, Cumberland, B.C.—On February 19, 1937, the Department of Labour was advised that a dispute had arisen between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Cumberland, B.C., and the employees, members of Cumberland Local, District 18, United Mine Workers of America, the miners having made a request for the restoration of a bonus which had been eliminated some years ago. A conciliator of the Department, accompanied by the President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, visited Cumberland and held conferences with the executive committee. The representatives of the men were reminded of the fact that at the convention of District 18 held in Calgary, Alberta, in January it had been decided not to ask for wage adjustments at any of the mines under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America during the present year. The departmental officer returned to Vancouver, and on the 23rd was advised that the executive committee had agreed to carry on work under existing conditions until the end of the year.

Coal Miners, Cumberland, B.C.—On March 13, 1937, the conciliation services of the Department were requested by the Cumberland Local of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, in connection with the dismissal of a miner employed by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Cumberland, B.C. A conciliator visited Cumberland on the 14th and, upon learning the full facts of the situation, suggested that the matter be taken up under the terms of the existing agreement. He further suggested that if an understanding was not reached in this manner the question should be taken up with officials of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, at Calgary. It is understood that these suggestions were followed.

Pottery Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On March 13, 1937, the Department of Labour was advised that six employees of the Sovereign Potteries, Hamilton, Ontario, had been dismissed, allegedly for union activities, and the services of a conciliation officer were requested. This request was granted, and on March 15 an officer of the Department conferred, in Hamilton, with the parties to the dispute. It was ascertained that for several months the employees of this firm had discussed the matter of organizing a Potters' Union but no definite action had been taken. On March 6 three employees were discharged, and the following day a mass meeting was held to again discuss the question. Following this meeting three more employees were discharged. The position of the employers was that the dismissals were due to unsatisfactory service on the part of the persons dismissed and that union affiliation had no bearing whatever on the matter. They stated that one case had been reconsidered and that the man would be reinstated, but no further concessions would be made. In the circumstances the departmental officer was unable to render further assistance.

Textile Factory Workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.—A strike occurred in the plant of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q., on March 10 involving approximately 840 employees. The strikers demanded increased wages and changes in the method of distributing the work. A conciliator of the federal Department of Labour, assisted by an officer of the Government of Quebec, arranged conferences between the Manager of the Company and a committee representing the employees. The Manager requested that the employees submit in writing their full demands. This was done, and the Manager stated that he would take these proposals to Montreal and have them discussed at the Company's head office. A few days later the Company submitted an increased wage schedule, proposals for better working conditions, and undertakings for the recognition of a mill committee and that no employee would be discharged because of his participation in the strike. The workers' committee accepted these proposals tentatively, subject to approval of all the employees. Later the offer was accepted by a majority of the employees and the strike terminated on the morning of March 19.

Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.—A strike occurred at Canmore, Alberta, on March 18, 1937, of local miners employed by the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, due to a dispute in respect to the interpretation of a clause of the agreement which was in force. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides that a strike in the coal mining industry shall not occur until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A representative of the Department of Labour brought this matter to the attention of the President of the United Mine Workers of America and suggested that the strike should be terminated at once. Work was resumed on March 23. Approximately 200 miners were involved in the strike.

Railway Employees throughout Canada.—In November, 1936, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established to deal with a dispute between the principal Canadian railways and various classes of their employees numbering approximately 100,000, over the request of the employees for the discontinuance of the existing 10 per cent deduction in basic rates of pay. The report of the Board was submitted to the Minister of Labour early in February, 1937, but the findings proved to be unacceptable to the representatives of the employees. Subsequently direct negotiations were resumed but the concessions offered by the employing Companies were rejected on March 24 and a strike appeared imminent. At this juncture the Honourable Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour, invited the Presidents of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and representatives of the employees concerned to meet him at Ottawa, and separate conferences were held on the 26th. As a consequence it was agreed that direct negotiations would be resumed without prejudice the following morning in Montreal. Late in the evening of the 29th an announcement was made that an amicable settlement had been reached. Details of the settlement will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.—During the past several months representations have been made from time to time to the Department of Labour in respect to the situation which has developed in the Port of Montreal regarding the employment of longshoremen. During the season of 1936 there was an agreement in effect between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the National Independent Union of Longshoremen of the Island of Montreal, which was automatically renewed late in the fall of 1936 to cover the season of 1937. During the winter months the International Longshoremen's Association organized a local union in that Port and has made representations to the effect that the majority of longshoremen employed by the Shipping Federation are members of that Association. The National Independent Union of Longshoremen contend that they represent the majority of the longshoremen employed in this Port. The position of the Shipping Federation is that there is an agreement in effect with the National Independent Union of Longshoremen, that this latter body carried out its undertakings last season and that there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to meet the requirements of the agreement. Numerous conferences have been held with the parties involved, and at the end of March the matter was still receiving the attention of the Department.

Longshoremen, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.—Longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, in the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria, have on several occasions within recent months made complaint to the Department of Labour that they are being discriminated against by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia and by certain dock owners in these two Ports. The Shipping Federation of British Columbia has agreements in both these Ports with longshoremen who are members of Canadian associations. An officer of the Department has held a number of conferences with the interested parties and is making an investigation in order that the Department may be fully aware of the actual situation.

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Mineral Production in Quebec

According to a preliminary statement issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Mines and Fisheries, Quebec, the annual mineral production of Quebec for 1936 reached a new record figure, with $49,535,495, thereby exceeding the previous peak of $46,454,820 in 1929 by nearly 7 per cent.

A large increase of over 40 per cent, is also recorded in the production of non-metallics in 1936 compared with 1935. Shipments of asbestos are reported to have risen from 210,467 tons to 301,287 tons, and the value of production of magnesitic dolomite has increased from $486,084 to $769,176. An increase of 28·7 per cent in the production of metallic substances in 1936 over the preceding year, continues the uninterrupted rise in production from year to year in this group. The figures for 1936 show a total value of $30,639,518 compared with $12,367,932 six years ago. Only a slight improvement in the building industry and the production of building materials is recorded in the statement.

A statement issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario indicates that during the quarter ending March 31, 1937, a total of 14,016 accidents were reported to the Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 73 of which were fatal. In Schedule 2 industries 469 accidents were reported, including 11 fatal cases, and 515 Crown cases, 9 of which were fatal were reported during the last quarter, making in all 15,000 accidents of which 93 were fatal.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1937

The following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for March, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Mar. 1937	21	5,382	37,088
*Feb. 1937	19	2,404	19,346
Mar. 1936	15	2,872	17,144

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for March was only slightly greater than in February, the number of employees involved and the time loss incurred were substantially higher owing to the occurrence of two disputes involving relatively large numbers of workers and causing considerable time loss, namely the strike of furniture factory workers in several localities in Western Ontario and that of cotton factory workers at Sherbrooke, P.Q. The strikes of meat packing employees and coastal longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., and of fur factory workers at Winnipeg, Man., which began in 1936, were still in progress. In March last year a large percentage of the time loss was due to strikes of loggers in Vancouver Island, B.C., shoe factory workers at London, Ont., and leather handbag workers at Toronto, Ont.

Three disputes, involving 502 workers, were carried over from February and eighteen disputes commenced during March. Of these twenty-one disputes, fourteen terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers affected, three in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in seven cases while the result of one dispute was recorded as partially successful. At the end of March, therefore there were on record seven disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C., fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., tobacco workers, Kingsville, Ont., rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont., woollen textile factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q., and beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; glass factory workers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; and restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont., Febuary 1, 1937, one employer. The dispute involving shoe factory workers employed by one firm in Toronto, Ont., commencing January 14, 1937, and added to the above list in February, is recorded as having lapsed by the end of March, the employer having closed the factory in Toronto and moved to another city.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistance or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The report, dated March 3, 1937, of the Board, appointed under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act to deal with the dispute in February involving meat packing employees in one establishment at Calgary, Alta., is outlined elsewhere in this issue. As stated in the February issue of the Labour Gazette, the Board recommended that the dismissed employees should be reinstated with compensation, that wages should be increased and that certain improvements should be made. It has been reported that by the end of March the employing company had not accepted the Board's recommendations.

A reported strike of silver miners at Mayo, Yukon Territory, on February 9 was mentioned in the Labour Gazette for March. Reports have since been received that the men demanded a reduction in the rate for board from $2.85 per day to $2.00 and that as a result of negotiations this was conceded, to be in effect from April 1. Work was resumed on February 14, it being agreed that February 12 and February 13 should be days off. One hundred and fifty men were involved.

A minor dispute involved twenty-three ice handlers at Peterborough, Ont., for one-half hour about March 1, the men securing an increase in wages from 20 cents per hour to 30 cents.

A minor dispute involved about fifty employees in one meat packing establishment in Toronto, Ont., for one-half hour on March 24. The employees requested an increase in wages and, ten per cent being agreed to, work was resumed.

A minor dispute involved about sixty employees in an asbestos brake lining establishment at Peterborough, Ont., for about one hour on March 31, an increase in wages of twenty-five per cent being requested. As a result of a conference with the management a compromise was agreed to and work was resumed.

A stoppage of work in a number of men's clothing contractors' shops occurred in Montreal, P.Q., from March 10 to March 16. The contractors had attempted to secure higher prices for making up the goods for the manufacturers following increases in wages to be paid under an agreement between the employers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union effective from January 1 (Labour Gazette, January, 1937, p. 104). Some of the manufacturers having refused to increase the prices, the contractors closed their shops, throwing about 2,000 employees out of work. As a result of conferences presided over by the chairman of the joint committee under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act a settlement was reached to be in effect until the expiration of the agreement on July 1, 1938. Out of the one hundred contractors' shops involved twelve had reached a settlement by March 12 and by March 16 only a few small manufacturers had not agreed to the settlement. There was no dispute between the workers and the employers.

A cessation of work in one coal mine at Florence, N.S., for one day, March 9, involved 675 workers. The dispute was between the machine runners and their helpers as to the division of the contract earnings at piece rates, the management not being involved. The helpers demanded fifty per cent of the earnings instead of forty per cent. The machine runners agreed to this and work was resumed next day.

A cessation of work in an automobile accessory manufacturing establishment at Windsor, Ont., employing about 150 workers, on March 15 has been reported. The employer is reported to have stated that the establishment was closed owing to a shortage of materials but the employees claim that the stoppage was in anticipation of a request for increased wages and a strike of members of the United Automobile Workers' Union. On the following day a delegation of employees submitted proposals for an increase in wages with a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, eight hours per day, five days per week, recognition of seniority and a shop committee, also no discrimination against union membership. The establishment was reported to be picketed on March 18 and March 19 but by March 24 was operating with almost a full staff. It was not stated under what conditions operations were resumed.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Meat Packing Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—The inquiry by Mr. Justice J. C. McIntosh, appointed by the provincial government, as a commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act, began on March 17 and evidence was taken until March 30 when the inquiry was adjourned pending negotiations for a settlement. Evidence had been given as to the dismissal of twenty-five workers in December, 1936, claimed by the union to be for union activity, following which over 150 of the remaining employees ceased work on December 29. The efforts of the British Columbia Department of Labour and the western representative of the Federal Department of Labour to bring about a settlement or have the dispute referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were described in the evidence. At the suggestion of the Commissioner the representatives of the employing company and of the employees involved in the dispute met with the Commissioner on March 31 to negotiate a settlement if possible.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—The inquiry by a Commission, appointed by the provincial government under the Manitoba Evidence Act to inquire into this dispute, resumed its hearings on March 15, and it was reported that the taking of evidence was expected to be completed by March 26 when the Commission would adjourn for the preparation of argument by counsel. During the month charges under the Minimum Wage Act were laid against ten fur manufacturers, some of which were involved in the strike. The arrest of a number of pickets on charges of assault, etc., was reported. The representatives of an employer were charged with assault in connection with serving a court notice on a union official. An injunction against picketing one of the establishments had been renewed. On March 25 the Furriers' Guild of Canada, to which most of the employers belong, granted recognition to a newly organized union, the Manitoba Fur Employees' Association, with a reported membership of about two hundred.

Longshoremen (Coastwise Work), Vancouver, B.C.—As stated in the March issue of the Labour Gazette, the water transport unions in United States ports at various times refused to handle cargo not loaded in Canada by members of the International Longshoremen's Association and the crews of United States ships in the ports of Vancouver and Victoria refused to work the ships for the unloading of cargo if members of the International Longshoremen's Association were not employed. The port of New Westminster was declared "open" by this union. On March 20 the shipping companies' associations in the United States ports informed the union that this constituted a violation of the agreements terminating the strike in the United States early in February. The work on ships held up was then allowed to be carried on; but as certain Canadian coastal shipping companies refused to make agreements with the locals of the international unions the latter stated that picketing in Canadian ports would continue. The Vancouver City Council requested the Minister of Transport to inquire into the refusal of dock owners to allow members of the International Longshoremen's Association to unload ships when asked for by the ship owners' representatives even if the dock owners had agreements with other unions. The Minister referred the request to the Harbour Board.

Loggers, Flanders, Ont.—A number of employees in three camps of one company ceased work on March 4 demanding reinstatement of employees alleged to have been dismissed for union activity. It was reported that some of the dismissed men were camp stewards who made complaints about food and certain working conditions. In one camp the discharged man was reinstated and the complaint as to food disposed of, there having been a delay in the delivery of food owing to the road conditions. Work was resumed on March 6. In the other camps the employer stated that the men were dismissed for breaking the rules, ruining a saw, and for incompetent work. In these camps the dismissed men with some of the strikers left the camp. About 175 workers out of 1,200 in the three camps were reported to have ceased work.

Metal Miners, Mountauban-Les-Mines, P.Q.—Employees in one lead and zinc mine, including mill and yard workers, ceased work on March 4 demanding an increase in wages with a minimum of 25 cents per hour. As a result of conciliation by an officer of the provincial Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing for an increase of 25 cents per day immediately and a further increase of 25 cents per day in three months, also fortnightly pay, no charge for cashing cheques, and a shop committee. Work was resumed on March 8. It was agreed that the men would be paid for the three days lost.

Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.—Employees in one mine ceased work on March 9, their demand for the employement of additional helpers having been refused. The management pointed out that as work on some operations was becoming slack there were plenty of men already employed to whom the work should be given, so that they need not be laid off, instead of taking on new employees; also that the matter should be taken up as required in the agreement. The western representative of the Department of Labour dealt with the dispute as stated elsewhere in this issue. The district secretary of the United Mine Workers of America visited the locality and as a result of discussions with the management and the employees work was resumed on March 23. Arrangements for negotiations for a renewal of the agreement expiring on March 31 were made.

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—Employees in one mine ceased work for one day, March 11, refusing to enter the mine with a certain engineer operating the hoist. It appears that a complaint had been made as to improper operation previously, but on investigation it was ascertained this was due to a misunderstanding and the engineer was not to blame. Work was, therefore, resumed next day.

Bakers, Toronto, Ont.—A number of bakers employed by a bakery and confectionery company operating a number of stores ceased work on March 1, demanding the reinstatement of four employees alleged to have been dismissed for union activity. A union committee had demanded wage increases, reduced hours and recognition of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. As a result of negotiations brought about by officers of the Trades and Labour Council, a settlement was effected providing for the return of the strikers and men dismissed, also for payment of wages on the basis of fifty-one hours per week and no discrimination. Union recognition, however, was refused. Work has resumed on March 16.

Tobacco Workers, Kingsville, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work for an hour on March 10, demanding an increase in piece rates. It appears that on changing to a different kind of leaf the workers claimed they could not earn as much as before. The management claimed that they could earn more and that during the period when the change was made they had been working only

part time. It was agreed that after two days trial wages would be adjusted and work was resumed. Later a five per cent bonus was given.

Tobacco Workers, Kingsville, Ont.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on March 18 demanding an increase in wages, piece rates, owing to a change in the work. The strikers remained in the building but on being warned by the Mayor that this was illegal they moved out and picketed the establishment. A number of time workers entering for work were intercepted but after a warning by the Chief of Police the pickets allowed them to enter. As a result of mediation by a representative of the Ontario Department of Labour a committee of the strikers negotiated a settlement with the management on March 28 providing for an increase in piece rates to meet the change in work, operations to be resumed on April 1 by eighty workers and by others on the following days as production proceeded. The management, however, refused to take back all of the strikers, apparently on the ground that some were not efficient and that others had instigated the sit-down tactics and illegal picketing. The settlement was not accepted by the main body of strikers, only twenty-one reporting for work on April 1, and the establishment was picketed again. The management claimed that a large percentage of the employees were satisfied and were kept from work by intimidation and that the low earnings cited were not for full time work. The strikers in the meantime had organized the Kingsville Tobacco Workers' Union. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 24, demanding increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of the United Rubber Workers of America. The strikers remained in the factory over night but negotiations between the management and union officials began and the strikers moved out. On March 31 agreement had been reached on most of the points in dispute and early in April a settlement was reached and work was resumed on April 3 and the days following. A compromise on the wage increase was made.

Tannery Workers, Owen Sound, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 20 demanding a twenty per cent increase in wages, time and one-half rates for overtime, and 54 hours per week. As a result of mediation by a representative of the Ontario Department of Labour a compromise was reached at a wage increase of ten per cent with time and one-half rates for overtime, and work was resumed on March 23.

Cotton Factory Workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Spiners in one establishment ceased work on March 10, causing the factory to be closed, involving over 600 other employees who it appears supported the strikers. The strikers demanded increases in wage rates and changes in work which affected earnings. It appears that the dispute arose over work on new machines, earnings being lower than expected. A settlement was reached as a result of conciliation by a representative of the Quebec Department of Labour and a special conciliator appointed by the Federal Minister of Labour at the request of the member of Parliament for the district. A new schedule of wages was agreed upon providing for increased rates and for more satisfactory working conditions and it was arranged that a committee of employees would be recognized by the management. The settlement was submitted to a vote of all employees and was approved by a substantial majority on March 18. Work was resumed partially the next day and generally on March 22.

Woolen Textile Workers (Weavers, Dyers, Etc.), St. Johns, P.Q.—Employees, approximately 65, in one establishment employing dyers, bleachers, etc., ceased work on March 16, demanding increases in wages, reduction in hours worked, and recognition of the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers, and on March 18 they were jointed by 78 employees in a woollen textile mill under the same management, also demanding recognition of the union. Conciliation by a representative of the Quebec Department of Labour did not result in a settlement. The strikers agreed to arbitrate but the management refused. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Carpet Weavers And Setters, Peterborough, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 20 to secure an increase in wages of twenty-five per cent, being the restoration of a reduction made during the depression. Negotiations between officers of the union and the management resulted in an increase of ten per cent being made, and work was resumed on March 29.

Cotton Factory Workers, Welland, Ont.—A number of workers employed on the night shift in one factory ceased work on March 30, alleging discrimination by the management in making adjustments in wages and working conditions following a strike which terminated on February 9. It is reported that only twenty-five or thirty of the

employees caused the stoppage, thus indirectly involving over one hundred other employees, by turning off the power, and tried to induce the day shift to strike. Most of the night shift resumed work on the next shift and the others were declared by the management to have forfeited their positions. It was stated that the allegations had been investigated twice by an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour but had not been substantiated. The officers of the United Textile Workers of America stated that the stoppage should not have occurred as there had been no negotiations or authorization for such action.

Furniture Factory Workers, Western Ontario.—Employees in a number of factories in several localities ceased work on March 1 to secure an agreement with the manufacturers as negotiations for a renewal of that in effect from August 5, 1935, to June 30, 1936, had not been successful. This agreement had been extended under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act to all furniture factories throughout the province except the Toronto district. The strike was called by the District Council of the Furniture Workers' Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and involved workers at Hanover, Wingham, Chesley, Stratford, Kincardine, Listowel, Lucknow, Owen Sound, Strathroy, Kitchener, Hespeler and Preston. The union demands included the forty-four hour week with time and one-half rates of pay for overtime, a minimum rate of 50 cents per hour for skilled classes, 43 cents for semi-skilled, 35 cents for unskilled and 20 cents for boys under twenty-one years of age. As a result of conferences with officials of the Ontario Department of Labour an agreement was reached which provided for two zones, B including the following cities and surrounding areas; Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas, London, Woodstock, Kitchener, Guelph and Stratford, and A the rest of the province. Maximum hours per week are forty-seven with time and one-half for overtime. For boys in both zones the minimum rate is 18 cents per hour with annual increases of three cents per hour for four years. For the other classes the minimum rates are: Zone A, unskilled 32 cents, semi-skilled 37 cents, skilled 40 cents, average wages for all not to be less than 37 cents; Zone B, unskilled 34 cents, semi-skilled 39 cents, skilled 49 cents, with the average for all not less than 39 cents. It was arranged that the agreement would be extended to all factories under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario and it is outlined elsewhere in this issue. Work was resumed generally in the factories on strike on March 8.

Foundry Workers, Point Edward (Sarnia), Ont.—A number of employees, moulders, coremakers and labourers, in one establishment producing castings for automobiles ceased work on March 1, some remaining in the factory and preventing other workers from using the machinery, while others picketed outside and prevented the entry of other workers and trucks for the transportation of the castings. The management then closed the establishment. The strikers were members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization (Labour Gazette, August, 1936, page 680). This union had recently organized a local and asked the employer for an eight hour day, $5 per day and recognition of a union committee to deal with grievances, sanitary and other shop conditions. The management refused and stated that the union represented only a small minority of the 370 employees. The union reported that while the wage rate was 50 cents per hour for nine hours, it often required ten and one-half hours to turn out the work required, with no extra pay. The strikers in the plant were summoned before a magistrate on charges of trespass but did not appear and the authorities were considering what action should be taken to avoid violence. On March 3 a body of the employees not on strike armed with clubs and iron rods entered the plant and ejected the seventy-eight strikers, handing them over to the police and then searched their homes for those who had escaped. A number were reported to be injured, three being taken to the hospital. Work was then resumed, the strikers being replaced. Provincial police were sent to the locality and remained until March 8. On March 5, fifty-five of the strikers were convicted of trespassing and released on suspended sentence, while ten were discharged owing to lack of identification. The president of the local union was fined $10 and costs. An organizer of the union was charged with assault but this was dismissed on March 12 as the informant did not appear. Various labour organizations, a committee of clergymen and business men in Toronto, and the City Council of Sarnia adopted resolutions that the provincial or federal government should investigate the dispute.

Metal Factory Workers (Auto Parts), Oshawa, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 18, their demand for an increase in wages and recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America having been refused. As a result of conciliation by officials of the provincial Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing for a compromise on the increase and for recognition of the union. Work was resumed on March 24. Wages for women were advanced seven cents per hour, and for males

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to March, 1937			
MANUFACTURING—			
Animal Foods—			
Meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C.	202	4,000	Commenced Dec. 29, 1936; against discharge of employees, claimed to be for union activity; unterminated.
Fur, Leather, etc.—			
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,000	Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week; unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Water—			
Longshoremen (coastwise work), Vancouver, B.C.	200	1,000	Commenced Nov. 23, 1936; for recognition of union; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1937			
LOGGING—			
Loggers, Flanders, Ont.	175	262	Commenced Mar. 4, 1937; against discharge of workers, alleged to be for union activity; unterminated Mar. 5, 1937; partially successful.
MINING—			
Metal miners, Montauban-les-Mines, P.Q.	240	720†	Commenced Mar. 4, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Mar. 6, 1937; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.	200	1,400	Commenced Mar. 9, 1937; for employment of additional workers; terminated Mar. 22, 1937; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	450	450	Commenced Mar. 11, 1937; for discharge of certain worker; terminated Mar. 12, 1937; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Bakers, Toronto, Ont.	22	286	Commenced Mar. 1, 1937; against dismissal of workers, alleged to be for union activity, for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Mar. 15, 1937; compromise.
Tobacco and Liquors—			
Tobacco workers (tiers), Kingsville, Ont.	90	10	Commenced Mar. 10, 1937; for increased wage rates on change of material; terminated Mar. 10, 1937; compromise.
Tobacco workers, Kingsville, Ont.	156	1,700	Commenced Mar. 18, 1937; for adjustment of piece rates; unterminated.
Rubber Products—			
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	550	2,750	Commenced Mar. 24, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; unterminated.
Fur, Leather, etc.—			
Tannery workers, Owen Sound, Ont.	57	114	Commenced Mar. 20, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Mar. 22, 1937; compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Cotton factory workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	842	7,500	Commenced Mar. 10, 1937; for increased wages and changes in working conditions; terminated Mar. 20, 1937; compromise.
Woollen textile factory workers (weavers and dyers), St. Johns, P.Q.	153	3,900	Commenced Mar. 16, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours, and union recognition; unterminated.
Carpet weavers and setters, Peterborough, Ont.	95	522	Commenced Mar. 20, 1937; for increased wages; terminated March 27, 1937; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1937

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1937—Concluded			
Cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont.	30	30	Commenced Mar. 30, 1937; against alleged discrimination; terminated Mar. 30, 1937; in favour of employer.
Other Wood Products—			
Furniture factory workers, Western Ontario	1,500	9,000	Commenced Mar. 1, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages; terminated Mar. 6, 1937; compromise.
Metal Products—			
Foundry workers, Point Edward (Sarnia), Ont.	100	200	Commenced Mar. 1, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of uuion committee; terminated Mar. 2, 1937; in favour of employer.
Metal factory workers (auto parts), Oshawa, Ont.	150	750	Commenced Mar. 18, 1937; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Mar. 23, 1937; compromise.
Construction—			
Bridge—			
Caisson workers, Montreal, P.Q.	62	310	Commenced Mar. 1, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Mar. 5, 1937; in favour of workers.
Service—			
Business, etc.			
Beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont.	8	184	Commenced Mar. 4, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages; unterminated.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
†Employees were paid for the time lost.

five cents, except that some of the lower paid were raised ten cents. Negotiations for a reduction in hours below ten per day are to take place later.

Caisson Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—Employees on one construction job ceased work from March 1 to March 6, demanding an increase in wages. As a result of conciliation by officials of the Federal Department of Labour a schedule with higher wage rates and improved working conditions under pressure was agreed upon and work was resumed. The proceedings are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Beverage Dispensers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one hotel ceased work on March 4, demanding a union agreement with wage increases from $15 per week of 54 hours to $18 for floormen and $21 for tapmen. The employer was involved in a strike of bakery and confectionery workers and the beverage dispensers ceased work and made the above demands for themselves. The other dispute was settled on March 16 as stated elsewhere in this article, but the beverage dispensers continued on strike. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

Cotton Textile Industries in Canada

A report entitled "The Cotton Textile Industries in Canada, 1935," has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report is based on returns received from 106 establishments, being two more than in 1934. The gross value of production in the cotton textile group amounted to $68,917,349 in 1935, a decrease of $1,358,631 or 1·9 per cent as compared with the previous year. Capital investment also declined by $5,168,204 or 6·2 per cent, to $77,902,879, while the total number of employees increased by 219, or 1·9 per cent, to 20,248. The combined salaries and wages in 1935 amounted to $15,031,412, being a decrease of $375,939, or 2·4 per cent. The cost of materials used rose by 2·4 per cent or $926,128 to a total of $38,615,498.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts In Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in February was 75 and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 86 disputes in progress during the month, involving 24,900 workers with a time loss of 84,000 working days for the month.

Of the 75 disputes beginning in February, 16 were over demands for increases in wages, 2 over proposed wage reductions, 17 over other wage questions, 3 over questions as to working hours, 16 over the employment of particular persons or classes, 7 over other questions as to working arrangements and 11 over questions of trade union principle. Three disputes were due to sympathetic action. Final settlements were reached in 54 disputes during February, of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 25 in favour of employers and 18 ended in a compromise. In 8 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 10,000 bus drivers and other motor transport employees, affecting street and highway traffic in Scotland lasted from March 9 to March 19. Work was resumed pending negotiations for increased wage rates.

Two thousand armament workers at Glasgow went out on strike March 27 for an advance in wages.

Two strikes in aeroplane manufacturing plants occurred during March. One, at Derby, lasted for three weeks when 300 grindermen went on strike demanding higher wages and indirectly affecting 3,500 other employees. Work was resumed March 11 pending negotiations as to wage rates. The other strike, at Hayes, Middlesex, over the dismissal of one employee. was settled after five days, on March 10, when the employee concerned had secured work elsewhere.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 137 and 120 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 257 disputes in progress during the month, involving 196,000 workers with a time loss of 2,260,000 working days for the month.

Demanding that the United Automobile Workers of America be the sole bargaining agency for all employees, 67,000 employees of the Chrysler Motor Company plants in the Detroit, Michigan, area became involved in a strike March 8, in which 6,000 workers occupied the plants in a sit down strike. Twenty thousand workers in an automobile body plant were indirectly involved. Through the mediation of the Governor of Michigan and federal government officials, the strikers left the plant March 24, but an agreement was not reached until April 6, when the union was recognized as the bargaining agency for its members and the union agreed to prevent "sit down" strikes and other stoppages in the plants for the duration of the agreement, that is until the end of March, 1938. Further meetings were to be held to settle other points at issue, following the resumption of work.

A strike of 10,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Company at Detroit also began March 8, and was settled April 8, on practically the same terms as in the Chrysler Company strike.

When they failed to agree with employers on the terms for the renewal of their agreement, 460,000 bituminous coal miners throughout the Eastern Appalachian region went on strike for one day, April 2. Agreement was reached by the end of the day, in which the wage increases demanded were granted, but the miners withdrew their further demands for a two weeks' vacation and a guarantee of 200 days work a year.

Strikes of employees of hosiery manufacturing plants at Reading, Pennsylvania, involving 9,000 workers, were in progress during March. Settlements were reached in some mills on March 25.

A strike of 5,500 taxi drivers at Chicago, Illinois, began March 5, when they demanded closed shop conditions and increased commissions. Violent incidents were reported March 17. No report of a settlement has been noted.

At Santa Monica, California, 2,500 employees of an aeroplane manufacturing plant went on strike February 23. Although the majority of the strikers had returned to work before March 11, final settlement was not reached until then. The strikers secured recognition of their union, a division of the United Automobile Workers, as the collective bargaining agency for its own members.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Purposes of $1,000,000 Vote for Training Projects Outlined by Minister of Labour

THE provision in the estimates of the Department of Labour of a sum of $1,000,000 (a new vote) for the specific purpose of developing training projects for unemployed young people featured a discussion in the House of Commons recently. As indicated by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers in the House on March 29 in introducing Bill 80—The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1937—this legislation provided the means by which the Dominion government could co-operate with provincial governments in dealing with the establishment of unemployed youth.

Subsequently, on April 9, in the consideration of the Department's estimates, the purpose of the $1,000,000 item "to provide for development and training projects for unemployed young people," was given in greater detail by the Minister.

Reviewing the background, Hon. Mr. Rogers referred to the establishment of a youth employment committee as an adjunct to the National Employment Commission. Upon the basis of information obtained through the registration and classification of the unemployed there was indicated a "very special problem as regards the age-group of eighteen to twenty-five years" who had completed their school years and who have been obliged to seek employment under most unfavorable conditions. Accordingly, as a result of a study, it had been recommended that a sum be placed in the estimates to provide for special training projects. Dealing with the manner in which this sum is to be expended to the greatest advantage, the Minister stated:

"The youth employment committee made a number of reports directly to the national employment commission. The commission gave further study to these reports and made definite recommendations to the government. In these reports the suggestion was made that this money could be expended to the best advantage in some provinces upon forestry projects or upon projects which would enable unemployed young men to fit themselves for work in the primary industries of those particular provinces. For example, in British Columbia, where there is a very large forest reserve and lumbering is a basic industry, it was suggested that it would be most desirable that the training projects there should relate to forestry or to mining, another important industry in the province. So far as the western provinces are concerned, there is an obvious advantage in having training projects directed rather towards employment in agriculture in one of its forms or conceivably in the building trades. We have had some definite representations with regard to the need for further skilled labour in the building trades in some of the western provinces. In the central provinces there is need also for work in the forests, particularly fire protection, and we have under consideration the establishment of a small corps of young unemployed men who will gain experience and as well, we believe, a wholesome acquaintance with the outdoors in the protection of the forests."

Continuing, the Minister pointed out that "it would be neither wise nor practical to indicate one pre-digested plan, so to speak, which would apply generally throughout the Dominion", and added: "We are of the opinion, especially where we have in view that this action should be taken in co-operation with the provinces, that the training projects should be related as far as possible to the basic industries of the province wherein unemployment exists. There is also, and I believe it is becoming more evident each day, a growing need for training some of our young unemployed in the skilled trades. That applies particularly in certain branches of the building industry. Hon. Members are well aware that this industry has been passing through a very acute depression. It has not responded as quickly to the forces of recovery as have some other industries in the country. At the same time it is now becoming recognized in some of the larger cities that we may have a real shortage in the building and construction industry. We propose to discuss with the provincial governments of the more industrialized provinces the feasibility of arranging special classes for unemployed young people in such trades as are most likely to ensure their early absorption into the economic life of the country."

The Minister indicated that in the establishment of any industrial classes the trade unions would be consulted. He observed that what was being proposed under the vote was no "more than an approach to the larger problem," adding that from all the information obtained in recent months "there is no feature of the general unemployment problem that challenges our attention and interest today to a greater degree than this problem which we seek to deal with under this vote."

Further outlining the intent of the vote, the Minister said:

"In the allocation of these amounts we shall be obliged to work with the provincial govern-

ments, as we shall have to do in connection with other votes which have received the consideration of the committee. It is not intended to set up camps except where camps are a necessary part of the equipment for the work which is to be undertaken. That would apply to forestry work, and probably to training projects for hard rock mining. Where it is contemplated to give special courses elsewhere to train the unemployed, we shall try to utilize, in co-operation with the provincial governments, the existing equipment in the form of technical schools, and so on. We shall try to arrange the courses in such a way as to bring about the highest degree of absorption of young people in industry. I might say that it is not intended that the money shall be reserved exclusively for unemployed young men. We have in mind that some provision may have to be made for unemployed young women. They will be provided with training in certain classes of work as may be recommended to the government....."

"I am somewhat at a disadvantage in stating exactly how far this money will go. I have not the least thought that the vote is large enough to deal with the problem as one would like to deal with it, but at the same time I hope it is large enough to give us a clear sense of direction, if we find the problem is a continuing one."

JOINT MEETING OF DOMINION CONFERENCE OF MAYORS AND UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

A joint meeting of the Dominion Conference of Mayors and the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held on March 16, 17 and 18 in Ottawa, about 200 mayors and other civic representatives from all parts of the Dominion being in attendance. The meeting constituted the third in a series of the Dominion Conference of Mayors and the 37th annual convention of the Union of Canadian municipalities.

Addresses and Reports

In a brief address of welcome the Chairman of the Dominion Conference, Mayor Stanley Lewis of Ottawa, stated that "in the two years of its existence, the Dominion Conference of Mayors has accomplished a great deal for the municipalities of Canada." He said that the joint meeting had been called "to arrange for amalgamation with the thirty-seven year old Union of Canadian Municipalities in order that duplication of effort in our field may be eliminated and our strength may be increased."

Alderman W. H. Biggar of Montreal, as retiring president of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, submitted a report dealing with the past activities of that organization and the proposed amalgamation of the two bodies. "Both bodies", he said, "are in favour of this move, in principle, and it remains only to work out the details." The report, containing recommendations regarding the proposed fusion was referred to the nominating committee for action.

Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities

In the new constitution of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities the purposes of the organization were outlined as follows.

"1. To collect and disseminate statistics and related information on all manner of municipal practices and procedures. Such information as is gathered shall be made available to all agencies or individuals with a legitimate interest in municipalities.

"2. To hold an annual conference for the purpose of discussing matters of municipal administration of interest to municipalities.

"3. To represent the interests of Canadian cities, towns, and municipal authorities, before the Government of Canada.

"4. To undertake such joint activities as may be in the interests of the local governing bodies of Canada."

Submissions to the Government

On March 18, a delegation from the joint conference was received by the following cabinet ministers representing the Government: Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries and the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence.

The delegation discussed with these Ministers, the many problams confronting the municipalities. A number of resolutions were presented dealing with unemployment and direct relief, housing, and municipal finances, etc.

Direct Relief.—The resolution on Direct Relief declared *inter alia* that unemployment is a national emergency and national responsibility; that some provincial governments can no longer assume any responsibility for relief; that the costs had been "improperly imposed" upon the municipalities; and that as relief costs had resulted "in breaking down the financial structure of many urban centres;" and called upon the Dominion Government to "forthwith increase their grants-in-aid by such

amounts as are necessary to preserve the financial structures of the urban municipalities pending a proper redistribution of the costs of relief and of public revenues to permanently stabilize public assistance in Canada and the preparation of a scheme of work and wages to replace unemployment relief."

Finance and Taxation.—Pointing out that the duties and responsibilities of the municipalities had increased without any corresponding increase in the power to raise the revenue necessary to meet obligations, thereby incurring "serious financial difficulties;" and that there should be "a constitutional revision of all the rights" of the various governments; and that as the Dominion Government had declared its intention of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into this distribution of functions the following recommendations on finance and taxation were submitted:

"The Dominion Government be urged to instruct and to authorize the said Royal Commission in its terms of reference to inquire into and report on the problems of the municipalities of Canada arising from the distribution of powers and functions as between the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities, thereby relieving the municipalities and property owners to a degree that would further encourage the buying and building of homes; and

"The Parliament of Canada be urged to extend to the Bank of Canada the power to and the responsibility of assisting the Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments in financing at a minimum of expense to the taxpayers; and

"The Dominion Government in all cases of duplication of taxation on revenue be urged to undertake the collection and the distribution thereof to the provincial and municipal governments making such levy."

Housing.—Referring to the lack of facilities under the Dominion Housing Act for the provision of loans by large companies outside of the big cities, and the possibility of people in small towns and cities building homes if they were able to obtain loans under the Act, the delegation presented proposals requesting that arrangements be made "to place large and small centres and towns on an equal footing under the Dominion Housing Act;" and that "funds be made available to all municipalities for low cost housing." It was also requested that the Dominion Government "delegate to the Bank of Canada the power to lend money to municipalities for the purpose provided for in the Dominion Housing Act."

Technical Education.—Indicating the desirability for the continuation and extension of technical education in Canada and stating that "it is now proposed to greatly curtail Dominion grants for this purpose," a resolution was presented requesting the Dominion Government to continue the grants for the development of Technical Education "on at least the present scale." On this subject, Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour, observed that if there was one field claimed by the provinces as their own it was education.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions recommended the extension of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act to urban property holders; the assumption by the Dominion Government of the responsibility for the administration and financing of public assistance to all ex-service men and their dependents; that privileges enjoyed by the Provincial Governments in the matter of Dominion Sales Tax and Excise Tax be extended to cities and municipalities; and that the Dominion and Provincial Government have complete water surveys made in various locations "in which conditions are such that action should be taken."

During the three day conference, reports were presented dealing with the proceedings (between August 11, 1936 to March 15, 1937) of the continuing committee of the Dominion Conference of Mayors, and two statistical reports prepared y the Economist of the Dominion Conference of Mayors, H. Carl Goldenberg, M.A., one of which dealt with "Municipal Debts, Interest Rates and Debt Charges in Canada" and another on "Unemployment Relief Costs in Canadian Municipalities." Discussions were held on various topics such as Unemployment Relief, Housing, Municipal Debts, and other problems confronting municipal administrations.

Mining in Nova Scotia in 1936

"The Annual Report on Mines, 1936," for the Department of Public Works and Mines, Nova Scotia, indicates that the average number of men employed at coal mines in 1936 was 13,136 as compared with 12,946 in the previous year. Total number of man-days worked for the year ended November 30, 1936, was 2,806,480, compared with 2,720,357 in the year ended September 30, 1935. A substantial increase in coal output and sales is also reported, coal output for the calendar year 1936 being 5,932,797 tons. The number of fatal accidents at coal mines during 1936 was 16, the number during the previous year being 31. Of these fatal accidents 15 occurred underground, 10 of which were causatively classified as "mine cars and locomotives," 4 as "falls of roof or face" and 1 as "mining machines." The surface accident was classified as "miscellaneous."

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Summary of Proceedings of Seventh Convention

WITH an attendance of ninety-two delegates representing twenty national and chartered local unions, the seventh convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held in Toronto on March 8-10. As indicated in the address of the President, Mr. A. R. Mosher, among the primary objects of the convention was the co-ordination of labour organization on a national industrial basis throughout Canada.

By reference to the constitution and to executive reports to previous conventions, President Mosher emphasized to the delegates the basic principles and policies of the Congress. He considered it of the "utmost importance" that workers who are organized in independent national and local unions should maintain a national union centre through which to express their aims and aspirations. In this respect the president further declared that the "delegates now had the opportunity to show that we are determined to make progress in organizing the unorganized workers of Canada, and in securing improvements in their wages and working conditions." He added that "we have far more important work to do than to seek opportunities to attack rival organizations, or to vilify any group of workers because of their views on political or economic matters." In concluding, President Mosher stated that "by co-operation, tolerance, good-will and steady effort in the right direction, a great deal could be done to give the national movement the stimulus it requires."

Affiliation of Steel Workers

Featuring one of the sessions was the address of Mr. Ivan J. Campbell, president of the Algoma Steel Workers Union, in which he stated that steel workers would soon be national in scope. In submitting an application for affiliation with the All-Canadian Congress, Mr. Campbell expressed the hope that steel workers would be accepted as a national organization. The convention unanimously accepted the application for membership, and this body, formerly an independent labour unit, accordingly became identified with the Congress.

Reports and Financial Statement

In the report of the provisional committee (a body established by court order, following a division in the organization, in order to conduct the business of the congress until the present convention) appeared a review of activities during its four months' existence. Subsequently during the convention this committee was discharged, its services being no longer required.

The report of the editor and manager of the *Canadian Unionist,* official publication of the Congress, emphasized the necessity for news accounts of the activities of trade union locals. The delegates were reminded that a French section is now a regular feature of the publication.

The financial statement, covering the period ending December 31, 1936, showed assets in excess of liabilities of $1,609.09.

A number of minor amendments were made to the constitution, one of which provided for one vice-president instead of two.

Convention Addresses

Addressing the convention were Mr. George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and Mr. Fred Knowles, general secretary of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada. Mr. Keen stressed the necessity of closer unity between labour unions and the co-operative movement, while Mr. Knowles dealt with the aims and objects of this civil service body.

Resolutions

The recommendations contained in the adopted resolutions were as follows:—

Adoption of an hourly rate or weekly wage as the sole basis of schedules under the Industrial Standards Act.

Developing of domestic and interprovincial trade.

Approving of the principle of old-age pensions becoming available at age 60.

Favouring annual holidays with pay for all workers.

Expressing willingness to co-operate with members of unions outside the Congress in any and every effort to better the conditions of the workers.

Protesting against the treatment received by veteran pensioners.

Approving the action of the Federal Government in restoring full rates of pay to all employees of the Civil Service of Canada.

Supporting the efforts of Canadian railway workers to obtain the abolition of their present wage deduction.

Extending the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to include all industries and the enlarging of the conciliation facilities of the Federal Department of Labour.

Favouring the extension of consumers' co-operatives, and adopting the principles of co-operation as an important means of improving the workers' standard of living.

Re-affirming the policy of industrial unionism of the Congress

Requesting the appointment by the Federal Government of a Royal Commission, in consultation with the provinces, to consider amendments to the British North America Act.

Organizing millmen to the fullest possible extent.

Favouring an amendment to the British North America Act which will enable the Federal Parliament to pass the "Weekly Day of Rest," "Minimum Wages" and "Limitation of Hours of Work" Acts of 1935.

Granting all workers, including hourly-rated workers, a full holiday without loss of pay on Coronation Day, May 12, 1937.

Inviting the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada to co-operate with the All-Canadian Congress in organizing the workers in the province of Quebec.

Opposing the removal of any restrictions upon immigration until such action is warranted by economic conditions in Canada.

Re-affirming the policy of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour of securing unity and harmony in the national labour movement by means of organization and education.

Expressing appreciation of the strong stand taken by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in his 1937 New Year's Message, in support of the right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively, and of the efforts of Hon. Mr. Rogers and the Department of Labour to ensure the recognition of that right by employers.

Warning the workers of Canada against the rise of Fascism.

Urging the government, in the event of this country being involved in another war, to take adequate measures to prevent profiteering in any form, and that, to this end, it take over and operate industries essential to the manufacture of war material.

Giving full support to the League of Nations as an instrument of collective security.

Urging a study by the National Employment Commission of the reasons for the indicated decline in living standards.

Suggesting the appointing of a Royal Commission to study the problem of re-occurring depression periods and recommend solutions.

Urging all provincial governments to extend minimum wage laws as rapidly as possible, to extend the minimum rates and provide heavier penalties for evasions of such laws.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.; vice-president, C. A. Beattie, Toronto, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, N. S. Dowd, 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont.

Executive board members: Ivan J. Campbell, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; J. Lea, London, Ont.; Mrs. M. Finch, Toronto, Ont., and G. R. Hodgson, Toronto, Ont.

NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation, at which there were thirty-seven delegates present, was held at Fredericton, March 2-4, 1937.

The president and executive board presented reports covering various phases of the activities carried on during the year, and the reports also contained several recommendations which were favourably received and endorsed by the convention. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the Federation to be in a healthy financial condition, the membership being approximately the same as for the previous year.

Joint Legislative Program

A joint legislative program of the provincial transportation brotherhoods and the Federation was submitted to the government and contained the following recommendations: Creation of a Department of Labour; regulation of motor bus and truck transportation; right of employees to organize; a conference of representatives of the government, employers and labour to consider amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; enactment of labour and social legislation, including amendments to the British North America Act, and a Fair Wage Act.

Convention Addresses

During the convention the delegates were addressed by Hon. A. A. Dysart, premier of the province; Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Health and Labour, and Hon. F. C. Squires, Leader of the Opposition. Others who spoke were: R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; W. L. Best, vice-president and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; A. J. Kelly, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and S. H. Shaw, chairman, New Brunswick joint legislative committee of the transportation brotherhoods.

Resolutions

Among the recommendations contained in the adopted resolutions were:—

Refunding by the Provincial Government to the various municipalities of thirty per cent of all income collected from motor vehicle licences and gasoline taxes.

Employing of two licensed operators in each theatre during the time the public are admitted.

Advocating that all workers be included in the Compensation Act of all provinces.

Favouring the extension of the Compensation Act to include silicosis and tuberculosis.

Seeking protection of the legal right of workers to organize in organizations of their own choosing, without interference, intimidation, or coercion on the part of the employer or his agent, and the right of workers to collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, together with the imposition of heavy penalties upon employers for violation of same.

Condemning the use of "yellow dog" contracts.

Proposing proper trials of any action dealing with industrial disputes, and until such trial there shall be no temporary or interim injuncton issued.

Favouring an elevator safety code for the Dominion of Canada.

Abolishing of sand blasting.

Elimination of one-man street cars in Canada.

Placing all highway transportation under the authority and control of the Transportation Commission.

Adopting of one international union label.

Prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgage on farms and dwellings

Paying of old age pensions at the age of sixty-five years.

Supplying free school books to pupils in grades 6 to 8 inclusive.

Granting to employees an opportunity of answering all charges before being dismissed.

Urging the provincial legislature to pass enabling legislation at the present session, granting the necessary powers to the Federal Parliament to enact social and labour reforms.

Using union-made materials and supplies in preference to non-union products by all government bodies of the province.

Ensuring New Brunswick workers protection from loss of employment through importation of outside workers.

Setting a limit to the number of inexperienced workers that may be employed in any one camp, crew or other unit and the restoration of the "minimum wage" in forest operations industry.

Opposing contract work of all kinds.

Favouring due law observance of Labour Day.

Adoption of provincial Industrial Standards legislation similar to that in Ontario and Quebec.

A number of resolutions were referred to the incoming executive owing to lack of time to deal with them properly during the convention.

Election of Officers

Officers elected were: President, Jas. A. Whitebone, Saint John; vice-presidents, G. W. Roy Myles, Moncton, Richard Edgecombe, McAdam, John W. Wallace, Reynolds; secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, Saint John.

Wage Order of New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission

The New Brunswick *Royal Gazette* of March 17 contains wage scale Order No. 8 of the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission. This order, which came into effect on March 20, contains the following wage provisions:

1. For stream-driving the average rate of wages paid by any employer to his employees shall not be less than three dollars ($3.00) per day and board or its equivalent in the case of piece work, provided, however, that the wages paid to cooks shall not be included in determining the average rate.

2. For booming and sorting the rate shall be twenty-eight cents per hour without board, provided, however, where board is furnished by the employer the amount charged for same shall not exceed fifty cents per day.

"Planning of Public Works in Relation to Unemployment" is the title of a report published recently by the International Labour Office. The report contains an analysis of material collected by the International Labour Office on public works carried out or planned by the central authorities of a certain number of countries. "The majority of countries," the report contends, "may now be said to have come to the conclusion that a planned public works policy, such as that recommended by the International Labour Conference in 1919 at Washington, can effectively help to regularize employment over a specified period by counterbalancing to some extent the fluctuations of private enterprise."

The expected construction boom brought on by the Home Improvement Plan will create a shortage of skilled labour in the Canadian building trades by June, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission, stated in a speech at Montreal recently. One result would be, he said, that when the H. I. P. began to relieve the unemployment load, municipalities and business would have to grant re-training facilities to men whose skill had waned while out of work.

Wages and Hours in U. S. Building Trades

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently issued Bulletin No. 626 entitled "Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades, May 15, 1936." According to this survey, the 1936 index of union hourly wage rates for the building trades was 5½ per cent higher than in 1933, at which time it was the lowest since 1924. During the last 3 years, the index of union hours decreased about 4½ per cent. The index of union wage rates in effect on May 15, 1936, in the 70 cities covered in the study, was 91·6, based on the 1929 rates as 100. The index of union hours was 89·8. The average rate of wages in 1936 was $1·223 per hour; the average number of hours provided for in the union agreements was 38·7 per week.

MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

Orders Governing Employment in Food Industry, Manufacture of Paper Products, and Industrial Establishments not already covered by Wage Regulations

The Minimum Wage Board of Quebec has recently issued two Orders which supersede or amend previous regulations respecting employment in the food industry (groups 1 and 2) and in the manufacture of paper boxes. In addition, an entirely new Order has been gazetted governing industrial establishments not already covered by another wage order.

Order No. 14 (provisory)—*Governing employment in the food industry:*

This order, effective from June 1, 1937, replaces Orders No. 14, 14a, 14b, and 14c (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 419).

Where formerly the food industry was comprised in one section, the new Order divides it into two groups, viz:

Group 1, including the making of bonbons, chocolates and confectionery; pastry, biscuits, bread, macaroni and cereals; jam, gum, crushed and evaporated fruits, syrup, pickles; canning of fruits and vegetables (excepting seasonal canneries); creameries, butter and cheese factories.

Group 2, including distilleries, breweries, manufacturing and bottling of mineral and aerated water and soft drinks; grocery's specialties; packing houses and allied industries.

Formerly, the regulation applied to females, and males when replacing females. But the new order declares all work in the food industry as women's work, and that therefore the minimum rates apply to men as well as women. This is set forth in the following section:

"For the object of this Order, and by virtue of Section 6a of the Women's Minimum Wage Act (Chap. 100, R.S.P.Q. 1925) it is decreed that all manipulations of the product from the time of its reception are considered as female labour; therefore, employees of both sexes are subject to the regulations set forth by this Order; but the calculation of the percentages shall be established separately for both women and men."

Minimum Rates.—In the former Order (14c) governing the entire food industry, the minimum rates were:

City and district of Montreal—35 per cent of employees at not less than 15 cents per hour; and 65 per cent of employees at not less than 21 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec (excepting Montreal)—35 per cent of employees at not less than 13 cents per hour; and 65 per cent of employees at not less than 19 cents per hour.

In the new Order the industry, as already indicated, is divided into two groups with a minimum wage rate for each group as follows:

Group 1

City and district of Montreal—35 per cent of employees at not less than 15 cents per hour; and 65 per cent of employees at not less than 23 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec (excepting Montreal)—35 per cent of employees at not less than 13 cents per hour; and 65 per cent of employees at not less than 21 cents per hour.

Further, it is provided that "in establishments where the regular scale of wages actually paid is higher than the minimum fixed by this Order, it is agreed that the employer shall not reduce the scale of wages until the expiration of this Order."

The provisions detailing the method of wage payments are the same as in the previous Order with the additional stipulation that wages are payable weekly, "but in exceptional circumstances, where it is the custom, they may be paid fortnightly, but not later."

In so far as female workers and boys under 18 years are concerned, the maximum working period is not to exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Inspection Department.

Group 2

City and Island of Montreal—15 per cent of employees at not less than 20 cents per hour; 20 per cent of the employees, at not less than 22 cents per hour; 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 26 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec (excepting Montreal)—15 per cent of the employees at not less than 17 cents per hour; 20 per cent of the employees, at not less than 19 cents per hour; 65 per cent of the employees, at not less than 23 cents per hour.

The provisions respecting wage payment procedure are the same as in Group 1 with the same maximum hours (55 per week), but in Group 2 it is provided that "the time of experience of an employee shall be taken

into consideration in her classification. Any employee having worked an aggregate number of 2,400 hours shall not be paid less than the intermediate minimum wage of 22 cents per hour in Zone 1 (Island of Montreal) and 19 cents in Zone 2 (Province of Quebec except Montreal)."

In its other provisions the Order is similar to the one previously in effect.

Order No. 17c (provisory)—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in the manufacturing of paper boxes, paper bags, wooden boxes partially made or finished with paper or cardboard; wall paper and all kinds of fibre, pulp and paper products:*

This Order comes into effect on June 1, 1937, and replaces Orders Nos. 17, 17a and 17b (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 420).

Minimum Rates.—The chief changes in minimum wage rates are effected by reducing the permitted percentage of lowest paid employees and increasing the hourly minimum in the higher wage groups. In the new Order, the established percentages and rates are as follows:

City and Island of Montreal—25 per cent of the employees, at not less than 15 cents per hour; 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than 19 cents per hour; 60 per cent of the employees, at not less than 23 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec (with the exception of the city and Island of Montreal)—25 per cent of the employees, at not less than 13 cents per hour; 15 per cent of the employees, at not less than 17 cents per hour; 60 per cent of the employees, at not less than 21 cents per hour.

The method of wage payment is the same as the former Order (17b) except it is stipulated that wages, are payable weekly and in special cases, fortnightly. Employees are advised to keep their envelopes "as proof whenever necessary."

The working maximum remains at 55 hours per week and overtime provisions are also as formerly, but the following new provision appears in the Order:

"The time of experience of an employee shall be taken into consideration in her classification. Any employee having worked an aggregate number of 4,800 hours, shall not be paid less than the intermediate minimum wage of 19 cents per hour in Zone 1 (Montreal) and 17 cents in Zone 2 (Province of Quebec except Montreal).

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Order No. 25.—*Governing female employees or males, when replacing females, in any class of employment in all industrial establishments not already covered by another wage order.*

This is an entirely new order and its provisions are as follows:—

1. Minimum.—No wage shall be less than is set forth in the following schedule:—

Montreal and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the island.

Beginners, not less than 14·5 cents per hour.

After 12 months' experience at the trade, not less than 19 cents per hour.

After 24 months' experience at the trade, not less than 23 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec, with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the island.

Beginners, not less than 12·5 cents per hour.

After 12 months' experience at the trade, not less than 17 cents per hour.

After 24 months' experience at the trade, not less than 21 cents per hour.

Local Industry.—Any industrial establishment, located in a municipality or rural district of less than 5,000 population, and employing less than ten employees (male and female) shall benefit of the following scale:—

Beginners, not less than 12 cents per hour.

After 12 months' experience at the trade, not less than 15 cents per hour.

After 24 months' experience at the trade, not less than 18 cents per hour.

Population is the population according to the latest decennial census of the Dominion Government.

2.—Maximum of Inexperienced Workers.—The number of inexperienced workers, in whatever industrial establishment governed by this Order, shall not exceed 40 per cent of the total female working force. This rule shall not apply where the female working force is less than four, they then must be paid according to their experience as specified above.

(*a*) The time of experience of an employee shall be computed upon the working hours she has worked and not upon the calendar months she has spent at the trade from the beginning of her apprenticeship. To be entitled to the intermediate minimum wage, a worker must have 2,400 hours to her credit and 4,800 hours to claim the experience minimum wage.

3.—How Wages Must be Paid.—The employee's wages shall be pad to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. Said wages be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialed by the person who pays the employee. The wages are payable weekly, but in exceptional cases, where it is the custom, they may be paid fortnightly, but not later.

(*a*) All employees—manual and non-manual—are covered by this Order, no matter what occupation they fill or the work they perform.

The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice-versa, for same operation, is prohibited as such changes permit an illegal reduction of wages, the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation.

4.—Hours of Work.—The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Inspection Department. (Chap. 182, R.S.P.G., 1925.)

Work in excess of the above period of 55 hours, shall be considered as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than time and a half; this to apply to both piece and time work.

5.—Commission Earnings.—The weekly earnings of an employee working on a commission basis or guaranteed rate plus commission or bonus, must not fall below the prescribed minimum rate as set forth in the schedule.

6.—Deduction for Absence.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost.

7.—Waiting Time.—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

In addition to the above, there are the usual provisions concerning exemption, discharge of employees, reference, uniforms, penalties, posting, etc.

This order is to come into force and be effective on May 17, 1937.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN MANITOBA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Manitoba

THE annual report of the Department of Health and Public Welfare, Manitoba, recently issued, reviews the administrative activities of the Department during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1935. As in former years, the report includes a survey of the activities of the Child Welfare Division administering the Child Welfare Act which is divided into several parts, each concerned with some particular phase of the protection and care of children.

During the fiscal year under review there were 249 applications for allowances, of which 171 were granted, bringing the total number of families to 1,110 and the total number of enrolled children was recorded as 3,302.

The distribution of these cases now totalling 1,110, shows that Winnipeg accounted for 322 families, Brandon, 28, Portage La Prairie, 16 and St. Boniface, 15, and 729 cases in the rest of the Province.

Neglected Children.—The administrative activities of the section of the Act relating to neglected children indicates that the number of wards in charge of the Child Welfare Division at the close of the fiscal year was 236, this division having commenced the year with 232 wards of the Director under care, 37 of whom were temporary and 195 permanent. During the year 34 new wards were received making a total of 266 under care during the year. Of these, four were adopted; 12 were discharged to their parents; 10 reached their majority; 3 married and one was accidentally drowned.

The disbursements for wards from the appropriation totalled $20,215.23; from collections on municipalities $5,018.70; from relatives and other sources, $267.91 making a grand total of $25,501.84.

Other activities under the Child Welfare Act deal with legal supervision and adoption.

Included also in the main report of the Department are the annual reports of the Welfare Supervision Board; Division of Communicable Diseases; the Division of Food Control; the Division of Sanitation; Public Health Nursing Service; Public Health Education, etc.

Nova Scotia

The seventh annual report of the Director administering the Mothers' Allowances Act in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936, states that the total amount paid in mothers' allowances since payment began on October 1, 1930, to November 30, 1936, was $2,117,920.81.

In the period covered by the latest report a total of $363,981 was paid to 1,222 families including 3,630 dependent children.

Statistical tables included in the report show that the total number of applicants during the year under review was 256, of whom 75 were found ineligible, while 181 were approved. These 181 new beneficiaries had 605 children, the average number of dependent children per family being 3·34. The number of children over 16 years of age in the new families was 327 and their total reported monthly earnings were $1,710.25 of which $802.90 was contributed to home support. Of 83 approved applicants the families were without any property or cash assets. Of the applicants approved by the director, the number of mothers with one dependent child was 18; with two children 61; with three children, 35; with four children, 26; with five children, 12; with six children, 12; with seven children, 12; and with eight children, 5.

There were 186 cancellations during the year and 24 renewals. The sum required for the

payment of allowances in 1937 is estimated in the report as $380,835 the total required in connection with the operation of the Act during 1937 being set at $393,642.

Emphasizing the obligation of older children to help maintain the family the director says in his report: "Unfortunately there seems to be, in some cases, a disposition on the part of these older children to think only of themselves and to be too willing to leave the support of their mother and younger brothers and sisters to the State. The Commission and the Director have endeavoured, as far as possible, to regulate the amount of allowances in such a way that the beneficiaries and older children, when able to do so, must assume a fair and reasonable share of the responsibility of maintaining their homes."

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR EMPLOYEES OF IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA

The Directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company announced recently, a decision to grant annual holidays with pay to all wage earners employed by the company, its subsidiary, or associated manufacturing companies.

The regulations concerning such holidays were contained in a notice posted in the plants of the company, and are as follows:

1. Until otherwise decided by the Directors, it will be the policy of the Company to grant one week's vacation each year with pay to all wage earners who, as at December 31 in any year, commencing with the year 1936, have rendered at least eighteen (18) months continuous service to Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, or its subsidiary or associated manufacturing companies.

2. Continuous employment will not be deemed to have been interrupted—

(*a*) by absence with leave, or

(*b*) By absence due to factory shut-down or lay-off on account of seasonal variations in employment requirements (provided that employment is resumed at termination of the cause of the lay-off, and provided that absence from such causes does not aggregate more than four months in the eighteen month period aforesaid).

3. Vacations must be taken at such times as is required by the Management.

4. When a holiday falls on a normal working day during an employee's vacation and the department in which he is employed closes down on that holiday, such holiday is to be considered as part of the vacation.

5. Employees receiving a week's vacation will be paid wages in respect of such week in an amount equivalent to 1/52nd of the total amount of wages received by such employees respectively, during the preceding calendar year, but not including any amount paid to them by way of disability allowance.

6. Prior to May 1, in each year, the factory manager will prepare by Departments, lists of employees to whom vacations have been granted, stating opposite the name of each employee, the vacation period allotted to him or her. Copies of these lists will be handed to the foremen concerned so that they may notify the employees.

7. Vacations will be allotted only between May 1 and September 30 in each year.

8. As vacations are intended to be used for rest and recreation, employees will not be permitted to waive vacations and draw double pay, or, during vacation, to substitute for another employee or to work for pay elsewhere.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended December 31, 1936, states that 31,600 or approximately 70 per cent of eligible employees have already elected to participate in the revised pension plan of the Company. (Labour Gazette, October, 1936, page 910). Employees have until December 31, 1937, to so elect.

Pension disbursement for the year totalled $2,233,008 and were included in working expenses. During the year 389 employees were pensioned. The total number of pensioners at the end of the year showed an increase of 183 over the number at December 31, 1935. The report also shows that there are 1,306 pensioners over 70 years of age, 1,274 from 65 to 70 years, 255 from 60 to 64 and 110 under 60 years of age.

A delegation from the Halifax Domestic Workers' Association recently submitted before Mr. E. B. Paul, Deputy Minister of the Provincial Department of Labour, a suggested program to improve the working conditions of domestic workers.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 9,988, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 975,862 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,841, having an aggregate membership of 190,018 persons, 13·7 per cent of whom were without employment on March 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of work-people placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1937, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed a contraction; to a considerable extent this was due to unusually large seasonal reductions in logging operations, for which weather conditions in many localities have been reported as unsatisfactory during the present winter. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,988 employers throughout Canada, whose payrolls were reduced from 987,879 persons at February 1, to 975,862 at March 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 102·8 at the latest date, compared with 104·1 in the preceding month, and 98·9 at March 1, 1936. The experience of the last sixteen years shows that the average change in employment between February 1 and March 1 is a comparatively small increase, gains in ten of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. After correction for seasonal trend, the index therefore declined, standing at 107·8 at March 1, compared with 109·9 at the beginning of February. The seasonally-adjusted index was also lower than at January 1, 1937, and was the same as at December 1, 1936; with these exceptions, it was higher than in any other month since the beginning of 1931.

Considerable improvement occurred in manufacturing at March 1, 1937, when the advance in this division slightly exceeded the average increase indicated at that date in the years, 1921-1936; the additions to staffs in leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there was improvement in communications, railway construction and maintenance and wholesale trade. On the other hand, logging, as already mentioned, reported exceptionally pronounced seasonal declines, some 14,600 men having been released from the co-operating camps. Mining, transportation, building and highway construction and retail trade also showed curtailment.

For March 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 9,411 employers with a combined working force of 931,959 persons, compared with 926,888 in the preceding month. In spite of this increase, the index number then was lower by nearly four points than at March 1, 1937, when it stood at 102·8.

The index numbers of employment at March 1 in the seventeen years for which data are available are as follows:—1937, 102·8; 1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4; 1928, 102·6; 1927, 97·5; 1926, 92·6; 1925, 88·1; 1924, 91·8; 1923, 91·0; 1922, 82·9 and 1921, 89·1.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend of employment was moderately upward in Ontario, but activity declined in the remaining provinces, Quebec showing the most pronounced contraction; this was mainly due to decided seasonal losses in logging operations.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a small reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 688 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 77,468 at February 1, to 76,826 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in manufacturing, transportation and railway construction. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter, and there were decreases in mining, building and highway construction and trade. Employment at March 1, 1936, had also shown a slight falling-off; the index then was nearly five points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 106·6. Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 649 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 72,582 persons, compared with 72,951 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a large decrease, exceeding that recorded at the beginning of March, 1936, and also comparing unfavourably with the small gain which is the average change between February 1 and March 1 in the last sixteen years. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other plants being decidedly more active; communications and railway construction and maintenance also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, logging recorded very large losses as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in mining, transportation, building and highway construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,380 firms whose payrolls aggregated 284,523 employees, as against 295,957 at the beginning of February. The index, at 102·5, was several points higher than at March 1, 1936, when it stood at 95·1; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,235 establishments, with 262,617 persons on their payrolls, a decrease of 576 from their staffs at February 1, 1936.

Ontario.—Improvement was noted in Ontario, where the 4,449 co-operating employers added 1,995 persons to their forces, bringing them to 422,980 at March 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



change in the years since 1920 has been an increase exceeding that noted at the beginning of March, 1937. The index, at 108·9, was over five points higher than at the same date in 1936, when it stood at 103·8. The 4,176 firms whose returns were included in the tabulation for March 1, 1936, had employed 398,449 workers.

There was an advance in factory employment in Ontario at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 6,395 workers to their staffs. Leather, lumber, rubber, textile, iron and steel, chemical and other works showed greater activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and highway construction, transportation, trade and mining were slacker, while logging showed a considerable decline as the season's operations neared completion.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a slight reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces at March 1; the trend has been downward at that date in fourteen of the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available, but the decline at the latest date was smaller than in any other March of the record. The index number, at 91·3, was lower than that of 95·1 at the same date in 1936, when a contra-seasonal increase over the preceding month had been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,440 establishments with 116,066 employees at the beginning of March, 1937, compared with 116,251 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a decrease in animal food and pulp and paper factories, but improvement was indicated in the textile, iron and steel and some other divisions, resulting in a moderate gain in the group as a whole. Building and highway construction and services also showed heightened activity, while curtailment was noted in mining, transportation and trade. The 1,380 employers making returns for March 1 of last year had reported 120,280 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 118,548 at the first of February, 1936.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89·1	101·8	84·6	91·8	90·4	77·5
Mar. 1, 1922	82·9	90·6	76·8	87·0	83·8	75·7
Mar. 1, 1923	91·0	101·7	83·8	96·7	88·3	81·5
Mar. 1, 1924	91·8	92·5	89·1	95·6	88·9	86·2
Mar. 1, 1925	88·1	91·7	85·4	90·5	84·4	87·0
Mar. 1, 1926	92·6	99·6	89·6	95·0	88·0	91·6
Mar. 1, 1927	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
Mar. 1, 1928	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
Mar. 1, 1929	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
Mar. 1, 1930	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
Mar. 1, 1931	100·2	104·5	99·7	101·6	98·6	93·8
Mar. 1, 1932	88·7	93·1	86·5	91·8	88·2	78·7
Mar. 1, 1933	76·9	76·8	74·1	79·8	80·0	67·7
Mar. 1, 1934	92·7	103·2	89·1	97·8	83·8	85·6
Mar. 1, 1935	96·4	98·6	91·3	103·5	87·2	91·9
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1, 1937	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1, 1937	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1937	100·0	7·9	29·2	43·3	11·9	7·7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

British Columbia.—The manufacture of lumber and non-ferrous metal products showed a falling-off, while pulp and paper mills were rather busier; factory employment as a whole declined, and logging and transportation also afforded less employment in British Columbia. On the other hand, building construction recorded improvement. The working forces of the 1,031 co-operating employers aggregated 75,467 persons, as compared with 77,218 in the preceding month. The reduction was contra-seasonal, employment at March 1 in most years of the record having advanced. The index, at 89·2, was rather lower than at March 1, 1936, when it had stood at 92·4; the 971 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 78,031 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg showing an upward movement, while the tendency in Vancouver continued downward. The gain in Toronto was most pronounced. The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver was better than at March 1, 1936, while activity in Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg was at a lower level.

Montreal.—Further additions to staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing (chiefly in leather, textile and iron and steel factories), but transportation, trade and construction showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,377 firms employing 139,271 workers, as compared with 137,973 in the preceding month. For March of last year, 1,303 employers had reported 133,207 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been rather lower, standing at 87·5, as compared with 92·6 at the latest date.

Quebec.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather and textile groups, but transportation was rather slacker and other industries showed little general change. The working forces of the 176 co-operating establishments totalled 12,371 persons, compared with 12,243 at February 1, 1937. The index was fractionally lower than

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81·6	.....	90·5	.....	.....	.....	84·5	78·9
Mar. 1, 1923	87·0	.....	94·7	98·2	93·9	.....	88·4	78·3
Mar. 1, 1924	88·9	.....	93·4	95·1	87·6	.....	85·8	81·5
Mar. 1, 1925	87·8	94·2	90·4	92·2	84·3	.....	84·6	88·1
Mar. 1, 1926	90·8	93·3	96·2	90·8	93·1	100·1	92·9	93·2
Mar. 1, 1927	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
Mar. 1, 1928	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·0
Mar. 1, 1929	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
Mar. 1, 1930	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
Mar. 1, 1931	105·1	123·3	107·5	117·5	105·6	95·5	98·0	108·2
Mar. 1, 1932	89·8	101·9	97·8	96·6	90·4	80·4	88·5	87·8
Mar. 1, 1933	75·8	92·3	84·4	85·5	70·8	70·5	78·0	80·5
Mar. 1, 1934	82·6	93·2	91·1	96·7	81·0	97·7	79·7	84·1
Mar. 1, 1935	86·3	94·0	94·0	99·0	85·8	127·0	83·3	90·0
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1, 1937	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1, 1937	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1937	14·3	1·3	13·1	1·4	3·4	2·1	4·0	3·4

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

at the same date in 1936, when a slightly larger gain had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 168 firms with 12,359 employees.

Toronto.—Activity increased in the textile, leather, chemical and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in food and printing and paper factories. The changes among the non-manufacturing industries on the whole were slight; transportation, construction and services released some workers, while communications and trade showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 1,521 firms, employing 128,213 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 126,594 at February 1. The index, standing at 103·2, was higher than at March 1, 1936, although a larger advance had then been made by the 1,425 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 119,562 persons.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed moderate improvement; construction was rather more active, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 201 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 13,240 at the date under review, as compared with 13,107 at February 1. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of March, 1936, when an upward tendency had also been indicated by the 173 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,152 men and women.

Hamilton.—A further gain on the whole occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, the greatest improvement being in the iron and steel industries. Trade was also rather brisker, while transportation and construction released some employees. An aggregate payroll of 33,436 persons was reported by the 291 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 32,784 in their last report. A much smaller advance had been recorded at the same date of last year, and the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 97·1, as compared with 103·7 at March 1, 1937. For the beginning of March, 1936, 277 employers had reported staffs aggregating 31,167.

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89·1	91·6	147·7	97·1	89·4	88·5	54·7	80·5	91·3
Mar. 1, 1922	82·9	84·5	98·9	94·5	83·8	89·7	51·3	77·7	87·5
Mar. 1, 1923	91·0	94·7	160·3	103·1	83·7	92·1	51·4	78·0	88·2
Mar. 1, 1924	91·8	93·1	163·9	104·3	90·5	93·2	57·0	88·7	90·5
Mar. 1, 1925	88·1	88·6	146·2	97·2	91·3	90·1	58·8	88·7	91·3
Mar. 1, 1926	92·6	94·9	139·0	93·0	94·7	92·3	65·6	93·0	95·8
Mar. 1, 1927	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
Mar. 1, 1928	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
Mar. 1, 1929	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
Mar. 1, 1930	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
Mar. 1, 1931	100·2	97·6	82·7	109·5	103·9	93·2	101·1	121·8	122·0
Mar. 1, 1932	88·7	87·0	60·6	101·1	95·2	81·9	83·3	114·7	113·6
Mar. 1, 1933	76·9	75·8	57·1	94·6	85·6	74·1	56·5	102·9	107·3
Mar. 1, 1934	92·7	86·5	153·3	108·9	76·7	78·0	100·8	109·3	112·5
Mar. 1, 1935	96·4	92·7	166·9	118·8	77·5	76·5	94·2	111·7	116·7
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1, 1937	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1,	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1937	100·0	55·9	5·7	6·9	2·2	9·8	6·4	2·6	10·5

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Windsor.—The trend continued favourable in Windsor, where manufacturing afforded more employment, chiefly in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 175 establishments, with 20,041 workers, or 219 more than at February 1. Employment was much brisker than at the same date in 1936, when a decline had been recorded; the 171 firms whose statistics were received for March 1, 1936, had 15,993 employees, compared with 16,275 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.—Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 481 concerns reported 38,885 employees, as against 38,263 in the preceding month. There was an increase in manufacturing (principally of iron and steel and textile products) and in construction, while services also showed improvement. On the other hand, trade was rather slacker. Employment was in less volume than at March 1 of last year, when a larger gain had been registered; 463 employers then reported 40,319 men and women on their staffs, compared with 39,061 at February 1, 1936.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing recorded a moderate increase in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills, and construction was also busier; however, transportation, showed considerable curtailment and trade was not quite so active. On the whole, there was a decrease of 268 persons in the payrolls of the 436 co-operating firms, who had 33,467 employees. A similar contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 416 employers had reported 31,012 workers; the index was then nearly seven points lower than that of 103·8 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

Table IV.— INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1937	Feb. 1, 1937	Mar. 1 1936	Mar. 1 1935	Mar. 1 1934	Mar. 1 1933	Mar. 1 1932
Manufacturing	55·9	107·6	105·3	99·5	92·7	86·5	75·8	87·0
Animal products—edible	2·3	117·8	118·5	107·2	101·7	96·0	88·3	91·6
Fur and products	·2	81·2	79·4	81·3	75·4	71·8	65·0	79·8
Leather and products	2·4	114·2	108·6	111·7	104·0	97·0	84·0	89·5
Boots and shoes	1·6	118·2	111·2	116·3	108·4	105·1	91·1	97·2
Lumber and products	3·9	71·6	71·3	65·9	63·3	59·5	44·5	58·2
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	59·3	60·0	55·3	51·2	48·0	31·4	42·2
Furniture	·8	86·0	85·3	77·6	72·1	72·9	64·1	84·9
Other lumber products	1·1	98·7	95·5	89·7	93·4	85·1	69·6	86·1
Musical instruments	·1	44·4	44·6	42·0	33·0	33·2	20·5	48·7
Plant products—edible	3·0	100·4	101·2	96·7	90·9	88·0	87·3	93·2
Pulp and paper products	6·5	103·9	102·5	96·3	91·1	88·2	83·9	87·2
Pulp and paper	2·9	95·1	92·7	84·8	78·4	75·6	68·3	71·4
Paper products	1·0	127·4	123·0	114·5	106·4	100·4	96·9	95·6
Printing and publishing	2·6	107·3	108·5	105·3	102·6	100·8	100·3	105·2
Rubber products	1·3	101·1	97·5	95·5	94·1	91·0	76·7	91·1
Textile products	11·0	124·5	120·8	116·9	110·1	106·9	91·1	100·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·3	139·3	138·7	132·3	125·7	122·8	97·8	108·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·1	100·5	101·2	93·8	86·8	88·1	66·6	82·1
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	147·5	144·8	139·7	133·9	132·2	107·3	114·9
Silk and silk goods	1·1	545·5	537·4	519·0	509·3	460·1	376·5	367·7
Hosiery and knit goods	2·1	124·1	121·7	123·0	114·9	116·1	103·1	109·6
Garments and personal furnishings	3·5	115·7	108·8	105·9	97·7	91·7	84·2	92·6
Other textile products	1·1	107·1	101·0	94·8	93·8	90·6	73·7	83·2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·9	134·6	139·4	136·4	120·2	120·2	117·4	120·9
Tobacco	1·1	123·7	129·5	138·8	118·5	119·9	124·2	121·1
Distilled and malt liquors	·8	150·2	153·9	129·9	120·9	120·5	106·8	120·0
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	145·5	159·5	146·0	129·6	141·4	108·6	113·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·2	145·5	140·9	132·5	123·2	116·1	104·7	109·6
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	76·7	73·8	67·5	55·5	55·5	48·2	78·0
Electric light and power	1·5	112·3	112·2	111·5	105·8	104·7	106·7	116·0
Electrical apparatus	1·8	127·9	125·0	115·9	105·2	97·5	88·1	123·1
Iron and steel products	13·5	101·4	97·2	90·6	82·9	70·5	59·3	74·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	128·1	124·6	110·6	91·8	83·1	39·6	67·0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	117·1	114·9	98·0	85·5	71·1	63·3	81·8
Agricultural implements	·6	67·5	62·2	65·5	56·0	44·1	33·1	32·4
Land vehicles	6·1	98·5	94·9	91·3	88·4	74·6	68·8	80·7
Automobiles and parts	2·4	161·8	157·1	135·8	152·0	96·2	69·3	74·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	63·8	58·2	63·5	65·1	45·4	57·5	65·8
Heating appliances	·5	110·6	106·3	99·6	88·5	82·1	58·6	73·2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·7	102·8	93·1	81·8	63·0	50·6	45·0	83·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	111·9	104·8	98·6	88·4	70·7	56·1	74·2
Other iron and steel products	1·9	100·6	97·4	85·9	77·3	70·2	57·9	76·8
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	143·8	143·4	127·1	114·2	99·7	77·4	95·9
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	139·3	139·3	130·2	126·7	128·3	114·1	116·2
Miscellaneous	·6	124·2	126·0	117·7	114·2	102·8	91·9	100·4

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,810 manufacturers employing 545,168 operatives, as compared with 533,739 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in pulp and paper, leather, textile and iron and steel plants, but the lumber, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus industries also showed gains. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. The improvement in manufacturing generally was greater than that noted at the same date in 1936, also rather exceeding the average increase at March 1 in the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 105·3 at February 1, 1937, to 107·6 at the date under review, as compared with 99·5 at March 1, 1936, and 92·7 at March 1, 1935. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index advanced slightly, from 109·3 in the preceding month to 109·5 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index numbers in the last few months have been higher than in any other period since the early summer of 1930.

The following shows the unadjusted index number as at March 1 in the seventeen years for which statistics are now available:—1937, 107·6; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 92·7; 1934, 86·5; 1933, 75·8; 1932, 87·0; 1931, 97·6; 1930, 110·9; 1929, 115·7; 1928, 104·7; 1927, 99·8; 1926, 94·9; 1925, 88·6; 1924, 93·1; 1923, 94·7; 1922, 84·5 and 1921, 91·6.

A review of the data for March 1, 1936, shows that returns had then been received from 5,581 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 501,370, compared with 495,690 in the preceding month. The index then was lower by over eight per cent than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Animal Products—Edible.—Employment in this industry showed a further moderate decrease, mainly in dairies. The index number stood at 117·8, as compared with 107·2 at March 1, 1936, when more pronounced curtailment had been noted. The working forces of the 281 reporting establishments aggregated 22,737 persons, as compared with 22,887 at February 1, 1937.

Leather and Products.—There was a considerable advance in employment in this division at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 299 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 23,258 persons, compared with 22,097 in the preceding month. The gains reported were mainly in footwear factories in Quebec and Ontario. A larger increase had been made at the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number then was rather lower than at March 1, 1937.

Lumber and Products.—The trend continued favourable in the lumber group; statements were tabulated from 842 employers, whose staffs totalled 37,910 workers, compared with 37,765 at February 1. Moderate improvement was indicated in four of the five economic areas, only British Columbia showing a general reduction. The index number was higher than at March 1, 1936, when a rather smaller advance had been reported.

Plant Products, Edible.—A decline was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in sugar and syrup and bread and bakery product factories. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 472 in number, had 29,169 workers in their employ, or 256 fewer than at the beginning of February. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario showed a slight falling-off, while there were small gains in the Western Provinces. An advance had been indicated at the beginning of March last year, but the index number then stood at 96·7, compared with 100·4 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this division showed considerable improvement, chiefly in the production of pulp and paper and paper goods, while the printing and publishing division reported a slight loss; there were increases in all but the Prairie Provinces. A combined working force of 63,297 persons was recorded by 609 co-operating manufacturers, who had 62,467 employees at February 1. The situation was more favourable than in the late winter of 1936, when a smaller gain on the whole had occurred.

Rubber Products.—There was an increase in employment in rubber factories, 53 of which employed 12,887 workers, as compared with 12,420 in their last report. The index number, at 101·1, was several points higher than at March 1, 1936, when a smaller advance had been indicated.

Textile Products.—Heightened activity was registered in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, headwear, hosiery and knitting factories. Woollen and silk mills were also busier, but the cotton industry released some employees. The level of employment was higher than at March 1, 1936; the gains then reported had been on a much smaller scale. The payrolls of the 1,059 co-operating establishments aggregated 107,474 persons, as compared with 104,191 at February 1, 1937. There was especially pronounced improvement in Quebec and Ontario.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Losses in employment were noted at March 1 in beverage and tobacco factories. The general index number in this group, standing at 134·6, was slightly lower than at the same date of a year ago, when a moderate gain had been made. Data were received from 186 firms employing 18,369 workers, or 634 fewer than in their last report.

Chemical Products.—Statistics tabulated from 200 chemical plants showed that they employed 11,986 persons, compared with 11,602 in the preceding month. Employment in this industry was brisker than at March 1 of a year ago, when the trend had also been favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was an increase in activity in building material plants, in which employment was at a higher level than at the corresponding date in 1936. Statements were compiled from 201 manufacturers with 8,459 employees, as against 8,152 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in plants producing electric power showed no general change, according to the 96 co-operating firms, who employed 14,190 workers. Moderate improvement in Ontario was offset by small declines in Quebec. The index number, at 112·3, was fractionally higher than at March 1, 1936, when a slight increase had been noted.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in electrical appliances was somewhat brisker than in the preceding month; 125 factories reported 17,578 persons on their payrolls, or 395 more than at February 1. A much smaller gain had been indicated at the beginning of March of last year, when the index number was twelve points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued advances were made in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in decidedly greater volume than in the late winter of any other year since 1930. Practically all branches recorded improvement, the gains in the automobile and other vehicle, structural iron and steel, crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, heating appliance, machinery, shipbuilding, foundry and machine shop divisions being most pronounced. Returns were tabulated from 865 establishments having 132,058 persons in their employ, or 5,552 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario, but the movement was favourable in all five economic areas.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries released employees, while the lead, tin, zinc, copper and other non-ferrous metal industries showed moderately heightened activity; 170 firms had 22,922 workers on their payrolls, as against 22,854 at the beginning of February. There were small additions to staffs in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but the trend was downward in British Columbia. The level of employment was considerably higher than at March 1, 1936, although a much greater gain had then been indicated.

Mineral Products, n.e.s.—Statistics tabulated from 141 employers in this group showed a slight decrease in their forces, which aggregated 13,967. A small loss had been recorded at the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was over nine points lower.

Logging

There were very marked seasonal contractions in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were approaching completion; 362 firms had 55,288 men in their employ, or 14,609 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a substantially larger number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, the closing of many camps being hastened by unsatisfactory weather conditions this winter. The index was many points higher than at March 1, 1936, when it stood at 147·0, compared with 193·3 at the date under review.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in the mining of coal showed a reduction, there being moderate declines in both Eastern and Western coal fields. One hundred and five operators decreased their labour forces from 25,790 persons at February 1, to 25,380 at the beginning of March, 1937. A larger loss in personnel had been indicated at March 1, 1936, and the index number was then slightly lower.

Metallic Ores.—There was a downward trend in employment in this group at the date under review. Data were received from 215 mines employing 34,294 workers, as against 34,693 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 280·6, as compared with 234·9 at March 1, 1936, when a gain had been noted.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—No general change took place in these industries, according to statistics from 80 employers having 7,645 persons on their payrolls. Employment had shown curtailment at March 1 of a year ago; the index then was decidedly lower.

Communications

Additions to staffs were indicated on telephones and telegraphs; returns were received from 86 companies and branches with 21,410 employees, compared with 21,145 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had occurred at March 1, 1936, when employment was at a rather lower level.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics were tabulated from 238 employers in this division, whose staffs included 26,007 persons, as compared with 26,014 at the beginning of February. A small gain had been noted at the same date in 1936; employment was then in less volume.

Steam Railways.—A decrease was registered in steam railway operation, in which 486 fewer workers were employed than in the preceding month; 102 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents reported 57,777 persons on their payrolls. An advance had been indicated at March 1 of last year, when the index number was practically the same. Curtailment was shown at the date under review in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a slight decrease in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was rather brisker than at March 1, 1936; at the date under review, 109 employers reported a staff of 11,830 persons, or 864 fewer than in the preceding month. Gains were indicated at the Eastern ports, but elsewhere the trend was downward.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—On the whole, a contraction was reported in building activities at the beginning of March, losses in Quebec and Ontario more than offsetting increases in the Western Provinces. The 718 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 13,361 employees, as against 13,762 at February 1. The level of employment was lower than in the late winter of 1936, although a larger decline had then taken place.

Highway.—Highway construction registered curtailment at March 1, 1937, when 314 employers reported 25,429 workers, as compared with 31,177 at the beginning of February. Gains were indicated in the Prairie Provinces, while there were contractions in the other economic areas. Employment in this group at March 1, 1936, was in greater volume than at the date under review; an increase over the preceding month had then been noted.

Railways.—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed a large increase on the whole, according to data received from 35 companies and divisional superintendents employing 23,672 persons, or 1,112 more than in their last report. There were increases in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. A greater gain had been noted at the beginning of March of last winter, and the index then was higher.

Services

A slightly smaller number of workers was employed in the service group, in which 473 establishments reported a staff of 25,909, as compared with 25,962 at February 1. Activity was rather greater than in the same month of 1936, when a moderate increase in staffs had been shown.

Trade

Retail trade reported a substantial decline, while wholesale establishments were slightly busier; the curtailment in the former was seasonal. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,849 in the personnel of the 1,341 firms furnishing data in the trade group, who had 102,692 employees. The index stood at 126·1 at March 1, 1937, compared with 123·1 at the beginning of March, 1936, when a contra-seasonal advance had been recorded in the group as a whole.

Tables

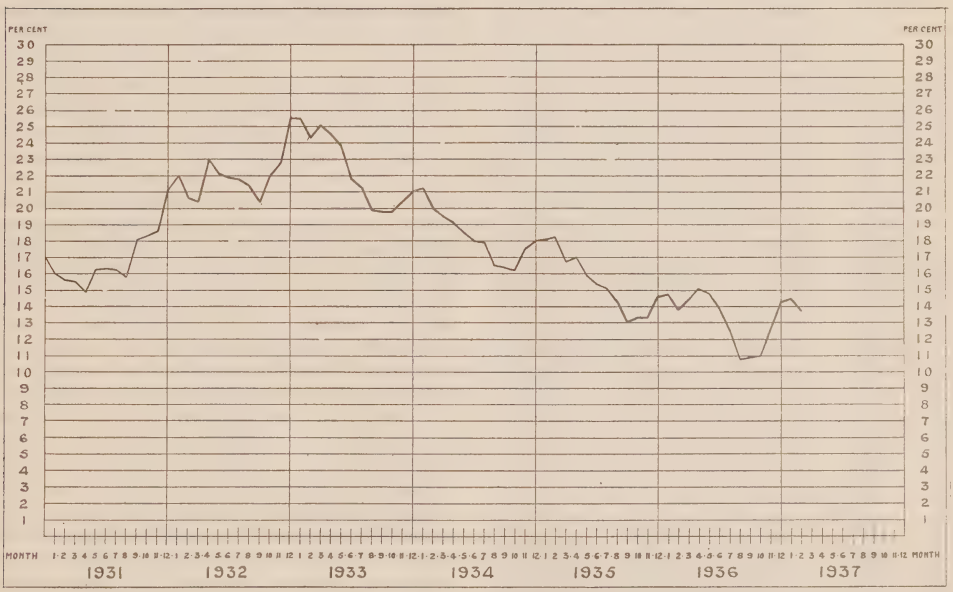
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1937

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

throughout the country from January though the improvement recorded was not outstanding in any one province, British Columbia with a gain of 2·3 per cent showing the greatest expansion, followed by Quebec and New Brunswick with advances of 1·6 per cent and 1·3 per cent respectively, while in Nova Scotia and Ontario the situation was but fractionally better. The recessions noted in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta however, were merely nominal. When contrasting with the returns for February of last year British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario unions all showed unemployment advancement of

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The trend of activity among local trade union members at the close of February was more favourable than in the preceding month, the slight gain noted being the first interruption in the consistently though slightly downward employment movement in evidence since August of last year. This was apparent from the returns tabulated for February from a total of 1,841 labour organizations comprising 190,018 members, 26,001, or a percentage of 13·7 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month as compared with 14·5 per cent in January. Conditions, however, remained approximately the same as in February of last year when unemployment stood at 13·8 per cent. With the exception of the Prairie provinces, there was a general tendency toward increased activity moderate degree during the month reviewed, and heightened activity, on a small scale, was reflected by Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick unions. Quebec unions, on the other hand, recorded rather noteworthy losses in work available, the garment, and building and construction trades particularly being important factors in this less favourable employment movement. In Nova Scotia the trend was toward retarded activity though the variation from February a year ago was quite slight.

The records of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Of these, Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto members all

were afforded a greater volume of work during February than in the previous months, the gains ranging from 5·7 per cent in Saint John to 3·7 per cent in Toronto. From Edmonton and Winnipeg slight declines in available work were registered while Regina unions reported the same percentage of idleness in both months under comparison. In contrast with the returns for February, 1936, Saint John and Toronto members showed noteworthy improvement in conditions during the month surveyed, and in Halifax, Vancouver and Winnipeg employment advancement of somewhat lesser degree was indicated. There was, however, a substantial falling-off in employment accorded Montreal members from February a year ago, and in Regina and Edmonton losses on a small scale were noted.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Feb., 1919	5·7	2·7	4·9	5·5	2·8	4·5	4·2	7·8	5·2
Feb., 1920	5·1	2·4	2·3	2·9	4·6	5·2	5·1	10·2	4·0
Feb., 1921	14·4	7·3	10·7	14·8	9·9	12·1	10·3	42·1	16·1
Feb., 1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	10·6
Feb., 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
Feb., 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
Feb., 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
Feb., 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Feb., 1927	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	6·5
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	7·0
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Feb., 1931	6·7	8·5	15·7	17·1	15·6	19·0	18·2	16·3	15·6
Feb., 1932	8·3	14·9	23·1	23·0	19·6	19·5	20·2	21·1	20·6
Feb., 1933	9·2	17·1	27·5	28·8	22·0	21·8	19·8	21·9	24·3
Feb., 1934	10·8	9·8	21·9	22·5	21·6	18·3	17·1	21·2	20·0
Feb., 1935	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	18·2
Mar., 1935	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
April, 1935	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
May, 1935	75·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June, 1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July, 1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar., 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan. 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. The has been in evidence for several months slightly upward tendency of the curve which past was interrupted in its progress during February the curve tracing a course slightly downward from that of January denoting a greater unemployment prevalence. The curve at the close of the month reviewed, however, remained on practically the same level as in February a year ago, there being little changes in the volume of work afforded in these two months.

The situation in the manufacturing industries during February was more favourable than in either the preceding month or February, 1936, according to the reports compiled from 512 organizations with a total membership of 65,389 persons. Of these, 8,878 or a percentage of 13·6 were idle at the close of the month, in contrast with 15·5 per cent in January and 13·9 per cent in February a year ago. Glass, and hat, cap and glove workers, and general labourers showed decidedly improved conditions over January, and a noteworthy expansion was apparent among garment workers. Among leather workers, more moderate gains occurred and the level of activity was also slightly higher for bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, wood, and iron and steel workers. Meat cutters and butchers, on the contrary, were considerably slacker than in January, and moderate recessions were evident among pulp and paper makers, metal polishers, jewellery and fur workers. Employment for brewery, and cigar and tobacco workers declined by less than one per cent. Textile and carpet workers maintained the same level of activity as in January. A substantially greater volume of work than in February of last year was afforded, wood, textile and carpet, hat, cap and glove, and leather workers, while advances of considerably lesser proportions were recorded by printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, metal polishers, cigar, and tobacco, fur, iron and steel, jewellery and brewing workers. Distinctly unfavourable conditions prevailed however, for glass workers, and in the garment trades there was a pronounced drop in work available. Among pulp and paper makers, and general labourers also, some slowing up in activity was apparent.

Minor contractions in employment were recorded in the coal mining industry during February from the preceding month. The 50 unions forwarding reports with a total of 17,864 members showing that 1,437 or a per-

centage of 8·0 were out of work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 7·0 per cent in January. Alberta members showed a 3 per cent drop in activity from January, and in Nova Scotia the variation was so slight as to be almost negligible, though tending less favourably. In British Columbia, however, some employment advancement was noted. The same level of activity was shown in coal mining, as a whole, during February as in the corresponding month of last year when 8·0 per cent of idleness also, was recorded, though fluctuations were apparent in the various provinces. In Alberta and British Columbia an upward movement of employment was indicated from February a year ago which was entirely counteracted by the slight drop in activity apparent among Nova Scotia unions. In addition to the members reported as entirely out of work during the month reviewed, a number were shown as working at considerably reduced time.

From unions in the building and construction trades, 202 reports were tabulated during February including 18,760 members, 8,074 or a percentage of 43·0 of whom were out of employment on the last day of the month in contrast with 43·7 per cent in January, and a percentage of 40·3 in February last year. Bridge and structural iron workers, and steam shovelmen registered pronounced gains in activity from January, and the situation also, showed some improvement for brick layers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters, and hod-carriers and building labourers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, and plumbers and steam fitters on the other hand indicated moderate employment losses, and recessions of minor importance were apparent among carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers. Substantially better conditions prevailed than in February a year ago for granite and stone cutters, bridge and structural iron workers, and steam shovelmen, while among plumbers and steam fitters, also, noteworthy gains occurred. Electrical workers showed employment advances of somewhat lesser degree, and among brick layers, masons and plasterers the tendency was upward though the variation from February last year was very slight. Carpenters and joiners, and tile layers, lathers and roofers however, were much quieter than in February, 1936, and among painters, decorators and paper hangers, and hod-carriers and building labourers, some curtailment of activity was evident.

A favourable trend of employment was noted in the transportation industry, during February from both the previous month and February a year ago, though the changes were but nominal, unemployment standing at 8·0 per cent as compared with percentages of 8·2 in January and 8·4 in February, 1936. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the returns compiled from 820 associations with an aggregate of 59,487 persons, 4,749 of whom were idle at the end of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a slight rise in work afforded from either the previous month or February last year. In the navigation division, conditions were somewhat better than in January though considerably quieter than in February, 1936. Among street and electric railway employees, the level of activity remained practically unchanged in all three months used for comparison, while among teamsters and chauffeurs the percentage of idleness recorded was identical with that of January, but fractional gains were indicated from February a year ago.

Adequate work was provided for retail shop clerks during February according to the reports received from 3 associations representing 1,004 members. In January, however, 4·8 per cent of idleness was recorded and in February last year, 1·9 per cent.

The 82 unions of civic employees making returns during February and involving a membership of 9,064 persons showed that 294 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3·2 as compared with percentages of 3·5 in January and 5·0 in February, 1936.

Little variation was apparent in the volume of work accorded in the miscellaneous group of trades during January from the preceding month, the 133 unions furnishing reports with an aggregate of 7,045 members showing that 707 or a percentage of 10·0 were idle at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 10·2 in January. Theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen showed a slight rise in available work, which was almost offset by the recessions apparent among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and unclassified workers. A more favourable employment tendency was also noted in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole from February of last year when 10·4 per cent of the members were idle. In this comparison, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen were somewhat better engaged, during the month reviewed, while retarded activity on a rather small scale was evident among theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers.

Fishermen with 3 unions reporting 571 members at the close of February indicated that 224 or 39·2 per cent were unemployed

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February, 1919	17·5	....	3·8	4·1	8·6	·8	1·0	·7	....	2·8	4·8	13·0	·3	....	4·9	4·7	6·9	9·4	4·6	....	16·4	3·6	13·6	2·7	3·5	0	0	....	1·8	2·4	·5	4·8	5·2
February, 1920	3·6	....	4·5	2·5	2·0	·9	·1	1·3	....	·3	·1	0	·2	....	6·3	2·5	4·9	1·9	2·2	7·6	12·1	1·8	3·9	2·4	·1	·1	·1	....	0	3·3	1·6	4·5	4·0
February, 1921	69·1	65·6	8·4	11·3	16·2	4·0	3·0	4·6	....	7·7	3·5	5·2	2·7	....	7·4	18·7	34·8	20·4	6·0	28·2	31·4	10·1	56·6	8·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	....	·4	3·6	3·6	3·6	16·1
February, 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	....	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	....	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
February, 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	....	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	....	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
February, 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	....	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
February, 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	....	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
February, 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	....	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
February, 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	....	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	....	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	....	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	....	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
February, 1931	19·2	32·4	6·2	10·6	12·8	10·7	18·7	7·1	....	30·0	11·6	19·1	11·2	7·6	12·0	7·9	7·9	20·3	0	38·0	47·1	10·4	28·3	11·9	1·0	7·0	7·2	0	1·5	8·7	1·9	15·7	15·6
February, 1932	0	21·2	6·9	17·4	13·9	16·4	24·6	13·0	....	54·1	9·1	17·2	7·1	35·1	16·3	16·7	13·8	5·8	0	66·4	65·3	13·5	46·7	15·5	·8	8·2	8·4	0	·7	12·3	6·3	20·6	20·6
February, 1933	13·2	31·4	6·8	25·6	15·3	17·5	18·6	17·1	0	43·8	21·6	28·1	21·3	20·	30·5	29·4	27·9	8·9	0	60·1	71·7	15·4	28·7	18·2	1·0	15·5	15·8	0	2·0	12·7	7·5	22·5	24·3
February, 1934	2·1	19·8	8·2	19·7	13·1	13·3	12·6	13·6	0	13·8	15·9	12·9	10·2	48·7	24·1	22·9	36·7	44·5	0	34·9	69·2	12·5	46·7	12·7	1·1	12·9	13·1	5·0	5·1	9·1	4·2	18·5	20·0
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17·8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	19·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·6	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7

compared with percentages of 57·3 in January and 37·3 in February, 1936.

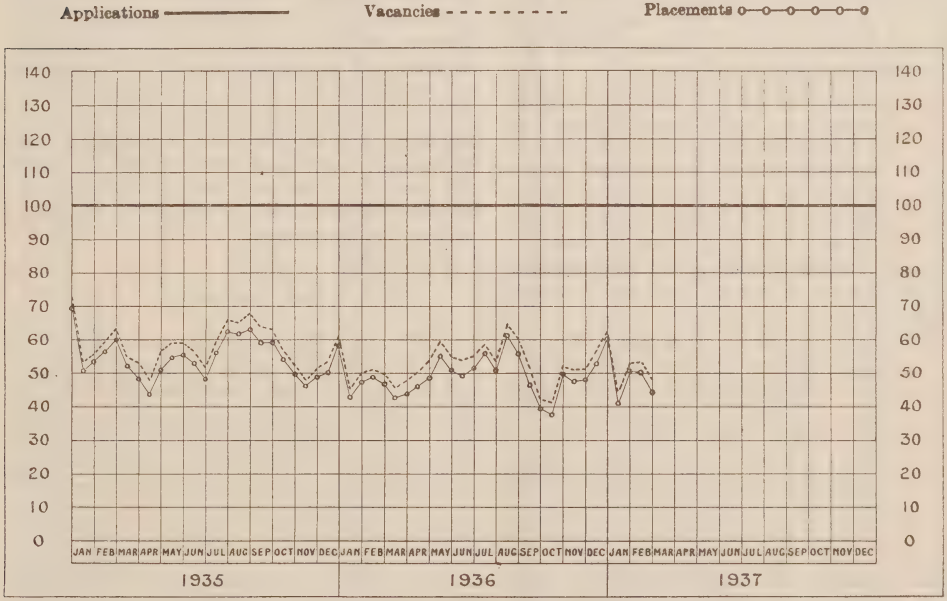
Among lumber workers and loggers the same percentage of idleness was recorded during February as in the preceding month namely 2·4 per cent. The percentage for the month under survey was based on the reports compiled from 2 associations with a total of 1,466 members. Considerable improvement was reflected from February of last year when 14·0 per cent of unemployed members were recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentages of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from February, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1937

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1937, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of nearly 16 per cent from that of the preceding month, but a gain of more than 2 per cent over that of February a year ago. Heavy declines from January were recorded in farming, construction and maintenance, logging and services, working day in February, 1937, than in the corresponding month last year. Losses were reported in all industrial divisions except logging, services and transportation, the substantial gain in the first named group very largely offsetting the reduction shown in construction and maintenance and a fair gain in services likewise offsetting, in part, the loss in farming. Changes in other groups, both favourable and adverse, were small.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



the gains reported in the remaining groups, trade, manufacturing, mining and transportation, being nominal and thus only slightly affecting the losses registered above. In comparison with February a year ago, although the average daily placements were higher, total placements for the period under review were slightly lower, as there was one less

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1935, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of

vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation during the first half of February, that of vacancies being slightly higher and that of placements somewhat lower than those recorded at the end of January, but during the latter half of the month under review both curves followed a marked downward course and at the close of the period had reached levels a little below those recorded at the end of February a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 53·4 during the first half and 48·1 during the second half of February, 1937, in comparison with the ratios of 51·0 and 49·7 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 50·4 and 44·5, as compared with 48·7 and 46·8 during the corresponding month of 1936.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1937, was 1,035, as compared with 1,228 during the preceding month and with 1,000 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,033, as compared with 2,527 in January, 1937, and with 1,985 during February last year.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during February, 1937, was 968, of which 632 were in regular employment and 336 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,150 during the preceding month. Placements for February a year ago averaged 948 daily, consisting of 552 placements in regular and 396 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 24,615 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,230 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,159, of which 10,928 were of men and 4,231 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,071. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,301 for men and 8,539 for women, a total of 24,840, while applications for work numbered 48,787, of which 36,546 were from men and 12,241 from women. Reports for January, 1937, showed 30,685 positions available, 63,173 applications made and 28,746 placements effected, while in February, 1936, there were recorded 24,983 vacancies, 49,618 applications for work and 23,687 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927..	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928..	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929..	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930..	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931..	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932..	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933..	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934..	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935..	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936..	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937*.	36,987	14,989	51,976

* (2 months.)

Nova Scotia

There was a decrease of nearly 2 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during February when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 25 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 5 per cent less than in January and nearly 29 per cent below February, 1936. A decrease in placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance was the only important decline from February of last year. This reduction was partly offset by gains in logging and manufacturing. The changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 32; logging, 84; construction and maintenance, 263 and services, 252, of which 209 were of household workers. During the month 119 men and 65 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during February called for nearly 25 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 7 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 23 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with February, 1936. Construction and maintenance was the only industrial group in which fewer placements were made than in February of last year. Of the gains in all other divisions, the largest were in logging and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: —logging, 47; construction and maintenance, 37, and services, 503, of which 371 were of household workers. There were 64 men and 84 women placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**706**	**43**	**744**	**657**	**184**	**467**	**1,883**	**172**
Halifax	233	42	270	180	28	152	1,150	93
New Glasgow	164	1	165	168	144	18	338	69
Sydney	309	0	309	309	12	297	395	10
New Brunswick	**626**	**5**	**758**	**622**	**148**	**474**	**1,105**	**150**
Chatham	40	0	32	40	30	10	142	10
Fredericton	4	0	134	4	1	3	296	59
Moncton	266	5	271	262	76	186	102	35
St. John	316	0	321	316	41	275	565	46
Quebec	**6,593**	**641**	**12,324**	**6,672**	**4,851**	**704**	**4,662**	**3,061**
Chicoutimi	459	0	822	459	457	2	188	252
Hull	651	8	1,067	654	616	17	295	381
Montreal	3,208	338	6,555	2,954	1,987	413	2,925	1,346
Port Alfred	36	5	138	32	31	0	67	.....
Quebec	1,536	193	2,905	1,664	1,251	129	1,057	467
Rouyn	187	0	219	185	185	0	38	66
Sherbrooke	192	53	251	260	182	9	37	264
Three Rivers	324	44	367	464	142	134	55	285
Ontario	**7,050**	**394**	**19,410**	**6,738**	**3,992**	**2,574**	**56,201**	**3,170**
Belleville	88	0	219	87	51	36	264	43
Brantford	137	2	264	137	116	21	1,513	78
Chatham	96	0	179	96	67	29	498	86
Ft. William	434	0	479	434	375	59	1,017	93
Guelph	52	13	104	68	42	6	831	25
Hamilton	345	2	1,253	327	186	129	5,748	149
Kenora	92	0	140	92	77	15	456	.....
Kingston	113	10	255	107	84	23	626	162
Kitchener	109	8	295	112	56	45	1,135	42
London	407	16	777	448	236	166	2,745	222
Niagara Falls	101	1	212	98	86	12	1,420	41
North Bay	139	0	221	146	113	33	801	61
Oshawa	617	0	808	611	58	553	849	44
Ottawa	428	9	1,453	427	307	108	6,012	334
Pembroke	117	0	259	130	47	83	63	110
Peterborough	75	8	144	68	48	20	710	56
Pt. Arthur	595	0	551	551	533	18	499	358
St. Catharines	135	18	228	123	73	50	2,240	70
St. Thomas	38	0	83	38	23	15	322	53
Sarnia	146	9	213	137	67	70	703	50
Sault Ste. Marie	153	6	233	139	92	44	398	220
Stratford	101	0	281	94	90	4	1,115	61
Sudbury	161	1	681	160	154	6	455	27
Timmins	513	39	919	498	188	310	790	69
Toronto	1,470	224	8,480	1,219	589	562	18,167	559
Windsor	388	28	679	391	234	157	6,824	157
Manitoba	**2,385**	**13**	**3,799**	**2,450**	**2,218**	**229**	**14,135**	**1,715**
Brandon	52	8	90	41	36	5	657	124
Winnipeg	2,333	5	3,709	2,409	2,182	224	13,478	1,591
Saskatchewan	**1,239**	**730**	**1,360**	**1,262**	**852**	**406**	**1,227**	**1,093**
Estevan	21	14	18	14	7	7	14	25
Moose Jaw	248	53	256	231	131	96	500	168
North Battleford	41	6	41	35	31	4	30	35
Prince Albert	130	23	190	155	128	27	58	86
Regina	350	339	346	356	288	68	177	360
Saskatoon	146	24	178	157	134	23	381	205
Swift Current	64	22	60	51	16	35	56	40
Weyburn	79	15	74	70	25	45	1	43
Yorkton	160	234	197	193	92	101	10	131
Alberta	**1,964**	**217**	**4,169**	**1,862**	**1,655**	**197**	**11,651**	**1,552**
Calgary	508	25	1,833	578	502	66	6,272	444
Drumheller	79	0	278	67	46	21	239	93
Edmonton	1,199	169	1,686	1,046	1,022	24	4,237	664
Lethbridge	61	13	221	62	50	12	538	61
Medicine Hat	117	10	151	109	35	74	365	290
British Columbia	**4,277**	**17**	**6,223**	**4,352**	**1,259**	**3,020**	**8,177**	**1,964**
Kamloops	17	4	215	21	16	1	15	84
Nanaimo	120	0	146	118	114		257	225
Nelson	336	0	343	336	180	156	7	84
New Westminster	146	0	161	146	29	117	148	137
Penticton	34	3	49	30	12	18	34	177
Prince George	3	0	6	2	2	0	4	.....
Prince Rupert	87	0	90	87	4	83	107	2
Vancouver	2,718	10	4,204	2,794	713	2,012	6,614	1,154
Victoria	816	0	1,009	818	189	629	991	101
Canada	**24,840**	**2,060**	**48,787**	**24,615**	**15,159**	**8,071**	**99,041**	**13,787***
Men	16,301	767	36,546	16,302	10,928	5,291	85,107	10,168
Women	8,539	1,293	12,241	8,313	4,231	2,780	13,934	3,619

* 910 placements effected by offices since closed.

Quebec

During February, orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec called for over 23 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 44 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 27 per cent when compared with January, but an increase of 39 per cent in comparison with February, 1936. A substantial increase in placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance over February of last year was mainly responsible for the gain for the province as a whole under this comparison, although services and logging also showed improvement. The only divisions in which placements were less than in the corresponding month of last year were manufacturing, farming and trade, the losses in the two last mentioned being quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 84; logging, 576; construction and maintenance, 2,549; trade, 65 and services, 2,248, of which 2,114 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,290 of men and 1,561 of women.

Ontario

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during February, were nearly 7 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 22 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of 6 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 24 per cent in comparison with February, 1936. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably less than during February of last year and small losses were also reported in services, mining and trade. The only increase of importance was in logging, although farming also showed some improvement. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 524; logging, 1,307; farming, 469; construction and maintenance, 1,062; trade, 250 and services, 2,823, of which 2,037 were of household workers. There were 2,686 men and 1,306 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Manitoba

There was a decline of over 40 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 39 per cent less than in January, but 22 per cent above February, 1936. The largest increase in placements over February of last year by industrial divisions was in farming, although fair gains were also reported in logging and services. Minor changes only were reported in all other groups, except construction and maintenance, in which a loss was recorded. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 320; farming, 1,155; construction and maintenance, 349 and services, 574, of which 482 were of household workers. There were 1,800 men and 418 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during February was over 52 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 50 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 43 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 46 per cent in comparison with February, 1936. Farm placements were considerably less than during February of last year and accounted for the decline for the province as a whole under this comparison. The changes in all other groups were small, a gain in logging being offset by losses in services and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 82; farming, 430, construction and maintenance, 134 and services, 567, of which 422 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 556 of men and 296 of women.

Alberta

There was a decline of nearly 25 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during February when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of less than one per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 29 per cent less than in January and 4 per cent less than during February, 1936. The only decline of importance in placements when compared with February of last year was in construction and maintenance, but this was largely offset by gains in logging, farming and manufacturing. While there were fewer placements in all other groups, the losses were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—manufacturing, 76; logging, 268; farming, 555; construction and maintenance, 546 and services, 326, of which 260 were

of household workers. During the month 1,420 men and 235 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia, were over 3 per cent better than in the preceding month and 28 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over February, 1936, the most important gains being in construction and maintenance, logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 46; logging, 304; farming, 75; construction and maintenance, 2,989; trade, 46 and services, 764, of which 475 were of household workers. There were 993 men and 266 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,159 placements in regular employment 6,956 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 603 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 528 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 75 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec, during February, one certificate was granted at the Rouyn office to a bushman bound for the Timmins zone. Ontario offices were responsible for the transfer of 436 persons during February, 434 of whom travelled to centres within the province and 2 outside. Provincially, from Port Arthur, 237 bush workers, 15 mine workers, 2 waitresses, and one domestic; from Fort William, 107 bush workers, one mine worker, and one bookkeeper, and from Sudbury, 57 bush workers journeyed to employment within their respective zones. Destined to the Timmins zone were 7 bushmen sent from North Bay, 3 bushmen from Pembroke and one stationary engineer from Toronto. On a certificate secured at Windsor 2 tool-makers went to Brantford. The 2 persons going outside the province were diamond-drillers despatched by the Timmins office to Rouyn. The labour movement in Manitoba during February originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 63 workers, 6 of whom went to provincial situations and 57 to other provinces. The former were all for the Winnipeg zone and included 2 diamond-drillers, one mine carpenter, one hotel porter, one farmhand and one labourer. The Port Arthur zone was the destination of 56 persons transported outside the province, among whom were 40 bushmen, 9 mine workers, 4 teamsters, 2 mechanics and one domestic. The one remaining transfer was of a farm-hand sent to Prince Albert. Business transacted by Saskatchewan offices during February included the issue of 26 reduced rate certificates, 11 provincial and 15 inter-provincial. Within the province, the Prince Albert office shipped 3 bushmen to employment in its own zone, to which zone also were sent two teachers one from Moose Jaw, and one from Saskatoon. From Moose Jaw in addition, 2 teachers were conveyed to Swift Current. On certificates received at Regina one teacher proceeded to Weyburn and 3 teachers to situations within the Regina zone. The transfers outside the province were of bushmen despatched by the Regina office to employment in the Brandon zone. Profiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during February, 75 persons journeyed to provincial employment. All of these were destined to centres in the Edmonton zone, and included 56 bushmen, 4 mechanics, 3 cooks, 2 farmhands, one farm domestic, one miner, one carpenter, and one cookee despatched by the Edmonton office and 6 bushmen shipped from Calgary. Two reduced rate certificates were granted in British Columbia during February, the Vancouver office issuing these to farm-hands going to Kamloops.

Of the 603 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 273 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 321 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 9 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during February, 1937

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 58 cities stood at $2,120,111 in February, 1937; this was an increase of $424,609 or 25 per cent over the total of $1,695,502 for the preceding month, and of $198,935 or 10·4 per cent in the more significant comparison with February of last year, when the authorized building in these cities was valued at $1,921,176.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 200 permits for dwellings valued at nearly $800,000,

and not quite 900 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of $1,200,000. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 110 dwellings and 500 other buildings, estimated at approximately $605,000 and $850,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1937; the greatest gain, of $180,908 or 49·3 per cent, took place in Quebec. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan showed small declines in this comparison.

As compared with February, 1936, all provinces except British Columbia recorded increases, that of $608,210 or 138·6 per cent in Ontario being most noteworthy. There was a decrease of $954,295 or 80 per cent in British Columbia in this comparison.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either January, 1937, or February, 1936, while Vancouver showed a gain in the former, but a loss in the latter comparison.

Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Fort William, Guelph, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Welland, Riverside, Brandon, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Kamloops, Nanaimo and North Vancouver reported improvement over the preceding month, and also as compared with the same month of last year.

The table on page 443 gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926-100).

The following table gives the value of building permits by 58 cities in January and February, 1937, and February, 1936. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked thus "x."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1937	Feb. 1936	Cities	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1937	Feb. 1936
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	38,703	15,625	Nil
Charlottetown	14,600	11,000[1]	10,675	*St. Thomas	2,550	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	124,830	67,370	33,010	Sarnia	6,515	4,765	4,275
*Halifax	124,830	63,470	33,010	Sault Ste. Marie	9,200	1,240	15,650
New Glasgow	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Toronto	615,681	208,278	251,890
*Sydney	Mil	3,900	Nil	York and East York Townships	47,045	270,675	18,500
New Brunswick	30,035	32,975	3,885	Welland	7,384	2,886	850
Fredericton	Nil	25,000	Nil	*Windsor	50,010	68,020	29,860
*Moncton	5,400	Nil	125	Riverside	300	Nil	Nil
*Saint John	24,635	7,975	3,760	Woodstock	Nil	1,657	6,975
Quebec	548,053	367,145	203,290	**Manitoba**	40,350	26,300	19,700
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	420,508	305,250	159,355	*Brandon	2,000	1,000	Nil
*Quebec	41,360	14,425	8,460	St. Boniface	4,000	Nil	150
Shawinigan Falls	2,545	Nil	2,000	*Winnipeg	34,350	25,300	19,550
*Sherbrooke	18,600	7,100	4,900	**Saskatchewan**	25,785	31,800	6,275
*Three Rivers	30,350	10,375	825	*Moose Jaw	20,000	Nil	5,075
*Westmount	34,690	29,995	27,750	*Regina	3,285	31,300	200
Ontario	1,047,066	879,780	438,856	*Saskatoon	2,500	500	1,000
Belleville	2,240	350	3,500	**Alberta**	50,333	47,255	12,131
*Brantford	11,284	30,250	1,275	*Calgary	42,618	35,705	8,486
Chatham	4,100	5,850	350	*Edmonton	6,845	8,250	2,425
*Fort William	32,000	500	Nil	Lethbridge	770	3,300	220
Galt	2,295	570	2,800	Medicine Hat	100	Nil	1,000
*Guelph	14,970	4,475	6,700	**British Columbia**	239,059	231,877	1,193,354
*Hamilton	36,679	68,972	29,000	Kamloops	1,000	20	600
*Kingston	Nil	3,490	10,350	Nanaimo	2,025	Nil	950
*Kitchener	10,630	44,971	6,975	*New Westminster	13,100	4,800	17,850
*London	74,800	119,550	13,145	Prince Rupert	1,640	1,810	300
Niagara Falls	8,600	6,200	Nil	*Vancouver	202,545	159,595	1,108,160
Oshawa	300	Nil	4,950	North Vancouver	2,730	800	Nil
*Ottawa	32,550	15,100	18,600	*Victoria	16,019	64,852	65,494
Owen Sound	1,750	550	4,500				
*Peterborough	13,725	2,131	4,675	Total—58 Cities	2,120,111	1,695,502[1]	1,921,176
*Port Arthur	1,135	1,250	1,911	Total—*35 Cities	2,000,972	1,383,829	1,842,931
*Stratford	22,620	2,425	2,125				

[1] Includes Charlottetown report, received too late for inclusion in January tabulation.

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	2,120,111	3,815,613	32·2	90·1
1936.....	1,921,176	3,223,934	27·2	83·9
1935.....	3,601,637	4,484,515	37·8	81·8
1934.....	894,102	1,601,914	13·5	82·2
1933.....	925,894	2,111,856	17·8	75·2
1932.....	2,845,271	6,056,283	51·1	79·4
1931.....	6,395,659	14,797,115	124·8	83·8
1930.....	8,919,078	16,136,475	136·1	96·8
1929.....	10,465,330	18,882,210	159·2	99·6
1928.....	10,318,338	18,034,925	152·1	96·4
1927.....	7,638,176	13,314,713	112·3	97·1
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	100·0	102·4
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	95·7	103·2
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	72·1	112·3
1923.....	5,679,671	9,819,169	82·8	110·1
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	68·0	108·3
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	52·9	140·5
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	85·8	137·5

The aggregate for the first two months of 1937 was higher than in 1936, being also greater than in January-February of 1934 or 1933, while it was lower than in 1935. The total for these months in each of the last few years had been lower than in other years for which statistics for the 58 cities are available. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in recent months have shown a moderately upward movement, but continue lower than in the years prior to 1930.

A preliminary estimate of Canada's tourist trade in 1936, made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, places the total expenditure of tourists from outside of Canada at approximately $257,000,000 and the total expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries at about $95,000,000.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1937

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of March, 1937, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Activities in farming in the Maritime Provinces consisted chiefly of routine work and chores. Produce at the markets over the Easter week-end was abundant with prices good and in spite of snowy weather, the making of maple sugar and syrup was taking place in many country districts. Preparations for lobster fishing progressed favourably and cod, haddock and halibut were plentiful. Logging was less active than heretofore, as many of the camps were closed and hauling of logs to the mills handicapped by lack of snow, but spool mills were sawing with night and day shifts, and large shipments of lumber were being made to the English market. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to four days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to six days with one mine idle. No idleness, however, was reported from the iron and steel industry, although orders for railway cars were somewhat held up, due to scarcity of materials. Other manufacturing plants continued to increase their staffs and worked steady time. Little new building construction was in evidence, but that already underway was progressing favourably. Road work was brisk, with groups of men employed along the public highways chopping ice. Shipyards at Halifax and elsewhere were busy and transportation by rail, auto and water, both freight and passenger, was heavy, the extra amount of freight traffic being largely accounted for by daily shipments of coal. Trade showed improvement, particularly over the Easter holidays, with collections fair. There was the usual demand for household domestics in the women's department, and numerous placements were made.

Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec and logging and mining activities were somewhat retarded. Improvement was noted in the aluminum industry at Chicoutimi, and in Montreal, metals, boots, shoes and clothing were fairly active, with tobacco, cigars and rubber quiet. At Quebec city, manufacturing conditions also were better. Highway construction continued, but fewer men found employment in building, particularly in Montreal. At Port Alfred, wharf repairs were being made in preparation for the opening of navigation. Transportation was very brisk at Quebec. Trade, in general, was greater in volume and a number of placements of household workers was made in the women's division.

There was an increased demand for fully experienced farm help in the Province of Ontario and every indication that the supply would meet the demand, with a tendency towards slightly higher wages during the coming season. Logging was fairly active, a few log cutters, teamsters and skidders having been placed. Saw mills also were getting ready for a busy season, as well as preparations being made for the spring drive. Mining was quiet except at Timmins. Improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in paint, refrigerator, washing machine, iron and steel, textile and stationery concerns. Tobacco factories, however, had completed their season's work and had reduced their staffs. Industrial

disturbances also had affected the auto and rubber industries, thus slowing down production in those lines. Building, though only fairly active for the time of year, was ahead of that for the same period of 1936, with prospects bright for a busy season as soon as weather permitted. Little road work was under way. At the various lake ports, workmen were busy outfitting and repairing boats in readiness for the opening of navigation. Orders for good housekeepers and cooks general in the women's department were received, but fully experienced applicants were scarce. Housemaids also were difficult to obtain, as with summer approaching, a great number of seasonal workers was awaiting positions in restaurants, hotels and tourist camps. A few girls were placed in industrial concerns as clerical workers and factory help.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a slight increase was reported in the demand for farm help, but in Alberta, cold weather and a heavy snow fall, which brought much needed moisture to the soil, delayed the start of spring work. Wages were some higher, but many farmers did not wish to engage men until ready for them to go onto the land. Logging was much less active, as the season was about over and men were beginning to return from the camps. Continued cold weather maintained the demand for coal at Estevan, but practically all the mines at Drumheller had closed down and those at Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat were also very slack. Manufacturing was fair. Other than alterations and repairs, little new building construction was under way. The chief placements in the construction group being those made for Provincial Government relief undertakings. Railway operation was steady at Lethbridge and trade showed improvement. Numerous orders were received in the women's division for farm domestics and experienced housekeepers and cooks general for city positions.

Requests for farm help in British Columbia were fair, due to the advancing season. Pruning was nearly completed and weather more suitable for general orchard work. Logging camps and saw mills were very busy and all larger companies were working with full crews. Improvement was noted in mining, as new territory was being opened. Factories were working at Nelson; cannery crews also were beginning to arrive at Prince Rupert from the south and seasonal work was fairly well started. Halibut hauls were very good, with prices for American, seven cents and Canadian, six cents. Considerable alteration and repair work was under way in the building trades, but general new construction was rather quiet. A few men also were sent out on extra gang work for railways. Drydocks and shipyards were active at Prince Rupert and Victoria, with the water front likewise busy at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, but somewhat slack at Victoria. In the latter city, a large number of extras had been supplied for casual work to a film company, which was making a picture in that vicinity. In the women's section, experienced domestics were scarce, with wages for good cooks general ranging from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in February showed a recovery from the seasonal decline recorded in January. The industries showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, general engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, pottery and earthenware manufacture, and shipping service. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

It is estimated that at February 22, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,187,000. This was 81,000 more than at January 25, 1937, and 662,000 more than at February 24, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at February 22, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·2, as compared with 12·6 at January 25, 1937, and 15·3 at February 24, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at February 22, 1937, was 11·9 as compared with 12·3 at January 25, 1937, and 15·1 at February 24, 1936.

At February 22, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,391,932 wholly unemployed, 161,834 temporarily stopped, and 74,079 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,627,845. This was 61,378 less than a month before, and 397,176 less than a year before. The total of 1,627,845 included 1,278,659 men, 45,535 boys, 253,666 women, and 49,985 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,385,171 insured persons who were applicants for

insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 132,962 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 109,712 uninsured persons. Of the 1,385,171 applicants for benefit or allowances, 754,823 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 559,216 had applications authorized for allowances at February 22, 1937; the balance of 71,132 included 40,763 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,762 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 21,607 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at February 22, 1937, was 1,703,926, as compared with 1,766,362 at January 25, 1937, and 2,093,900 at February 24, 1936.

United States

According to a statement issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, approximately 215,000 workers were returned to employment between January and February in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and aggregate weekly pay rolls in these combined industries were nearly $12,500,000 greater in February than in the preceding month.

Comparisons of employment and pay rolls in February, 1937, with February, 1936, show increases of nearly 1,550,000 in number of workers and more than $62,300,000 in weekly pay rolls over the year interval in the industries surveyed.

The manufacturing industries showed the greatest gain in employment over the month interval, the increase of 2·5 per cent indicating the return of 200,000 additional factory workers to jobs. Other industries in which gains were shown were bituminous coal mining, metal mining, quarrying, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, wholesale trade, year-round hotels, brokerage, insurance, and laundries. Seasonal employment declines were shown in retail trade, dyeing and cleaning, and private building construction. Small losses were also reported in anthracite mining, electric light and power and manufactured gas, and electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.

The seasonal gain in factory employment more than offset the decline reported for January. The February employment index reached 98·9. This is the highest level since December, 1929. Factory weekly payrolls rose to 95·7. The payroll index is now at the level of April, 1930.

The durable and non-durable goods groups both shared in the February gain. Employment in the durable goods industries increased 3·2 per cent. The employment index for the durable goods group is 93·2, which is the highest level since March, 1930. Employment in the non-durable goods industries rose 1·9 per cent to a level of 105·1. This index is, with the exception of September, 1936, at the highest point reached since November, 1929. These indexes indicate that for every 1,000 workers employed in the base years (1923-1925), 932 workers were employed in the durable goods group in February, 1937, and 1,051 workers were employed in the non-durable goods group.

Manufacturing Industries

A particularly noteworthy feature of the factory employment situation is the more rapid increase in pay rolls than in employment. In February, 1933, aggregate weekly pay rolls in manufacturing industries represented only 41·0 per cent of the average weekly pay rolls during 1923-25 while employment in that month equaled 63·7 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Since that date increased plant operation and employment have accelerated the volume of weekly wage disbursements to the point where the volume of weekly pay rolls in February, 1937, is only 4·3 per cent less than in 1923-25 while employment is 1·1 per cent less than this base year average. The current figures show that the weekly pay rolls of the manufacturing industries have increased by 133·4 per cent since February, 1933. The average weekly wages of factory employees have risen by 50·3 per cent since that date.

Wage-rate increases in recent months have added to the weekly pay-roll volume. The Bureau's tabulations of wage-rate changes do not cover all establishments of the country. They include only those firms which report monthly data for inclusion in the published summaries. In some instances the co-operating firms fail to report the wage-rate changes, and therefore a slightly larger number of employees receive wage-rate increases than is indicated by the monthly tabulation. Between January 15 and February 15 wage-rate increases were reported affecting 136,968 factory wage earners and 25,469 workers in the non-manufacturing industries surveyed. The larger proportion of the employees in the latter group were in the metalliferous mining industry, in which the wage changes affected 15,781 workers.

Non-Manufacturing Industries

Among the 10 non-manufacturing industries in which employment gains were shown between January and February, the largest was in wholesale trade. The gain of 1·6 per cent, or approximately 24,100 workers, in this industry was due primarily to expansion in

such important wholesale lines as dry goods and apparel, groceries, other food products, chemicals and drugs, and machinery. A seasonal increase of 1·4 per cent in employment in year-round hotels, indicates the employment of approximately 3,500 additional workers. Metal mines continued to expand their forces in February, the gain of 4·5 per cent, or 3,300 workers, between January and February continuing the almost unbroken succession of monthly increases which have been registered since July, 1935. Employment in this industry in February, 1937, exceeded the level of any month since December, 1930. The gains in the remaining seven industries showing increases ranged from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent to 2·7 per cent.

Employment in retail trade establishments followed the usual seasonal trend in February, the combined reports received from 42,110 establishments showing a net decline of 0·6 per cent, or approximately 19,300 workers. In the general merchandising group, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, employment showed a seasonal decline of 1·7 per cent, or approximately 13,100 workers. The group of other retail establishments showed a decline of only 0·3 per cent over the month interval. While gains in employment were shown in retail food, lumber and building materials, and several other retail groups, these increases were not of sufficient size to offset the declines in wearing apparel, furniture, automotive, hardware, and other lines of retail trade. Reports from contractors engaged in private building construction showed a relatively small decrease in employment (1·2 per cent) from January to February. The February 1937, decline is much less pronounced than the decreases reported in February of preceding years for which data are available, and reflects the generally improved conditions in the building industry. Employment in this industry in February, 1937, was 54·6 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Anthracite mines reported 2·6 per cent fewer employees in February than in the preceding month and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported a seasonal recession of 1·5 per cent.

Public Employment

In February 2,980,000 workers were employed on projects of The Works Program, a decrease of 55,000 compared with January. Of the total number of workers engaged on The Works Program in February, 2,126,000 employees, exclusive of the number employed on National Youth Administration and Student-Aid projects, were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Pay-roll disbursements in February for all workers employed on The Works Program totalled in excess of $135,000,000. The value of material orders placed amounted to more than $45,000,000.

Approximately 172,000 workers were employed on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration in February. This was a decrease of 30,000 compared with January. Total pay-roll disbursements amounted to more than $13,000,000 and orders placed for materials to $17,000,000. Of the total number of workers employed on the program in February 89,000 were working on projects financed from E.R.A.A. 1935 and 1936 funds, 61,000 on projects financed by funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act, and 22,000 on projects financed from funds provided by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936.

Emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps) employed 395,000 workers in February, a decrease of 13,000 compared with the preceding month. Of the total number of workers engaged on this program in February, 346,000 were enrolled workers; 8,000, reserve officers; 2,000 educational advisers; and 39,000, supervisory and technical workers. Pay-roll disbursements totaled $18,315,000.

Construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations employed 104,000 workers in February. This was a decrease of 16,000 compared with the number employed in January. Pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to $11,000,000 and the value of material orders placed in excess of $10,000,000.

Employment on the construction and maintenance of State roads remained virtually unchanged in February. Of the 133,000 employed, 12,000 were working on new construction and 121,000 were engaged in maintenance. Pay-roll disbursements amounted to approximately $9,000,000.

It was recently announced that the Hamilton division of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, had won the Interworks Safety contest for 1936, in the annual contest conducted by that company among its various plants in the United States and Canada. A bronze plaque was presented to the group, such awards being made each year to the winners in three sections, comprising 23 plants of the company. These awards are given to the plant showing the lowest accident severity rate (hours lost per 1,000 hours worked) in its group. It was stated that the employees of the Hamilton works had operated 2,456,831 man hours in 1936, with only six lost-time accidents, for a loss of 842 hours or a severity rate of ·34.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister".

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages

clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:—

Department of National Defence

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of alterations and repairs to the Armoury at Napanee, Ontario, in order to provide a gun-shed. Name of contractors, Madole Hardware Company, Napanee, Ont. Date of contract, March 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $984. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tilelayers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tilelayers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or electric)	0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck (1 and 2 ton)	1 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck (3 ton)	1 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 40	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a steam heating main to the Barracks at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Lagassé and Mantha, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,974.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a sprinkler system in the workshop and stores building at R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Automatic Sprinkler Co. of Canada, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,995. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lseser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of landplane hangar doors on the landplane hangar at the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $23,275. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the erection contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 ton	1 45	8	44
3 ton	1 95	8	44
4 ton	2 45	8	44
5 ton	2 95	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the caretakers' quarters at the Armouries at Lindsay, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. M. Chapman, Lindsay, Ont. Date of contract, March 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $954. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40	8	44
Plumbers	0 65	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Completion of two of the Airmen's Married Quarters at R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Wm. Daoust & Cie, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, March 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,851. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck (1 and 2 tons)	1 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction af alterations to the Officers' Mess, P.W.O. Regiment, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Thos. A. Andre, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, March 17, 1937. Amount of contract, $525. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters:—			
To April 30, 1937	0 75	8	44
From May 1, 1937	0 80	8	44
Cement finishers	0 95	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 70	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 95	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Insulating the heating mains to the Barracks at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. William D'Aoust, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, March 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,975. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of standard engineer fittings in the Armoury at Fredericton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. A. J. Gunter, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, March 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,857.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Carpenters	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 60	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment and Supplies)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of March, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Radio telephone and telegraph transmitters and spare parts therefor.	Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Electric cable	Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel mooring buoys	Victoria Machinery Depot Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
Reconditioning work on mainplanes and starboard elevator on Bellanca landplane.	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel forgings and billets	Canadian Tube & Steel Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cordite	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cartridge clips and necessary tools.	Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Waist belts, etc., web	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blankets	Bates & Innis, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Boots	Tebutt Shoe & Leather Co., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Drab jackets and trousers	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Broadcloth shirts and collars.	The London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.
Circular tents	Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mattresses	A. Duguay, Hull, P.Q.
Barrack bedsteads	St. Louis Bedding Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Khaki drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter aviation suits	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

National Harbours Board

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repairs, etc.)

Replacement of work-house of Grain Elevator No. 3 and reconstruction of deck of No. 3 Jetty, Vancouver Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, March 15, 1937; amount of contract, $647,229. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	0 75	8	44
Boatman	0 45	8	44
Carpenter	0 80	8	44
Compressor operator, gas or electric	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer, gas or electric	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer, steam	0 90	8	44
Cement and concrete finisher	0 75	8	44
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time), per day, $20.00		8	44
Diver's tender	0 68¾	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44
Drill runners	0 55	8	44
Electrician (inside wireman)	1 00	8	44
Fireman, stationary	0 50	8	44
Engineer operating steam	0 90	8	44
Engineer on steel erection	1 00	8	44
Hoist runner, gas or electric	0 60	8	44
Hollow tile layer	1 10	8	44
Hollow tile layer helper (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Jack hammer operator	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Locomotive crane operator	0 90	8	44
Millwright	0 80	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Painter and glazier	0 80	8	44
Pipefitter (surface, temporary work)	0 65	8	44
Piledriver foreman	1 12½	8	44
Piledriver engineer	1 00	8	44
Piledriver man	0 90	8	44
Piledriver bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Piledriver fireman	0 65	8	44
Plasterer	1 00	8	44
Plasterers' helper (tempering and mixing material)	0 62½	8	44
Plumber	1 00	8	44
Pumpman	0 60	8	44
Rigger	0 65	8	44
Roofer, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 90	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8	44
Shovel operator, gas	1 12½	8	44
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, saw, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 90	8	44
Tractor operator	0 75	8	44
Welder and burner	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44
	per day		
Tug captain	6 75		
Tug engineer	6 00		
Tug fireman	0 56¼		
Tug deckhand	0 54		
Scowman	0 54		

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Post Office Department

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of March, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supplies ordered	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co. Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels	J. A. Marchen, Peterborough Ont.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of repairs, etc., to the hull, machinery, boiler, etc., of the Tug "Lisgar." Name of contractors, The Sydney Foundry and Machine Works Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, March 16, 1937. Amount of con-

tract, $12,500.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Welder	0 58	8	48
Anglesmith	0 58	8	48
Blacksmith	0 58	8	48
Boilermaker	0 58	8	48
Chipper and caulker	0 58	8	48
Coppersmith	0 58	8	48
Electrician	0 58	8	48
Loftsman	0 58	8	48
Machinist	0 58	8	48
Patternmaker	0 58	8	48
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58	8	48
Rivetter	0 58	8	48
Template-maker	0 58	8	48
Plater	0 58	8	48
Shipwright	0 58	8	48
Joiner	0 58	8	48
Moulder	0 58	8	48
Driller and reamer	0 45	8	48
Heater	0 40	8	48
Bolter-up	0 40	8	48
Holder-on	0 45	8	48
Rigger	0 48	8	48
Crane operator	0 48	8	48
Labourers	0 35	8	48
Painters	0 48	8	48
Driver, team and wagon	0 70	8	48
Driver	0 35	8	48
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	48
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 ton	1 40	8	48
2 tons	1 90	8	48

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public wharf at North Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, March 1, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $12,200.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boatmen	0 35	8	44
Hoist operators, gas or electric	0 45	8	44
Engineers operating steam:—			
Single or double drum	0 65	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 70	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger adze)	0 42	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an immigration hospital at Savard Park, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, O. Roberge, Enr'g, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, March 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,215.67. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete finishers	0 55	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44

N.-B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of two detached breakwaters at Lockeport, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, March 10, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $44,536.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart*	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon*	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Motor boat operators	0 35	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator, gasoline	0 40	8	44
Hoist operator, steam:—			
Single or double drum	0 55	8	44
3 or more drums	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Piledriver engineer	0 55	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, adze, auger)	0 37½	8	44

*If oxen are used instead of horses, same rates apply.

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of protection work at Fort Frances, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Clark Robertson, Fort Frances, Ont. Date of contract, March 6, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,510.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Piledriver engineer	0 65	8	44
Piledriver labourers	0 35	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, adze, auger)	0 42	8	44
Tractor operators	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a creosoted pilework extension to the ell of the spur pier at Digby, N.S. Name of contractors, MacMillan Construction & Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $17,616.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenter and joiner	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Fireman, stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator, steam (single or double drums)	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator, steam (three or more drums)	0 65	8	44
Hoist operator, gasoline	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Piledriver engineer	0 55	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, adze, saw, hammer, auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the Canteen Building at R. C. N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 13, 1936. Amount of contract, $2,489.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or electric)	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material)	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 85	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairs to hull, housing, boom and turntable and renewal of forward spud casings of the Dredge P.W.D. No. 116. Name of contractors, Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, March 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,200.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Ship joiners	0 58	8	44
Ship carpenters	0 58	8	44
Wood caulkers	0 58	8	44
Flangers	0 58	8	44
Platers	0 58	8	44
Rivetters	0 58	8	44
Rivet holders (holders-on)	0 45	8	44
Rivet heaters	0 40	8	44
Iron caulkers	0 58	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 58	8	44
Electric welders	0 58	8	44
Painters	0 48	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Riggers	0 48	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 58	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at North Arm, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, B.C. Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $71,400.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "K", Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, March 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,440.00. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were included in this contract.

Installation of wood fittings in the first floor of the Customs House at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, March 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,254.00. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were included in this contract.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment & Supplies)

During the month of March, 1937, contracts were awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to: the Wood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., for brown drill field jackets; and to S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., for brown drill field trousers.

Department of Transport

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Clearing and ditching of parts of Lots 1 and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Mulloy and that portion of the Township of McCoig to the south of the former, for the Nagogami Intermediate Aerodrome, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. F. Turcotte, Kapuskasing, Ont. Date of contract, March 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,602.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Axemen	0 40	8	44
Drivers and teams	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The Canada Gazette of March 20, 1937, contains "regulations concerning water for drinking and culinary purposes in Canadian vessels engaged in trade on the Coast of Canada." The regulations provide for the cleaning of water storage tanks, and the preparation of a chemical solution to be used in the purification of water. Conditions and practices constituting grounds for issuing "non-compliance notices" are also given in the regulations.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Vancouver, B.C.—Shipping Federation of British Columbia and the Burrard Coastwise Longshoremen's Association.

This agreement which applies to all coastwise longshore labour in the Vancouver Harbour, is in effect from March 13, 1937 to March 12, 1938, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change 60 days before March 12 of any year. The conditions relating to wage rates and working conditions may, however, be amended at any time by mutual consent.

The employment and regulation of labour, including the despatching and distribution of work shall be supervised and controlled by the Shipping Federation, but the Association may appoint a representative to co-operate with and assist the Labour Manager of the Federation. Preference of employment is to be given members of the Association when available and when considered by the employer to be capable.

Wage rates: straight time is all time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday to Saturday inclusive; overtime is all other time including work on Sundays and 8 specified holidays. Wage rates are to be as follows:—

	Straight time	Overtime
Cement—		
Double winch drivers and shipmen and pilers	$ 0 95	$ 1 20
Dock truckers	0 85	1 05
All other commodities—		
Double winch driver	0 95	1 15
All other labour	0 85	1 05

A joint committee on safety and welfare to be established to deal with safety regulations and practices and all matters concerning safety and welfare of workers.

A labour relations committee is also to be established to settle any grievances and disputes. If they cannot agree, any matter in dispute may be referred for decision to any person or persons mutually acceptable to the parties, or they shall be referred on request of either party to an arbitrator who shall be designated by the federal Minister of Labour or by any person authorized by the Minister to designate such an arbitrator.

North Vancouver, B.C.—Shipping Federation of British Columbia and the North Vancouver Longshoremen's Association.

This agreement is in effect from February 26, 1937 to May 21, 1941, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change.

The agreement applies to the discharging and loading of deep sea vessels in the Port of Vancouver and is similar to that between the Shipping Federation and the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association and the Vancouver Longshoremen's Association, as summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1936.

It is agreed that from March 31, 1937, the total membership of all three associations shall not exceed 800, of which the North Vancouver Longshoremen's Association may have 85 members, and it is also agreed that of any future increase in membership agreed upon, 10 per cent shall be apportioned to the North Vancouver Longshoremen's Association.

The basic wage rate for all labour not especially provided for was 90 cents per hour for ship work and 86 cents for dock work for straight time.

On March 27, 1937, the Shipping Federation signed a new agreement for Vancouver, raising the basic rates 5 cents per hour and these became applicable to North Vancouver, effective April 1.

Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec

The following agreement has recently been made obligatory by Order in Council and is noted in the next article of this issue:

Barbers and Hairdressers, Virtoriaville.

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized on page 456.

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Toronto.

Carpenters, Kingston.

Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENT EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

Agreement Recently made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension by Order in Council of an agreement affecting barbers and hairdressers at Victoriaville which is summarized below. In addition a request for the extension of an agreement affecting the manufacture of sash and door factory products, interior wood fittings and equipment was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 20, and a request for an amendment to the Order in Council affecting the millinery industry was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 13.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, July, 1936, page 607, and December, page 1127. Under this Act applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual labour contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Order in Council have been given in the Labour Gazette beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Victoriaville.—An Order in Council, approved March 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat National des Maîtres-barbiers et coiffeurs de Victoriaville (the National Association of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Victoriaville) and Le Syndicat National des Employés-barbiers et Coiffeurs de Victoriaville (The National Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Victoriaville).

The Order in Council is in effect from March 27, 1937, to December 31, 1937, and shall be renewed automatically unless either party gives notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the town of Victoriaville and a radius of 20 miles from its limits except any territory already included in another agreement under this Act.

Hours for men's barbers and hairdressers: in Princeville 61½ per week, in Victoriaville, Arthabasca and places not otherwise specified 59½. Hours for ladies' hairdressers (male and female workers) 53 per week from September to March inclusive and 61 from April to August inclusive.

Minimum wage rates: barbers and men's hairdressers $14 per week with a commission of 50 per cent of all receipts over $25 taken in by the barber during the week, or $18 without any commission; female hairdressers $8 per week. Prices are set for each piece of work to be paid barbers or hairdressers employed by the hour or by the job.

Apprenticeship rules are included in the agreement providing that not more than one apprentice be employed in any one parlour. Wage rates for apprentices are set, beginning with $6 per week after six months work in a shop. The joint committee is to settle the other apprenticeship regulations.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Toronto.—An Order in Council dated February 27, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, March 6, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours affecting the bricklaying and stonemasonry trades in a zone which includes the City of Toronto and the surrounding district which is defined in the Order in Council.

The Order in Council is in effect from March 16, 1937 to March 1, 1938, and the terms are similar to those in the previous schedule which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1936, page 1182.

The minimum wage rate remains at 90 cents per hour with a 40 hour week.

Carpenters, Kingston.—An Order in Council, dated March 31, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 3, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry trade in a zone which includes the City of Kingston and the surrounding district as specified in the Order in Council.

The schedule is in effect from April 13, 1937, "during pleasure."

The schedule does not apply to employees of manufacturing or industrial plants while engaged in manufacturing processes or who are regularly engaged in repair, service and upkeep of the establishment.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, for day work: 8 per day for night work.

Overtime is permitted only between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and for work required after noon Saturday in order to permit the pouring of concrete, and on work necessary for the protection of life or property. Such overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Sundays and six specified holidays double time.

Minimum wage rate: 80 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the previous rate) for day work and for work of not more than 8 hours which cannot be done during a regular day. In case of shift work, persons on night shifts to be paid a minimum of 91 cents per hour or 8 hours' pay for 7 hours work.

A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory board for any person who is handicapped by age or disability.

Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario. An Order in Council dated March 31, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 3, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the furniture industry throughout the Province. The previous schedule in effect under this Act until June 30, 1936, was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 736. Following failure to agree on terms of the renewal of this schedule a strike was called (page 410). A compromise settlement was reached and a schedule made binding under the Industrial Standards Act which may be summarized as follows:

The schedule is in effect from April 13, 1937 to March 31, 1938.

The whole province of Ontario is now included. (In the previous schedule Toronto was not included). The province is divided into two zones. Zone B, includes the cities of Toronto, London, Woodstock, Kitchener, Guelph, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Stratford and areas adjacent to them. Zone A consists of the rest of the province.

The furniture industry is defined to consist of the manufacture or fabrication of all wood products commonly known as furniture for houses, offices, schools, churches, theatres, institutions and public buildings, radio cabinets and frames for upholstered goods.

Regular hours are unchanged at 8½ per day, 4½ on Saturdays, a 47 hour week for day work and a 47 hour week also for night shifts.

Overtime and work on nine specified holidays, time and one-half.

Wages: employees who have commenced or who commence to work in a plant while under 21 years of age and have not had four years' employment in such plant are to be paid a minimum of 18 cents per hour during first year of employment, 21 cents during second year, 24 cents during third year, 27 cents during fourth year.

The total of all such employees that may not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of employees in the plant or 25 per cent in the case of plants in which more than 50 per cent of production consists of wooden chairs. (In the previous schedule the minimum rate for boys was 17 cents). After fourth year they must be classed as skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled employees.

In Zone A, the average rate of wages in each plant for all skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers (except those provided for above) shall be 37 cents with a minimum rate of 47 cents for skilled employees, 37 cents for semi-skilled and 32 cents for unskilled. (These are increases of 2 cents per hours for skilled and semi-skilled and 4 cents for unskilled workers over the previous rates).

In Zone B, the average rate of wages in each plant for all skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers (except those beginning before 21 years of age as noted above) is for both the average and for minimum rates for each class, 2 cents per hour higher than in Zone A. (These minimum rates for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers are 2 cents per hour higher than those previously in effect).

In computing the average rate of wages in any plant the wages paid to a Superintendent, Manager or foreman or any person granted a special rate as noted below are not to be considered.

The Advisory Board may, upon request, and after investigation, fix a special rate for any employee whose work is below the average.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

The cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices was little changed from that of the previous month, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced substantially, due mainly to higher prices for iron and steel products, grains, lumber and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.49 at the beginning of March, the same figure as for February, as compared with $8.12 for March, 1936; $7.63 for March, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.67 for March, 1930. Price changes were of a minor nature except for another substantial advance in potatoes. Other increases were recorded in bread, flour, rolled oats and beans. Meats, eggs, butter and cheese were somewhat lower in price. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.13 at the beginning of March; $17.12 at the beginning of February; $16.63 for March, 1936; $16.10 for March, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for March, 1930; $20.96 for March, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged and no changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced week by week during the month and for the week ended March 26 was four per cent higher than for the week ended February 26. The figures are 86·3 and 83 respectively. The increase was due mainly to higher prices for grains, iron and steel products, lumber and non-ferrous metals. The iron and steel group advanced 7·5 per cent during the month under review to the highest point since 1925, while farm products were 5·7 per cent higher, due chiefly to increased prices for grains and live stock. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for February when the index was 82·9 as compared with 72·4 for March, 1936; 71·9 for March, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·6 for March, 1929; 98·3 for March, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·7 for March, 1914. Prior to June, 1936, this index number had indicated relative stability in wholesale prices for more than two years following the advance of several months' duration from the low point of recent years reached early in 1933. Since June, 1936, the index has advanced twenty per cent and since the recovery in prices commenced in 1933 nearly thirty-six per cent. The increases in both these comparisons have been much greater in raw and partly manufactured goods than in fully and chiefly manufactured goods, greater also in producers' goods than in consumers' goods.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles com-

paratively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices averaged slightly lower during the month. Sirloin steak was down in the average from 24 cents per pound in February to 23·6 cents in March, shoulder roast of veal from 14·9 cents per pound to 14·4 cents, fresh pork roast from 21·2 cents per pound to 20·5 cents and breakfast bacon from 29 cents per pound to 28·6 cents. Egg prices were again lower in most localities, fresh grades being down from an average price of 31·6 cents per dozen to 29·8 cents. This is more than 8 cents per dozen lower than in March, 1936. Creamery butter also was generally lower, the Dominion average price being 29·9 cents per pound in March and 30·8 cents in February.

(Continued on page 466)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936....	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936....	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936....	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936....	109	140	133	114	154	126
Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	114	154	127
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	114	153	127
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	114	154	128
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced. per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·6**	**19.2**	**17·6**	**12·8**	**10·6**	**14·4**	**21·9**	**20·5**	**19·7**	**28·6**	**32·0**	**51·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**24·3**	**19.4**	**17·1**	**13·4**	**11·3**	**12·8**	**15·7**	**21·6**	**19·9**	**26·4**	**29·6**	**50·4**
1—Sydney	24·4	20	17·4	13·8	12·8	12·5	.....	21·3	19·3	27·2	30·3	48·8
2—New Glasgow	26·2	20·6	17·9	13·5	11·5	11·5	.....	23·7	19·3	25·2	28·9	49·5
3—Amherst	23·3	18·7	14·7	12	10·3	.....	.....	20	18	26	30·4	50
4—Halifax	23·9	17·7	18·1	12·2	11·4	10·8	15·7	20·7	19·3	26·4	29	48
5—Windsor	25	20	20	17	12	15	.....	20	22	27·3	29·7	55
6—Truro	22·7	19·3	14·7	12	10	14	.....	24	21·2	26	29·1	50·8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**21·6**	**19.2**	**18·2**	**13·6**	**12·2**	**13·0**	**18·0**	**20·0**	**17·4**	**26·7**	**29·4**	**48·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·9**	**20.0**	**18·1**	**12·9**	**10·7**	**13·8**	**20·1**	**21·7**	**20·3**	**28·6**	**32·3**	**53·1**
8—Moncton	26	19·8	16·4	12·8	10·6	15	.....	22·2	19·6	29	32·7	52·1
9—Saint John	26·4	18·9	18·3	12·9	10·9	13·4	22·6	21·4	19·7	27·3	30·2	51·8
10—Fredericton	30	21·1	18·8	12·6	11·3	13	17·5	23·2	20·6	29·1	31·4	54·5
11—Bathurst	25	20	19	13·2	10	.....	.....	20	21·2	29	35	54
Quebec (average)	**24·0**	**18.4**	**17·9**	**12·1**	**8·4**	**12·0**	**22·7**	**17·2**	**17·7**	**26·0**	**29·6**	**50·1**
12—Quebec	23·1	18·1	14·9	12·8	7·9	14·3	23·7	16·5	16·9	23·9	28·3	43·6
13—Three Rivers	22·4	18·7	16·7	11·5	8·7	14·7	25·2	16·9	17·7	28·5	32·1	52·2
14—Sherbrooke	28·6	20·1	20·4	13·8	9·8	13·5	27·2	18·4	18·2	24·7	27·3	52·4
15—Sorel	26·2	17·2	17·7	10·2	7·5	7·4	20·7	15·8	16·9	27	30·7	45
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·5	17·1	16	12·2	8·5	15·7	20	15·4	16·1	29	32·2	48·9
17—St. Johns	25	21·7	21·7	13·3	8	11·7	.....	20	16·9	26·5	30·7	51·4
18—Thetford Mines	.....	15	13·8	11·6	7·8	11	17·7	14·8	19·3	20	25·5	52·5
19—Montreal	26·6	19·6	22·3	11·2	9	9·5	22·9	18·6	18·8	27	29·3	52·5
20—Hull	21·9	18·1	17·3	12·5	8·4	10·2	23·9	18·8	18·6	27·7	30·2	52·2
Ontario (average)	**23·5**	**19·6**	**18·2**	**13·3**	**11·0**	**16·0**	**22·7**	**21·3**	**20·3**	**27·8**	**30·9**	**51·5**
21—Ottawa	24·6	19·3	20·4	13·6	10·6	13·4	21	18·8	18·1	27·1	30·5	52·6
22—Brockville	25·5	19·8	19·8	12·3	9·6	12·3	.....	19·6	19	27·5	30·1	52·3
23—Kingston	23·1	18·3	18·4	13	9·4	13·1	21·2	20·9	19·2	25·8	29·4	50·7
24—Belleville	18·6	16	16·8	11·6	8·7	15	20·3	18·5	.....	28·8	30·8	48·1
25—Peterborough	24·2	20·2	17·7	14·3	11·7	17·8	25·6	20·6	20·7	27·4	30·7	50·5
26—Oshawa	21·5	19·2	19·7	12·4	11·4	18·5	.....	20	18·7	28·7	31·2	51·4
27—Orillia	22·7	17·7	19	12·8	11·6	16·7	25	21	20	28·8	32·5	50
28—Toronto	26·4	21·5	20·2	14·2	13	15·9	22·8	22·8	23	30·4	34·7	54
29—Niagara Falls	24·8	21·1	18·3	14·5	11·3	17·1	20·7	21	19·5	27·6	30·5	52·6
30—St. Catharines	23·5	20·3	17·8	13·3	11·1	15·9	18·7	21	18·4	24·8	27·9	49·9
31—Hamilton	23·6	20·3	20·2	13·8	12·4	16·5	19·6	20·5	23	26·5	30·2	53·1
32—Brantford	23·6	19·8	17·8	13·9	10·9	17·3	26·2	22·1	.....	27·1	29·7	50·8
33—Galt	26·2	21·5	20·5	15·2	14	17·5	26	23·7	19	28·4	31·8	50·1
34—Guelph	21·1	19·4	17·5	12·6	12·4	17·2	19	19·8	18·7	25·2	29·5	50·1
35—Kitchener	22	19·5	16·2	13·6	11·5	17·1	26·5	20·2	17·4	27	29	49·6
36—Woodstock	23·8	20	18·2	13·2	10·2	16·4	21	22·2	21·3	27·5	30·8	50·6
37—Stratford	24·4	20·8	16·8	14·1	12·6	18·6	22	21·6	25	27·1	29·1	52·3
38—London	24·1	20·9	18·4	13·3	10·9	16·1	21·7	21·6	19·7	27·6	30·5	50·8
39—St. Thomas	24	19·7	18·4	12·8	10·6	16·7	22·7	22·6	19·6	28·5	31	53·4
40—Chatham	25·1	20·7	19·1	14·3	10·3	17·9	23	21·7	19·6	28·6	31·4	52·5
41—Windsor	24·7	19·9	18·9	13·9	11·5	16·7	22·7	23	20	27·1	28·2	52·6
42—Sarnia	23·1	18·6	17·5	13·6	10·7	16·5	22	19·5	19·6	24·7	29·9	49·8
43—Owen Sound	23·4	18·7	15·6	13·1	11·4	15·4	17·5	21	19·7	26·5	30·7	48·8
44—North Bay	20	18	15	10	8	12	25	18	21·8	28·4	32·4	50
45—Sudbury	22·3	18·1	16·4	12·1	10·4	14·5	24	23·7	19·6	27·2	30·7	52·7
46—Cobalt	25	19	20	14·3	9·3	.....	25	21·3	22	29·3	30·2	48
47—Timmins	25·7	21·7	18·7	13·6	10·7	16·2	26·2	23·7	22	28·8	32·5	52·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	23·4	20·6	18·6	12·4	10·4	16·3	19·7	22·4	19·6	28·1	31·1	53·2
49—Port Arthur	21·8	18	16	13·5	11·4	15·2	.....	23	21·6	32·4	35·7	56·1
50—Fort William	24·2	19·2	16·9	12·9	10·7	14·6	26·5	22·7	22·1	32·1	35·5	55·2
Manitoba (average)	**21·8**	**17·7**	**18·1**	**12·5**	**10·5**	**13·3**	**21·7**	**20·0**	**19·0**	**32·2**	**34·5**	**51·0**
51—Winnipeg	22·6	17·3	17·2	11·5	9·9	11·5	20·9	21	19	31·2	33·6	52
52—Brandon	21	18	19	13·5	11	15	22·5	19	.....	33·2	35·3	50
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·4**	**16·2**	**14·8**	**10·4**	**8·3**	**11·1**	**17·1**	**18·0**	**18·6**	**33·0**	**37·3**	**52·9**
53—Regina	20·5	15·1	14	9·5	8·2	10	14·6	17·9	18·9	32·4	35·6	53·8
54—Prince Albert	18	15	13·5	9·5	7·5	10	18	17·5	17·5	33·4	40	53
55—Saskatoon	19·8	16·1	14·6	10·2	8·4	11·8	18	18	19·3	33·7	37·3	50·6
56—Moose Jaw	23·2	18·5	17	12·3	9·2	12·7	17·8	18·4	.....	32·6	36·3	54·2
Alberta (average)	**21·4**	**17·4**	**15·7**	**11·6**	**9·1**	**12·8**	**21·3**	**18·2**	**17·8**	**29·6**	**33·9**	**50·1**
57—Medicine Hat	22	18·2	17	12·2	9·6	14·2	18	17·7	17·5	33	37·8	50·8
58—Drumheller	20	16·5	14	12·5	7	13·5	20	19	17·5	27	31·6	50
59—Edmonton	19·1	15·4	14·7	9·5	7·7	11·5	21·5	17·5	16·9	28·3	31·6	48·2
60—Calgary	22·4	18·3	16·6	11·9	11·1	13·5	21·2	19·8	17	30·3	34·4	51·5
61—Lethbridge	23·7	18·7	16	11·7	10	11·3	26	17	20	29·5	33·9	50·2
British Columbia (average)	**25·3**	**20·9**	**18·1**	**13·6**	**12·6**	**15·8**	**22·9**	**22·9**	**21·7**	**32·4**	**36·2**	**53·3**
62—Fernie	22	19	15	13	12	14	23	22	20·7	31	37·5	52·5
63—Nelson	23	20	18	12	12·5	15	18	22	21	30	32·3	52·5
64—Trail	27·3	23	19	16	13·2	17·3	27·7	25·3	22·2	34·7	37·2	56·8
65—New Westminster	27	22·1	18·1	13·4	12·7	12·9	27	21·2	21·6	32·4	35·6	51·5
66—Vancouver	27·6	22·1	19·4	13·8	13·5	17	24·3	23·3	22·7	33·1	35·9	54·6
67—Victoria	26·5	22·5	19·7	13·9	13·9	15·5	23·8	24·7	20·3	33·2	35·9	52·6
68—Nanaimo	26·2	21·2	17·7	13·2	13	19·3	18	22·5	22·5	29·8	35·9	52·5
69—Prince Rupert	23	17·3	18	13·3	10·6	15·2	21	22·3	22·4	34·7	39·1	53·3

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·3	**22·7**	**15·3**	**10·8**	**50·1**	**17·3**	**16·9**	**21·0**	**16·6**	**29·8**	**24·7**	**10·7**	**26·6**	**29·9**	
10·9	**25·5**	.....	**10·0**	**41·2**	**12·7**	**13·9**	**15·1**	**17·4**	**31·7**	**27·0**	**9·8**	**28·1**	**31·9**	
8·7	20·9	.....	.....	46·1	12·1	14·2	16·4	17·1	34·7	30·2	10–12	29·3	31·4	1
13	28	.....	.....	45	13·6	14·9	**15·6**	17·6	30·5	26	11b	28	32·5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	38·3	13·3	13·5	13·8	16·4	30·7	26·7	7c	29	32·8	3
11·1	27·6	.....	10	38·3	11·6	11·9	14·4	16·3	30·1	24·4	11·8a	25	30·1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·8	.....	15·6	18·5	32	26·5	10c	28·5	32·5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	38·3	13	15	14·8	18·4	32·1	27·9	8	28·7	32·2	6
15·7	**21·7**	.....	.....	**45·0**	**12·5**	**15·0**	**17·4**	**17·1**	**26·8**	**21·7**	**8·0–9·0**	**25·3**	**29·6**	7
13·9	**27·4**	**15·0**	.....	**48·5**	**14·0**	**13·9**	**17·7**	**16·6**	**31·1**	**25·5**	**10·5**	**27·6**	**31·5**	
14	30	.....	.....	48	13·9	14·8	16·3	17·9	33·8	28·2	10	28·8	32·5	8
12·6	28·1	15	.....	47·5	12·8	13·5	20·3	16·6	29·9	23·2	12	26·9	31·7	9
15	26·6	.....	.....	50	14·6	16·2	19·6	17	31·2	27·7	10	29·3	32	10
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	14·7	11	14·5	15	29·3	23	10c	25·3	29·7	11
11·8	**23·1**	**12·9**	**7·6**	**50·5**	**12·9**	**15·1**	**15·0**	**15·7**	**29·1**	**25·0**	**9·5**	**25·7**	**28·3**	
11·7	22·8	20	.....	.....	.....	12·2	16·2	16·8	30·1	24·5	11	25·5	28·6	12
10·4	21·7	16	.....	51·9	12	16·1	16	15·5	29·6	26·2	10b	.....	28·2	13
13·8	23·6	8	8	.....	14·5	17·1	14·7	14·5	31	27·7	10a	25·7	28·2	14
9	.....	10	.....	50	.....	11	10·7	15·4	25·2	21·7	8	25	28·5	15
11·7	23·3	10	.....	.....	12·5	17	14·4	14	28·6	25·4	8a	.....	28·9	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·3	16	14·2	16·7	29·9	24·5	8	.....	27·7	17
11	21·7	16·5	.....	.....	.....	15	12·9	16·1	28·8	26·3	8c	25·6	28·7	18
12·8	23·9	9·7	7	46·9	11·7	16·1	19·4	16·1	30·2	25	11–12	27·2	29·1	19
13·9	24·5	.....	7·8	53·3	13·4	15·1	16·1	16·2	28·6	24·1	11	25·3	26·9	20
15·7	**22·4**	**17·9**	**8·9**	**53·3**	**16·5**	**16·5**	**24·0**	**16·6**	**26·9**	**22·8**	**11·2**	**27·1**	**29·4**	
13·7	24	17·6	8·4	50	17·6	14·4	22·1	16·5	28·4	24·7	11	23	28	21
.....	25	.....	8	.....	17·1	15	20·9	17·4	22·5	19	10	27	27·9	22
15·7	22·6	19·6	10	60	16·1	15·7	20·3	16·1	26·8	22·8	10	25·3	27·7	23
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	16·6	20·9	16·3	24·5	22·5	10b	28·7	28·1	24
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	16·7	15	22·7	18·2	24·7	21·5	11	26·4	28·6	25
16	24	12·5	7	50	16	15·9	22·6	16·2	26·5	23·2	11b	27	29·7	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18	22·2	17·8	25·2	21·5	10	26	29·6	27
14·8	24·9	16·7	12·5	60	18	16·9	29·5	16·2	27·9	22·4	12·5	25	30	28
.....	24	20·5	.....	.....	15·8	14·7	25·8	17·4	27·2	23·4	12	28·5	30·1	29
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	15·6	16·9	27·3	15·9	26·2	20	12	28·5	29·4	30
17·7	25·6	23·3	8·3	55	17·7	16·7	29·7	15·8	26·3	23	12	28	30·1	31
.....	17·8	18	.....	.....	15·2	14·5	25·8	16·5	24·4	20·8	11	28	29·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·3	18·7	27·1	17·1	23·6	20·8	11	26·5	29·1	33
15	16·3	16·5	.....	50	16	15·2	24·8	16·3	27·1	22·8	11	25	28·9	34
14·2	23·3	16·3	10	50	12·5	16·8	24·5	16	25·1	21·6	11	27·3	28·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16·3	25·9	16·2	23·4	20·6	11	.....	29·7	36
18	20	.....	.....	.....	18·5	15·2	26·2	16·3	22·8	19·8	11	25	29	37
.....	20·5	.....	.....	.....	14·8	15·8	28·1	16·3	25·5	21·9	11	26	28·8	38
14	23·5	20	.....	50	15·3	17·2	28·6	16·9	24·7	21·3	11	30·7	31·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·5	17·7	24·9	16·2	22·9	19·1	11	26·2	28·5	40
.....	25	16	.....	.....	17·7	19	25·8	14·2	26·1	22·7	12	.....	28·2	41
11	24·3	20	8	.....	15·7	15·1	26·3	16·1	25·1	22	11	28·5	29·5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16·5	23·5	15	22·6	19·8	10	28	29·3	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·5	24·6	16	31·8	.....	12	28	30·5	44
16·5	19·2	15·7	9·3	53·3	18	18	16·1	16·8	30·1	25	13b	.....	29·4	45
18	22	.....	.....	51·7	17·2	16·3	15·3	17·4	34·5	30	10b	.....	31·9	46
17·5	22·5	22·7	7·1	60	18	17	16·3	17·7	30·8	25·4	14·3a	30·3	30·3	47
.....	.....	20·5	.....	.....	16·2	18	19·8	17·5	30·6	23	12	27	29·8	48
18	22·5	17·3	.....	.....	19·7	16·9	26·5	17·9	35·4	29·9	11	29	31	49
.....	20·7	18·7	.....	50	17·9	17·7	26·1	17·6	34·5	30·5	11	26	30·2	50
19·5	**22·0**	**17·0**	.....	.....	**20·9**	**18·7**	**21·4**	**16·2**	**33·0**	**26·6**	**9·2**	**22·5**	**27·0**	
19	21·9	17	.....	.....	19	18·7	25	15·4	32·8	27·2	10	21·7	27·6	51
20	22	.....	.....	.....	22·7	18·6	17·7	16·9	33·2	26	8·3a	23·2	26·4	**52**
21·8	**22·0**	**10·2**	**12·5**	**65·0**	**22·5**	**18·9**	**19·7**	**16·2**	**35·5**	**28·8**	**11·0**	**23·8**	**28·5**	
21	22·3	11·4	12·5	65	23·6	18·5	17	15·6	33·4	25·1	11	21·2	28·3	53
21	21·5	9·5	10·1	.....	22·5	19	22	17	36·6	31·7	11	24·4	29·4	54
20·2	20·4	9·1	15	.....	20·7	18·2	19·3	16·5	38·2	33·8	11	25·7	28·3	55
25	23·8	10·7	.....	.....	23·2	20	20·6	15·5	33·7	24·4	11	23·9	27·9	56
22·5	**21·9**	**12·4**	**15·5**	.....	**24·3**	**19·7**	**20·6**	**15·9**	**35·6**	**27·1**	**10·8**	**24·5**	**29·5**	
25	22·5	11	.....	.....	25	20·3	16·9	15·4	39·4	30·9	11	25·1	28·7	57
22	22	10	15	.....	25	19	16·2	16·5	34	27·4	10	24·5	30·4	58
.....	22·2	16	.....	.....	21·6	19·1	20·4	16	32·6	25·8	11	24·8	29·7	59
23·2	22·2	13	.....	.....	25	20·2	28·6	15·7	36·1	23·1	11	23·4	29·8	60
20	20·7	12	16	.....	25	20	21·1	16·1	36·1	28·4	11	24·6	29·1	61
18·1	**20·5**	**14·5**	**13·9**	.....	**22·9**	**21·3**	**23·6**	**17·5**	**32·7**	**26·0**	**11·6**	**28·8**	**33·1**	
23	25	12·5	20	.....	22·7	23·5	23·5	17	39·3	29·5	10	25	33·7	62
21·5	23	12	15	.....	25	20	24	18·3	36	27·5	12·5a	28	32	63
21	24	15	16	.....	24·5	24·3	28·4	20·3	38·4	.....	12·5a	.....	34·1	64
16	15	.....	8·3	.....	21·4	17·8	22·9	15·9	28·1	24·2	10	30·3	31·4	65
15·1	16	18	10	.....	21·8	18·4	25·7	15·3	28·9	25·8	10	.....	31·6	66
15	25	.....	.....	.....	21·7	19·6	24·1	16·6	29·6	26·1	12·5a	31·8	33·4	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17·4	16·7	29·3	22·7	11a	.....	34·5	68
15	15·8	15	.....	.....	.....	22·5	22·9	19·5	32·1	26·5	14·3a	.....	34·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·4**	**6·8a**	**15·6**	**4·3**	**5·7**	**8·1**	**11·0**	**13·2**	**12·4**	**12·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·7**	**6·9**	**15·0**	**4·7**	**5·6**	**7·6**	**12·7**	**13·6**	**12·3**	**12·3**
1—Sydney	21·9	7·3	16	4·6	5·5	7·2	11·7	13·4	12·6	12·4
2—New Glasgow	21·7	6·7–7·3	16·5	4·8	5·5	7·3	12·3	12·6	11·9	11·7
3—Amherst	22	7·3	12	4·8	5·6	7·5	11	12·4	11·7	11·9
4—Halifax	21	6	16	4·7	5·4	7·7	13	14	12·3	12·4
5—Windsor	22·3	7·3	16·5	4·7	6	8	15	14·7	12·2	12·5
6—Pruro	21·5	6–7·3	13·2	4·7	5·5	7·7	13	14·5	12·8	13·1
7—**B.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·2**	**8·0**	**17·2**	**4·5**	**5·3**	8·3	**13·1**	**13·9**	**12·3**	**12·2**
New Trunswick (average)	**22·6**	**7·8**	**15·6**	**4·5**	**5·4**	**7·3**	**13·4**	**13·5**	**12·2**	**12·1**
8—Moncton	23·5	8	16·7	4·7	5·6	7·9	13·7	13·6	12·8	12·5
9—Saint John	21·5	6·7–7·3	18·1	4·5	5·4	6·9	13·6	13·1	11·8	12·2
10—Fredericton	21·8	**8**	15·2	4·4	5·4	7·5	13·3	13·2	11·8	12·1
11—Bathurst	23·5	8b	12·5	4·5	5	6·7	13	14·1	12·4	11·7
Quebec (average)	**19·7**	**5·6**	**13·9**	**4·4**	**5·4**	**6·5**	**10·9**	**12·6**	**11·9**	**12·4**
12—Quebec	20·7	4 5–8·5	15	4·5	5·5	6·5	10·9	13·2	12·3	11·8
13—Three Rivers	19·2	5·3–6	13·9	4·6	5·5	6·7	12·7	12·8	12·7	13·6
14—Sherbrooke	20·6	5·3	13·3	4	5·6	5·9	11·5	12·9	11·2	13·2
15—Sorel	18·8	.....	13·6	4·1	5	6·3	10·2	12·9	12·4	12·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·5	4·7	13·4	4·1	5·3	6·9	10·4	12·6	12	12·8
17—St. Johns	18·7	5·3	15·1	3·9	5·2	6·8	10	12·5	12·2	14·8
18—Thetford Mines	21·2	5·3	13·7	4·7	5·4	5·4	10·5	12·7	12·3	11·3
19—Montreal	20·4	5·3–6·7	14·6	4·7	5·4	7·2	10·3	12·3	10·8	10·8
20—Hull	19·5	5·3–6	12·8	4·7	5·4	6·7	11·8	11·9	11·4	11·5
Ontario (average)	**21·9**	**6·4**	**15·5**	**3·9**	**5·5**	**8·8**	**11·0**	**12·6**	**12·0**	**12·0**
21—Ottawa	20·5	7·3	14·2	4·6	5·8	8·8	11·3	12·4	10·6	11·2
22—Brockville	20·5	6	12·6	4·2	5·1	7·9	11·2	10·8	10·3	10·3
23—Kingston	19·4	6–6·7	13·7	3·8	5·2	8·2	11·9	12·1	11·7	11·4
24—Belleville	21·3	6	13·5	3·6	5·1	8	10·4	12·3	11·6	11·7
25—Peterborough	20·5	6–6·7	17·1	3·6	5·1	8·4	10·5	11	11·3	11·3
26—Oshawa	22·2	6·7	15·7	3·7	5·1	8·3	10	12·5	11·5	11·9
27—Orillia	21·3	6b	17	3·4	5	8·7	10·4	13·2	12·4	12·5
28—Toronto	24·4	6·7	17·7	4	5·5	8·9	10·1	12·3	11·5	11·6
29—Niagara Falls	20·8	6–6·7	16	4·2	5·8	9	10·8	12·3	11·6	12·3
30—St. Catharines	23·1	5·3–6·7	17	3·7	5·3	9·2	11·6	11·9	11·5	11·5
31—Hamilton	25·3	6–6·7	15·5	3·6	5·2	8·3	9·5	12·3	11·4	11·5
32—Brantford	22·7	6·7–7·3	17	3·6	5·2	9·6	9·6	12·4	12	12
33—Galt	25	6·7	16·7	3·5	6	9·7	10·6	12·5	12	11·3
34—Guelph	22·4	6	15·5	3·5	5·5	9·7	11·3	12·3	12	12·3
35—Kitchener	22·6	6·7	15	3·6	5·3	9·3	10·5	12·8	11·6	11·8
36—Woodstock	23	6	13·3	3·4	5	8·9	10·2	12·7	12·2	11·8
37—Stratford	21·8	6·7	16·6	3·5	5·4	9	10·8	13	12·4	12·5
38—London	21·9	6–6·7	17	3·5	5·2	8·6	10·5	12·6	12·2	12·1
39—St. Thomas	21·5	6	18·4	3·8	5·3	8·9	12·4	13·5	12·7	12·3
40—Chatham	21·2	5·3	16·3	3·9	5	8·6	10·8	12·3	12·1	11·8
41—Windsor	19·8	6–6·7	13·7	3·7	5	7·3	9·9	11·8	12·1	11·7
42—Sarnia	22·6	6–6·7	15·5	3·6	6	8·8	11·1	12·8	12·8	12·6
43—Owen Sound	22·4	6	14·4	3·6	5	8·7	11·3	12·6	11·8	11·3
44—North Bay	22·7	5·3–6	13·7	4·5	5·8	9·2	11·2	13·8	13·5	13·5
45—Sudbury	20·2	6·7	15	4·5	6·2	8·2	13·6	14·2	12	12·3
46—Cobalt	22·3	7·3	15	5	6	8·7	11·8	14·7	13·9	13·5
47—Timmins	21·9	6·7	13	4·8	6·2	9·3	12·9	14·2	12·6	12·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·6	6–6·7	13·9	4·2	5·6	8·8	12·2	12·8	12·7	11·9
49—Port Arthur	21·2	6–7·3	18	4·5	5·9	9·6	11·5	12·5	11·5	11·5
50—Fort William	22·5	6–7·3	15·7	4·6	5·7	8·5	10·7	12·8	12·5	12·5
Manitoba (average)	**23·8**	**7·0**	**14·8**	**4·7**	**6·1**	**9·7**	**10·8**	**13·9**	**13·3**	**13·5**
51—Winnipeg	23·2	6·4–8	14·8	4·5	5·6	8·7	9·8	13·5	13	13
52—Brandon	24·4	6·4–7·1	.....	4·8	6·6	10·7	11·8	14·3	13·5	14
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·8**	**6·7**	**16·5**	**4·7**	**5·9**	**9·4**	**10·9**	**14·7**	**13·4**	**13·6**
53—Regina	24·5	6·4–7·2	15·5	4·5	5·4	9·1	10·1	14·5	12·5	12·8
54—Prince Albert	24	5·6	18	4·8	6·4	8·4	11·5	14·7	13·7	14
55—Saskatoon	23·1	7·2	16	4·6	5·9	9·7	10·9	14·7	13·2	13·6
56—Moose Jaw	23·6	7·2	16·5	4·7	5·9	10·2	11·1	14·7	14	13·9
Alberta (average)	**25·6**	**7·0**	**15·8**	**4·5**	**6·4**	**8·2**	**10·9**	**13·8**	**13·3**	**13·4**
57—Medicine Hat	26·5	7·2	15	4·4	6·1	8·3	10·4	13·9	13·7	13·7
58—Drumheller	25	6·7	.....	4·6	6·9	6·8	12·5	14	13	13
59—Edmonton	23·4	6·4–7·2	17·3	4·5	6·4	8·3	9·9	13·9	13·4	13·6
60—Calgary	27·4	7·2	15	4·6	6·1	8·9	10·6	13·7	13·5	13·6
61—Lethbridge	25·5	7·2	.....	4·3	6·6	8·5	10·9	13·6	13·1	13·2
British Columbia (average)	**25·1**	**8·8**	**18·1**	**5·0**	**6·4**	**7·2**	**8·4**	**13·7**	**13·0**	**13·3**
62—Fernie	25	9	18	4·8	5·9	8·1	8·7	13·6	13·9	14·1
63—Nelson	24·3	8·3	18	5·1	7	7·5	9·5	14·5	15	15
64—Trail	24·6	9	16	5·1	6·5	8	8·4	14·2	13·6	13·6
65—New Westminster	24·7	8·3–8·9	20·3	4·7	6·3	6·3	8·3	13·1	12·6	12·5
66—Vancouver	24·5	8·3–8·9	20·5	4·7	6	6·4	8	13·3	11·3	11·9
67—Victoria	25·9	8·3	18·8	4·9	6·5	7·3	7·8	13·4	12·5	12·1
68—Nanaimo	27	9	15	5·1	6	6·9	8·3	12·4	11·9	13·1
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	.....	5·2	6·9	6·8	7·8	15	13·3	13·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1937

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·5	4·0	1·978	37·1	23·8	16·1	11·6	16·8	15·2	59·5	19·4	56·1	44·3	
7·5	4·2	1·753	32·7	19·2	14·4	12·1	16·3	14·7	55·5	18·7	61·9	47·7	
7·7	4·1	2·103	38·6	25	14·4	12·2	16·1	14·7	55	18·7	65	48·6	1
7	3·7	1·921	34·4	.....	16	12·7	16	14·1	55	19·1	.....	44·3	2
7·4	4·6	1·15	22·6	20	14·3	12·1	15·9	12·8	60	18·1	65	50·8	3
7·5	4·1	1·893	36·1	18·4	.....	11·8	17	16·3	50	18·7	55	47·7	4
8	4·5	1·742	32·5	15	.....	11·5	16·7	15	.....	18·7	.....	48·3	5
7·4	4·3	1·711	32	17·6	13	12·2	15·8	15·3	57·5	18·7	62·5	46·5	6
7·1	5·0	1·083	27·3	19·4	.....	12·7	15·4	14·6	.....	19·7	.....	46·7	7
7·4	4·1	1·449	28·2	18·7	14·5	12·1	16·5	14·6	55·0	18·1	57·4	48·4	
7·8	4·2	1·473	26·4	21·6	14·2	12·9	17·1	15	.....	19·5	.....	51	8
7·3	4·3	1·685	33·2	16·9	14	11·2	16	13·7	55	17·6	59	47·5	9
7·3	3·8	1·312	28·1	21·2	14·7	12·1	15·7	14·1	.....	18·4	55·7	46·8	10
7·3	4·2	1·327	25	15	15	12	17	15·7	.....	16·7	.....	48·3	11
6·9	4·4	1·681	31·4	27·2	15·2	11·9	16·4	14·4	60·2	19·7	60·3	45·3	
7·1	4	1·599	29·6	25	14·2	12·8	16·6	15·5	83·4	21·3	68·4	44·1	12
7·8	4·6	1·573	28·5	23·8	16·1	11·8	16·4	14	55	20·1	59·5	46·2	13
7·3	5	1·786	34	39·8	15·9	13	17·6	15·5	56·5	19·8	62	44·8	14
6·2	4·8	1·468	28·7	.....	14·3	12·3	16·6	13·1	50	19·1	50	42·4	15
6·6	4·6	1·68	29·7	25	16·2	12·4	16	14·6	49	18·9	58·5	43·8	16
6·1	4·4	1·698	31·9	20	14·3	12	16	14·3	67·5	19·4	60	41·4	17
6·3	4·4	1·529	29·6	.....	15·2	10·2	16·5	13·7	54·7	19·3	.....	44·7	18
7·6	3·5	1·965	36·5	32·4	14·7	11·4	16·4	13·8	73·9	19·2	58·8	58·8	19
7·2	3·9	1·834	33·7	24·5	15·7	11	15·4	14·7	51·7	19·9	65	41·8	20
7·6	3·3	2·069	38·8	24·6	15·8	11·9	16·8	15·6	58·7	18·8	57·6	42·9	
7·4	4·3	1·872	37·1	26·7	15	11·4	16·4	16·1	55·7	18·8	56·4	42·2	21
6·8	2·4	1·586	29·2	25	15	11·8	17·4	15·2	.....	18	59·7	43·7	22
7·2	4·1	2·032	37·6	24·7	.....	11·4	16·5	15·7	.....	19·2	52·5	43·4	23
7·8	3·6	2·055	37·5	22	.....	12·6	16·5	14·9	59·2	18	58	41·4	24
8·3	3	2·25	41·1	22·6	15	11·3	17·2	14·8	58	18·5	57·8	41·7	25
6·8	3·2	2·133	40·8	22·4	.....	13	16·7	15·6	55	18·9	61·3	43	26
8	2·6	2·07	39·1	30	15	11·7	16·5	15	64	18·3	58	43·3	27
7	3·5	2·12	39·7	20	.....	10·9	16·8	15·3	60	18·2	60·9	43	28
8·2	3	2·227	43·3	25	.....	11·7	18·3	16·2	.....	16·3	58	43·7	29
8·3	3·5	2·10	40	26·3	.....	11·3	17·4	15·6	62·5	16·4	51	42·6	30
7·4	3·2	1·962	38·2	27	.....	10·5	16·5	15·1	.....	17·2	59	42·7	31
6·9	2·8	1·86	34·5	31·6	.....	11·7	16·8	14·7	51·2	18·8	58·3	41	32
7·6	3	1·875	37·6	23·3	.....	13·3	17·2	14·9	70	18·4	58	42	33
7·7	3·3	1·861	36·5	24·8	.....	11·5	17·9	15·6	.....	20	59	43·1	34
7·7	3·1	1·904	37·2	30	.....	12·1	17	15·6	.....	18·3	67	42·3	35
6·8	3·1	1·875	35·6	20	.....	11·7	15·8	14·8	.....	19	.....	41·2	36
7·6	3	1·995	35·1	22	.....	12·1	16·2	14·8	.....	18·8	61·3	40·3	37
7·2	2·9	1·896	36·3	21·8	.....	11	16·2	14·5	.....	17·5	54·5	41·2	38
7·8	3·2	2·042	38·2	20	.....	12·5	16·8	14·9	49	20·7	.....	41·8	39
7	2·6	2·058	37·7	22·1	.....	12	16·4	15	44·5	18·6	53·5	41·1	40
7·1	2·9	2·076	39·1	27·6	.....	11·3	15·6	14·7	45	18·4	.....	41	41
7·6	3·3	2·181	40	17·7	.....	11·3	16·6	15·9	.....	20·4	.....	42·7	42
8·7	2·7	2·021	36·2	.....	.....	10·5	16	15·3	60	19·3	65	40·2	43
7·3	4	2·01	38·2	29·7	15	12·1	16·7	16·8	58·7	19·5	58	43·7	44
7·2	3·5	2·056	37·2	25	16	13·5	17·7	16·7	67	20·2	58·5	47·2	45
8·1	4	2·355	44	35	17·3	13·4	16·7	16·2	63·7	20·4	58	47·2	46
8·8	4·5	2·669	48·9	.....	17·5	12·4	17·2	17·3	68·2	18·8	56	45·1	47
7·8	3·9	2·223	40·9	24·2	17·5	11·7	16·6	16	62·5	19·4	55	44·6	48
7·5	4	2·396	43·7	28·3	15·7	12·7	17·2	17·1	59·2	19·8	49·2	44·2	49
7·7	3·6	2·317	42	15	14·4	11·7	17·7	17·5	59·7	19·6	53·1	45·5	50
7·9	4·2	2·295	44·7	.....	13·9	11·0	17·8	15·6	63·6	19·1	50·7	43·1	
7·7	4	2·27	44·3	.....	14·1	9·9	17·1	15	60·9	18·2	46·6	42·5	51
8·1	4·4	2·32	45	.....	13·7	12	18·4	16·2	66·2	20	54·7	43·6	52
8·1	4·9	1·978	37·4	.....	18·4	11·1	17·7	15·7	64·5	21·5	53·1	47·0	
7·5	4·8	2·10	40·4	.....	17·5	10·8	18·5	15·2	67·1	20·7	53·2	46·9	53
8·3	4·9	1·54	26·2	.....	20·3	10·3	18·8	16	63·7	23·9	52·8	48·2	54
8·1	4·9	2·10	38·3	.....	15·7	11·4	16·8	15·4	63·5	20·4	51·8	46·3	55
8·6	4·9	2·17	44·7	.....	20	11·9	16·6	16·3	63·5	20·9	54·4	46·4	56
7·7	4·4	1·796	34·1	.....	17·0	11·2	17·6	15·5	62·3	21·5	51·7	45·2	
8·2	4·1	1·99	42·5	.....	17·5	10·9	17·9	15·4	65	21·5	55	46	57
7·1	4	2·06	37·5	.....	15	10·7	16·8	15	62·3	23·8	54·3	46·7	58
7·7	4·9	1·15	23·8	.....	16·7	11·3	17·4	15·1	61·7	20·1	50·6	45·4	59
8	4·4	2·14	38	.....	20	11·2	17	15·6	58·8	21·9	48·1	44·8	60
7·4	4·8	1·64	28·7	.....	16	11·7	19	16·2	63·6	20·3	50·5	43·2	61
7·7	4·7	2·548	46·5	.....	19·6	10·3	16·8	14·5	58·8	20·3	49·2	42·2	
8·5	4·1	2·10	50	.....	20	11·5	17·5	16·6	63·3	22·5	57·5	47·2	62
8·5	5	2·17	38·5	.....	.....	10	18·5	15	65	25	54·5	47·5	63
8·3	3·8	2·34	40·2	.....	.....	10·5	18·5	15·7	63·7	22·7	52·3	45	64
6·9	4·7	2·61	46·9	.....	18	10	16	13·2	54·2	19	43·4	36·5	65
6·9	4·8	2·75	48·7	.....	.....	10·2	14·7	13·9	54·6	16·9	45·2	38·6	66
6·7	4·8	2·71	47·9	.....	21·5	10·2	16·2	13·5	58·3	18·2	46·2	40·2	67
7·9	5	2·61	48·3	.....	.....	10·2	16·2	13·4	50	18·2	46·7	39·5	68
7·7	5·3	3·09	51·7	.....	19	10	17·1	15	61	20	48	43	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**35·6**	**52·1**	**19·9**	**13·9**	**2·7**	**37·8**	**49·1**	**11·6**	**5·0**	**14·778 b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·3**	**6·0**	**40·1**	**49·2**	**18·9**	**9·8**	**2·9**	**41·2**	**39·9**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·5	6	39·7	50·7	20	10·1	3	41·3	44·9	12·5	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·3	6·3	35·4	48·8	19·2	9·7	2·9	44·4	36	12	5·1	.....
3—Amherst	6·2	5·9	45·8	48·7	15·4	9·8	2·6	40	34·8	11·9	4·9	.....
4—Halifax	5·9	5·8	38·5	47·8	20·9	9·7	3	45·3	50	12·2	5	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	40	50	18·3	9·5	2·8	40	40	12	5	.....
6—Truro	6·6	6·1	41·4	49·3	19·7	9·8	2·8	36	33·7	12·1	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown	**5·9**	**5·6**	**47·0**	**48·4**	**19·0**	**13·3**	**2·5**	**38·3**	**37·4**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·1**	**6·0**	**42·3**	**49·2**	**17·4**	**10·8**	**2·7**	**39·5**	**37·6**	**11·8**	**5·2**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6·1	6	43·1	49·8	19·8	10·8	2·8	47·3	39	11·6	5·2	g
9—Saint John	6	5·9	37·8	47·3	16·4	10·2	2·6	39·7	38·2	11·9	5·2	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·4	6·2	41·6	49·5	18·4	11·1	2·5	31·1	35	11·8	5·2	.....
11—Bathurst	6	6	46·7	50	15	11·2	2·8	40	38·3	12	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·7**	**34·0**	**52·6**	**20·7**	**12·9**	**2·9**	**41·8**	**50·6**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**13·857**
12—Quebec	6	5·7	35·1	58·3	22·2	15·3	3·3	36·7	58·7	10·4	4·9	13·00
13—Three Rivers	6·1	5·9	33·6	59	21·4	14·3	3·8	46	52·5	11·8	4·9	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·8	30·7	53·3	20·5	12·1	2·9	43·5	48·4	10·5	5·3	15·00
15—Sorel	5·9	5·6	36·2	47·9	19·7	10·2	2·5	38·7	51·2	10	4·9	12·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·7	5·7	36·1	45·3	22·5	13·1	2·8	39·4	45·2	10·8	5·1	14·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·7	31·7	47·2	20	12·9	2·9	41·5	47·1	10·7	4·9	.....
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	32·3	53·8	18·4	13·1	2·9	44	48	10·7	4·5	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·5	35·4	55·9	20·2	13·5	2·6	46·5	50·4	10·4	4·9	13·50
20—Hull	6	5·9	34·7	52·5	21·3	11·9	2·8	40·3	53·7	11·1	4·8	15·00
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**35·9**	**55·4**	**20·0**	**12·0**	**2·5**	**36·8**	**49·5**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**14·690**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·8	35·1	57·7	19	12·3	2·7	41·6	53·9	10·5	5	15·00
22—Brockville	5·9	5·7	36·3	53·1	20·8	10	2·4	38	46·7	10·2	4·7	14·00
23—Kingston	6·1	6·1	36·7	46·3	19·7	12·2	2·7	38·5	44·5	10·6	5·2	14·00
24—Belleville	6	6	35·6	53·6	21·5	10·3	2·3	34·9	51·7	10·3	5·3	14·00
25—Peterborough	6	5·9	39·6	52·7	17·7	12	3·1	37·5	51	10·3	5·1	15·00
26—Oshawa	6·2	6	39·6	51·8	20·2	11	2·5	38	50·2	10·7	4·8	14·00
27—Orillia	6	6	34·4	56·7	20·8	9·8	2·4	37	48·7	10·2	4·8	15·00
28—Toronto	5·9	5·7	38·8	56·3	19·1	11·1	2·5	38·4	49·8	10·2	4·7	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	6·1	6·3	37·6	60·7	20·6	10·6	2·3	37·2	.....	10·5	5·2	13·50 g
30—St. Catharines	6·2	6·1	35·5	59·5	20·5	11·8	2·4	35·3	50	10·6	5	14·00 g
31—Hamilton	6	5·9	36	57·5	20·2	10	2·1	33·7	52·4	10·1	4·9	14·00
32—Brantford	5·9	5·9	38·2	54·7	19	10·8	2·3	36·9	48·7	9·9	5	14·50
33—Galt	6·2	6·1	34	53	19·1	12·2	2·4	39	52·4	10·7	4·9	14·50
34—Guelph	6	6	34·8	55·1	21·5	10·4	2·6	40·9	50	10·5	5·1	14·50
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·2	32·1	56·7	19·8	10·9	2·3	38	50	10·2	4·5	14·50
36—Woodstock	6·3	6·2	36	54·3	20	10·5	2·6	35·5	48·5	10·8	5	14·00
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	35·2	57·6	18·7	11·2	2·5	40	46·2	10·3	5·4	14·50
38—London	6·2	6·1	37	54·8	17·7	11·6	2·3	35·3	40	10·4	4·9	14·50
39—St. Thomas	6·3	6·3	37·3	59·5	19·9	11·1	2·5	40·3	48·3	10·6	5·5	14·50
40—Chatham	6·1	6·1	35·4	54·1	18·3	11·8	2·4	35	46·7	10·3	4·8	15·00
41—Windsor	6	5·9	31·1	52·2	19·3	10·6	2	31	48	10	4·6	14·75
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·2	32·9	56·6	19·2	10·5	2·2	34·2	46·5	10·8	5	15·00
43—Owen Sound	5·9	5·9	40·3	47·3	20·3	10·7	2·4	30	40	10·4	4·2	15·25
44—North Bay	6·8	6·2	43·3	60·5	20·6	14·7	3	38	53	11·8	4·9	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·4	38·5	60	21·2	15	2·4	35	60	12·5	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·1	6·7	34·9	58·5	21	15·8	2·7	36	50	13·5	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·8	6·5	34·1	58·3	21·3	15·4	3·4	35·8	47·5	.....	4·4	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·3	30·8	54·8	20·6	14·7	2·5	35·8	54	12·7	4·7	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·4	33·6	54·1	21·6	16·4	2·8	40	56·7	11·8	5	15·25
50—Fort William	6·6	6·5	32·3	54·8	21·9	14·7	2·5	37·5	50·5	12·7	4·8	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·7**	**31·7**	**48·1**	**19·7**	**14·1**	**2·7**	**32·0**	**54·0**	**13·2**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·7	6·8	31·8	46·7	19·2	13·7	2·7	33	56·3	12·3	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	6·8	6·5	31·5	49·5	20·2	14·5	2·7	31	51·7	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·0**	**7·3**	**31·6**	**51·7**	**20·1**	**19·5**	**3·0**	**34·7**	**54·8**	**14·2**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	6·6	7·7	30·5	51·8	19	18·1a	2·9	34·9	60	13·3	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·6	7·4	31·4	53·3	18·7	19·6a	3·2	37·2	50	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7	7·1	31·6	50·5	20·1	19·3a	2·7	34·5	54	14·4	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	6·9	32·8	51	22·7	21a	3·2	32·3	55	15	4·7	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·7**	**6·6**	**31·4**	**46·9**	**19·7**	**17·7**	**3·0**	**33·2**	**53·1**	**13·5**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·6	6·5	30	47·6	19·4	20a	2·7	35	.....	10	4·8	g
58—Drumheller	7	7	30·7	46	21·7	17·1a	3·1	28·3	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·7	34·4	48·1	22·7	16·8a	3·1	33·7	47·5	13·9	5·1	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·7	30·1	46·9	17·5	17a	3·1	34·3	55	13·5	4·9	g
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6·3	31·8	45·7	17·4	17·5a	2·9	34·8	50	15	4·5	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·5**	**6·2**	**33·6**	**47·7**	**20·3**	**21·3**	**2·9**	**40·0**	**54·2**	**12·2**	**5·1**	.....
62—Fernie	7·8	7·2	35	48·6	15	23·1a	2·8	40	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	37·5	50	21	22·5a	2·9	42·5	55	12	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	32·5	48·7	21·2	23·3a	3·1	38·2	51·7	14·5	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·7	30	44·9	18	20·6a	2·7	44	50·5	11·7	5	.....
66—Vancouver	5·8	5·8	31·7	46·3	20·5	18·5a	2·6	34	55	11·5	4·5	.....
67—Victoria	6·7	6·3	33·8	47	22·4	19·8a	2·8	39·1	52·5	10·7	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	5·9	5·7	36·3	45·7	22	20a	3	.....	54	11	.....	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6	5·8	32	50	22	22·2a	3·1	42	60	13·7	4·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
birch p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and
from mines

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·385	**12·250**	**9·515**	**11·273**	**7·212**	**8·451**	**7·569**	**26·8**	**9·5**	**23·083**	**16·769**	
7·975	**9·550**	**6·500**	**7·667**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·1**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·5	9·8	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·3	9·9	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	11·00	8·00–10·00	9·00–11·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·3	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
8·500–9·400	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000c**	**27·7**	**10·0**	**18·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·219	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·9**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
11·25–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·7	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·9	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	20·00	15·00	11
8·875	**11·417**	**10·532**	**11·901**	**8·068**	8·868	8·450	**23·3**	**9·3**	**20·111**	**14·188**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	22·1	9·6	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·3	9·5	18·00–27·00	12·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·00	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·5	9·4	20·00–26·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9·1	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
7·50	11·50	10·33c	11·67c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·9	9·8	17·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	9·5	18·03–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9	10·00–12·00	5·00– 7·00	18
8·00– 8·50	10·00–11·00	13·33c	13·67–16·00c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·5	9·2	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·2	8·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·283	**12·289**	**10·074**	**11·909**	8·074	9·642	8·865	**25·0**	**9·3**	24·536	18·089	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·8	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	8·9	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·8	9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·2	9·4	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	21·5	9·1	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·6	9·3	20·00–30·00	14·00–18·00	26
9·75	13·00	8·00–8·50	9·50–10·50	6·00–7·00	7·50– 8·50	.....	24·2	9·5	20·00–24·00	12·00–20·00	27
10·75	11·25	14·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	27·5	8·8	25·00–34·00	18·00–25·00	28
7·50–9·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	8·6	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	23·6g	9·4	23·00–33·00	16·00–23·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	24·5	9·1	24·00–35·00	15·00–24·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	13·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·3	9	23·00–27·00	15·00–23·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·3	20·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·6	9·4	21·00–27·00	14·00–21·00	34
8·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	9·3	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9·4	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·2	9·7	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·50–2·00	10·50–12·00	.....	13·00c	.....	10·00c	6·00c	25	9·2	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·00–12·00	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·3	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	39
8·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	9	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00	11·50–12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00–12·00c	12·00–14·00c	.....	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·6	9·1	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·3	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·7	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	30·8	9·4	20·00	14·00	46
14·50	16·00	8·50	9·50	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·9	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	27·1	9·6	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	26	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**15·188**	.....	.....	**6·938**	**7·750**	**7·125**	**26·9**	**9·7**	**23·500**	**15·750**	
5·75–12·75h	14·75–15·50	.....	.....	5·50–8·75	6·00– 9·50	7·25	26	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·50	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·8	9·7	18·00–22·00	10·00–16·00	52
8·000	**16·938**	.....	.....	**5·250**	**7·469**	**8·500**	**28·4**	**9·8**	**24·250**	**17·750**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	25·4	9·7	22·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·50	5·00– 6·00	.....	29·5	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	17·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·5	9·9	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00c	10·00c	29	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·0**	**9·8**	**22·500**	**16·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·4	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	9·6	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·8g	10·5	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·7g	9·3	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	61
9·921	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·804**	**33·2**	**10·0**	**22·500**	**16·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·00	40	10	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–31·00	18·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	66
8·75–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	30·6	10·6	17·00 22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	31	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1934	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1936	Feb. 1937	Mar. 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	66·6	74·6	56·6	58·0	66·6	70·0	72·4	41·0	43·0	42·4	47·0	48·0	47·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·8	47·6	48·8	32·2	31·6	39·6	43·6	46·4	21·8	24·0	23·4	25·8	25·8	25·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·3	26·0	26·3	19·7	19·3	22·0	24·9	25·7	12·5	13·2	12·8	15·1	14·9	14·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	32·3	33·9	26·6	29·5	30·1	30·5	31·5	17·7	20·8	20·9	22·3	22·2	21·9
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	34·4	37·5	29·5	29·7	25·1	28·0	30·6	12·1	21·2	20·0	21·2	21·2	20·5
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	65·2	71·6	52·4	54·8	50·6	53·0	55·4	27·0	37·2	38·4	40·6	40·2	39·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·9	46·5	52·6	40·5	41·9	35·8	37·9	40·1	17·2	28·7	31·6	29·0	29·0	28·6
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	68·0	79·2	43·0	49·4	43·4	44·4	43·0	23·0	27·6	30·4	33·2	33·4	33·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	37·0	58·9	73·9	50·7	46·4	46·1	51·3	52·0	27·8	40·5	31·4	38·1	31·6	29·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·3	50·5	63·3	45·6	38·7	40·1	44·7	45·8	22·6	34·6	25·9	31·6	26·3	24·7
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	76·2	73·2	73·8	75·0	76·8	56·4	58·2	61·8	61·8	64·2	64·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·2	97·6	132·6	75·0	91·2	83·2	89·0	83·2	46·2	56·6	51·0	51·2	54·0	53·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·5	54·3	72·9	43·5	50·7	45·6	49·0	45·4	26·9	32·5	29·6	28·7	30·8	29·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·2	33·1	40·7	31·1	§32·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§20·3	§19·9	§20·6	§22·6	§22·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·2	30·4	38·2	28·4	§32·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§20·3	§19·9	§20·6	§22·6	§22·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	114·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	82·5	88·5	90·0	93·0	100·5	102·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	67·0	76·0	48·0	§54·0	§52·0	§49·0	§51·0	§26·0	§31·0	§33·0	§35·0	§42·0	§43·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	22·5	25·0	26·0	25·5	28·0	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	20·6	32·0	19·2	§21·8	§21·2	§20·8	§20·4	§16·0	§16·4	§16·0	§15·6	§16·2	§16·2
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	33·6	23·4	17·2	15·8	16·6	23·4	19·8	7·6	9·0	10·2	10·8	14·4	15·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·5	21·3	28·7	22·6	19·6	20·3	21·2	20·9	14·7	14·9	15·0	15·8	16·1	16·1
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·1	27·0	18·4	15·7	13·3	13·7	16·3	10·8	12·7	12·5	10·9	11·5	11·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	72·8	34·4	31·6	32·0	30·0	28·8	22·4	32·0	25·6	24·8	25·2	25·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	33·8	16·4	15·0	15·2	14·2	13·8	11·0	15·4	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·4
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·6	12·7	16·4	13·6	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§12·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·0	§13·0
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·1	16·9	14·7	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§12·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·0	§13·0
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	15·2	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·7	9·9	9·8	9·5	9·1	8·8	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·5	72·2	140·3	52·0	98·0	55·4	43·8	83·2	31·0	44·9	25·9	45·1	60·3	65·9
Vinegar	1/16 qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 12·66	$ 15·98	$ 10·54	$ 11·46	$ 10·92	$ 11·23	$ 11·67	$ 6·67	$ 8·04	$ 7·63	$ 8·12	$ 8·49	$ 8·49
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·1	c. 4·6	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·6	71·7	92·8	108·7	112·7	102·8	102·4	101·5	95·9	94·9	94·7	93·0	92·3	92·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·6	57·9	66·8	68·7	65·7	63·8	63·2	63·4	59·0	57·8	58·8	58·9	58·7	58·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	68·6	77·5	78·7	76·7	75·4	76·9	76·1	62·7	60·3	61·9	60·0	59·5	59·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·9	49·4	59·4	58·5	55·6	56·2	55·7	54·0	47·4	45·9	46·1	45·3	45·1	45·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	26·3	33·1	31·8	30·1	31·1	31·0	31·2	26·8	27·7	27·3	27·0	26·8	26·8
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·91	$ 2·74	$ 3·30	$ 3·46	$ 3·41	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 2·92	$ 2·87	$ 2·89	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·83
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·47	$ 4·56	$ 5·69	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·57	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·77
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·35	$ 20·00	$ 25·01	$ 20·96	$ 21·77	$ 21·15	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 15·59	$ 16·51	$ 16·10	$ 16·63	$ 17·12	$ 17·13

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·46	12·61	16·24	10·83	11·72	10·85	11·17	11·68	7·03	8·34	7·76	8·11	8·43	8·42
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·70	11·07	14·17	9·80	10·97	9·58	9·93	10·77	6·74	7·56	7·21	7·51	8·10	7·96
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·36	12·61	15·80	10·78	12·08	10·86	11·00	11·49	7·09	8·16	7·85	8·29	8·46	8·55
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·23	12·62	15·26	10·10	11·16	10·11	10·49	10·86	6·16	7·70	7·06	7·58	7·87	7·83
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·60	12·72	16·03	10·39	11·53	10·97	11·16	11·62	6·56	8·17	7·68	8·10	8·48	8·46
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·28	12·07	15·90	10·41	10·52	10·56	11·14	11·60	6·71	7·38	7·33	7·89	8·62	8·54
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·24	12·63	15·67	10·58	10·92	11·04	11·62	11·84	6·61	7·58	7·49	7·88	8·49	8·26
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·35	12·98	15·78	10·17	10·84	10·91	11·65	11·93	6·42	7·44	7·46	8·03	8·38	8·47
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·91	12·95	16·95	11·47	12·03	11·91	12·23	12·71	7·31	8·50	8·26	8·96	9·45	9·50

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1934	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1936	Feb. 1937	†Mar 1937
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·3	97·7	95·6	91·8	64·3	72·1	71·9	72·4	82·9	86·3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	99·9	97·9	88·5	84·9	51·8	65·8	67·4	66·7	88·5	92·5
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·7	107·1	110·0	106·1	58·4	70·4	69·7	70·5	75·2	75·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·1	93·3	92·8	85·8	67·7	74·5	70·4	69·6	72·9	73·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·4	98·8	94·9	91·8	62·7	65·3	64·4	67·8	73·9	77·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·6	94·1	93·5	92·5	85·0	87·2	87·6	87·3	94·6	102·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	103·1	90·2	107·1	93·1	59·8	66·0	65·2	69·3	86·2	97·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·7	93·0	92·7	93·3	84·8	86·2	85·8	85·9	85·9	85·4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·9	96·1	95·0	94·1	81·8	81·0	80·5	77·2	80·0	81·5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	96·1	94·6	93·3	69·3	75·9	73·6	73·8	78·6	.....
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	100·2	98·8	100·2	59·8	72·8	70·1	70·8	79·7	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	93·5	91·8	88·7	75·7	78·0	75·9	75·8	77·8	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·7	99·0	96·1	89·5	59·5	67·1	69·1	69·3	84·5	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	103·3	95·7	94·1	96·2	87·1	87·9	89·7	90·3	91·8	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·4	99·4	96·3	88·8	56·4	64·8	66·8	67·0	83·7	.....
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	101·4	96·0	100·6	96·1	75·1	82·2	81·1	84·2	91·1	.....
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·2	100·1	95·4	87·2	53·2	61·8	64·4	64·1	82·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·8	96·9	88·1	83·1	52·5	64·2	65·4	64·4	82·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·2	105·2	107·0	103·0	59·5	71·0	70·0	71·4	77·3	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	101·0	107·1	98·0	91·1	44·6	56·9	62·7	65·5	87·0	92·1
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·3	94·2	105·4	97·4	58·5	68·5	71·8	69·3	69·4	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·4	98·7	94·7	91·6	63·1	65·5	64·5	67·7	73·8	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·4	91·8	93·5	91·2	80·0	82·7	82·5	82·7	87·1	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	101·7	101·4	96·6	89·8	52·1	62·3	65·2	67·3	83·8	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	101·5	97·5	93·2	91·3	67·8	75·1	73·3	72·1	78·8	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended March 26, 1937, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 458)

The price of bread was again fractionally higher at 6·8 cents per pound in March as compared with 6·2 cents in March, 1936. Dry beans averaged 7·5 cents per pound in March, 7·2 cents in February and 5·4 cents in March, 1936. Potatoes were considerably higher in most cities, the Dominion average price being up from $1.81 per ninety pounds in February to $1.98 in March. The price of anthracite coal continued practically unchanged in the average.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"—Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50; Saint John, $14; Quebec, $13; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; St. Hyacinthe, $14; Montreal, $13.25 and $13.50; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50 and $14; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Brantford, $16.50; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Sudbury, $16.75; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

As a result of reports by the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, and material presented at a public hearing in New York in February and other data submitted, the Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, issued Order No. 2 (effective May 1, 1937) prohibiting industrial homework in the men's and boys' neckwear industry. The Commissioner issued the order stating that "the increasing employment of homeworkers in the men's and boys' neckwear industry has resulted in a lowering of wage rates and decline in employment for factory workers, and that the continuance of unrestricted homework jeopardizes wage and labour standards in the industry."

35830—6

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 103·9 for February, an increase of one per cent for the month. Decreases were recorded in all three food groups while industrial materials, with the exception of wool and the chemicals and oils groups, showed advances.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 101·7 at the end of February, an advance of 2·5 per cent for the month. Advances were recorded in every group except vegetable food, the greatest change in any one group being a rise of 7·7 per cent in minerals, chiefly copper, tin and lead.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 151 at the beginning of March, showing no change from each of the four previous months. Each group was unchanged from the February level.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·5 for February, an advance of 0·2 per cent for the month. The greatest change recorded in any group was a rise of 6·9 per cent in non-ferrous metals.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·8 for February, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month due to slight advances in food and clothing prices.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 104 for January, an advance of 3 per cent for the month. All groups except three which were unchanged, and sugar which was slightly lower, showed increases over the November level.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 104 for February, showing no change from the previous month's level.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 85·9 for January, an advance of 2 per cent for the month, the upward movement extending to each of the ten groups. House-furnishing goods and farm products showed the greatest increases.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 87·2 for February, a rise of 0·3 per cent for the month, with advances in all groups except food. This is an advance of 4·4 per cent over February, 1936, and of 21·6 per cent over the low point reached in April, 1933, but is still 12·9 per cent below the 1929 level.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (h)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1914	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
	$		(c)								(b)	(b)						
1913	7·34	100		100														
1914—July	7·42	(i) 103		(i)102·7	61·3			(a) 100			100	100			100			628
1915—July	7·74	(i) 107		(i)104·7	61·0						132	125						(a) 676
1916—July	8·46	(i) 124		(i)116·6	65·4						161	148						(a) 724
1917—July	11·62	(i) 143		(i)138·3	77·6						204	180	(f) 141·8					(a) 786
1918—July	13·00	(e) 152		(i)166·9	(e) 90·5						210	203	(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	13·77	(e) 166		(e)171·1	102·4						209	208	(e) 194·8		186			(a) 912
1920—July	16·84	(e) 200		(e)211·3	122·6			(g) 363			258	252	(e) 218·8		190			(a) 1019
1921—July	10·96	(e) 165		(i)174·9	101·3	(a) 100		(g) 295			220	219	(e) 207·9		177		(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	10·27	(e) 156		(e)169·0	97·2	91·20		(g) 289			180	184	(e) 186·8		165	(a) 236		(a) 952
1923—July	10·17	(e) 156	100·4	(e)171·8	100·6	107·51		(g) 331			162	169	(e) 173·5		153	(a) 221		(a) 959
1924—July	9·91	(e) 153	96·0	(e)172·3	100·7	124·21		(g) 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	(e) 173·3		157	(a) 221		(a) 984
1925—July	10·49	(e) 155	108·0	(e)176·7	104·4	130·37		(g) 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	(e) 179·1		157	(a) 218		(a) 1004
1926—July	11·07	(e) 157	105·7	(e)178·7	103·4	166·35		(g) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(e) 170·9		157	(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(e)177·7	101·5	199·35		(g) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(e) 167·4		156	(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(e)172·8	100·3	205·36		(g) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(e) 170·4		147	(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(e)172·7	100·3	218·01	(a)102·2	(g) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(e) 169·0		148	(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(e)170·3	95·8	223·94	(a)100·0	(g) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(e) 162·1		139	(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(e)153·9	86·5	201·59	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(e) 153·5		108	(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(e)138·9	77·5	179·53	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(e) 140·9		109	130	(g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(e)129·8	75·7	177·84	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(e) 137·4	72·3	103	143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(e)136·6	79·3	169·84	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(e) 139·9	65·9	97	147	(g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(g) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(e) 135·8	65·7	101	150	(g) 824	(f) 836
1936—January	8·17	127	81·7	141·7	83·9	186·14	72·0	(g) 486	122·3	124·3	131	147	(e) 136·7	60·3	103	151	(g) 826	
February	8·07	126	80·6		83·5	185·84	73·6		122·3	124·3	130	147		59·7	102	151		839
March	8·12	126	79·5		83·2	183·02	73·9		122·2	124·2	129	146	131·1	59·7	102	150		
April	7·82	125	79·7	140·6	83·4	181·33	72·8	(g) 497	122·4	124·3	126	144		60·7	100	149	(g) 831	
May	7·82	125	79·9		83·8	178·21	72·2		122·4	124·3	125	144		61·3	100	150		855
June	7·79	125	83·8		85·1	179·88	74·5		122·8	124·5	126	144	131·1	60·7	100	148		
July	7·97	126	84·0	143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(g) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146		60·8	101	150	(g) 848	
August	8·17	127	84·0		85·6	182·37	73·7		124·2	125·4	129	146		60·5	101	152		869
September	8·28	127	84·3	143·6	85·9	185·94	77·1		122·0	124·4	131	147	132·0	60·7	102	154		
October	8·24	127	82·8		85·7	188·76	80·4	(g) 540	121·7	124·4	132	148	133·5	61·6	103	154	(g) 859	
November	8·32	128	82·5		85·8	191·41	83·8		121·3	124·3	136	151	133·9	61·9	104			881
December	8·36	128	82·9	143·6	86·1	191·96	85·3		121·0	124·3	136	151	133·4	62·4	103			
—January	8·41	129	84·6		86·9	193·02			121·4	124·5	136	151	134·1	63·8	104			
February	8·49	129	84·5		87·2				121·9	124·8	135	151		65·2	104			
March	8·49	129									135	151		65·3				

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Dun and Bradstreet	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	96	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	(f)	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867-1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
		(c)		(b)					(d)			(b)					
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	$ 9·2076	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	8·6566	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	9·8698	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	(a) 146	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	11·5294	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	(a) 226	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	16·0680	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	(a) 276	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	19·1624	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	130·15	141·1	18·8964	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	19·3528	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	10·7284	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	12·1069	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4	13·0895	504	415	.....	.....	124·8	145	.....	179·0	1395	178	(a)199·1	2052	(a) 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9	12·2257	566	491	127·9	.....	138·4	151	.....	173·3	1404	184	(a)206·4	1855	(a) 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3	13·8526	559	569	142·5	.....	134·3	155	.....	161	1424	158	(a)201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	12·7378	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	12·3803	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	13·1418	841	637	141·6	.....	120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	12·4853	858	626	137·8	.....	115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	10·5611	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	8·7756	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	6·7266	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	8·3373	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	9·2351	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	9·8416	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—January	72·9	70·84	80·6	10·3641	581	364	103·6	91·8	86·7	77	52·1	91·1	1120	96	144·9	1475	1405
February	72·5	70·61	80·6	10·0204	582	377	103·6	91·7	86·7	77	52·2	91·0	.....	95	144·3	1466	1384
March	72·4	70·91	79·6	9·9196	578	379	103·6	91·7	86·4	76	52·1	90·9	.....	95	144·1	1485	1386
April	72·2	70·20	79·7	9·8541	574	374	103·7	91·9	85·8	75	53·0	91·9	1122	94	145·4	1515	1393
May	71·8	69·43	78·6	9·8191	569	377	103·8	91·9	85·2	75	53·7	92·0	.....	94	145·4	1521	1391
June	72·3	70·63	79·2	9·7374	570	372	104·0	92·6	84·4	76	53·9	91·9	.....	95	146·3	1523	1399
July	74·4	73·92	80·5	9·8538	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
August	76·2	76·78	81·6	10·1445	582	395	104·6	95·2	88·7	77	53·9	93·4	.....	98	151·7	1585	1409
September	76·4	75·92	81·6	10·1907	594	407	104·4	96·1	90·1	77	54·7	96·8	.....	97	151·9	1573	1421
October	77·1	77·13	81·5	10·2716	602	452	104·3	97·6	91·4	87	55·5	103·1	1111	97	151·4	1591	1425
November	77·2	77·35	82·4	10·2214	615	473	104·4	98·3	94·2	88	56·1	105·2	.....	98	153·8	1620	1427
December	79·7	80·04	84·2	10·7895	637	499	105·0	100·8	98·6	92	56·9	106·8	.....	101	162·4	1611	1450
1937—January	81·3	82·95	85·9	11·1360	658	513	105·3	102·9	99·2	95	58·4	108·4	1131	104	176·3	.....	1449
February	82·9	83·61	.....	11·2320	.....	517	105·5	103·9	101·7	.....	59·9	111·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	85·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Petition for Order to Require Railroad Brotherhood to Revise Seniority List Rejected

On November 18, 1936, Mr. Justice Denis of the Superior Court of the District of Bedford in Quebec gave judgment in an action for an order from the Court requiring the defendants, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the local lodge of the Brotherhood at Farnham, to revise the seniority list of the members of the lodge so as to give the plaintiff as a trainman in passenger service from December 19, 1914, seniority over all persons engaged as trainmen in mixed passenger and freight service and, in particular, over certain persons named in the statement of claim.

It is pointed out in the judgment that the agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Brotherhood set out the rules governing seniority of trainmen but that the company "is the only power having authority to adjudicate as to the plaintiff's rank and seniority" and the defendant Brotherhood could only make a recommendation to the company concerning the seniority rights of the plaintiff.

Moreover, the plaintiff had not taken advantage, within the time limit, of the right accorded to him by the agreement or by the rules of the Brotherhood to appeal to the latter for action in the matter. On the evidence, the Court found that the persons ranking before the plaintiff were entitled to such seniority.

Finally, it was held, following the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Society Brand Clothes* v. *Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America* (1931), that as the defendants, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the local lodge of the Brotherhood are unincorporated bodies with no legal existence, they cannot be sued in their common name. The action was dismissed with costs to the plaintiff.

Audette v. *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Missisquoi Lodge No. 371, District of Bedford, Superior Court No. 941.*

Judgment in Quebec Minimum Wage Case

The Quebec Court of King's Bench allowed on February 26, 1936, an appeal by the defendant in an action for $351.35 alleged to be the difference between the amount of wages at the rate fixed in the order by the Quebec Minimum Wage Commission for the fur industry and the amount received by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was employed by A. Hollander and Sons, Ltd., from April 18, 1934, to May 16, 1935, at a wage less than the minimum fixed for the fur industry.

The defence contended that the industry carried on by the defendant company was that of tanning and dyeing skins and was an industry quite distinct from that known as the "fur industry" which involves the use of fur in the making of clothing. On December 20, 1935, the Superior Court ordered the defendant to pay the sum of $268.20 with interest and costs. On appeal, the argument of counsel for the defence distinguishing between the two industries was accepted and the appeal allowed with costs to the plaintiff.

It was pointed out by the Court that if the plaintiff had consulted the Minimum Wage Commission, she would have been informed that the order relating to the fur industry did not apply to her employment.

An order covering the leather industry including the preparing and dyeing of hides and skins was issued by the Minimum Wage Board of Quebec on March 21, 1936. The order governing the fur industry was issued in December, 1931, and in the evidence before the court, the inspector for the Minimum Wage Board stated that the order governing the fur industry was not intended to apply to the dressing and dyeing of skins. *A. Hollander and Sons, Ltd.* v. *Mlle. Barbatie* (1937) Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour du Banc du Roi, 258.

Damages Awarded Against Certain Members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, No. 2601 by Supreme Court of Ontario

On January 21, 1937, the Ontario Court of Appeal allowed an appeal from the judgment of Judge Byers of the District Court of Rainy River in an action for damages against the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, Local 2601 and three individual defendants, the president, secretary and a member of the local union.

The plaintiff, who was not a member of the union, claimed $500 damages and costs on the ground of unlawful conspiracy to deprive him of his position with the J. A. Mathieu Ltd., and an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with his employment. Employed for the past six years with the company, the plaintiff alleged that the defendants, by threatening his employer with a strike, brought about his dismissal.

The defendants contended that they acted in pursuance of an agreement between the union and the company which stipulated that only members of the union should be employed. It was further contended that the union was not a legal entity capable of being

sued and as its agents no action lay against them.

On October 7, 1936, Judge Byers dismissed the action against the union and against the personal defendants with costs. On appeal the Supreme Court of Ontario reversed this decision as regards the individual defendants and gave judgment for $238.45 with costs.

Tereschuk v. Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, No. 2601, and Sauve, Connor and Mills, Supreme Court of Ontario, Janury 21, 1937.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons in the United States

"Vocational Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped" is the title of a bulletin (No. 190) issued recently by the Office of Education, United States Department of Labor. In a foreword to the bulletin it is pointed out that the program of promotion by the Federal Government of the United States of the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment was inaugurated on June 2, 1920, when Congress passed the Industrial Rehabilitation Act. Prior to that date, it is stated, six states had established a service of rehabilitation. At the present time, 45 states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia have state rehabilitation acts providing for co-operation with the Federal Government. These rehabilitation departments co-operate with agencies such as those of workmen's compensation, welfare, health, and labour, and with numerous private agencies connected with rehabilitation work.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Act of the United States provides for promotion by the Federal Government of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and of their return to civil employment.

The first section of the bulletin discusses the origin and development of the rehabilitation movement, presenting an historical and descriptive sketch of the development of Federal and State legislation. In the second section, a general description of the whole program of vocational rehabilitation in its broader aspects is given under the following topics: Theory of Federal Aid to the States; Federal and State Relations; Scope and Extent of the Service; and Present Status of the Work in the Country. The third section deals with the principles and methods by which vocational rehabilitation is accomplished, the section closing with a description of the technique of case procedure in vocational rehabilitation.

The fourth section of the bulletin is devoted to a discussion of a state program of rehabilitation, showing its relation to other state services, its purposes and functions, scope and extent, organization, administration, and the co-operation of the state rehabilitation service with other agencies. The fifth section covers the Federal program of promotion, its organization and methods of administration, and concludes with a statement of present and future needs.

The bulletin indicates that the number of persons rehabilitated has steadily increased from 523 in the fiscal year 1921 to 9,422 rehabilitated persons in the fiscal year 1935. Since the inception of the national program up to the end of the fiscal year 1935, over 77,000 disabled persons have been refitted or retrained for, and established in, self-supporting employment. The bulletin states that "at the present time about 40,000 persons are in the process of rehabilitation in the States." In 1935 Federal funds expended on this work amounted to $1,031,818 and State funds $1,216,129. The cost per case in 1934 (the latest figure given in the bulletin) was $245. Commenting on this aspect of the work the bulletin states: "It has been demonstrated for a number of years that it is possible to rehabilitate a disabled person at a total cost on the average of about $300. This cost is significant when it is realized that in most of the States it costs from $300 to $500 a year to maintain a dependent person in an almshouse or similar institution."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,987 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a small, contra-seasonal advance, the reported staffs aggregating 978,913 persons, compared with 976,535 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in all but one of these preceding years, employment at April 1 has experienced a between-seasons' contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, before any considerable numbers of persons have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The increase in the number employed in the Dominion as a whole at the beginning of April, 1937, was entirely due to improvement in British Columbia, where the reported additions to staffs more than offset the moderate losses elsewhere indicated. The index (based on the 1926 average of 100) rose slightly from 102·8 at March 1 to 103·0 at the beginning of April; at the same date in preceding years of the record, it was as follows: 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 97·4; 1926, 92·5; 1925, 88·3; 1924, 90·4 1923, 88·7; 1922, 81·8 and 1921, 85·1.

There was a large increase at April 1 in manufacturing, especially of lumber, textile and iron and steel products. The mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals (except coal), building and highway construction and maintenance, services and trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported very decided seasonal reductions, and there were declines in railway construction and maintenance and coal-mining.

Unemployment in trade unions.—At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 12·9 as compared with 13·7 per cent at the beginning of March, and 14·5 per cent at the beginning of April, 1936. The April percentage was based on the reports received from 1,851 labour organizations with an aggregate of 188,047 members.

37719—1½

Employment Office Reports.—The reports of the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, 1937, as indicated by the average daily placements, was nearly 8 per cent below that of the preceding month but about 5 per cent above that recorded during March, 1936, construction and maintenance showing the greatest decline under the first comparison and logging the highest gain under the second. Vacancies in March, 1937, numbered 25,126, applications 50,848, and placements in regular and casual employment 22,353.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.18 at the beginning of April as compared with $17.13 for March; $16.33 for April, 1936; $15.97 for April, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.53 for April, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined week by week during April, being 85·1 for the week ended April 30 as compared with 86·9 for that of April 2. The downward movement was due mainly to lower prices for non-ferrous metals, and grains. On a monthly basis the index number was 85·5 for March, 1937; 72·2 for April, 1936; 72·5 for April, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years) and 94·5 for April, 1929.

The table on page 476 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business recorded a substantial advance in March, following a downward movement of several months duration. The index in the month under review was still lower than for last September and October but was about fourteen per cent higher than in March, 1936, and three per cent higher than in the previous month. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index mineral production, manufacturing and exports were lower than in February, while construction electric power output, trade employment, carloadings, and imports were higher. All of the above men-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external aggregate ..... $	.....	160,332,449	124,372,166	100,181,180	127,247,070	104,395,096
Imports, merchandise for consumption ..... $	.....	70,973,658	48,680,842	42,217,004	52,665,119	41,597,398
Exports, Canadian produce ... $	.....	88,326,529	74,791,596	57,423,830	73,445,474	62,073,641
Customs duty collected ..... $	.....	9,817,245	6,944,703	6,153,811	7,508,479	6,097,665
Bank debits to individual accounts ..... $	.....	3,189,836,520	2,731,934,437	2,773,756,280	2,598,810,717	2,767,449,324
Bank notes in circulation ..... $	.....	112,600,768	114,238,885	120,015,322	123,665,982	124,385,537
Bank deposits, savings ..... $	.....	1,583,780,912	1,563,829,859	1,536,100,556	1,532,157,747	1,517,261,281
Bank loans, commercial, etc .... $	.....	694,215,664	691,687,139	725,484,153	732,657,582	741,591,724
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks	136·2	147·2	142·4	115·9	117·4	120·7
Preferred stocks	103·1	102·6	100·4	76·0	76·3	77·2
(1) Index of interest rates	77·9	78·5	74·3	78·5	77·3	80·6
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number	†85·1	85·5	82·9	72·2	72·4	72·5
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget ..... $	17·18	17·13	17·12	16·33	16·63	16·58
Index, retail sales, unadjusted	.....	73·9	62·6	73·4	65·2	60·8
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted	.....	75·9	76·8	70·8	71·8	69·4
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures	103·0	102·8	104·1	97·4	98·9	98·4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)	12·9	13·7	14·5	14·5	13·8	14·8
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight ..... cars	190,802	189,322	186,213	179,258	177,341	173,649
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings ..... $	17,056,398	16,631,981	14,301,856	15,041,771	14,470,710	13,066,507
Operating expenses ..... $	.....	.....	11,725,757	11,341,511	11,304,708	11,285,344
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings ..... $	.....	11,748,389	9,724,629	10,580,236	10,679,577	9,280,594
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines ..... $	.....	10,010,225	8,733,889	9,242,778	9,331,843	8,413,196
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	.....	.....	1,936,166,152	2,080,508,091	2,056,215,991	1,814,161,858
Building permits ..... $	.....	6,654,516	2,120,211	3,196,471	2,368,537	1,921,176
(7) Contracts awarded ..... $	24,426,600	16,058,100	8,728,800	9,815,100	10,289,100	8,227,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron ..... tons	68,138	70,986	61,995	54,045	55,009	55,751
Steel ingots and castings ..... tons	121,426	125,104	111,823	107,220	101,092	93,285
Ferro-alloys ..... tons	5,965	3,868	5,668	4,437	5,455	5,114
Lead ..... lbs.	.....	.....	28,504,743	33,670,727	31,294,840	27,149,114
Zinc ..... lbs.	.....	.....	20,547,397	23,704,058	26,287,026	20,678,372
Copper ..... lbs.	.....	41,796,786	38,425,569	35,491,618	36,478,815	32,911,842
Nickel ..... lbs.	.....	18,193,641	17,330,201	11,018,947	15,666,457	16,151,374
Gold ..... ounces	.....	326,275	310,074	299,269	299,102	266,422
Silver ..... ounces	.....	.....	1,322,833	1,461,621	1,460,402	1,235,039
Coal ..... tons	.....	1,090,931	1,292,002	936,933	1,028,661	1,492,070
Crude petroleum imports ..... gal.	.....	50,480,000	52,420,000	54,140,000	65,380,000	39,650,000
Rubber imports ..... lbs.	.....	5,852,000	2,846,000	2,416,000	4,052,000	4,256,000
Cotton, raw, imports ..... lbs.	.....	15,463,000	12,119,000	7,123,000	13,558,000	11,724,000
Wool, raw, imports ..... lbs.	.....	4,525,000	2,968,000	1,670,000	3,831,000	2,670,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia ..... bd. ft.	.....	158,343,059	102,597,087	.....	208,370,230	107,483,790
Flour production ..... brls.	.....	1,098,544	999,694	1,009,464	1,171,741	1,019,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured ..... lbs.	49,055,445	30,233,930	20,934,196	46,454,928	22,330,975	20,769,861
Foot wear production ..... pairs	.....	2,387,124	1,929,500	2,065,587	2,110,598	1,835,240
Output of central electric stations daily average ..... k.w.h.	.....	77,814,000	76,663,000	72,142,000	68,886,000	66,812,000
Sales of insurance ..... $	.....	31,741,000	30,402,000	28,601,000	30,404,000	28,673,000
Newsprint production ..... tons	.....	301,110	275,530	258,720	243,900	221,570
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	19,313	14,415	20,247	14,488	10,853
(8) Index of Physical Volume of Business	.....	118·7	115·0	111·0	104·0	104·8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	.....	122·4	117·7	113·1	105·2	105·0
Mineral Production	.....	161·1	170·1	174·1	142·9	165·6
Manufacturing	.....	115·4	116·4	110·7	102·2	100·8
Construction	.....	83·0	45·5	39·3	52·4	44·5
Electric power	.....	237·7	225·3	223·0	210·5	196·3
DISTRIBUTION	.....	107·9	107·2	104·8	100·5	104·2
Trade employment	.....	131·3	130·5	125·1	124·2	127·3
Carloadings	.....	80·6	77·7	74·6	72·2	75·2
Imports	.....	85·0	84·4	87·6	74·5	82·5
Exports	.....	89·0	97·9	109·8	87·8	92·9

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended April 30, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 1, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 24, March 27 and February 27, 1937; April 18, March 21 and February 22, 1936.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

tioned groups were higher in March, 1937, than in March, 1936. Information available for April shows the index number of wholesale prices to be somewhat lower than in March, while carloadings, employment and construction contracts awarded recorded advances.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts on record during April was 38, involving 13,097 workers, with a time loss of 148,677 man working days as compared with 21 disputes in March, involving 5,382 workers and a time loss of 37,088 days. Most of the time loss was due to strikes of automobile factory workers at Oshawa, Ont., dressmakers at Montreal, P.Q., and longshoremen at three lake ports in Ontario. In April, 1936, there were 17 disputes, involving 1,909 workers, with a time loss of 14,424 working days. Of the thirty-eight disputes recorded for April, twenty-one were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employers affected, seven in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in ten cases. Seventeen disputes, involving approximately 5,000 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to investigate the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks and various other classes of employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Other proceedings under the Act included the submission of eight applications for the establishments of boards, six of which were from employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg. One application—from checkers and coopers employed on the Montreal wharf of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited—was subsequently withdrawn after further negotiations and conferences with officers of the department.

Details of proceedings and the text of the Board report will be found in the section commencing on page 483.

Supplement on World Textile Conference

With this issue of the Labour Gazette there is being published a supplement which deals comprehensively with the proceedings at the tripartite conference of the textile industry, held recently in Washington under the auspices of the International Labour Organization, on the invitation of President Roosevelt. Included in the supplement are the various reports on the industry, which were adopted, and the addresses of the Canadian delegates.

Canadian Delegation to International Labour Conference.

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, announced recently the appointment of a delegation which will attend the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), which is to be held in Geneva opening on June 3. The delegation comprises delegates and advisers on behalf of the Dominion Government and on behalf of Canadian employers and workpeople respectively, and is made up as follows:—

Government Delegates:

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Resident Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, Geneva.

Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Advisers to Government Delegates:

Mr. C. R. McIntosh, M.P., North Battleford, Sask., Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations.

Mr. Norman S. Dowd, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the All Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, Montreal, General President, La Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc.

Mr. Zenon David, Montreal, President of the Canadian Federation of Labour.

Employers' Delegate:

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ont., President of Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate:

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Toronto, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. Robert J. Tallon, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor.

Advisor to Workers' Delegate:

Mr. D. W. Morrison, Glace Bay, N.S., Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

In accordance with procedure followed in recent years, the nominations for employers' delegate and adviser were made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the nominations for the workers' delegate and adviser by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The International Labour Organization in Geneva, which forms part of the machinery of the League of Nations, was established, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace adopted at the close of the Great War, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The International Labour Conference is the annual gathering which brings together representatives of government, employers and of workers from the sixty-two member states of the Organization, including all of the important industrial countries of the world, excepting Germany, which gave up membership in the International Labour Organization on retiring from the League of Nations a couple of years ago. The United States and Japan, although not members of the League of Nations, are members of the International Labour body.

The agenda of the forthcoming Conference in Geneva comprises the consideration of proposed international conventions on the following subjects:—

1. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.
2. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.
3. The planning of public works in relation to employment.
4. Reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades.
5. Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry.
6. Revision of existing minimum age conventions in industrial and non-industrial employment, in order to raise the age limit from fourteen to fifteen years.

An invitation has been extended to the provincial governments to be represented at this Conference but it is not known as yet what appointments, if any, may be made by the provincial authorities.

Estimate of Total Relief Expenditure in Canada 1931-1936

Exclusive of expenditures on social services such as old age pensions, mothers' allowances, hospitals, public health, etc., the total relief disbursements (Dominion, provincial, and municipal) amounted to approximately $635,000,000 during the six fiscal years 1931 to 1936 according to an estimate in the April issue of the Statistical Summary published by the Bank of Canada.

It is explained that this approximation of relief expenditures was compiled from public accounts and budget speeches of the Dominion and provinces, from annual reports of certain cities, and from various other official sources. In many cases complete information was not available and estimates were made. Fiscal periods were adjusted, where necessary, to years ending March 31.

By fiscal years ending March 31, the aggregate totals were estimated as follows: 1931—$20,000,000; 1932—$90,000,000; 1933—$95,000,000; 1934—$105,000,000; 1935—$155,000,000; 1936—$170,000,000; making for the six years a grand aggregate of $635,000,000.

No attempt was made by the Bank of Canada statisticians to estimate beyond March 31, 1936.

The division of the $635,000,000 total expenditure was approximately as follows: Public Works (including Dominion outlays for railway relief projects), $231,000,000; agricultural relief and aid (including net loans to farmers for seed, fodder, repairs, etc.), $42,000,000; direct relief and miscellaneous relief, $361,000,000.

Further reduction in grants-in-aid

By Order in Council of April 29, the interim Dominion grants-in-aid to the provinces to assist in relief expenditures during April, May and June was fixed at a total of $1,839,500 per month—a reduction from the previous quarter of $506,157.35.

As previously outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, relief grants-in-aid were initiated in August, 1934, and involved the outright payment of fixed monthly sums to assist the provinces—and through the provinces, the municipalities—with their relief expenditures. By agreement, these payments are subject to revision every three months.

The disbursements for the grants-in-aid during the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, were at the rate of $2,345,657.35 monthly, having been reduced 15 per cent on April 1, 1936, with a further reduction of 10 per cent on July 1, 1936.

The original grant-in-aid, which obtained from August 1, 1934, to December 1, 1935, was at the rate of $1,751,250 per month, or $88,250 less than the grant of $1,839,500 per month for the current quarter.

Re-training program for unemployed veterans

Establishment of a scheme of probational training and re-conditioning of unemployed war veterans for employment was authorized recently by federal Order in Council. At the last session of Parliament the

Department of Pensions and National Health was voted a sum of $250,000 "to provide for the payment of allowances to veterans during a limited period of probational training under arrangements with prospective employers."

Regulations governing the provisions of such training have been drawn up by the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Veterans Assistance Commission, and in a circular letter, released on May 7, to District Administrators and Honorary Local Committees under the Commission, the details of the program are announced. The scheme is open to Canadian and Imperial veterans, including pensioners who served in a theatre of actual war during 1914-1918, and "who are found to require a period of training to fit or demonstrate fitness for a vacancy which promises a reasonable hope of continuation of employment or the completion of training."

Trainees are to be selected by the Honorary Local Committees from those veterans registered with the Employment Service of Canada on the Veterans Assistance Commission.

The section relating to training remuneration states:—

"Before the commencement of training an arrangement shall be entered into with the employer and the Honorary Local Committee whereby the employer will agree to pay some portion of the salary or wage of the position. The balance shall be paid by the Department (Pensions and National Health) provided such does not exceed $50 per month. The period of training may, as the individual case requires, extend from a few days to a maximum of three months and the departmental allowance shall cease whenever the employer takes the trainee on at a fair salary or wage."

The memorandum points out that the success of the scheme "depends on the utmost co-operation between the Honorary Local Committee, the Employment Service of Canada, the recognized veterans' organizations, the employer, and the district offices of the department." It is also emphasized "that every care must be exercised in obtaining placements and there must be no possibility of the scheme being looked upon as a means of obtaining some cash allowance by the veteran or of obtaining cheap labour by the employer."

Loans under Dominion Government Home Improvement Plan

According to figures issued recently by the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, acting Minister of Finance, loans under the Dominion Government's home improvement plan have increased by almost $600,000 in value during the first two weeks of April, the number of loans increasing by 1,526.

The grand total of loans at April 15 was 7,819, amounting to $2,985,458 in value.

Provincially, the number of loans, with the values in brackets are as follows: Prince Edward Island, 70 ($26,350); Nova Scotia, 791 ($253,130); New Brunswick, 389 ($141,006); Quebec, 1,336 ($672,438); Ontario, 2,885 ($1,054,484); Manitoba, 345 ($125,829); Saskatchewan, 232 ($71,446); Alberta, 699 ($278,862); and British Columbia, 1,072 ($361,911).

Trades Union Act of Nova Scotia

Prominent in the labour legislation of Nova Scotia was a measure known as the Trades Union Act. The Bill as introduced made it "lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employer or employers, and to conduct such bargaining through a trade union and through the duly chosen officers or representatives of such trade union."

It was also declared unlawful for any employer to impose any condition of employment restraining any employee from exercising his rights under the Act. Intimidation on the part of a person, firm or corporation to prevent an employee from joining a union was designated as an offence against the Act punishable by a fine not exceeding $100, or thirty days' imprisonment.

Similar provisions are contained in an Act recently passed in Alberta.

Amendment to Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act

A Bill was recently introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature, implementing recommendations made by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the operation and enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Act of that province. (A review of the Royal Commission's report appears elsewhere in this issue.)

Among the major amendments in the Bill is the provision for the increase in rates of payment to permanent totally disabled workmen from 60 per cent of average weekly earnings (upon which compensation is based) to 66⅔ per cent of the workman's average weekly earnings during the twelve months previous to the injury. Where permanent partial disability results from an injury the new legislation provides a weekly payment of 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is able to earn in some suitable employment after the accident, and such compensation is to be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

The amount of compensation to which an injured workman is to be entitled for temporary total or permanent total disability is not

to be less than $8 per week, or where his average earnings are less than $8 per week, the amount of such earnings. For temporary partial or permanent partial disability, provision is to be made that a corresponding amount is to be paid in proportion to the impairment of earning capacity.

The amending bill also provides for increasing the amount upon which compensation is based from $1,200—the present rate—to $1,500.

The lumbering industry will be excluded from the increased compensation "until the Governor in Council so orders and declares."

Provision for the payment of compensation to the person taking care of a workmen's children, where death results, from injury and no widow survives, would also be made under the amendments.

The bill also implements other recommendations made by the Commission such as those regarding "notice of accident," medical fees, extension of medical aid period, lump sum payment of compensation to injured workman whose impairment did not exceed 10 per cent of his earning capacity, etc.

Quebec prohibits child labour and provides Mothers' Allowances

Major measures in social legislation enacted during the present session of the Quebec Legislature included the prohibition of the employment of persons under sixteen years in designated industrial or commercial establishments; and an Act providing for Mothers' Allowances.

The object of the child labour Bill—called "an Act respecting the welfare of youth—is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to prohibit:—

(*a*) "Work by boys and girls under sixteen years of age in the industrial or commercial establishments designated by him; and

(*b*) "With respect to such dangerous work as he may designate, the employment of boys and girls of less than eighteen years of age."

The Act, which is to be administered by the Minister of Labour, provides penalties for violations.

Bill No. 21 is designed to grant assistance to needy mothers in the cases where the husband is dead or hospitalized on account of mental disorder "in order to assist such mothers in keeping them with their children under sixteen years of age and in providing for their maintenance and education."

Manitoba Legislation for Prevention of Strikes and Lockouts

An Act to prevent Strikes and Lockouts in Industry was passed by the Manitoba Legislature during its recent session, repealing the Industrial Conditions Act, 1919. The new statute, of which a detailed summary is given elsewhere in this issue, is somewhat similar to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1907, but applies to disputes in industries to which the Dominion statute does not apply. The Dominion law, as a whole, covers only disputes in transportation, communication, mines and public utilities.

The Minister of Labour of the Province is empowered to appoint a board of conciliation and investigation upon application of either party to the dispute or of his own motion, or to appoint some person to conduct an inquiry and endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement. The findings of a board are not binding on the parties unless they previously agree to be bound. After application for a board has been made a strike or lockout is prohibited until the application has been refused or the report of the board has been delivered to the parties to the dispute.

The Act reproduces from the Industrial Conditions Act sections recognizing the right of employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose and to bargain with one another individually or collectively. It is made an offence, punishable by fine, to seek by intimidation or threat to compel any employee to join or refrain from joining any union or voluntary association of employees.

Inquiry into Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

On April 7, Premier William Aberhart of Alberta placed a resolution on the order paper recommending the establishment of a committee of the Assembly "for the purpose of receiving representations and recommendations as to the operations of The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act and the amendment thereof."

The resolution also proposed that the committee would meet for purposes of the investigation during the interim between prorogation of the session and the next ensuing session"; and that the said committee do report to this assembly the substance of the representations and recommendations made to the committee, together with such recommendations relating to the administration of the said Act, or to the amendment of the said Act as to the said committee seems proper."

The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act of Alberta was last revised in 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 660) following the report of a Special Committee of the Legislature appointed during the previous session (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 389). At that time, the opinion was expressed that no further revision of the Act would be required for a period of five years.

Referendum on Health Insurance in British Columbia

Reference was made in the Labour Gazette for March (page 263) to the postponement of the health insurance scheme in British Columbia (The provisions of the Act establishing a contributory system of health insurance was reviewed in the Labour Gazette, May, 1936, pages 422-3).

It has now been decided to place the matter before the electors at the general provincial election in the form of a referendum.

In an announcement headed—"To the electors of British Columbia"—the Hon. T. D. Pattulo, premier of the province, sets forth the situation respecting health insurance in part, as follows:

"Sumptuary laws are difficult of enforcement unless preponderantly supported by public opinion.

"In the light of circumstances, the Government has thought it wise to test public opinion upon the question of health insurance before proceeding further, and for this reason, is submitting the question to the electors for an expression of opinion.

"Those who may come within the scope of health insurance measure must necessarily be those who make contribution thereto.

"The care and treatment of those unable to make any contribution is a separate question.

"The matter of the care of the indigent will be reviewed and endeavour made to more effectively provide for their care and treatment.

"The question of health insurance to be submitted to the electorate should therefore be viewed entirely apart from consideration of treatment of the indigent, and solely as concerning those contributing to the scheme.

"The Government is in favour of a health insurance measure, but will be guided by the decision of the electorate in its future action.

"The following is the question which it is proposed to submit.

"Are you in favour of a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied?"

Extension of pensions to salaried persons in Great Britain

Legislation introduced recently in the British Parliament is designed to provide a voluntary contributory pensions scheme for the so-called "white collar" workers. It extends the benefits of the state insurance system to a large number of people in the small and medium income class who are not eligible for the protection now accorded manual workers under the compulsory scheme which came into operation eleven years ago.

As outlined in the *London Times* the new scheme provides voluntary insurance to persons not compulsorily insured, whether working on their own account or not, provided that the total income of a man when entering into insurance—the test does not apply afterwards—is not over £400 a year, and that the income of a woman is not over £250. In each case the income from all sources, earned and unearned, must be taken into account, and half the income may be "unearned" in the sense in which the term is used for income-tax purposes. Various classes will become eligible to participate—small shopkeepers, farmers, professional people such as music teachers, clerks receiving more than £250 a year, and ministers of religion whose emoluments and private resources do not together exceed the limits fixed in the Bill. There is an age limit for entry into the scheme, and, in the ordinary practice, it will be forty; but for twelve months admission will be open to all whose age does not exceed fifty-five. For those who enter in this first year there will be a flat-rate contribution of fifteen pence a week for men and of six pence for women. These rates are the actuarially computed contributions for men and women of twenty-one for pensions payable at the age of sixty-five and continuing until seventy, at which age the beneficiaries will become entitled to old-age pensions of like amount, without any test of means, provided entirely by the State. After the first year contributions will vary with the age of entry, up to a maximum of 2s. 11d. a week for a man of forty.

Although the scheme will be self-supporting in the end, there will be a long period in which State assistance will be required.

Survey of World Unemployment Situation

In previous issues, the Labour Gazette has referred to the quarterly survey of employment and unemployment as published in "Industrial and Labour Information" issued by the International Labour Office (Labour Gazette, February, 1937, page 129; November, 1936, page 978, etc.)

For four years the statistics of unemployment have shown a regular decrease in the majority of countries for which information is available. "Industrial and Labour Information" for April 12, 1937, states that "the improvement has never before appeared so widespread" as that reflected in the figures for the first quarter of 1937.

In almost all countries, the number of registered unemployed has decreased as compared with the corresponding period of 1936. In Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the decrease shown by the unemployment insurance statistics is greater than three months ago. In Austria the increase in unemployment noted

three months ago has given place to a decline. In Switzerland, where the situation grew steadily worse throughout 1936, a considerable decrease in unemployment as compared with last year is now shown. In France, the number of applicants for employment, which was still rising six months ago and was stationary three months ago, now shows a marked decrease.

The favourable impression made by the statistics of unemployment is fully confirmed by the employment figures; a considerable increase in employment being recorded in all countries for which such statistics are available. The International Labour Office, in presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, again emphasizes the limitations of such figures and states that they only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 6·0 per cent in Switzerland to 0·2 per cent in Denmark. The United Kingdom registered a decrease of 3·1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936.

Unemployment statistics obtained from returns made by trade unions indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 4·8 per cent in the United States to 0·3 per cent in Canada. Other decreases were 3·0 per cent in Australia, 4·4 per cent in Norway and 3·5 per cent in Sweden.

Statistics based on social insurance schemes, show improvement in indices of employment ranging from 10·7 in Yugoslavia to 3·7 in Belgium over the corresponding period of 1936. Other increases in employment indices were Czechoslovakia, 5·9, Great Britain, 6·3, Hungary, 6·8, Latvia, 8·4, and the Netherlands, 4·4.

Returns from selected establishments also reflect the widespread improvement in the world employment situation. In all countries reporting, indices of employment advanced, the advance ranging from 21·0 in Estonia and 18·6 in Bulgaria, to 3·5 in Switzerland and 2·4 in France. The index of employment based on returns from selected establishments in Canada showed an improvement of 4·7 over the corresponding period of 1936. The improvement in other countries was registered as follows: Japan, 7·7, Luxemburg, 2·7, Norway, 7·0, Poland, 6·8, South Africa, 9·9, Sweden, 5·4 and the United States 9·2.

NOTE.—More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) entitled "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in March, 1936" to be found elsewhere in this issue.

New Coal Control Legislation in U.S.A.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE of June, 1936, page 479, to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional federal regulation of the coal industry as provided under the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935 (the Guffey Act). Legislation replacing this measure finally passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by President Roosevelt on April 12.

With the exception that the labour provisions (the chief reason for its invalidation by the Supreme Court) have been eliminated, the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 is practically the same as its predecessor. The new legislation is mainly confined to price fixing and regulation in the bituminous coal industry with the regulatory provisions more clearly defined in their operation to inter-state commerce in coal.

Further claims of the Factories Bill (Great Britain) have been recently approved. These embody a variety of general safety provisions, including elevators, floors, stairs and passages, tackle, fire escapes, etc. A summary of the Bill was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, page 129, and March, page 320.

A proposal to enact legislation to establish a plan for superannuation of urban municipal employees at the present session of the Saskatchewan Legislature but suspend operations for a year until an actuarial survey had found it sound, was made before the municipal law committee of the Legislature recently by the Hon. T. C. Davis, attorney-general.

First Convention of Canadian Seamen's Union

The first convention of the Canadian Seamen's Union, an affiliate of the International Seamen's Union, was held recently in Toronto. Delegates of seamen's organization from Great Lakes ports and the Maritimes were present. The convention decided to urge upon the Government the necessity of adopting for seamen the eight-hour day Convention, of the I.L.O. Besides the eight-hour day request, the seamen propose to file agreements with steamship companies asking for the 1929 scale of wages or $10 a month over existing rates. The convention also decided to seek amendments to the Canadian Shipping Act compelling all vessels to carry wireless instead of only those of 5,000 tons or more. It will also be requested that all vessels use the Plimsoll line.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

EIGHT applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of April.

Checkers and coopers, employed on the Montreal wharf by the Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., submitted the first application during the month. These workmen, approximately 50 in number, are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. They desired to negotiate an agreement with the company respecting wages and working conditions. Officers of the Department discussed this matter on various occasions with the respective parties and held several joint conferences with them. At the final conference in Montreal on April 29 an adjustment was reached and the applicants agreed to withdraw the application for a Board.

Six applications were submitted by the following employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg: (1) approximately 50 waterworks supply workers, members of the Waterworks Operators Union; (2) approximately 50 linemen, cablemen, pitmen, groundsmen, etc., members of the Linemen and Underground Mechanical Employees Unit (Civic Employees), One Big Union; (3) approximately 50 high pressure pumpmen, pump house employees, electricians, maintenance men, etc., members of the Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit, Federation of Civic Employees; (4) approximately 400 clerical employees and meter readers of the hydro electric and water works systems, members of the Clerical Branch of the Federation of Civic Employees; (5) approximately 180 employees of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers; (6) approximately 35 diggers, air compressor men and joint-makers, members of the Water Works (Diggers) Unit (Civic Employees), One Big Union. In each of these cases, with the exception of the last mentioned, the employees seek cancellation of certain wage reductions now in force; in two or three instances they also desire certain changes in working conditions. In the sixth case mentioned the employees (diggers, air compressor men and joint-makers) request an increase in the hourly wage rates.

An application was also received from approximately 50 employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. These employees seek cancellation of the 9 per cent wage reduction now in force; also an increase in the wage rate of foremen and a change in the clause respecting holidays.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Its Clerks, Etc.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks and various other classes of employees who are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was received in the Department of Labour on April 12. The Board was composed of His Honour Judge F. L. Smiley, of Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, and Howard S. Ross, K.C., of Montreal, nominated by the company and the employees respectively. The report of the Board is unanimous, with a short rider by Mr. Ross.

The dispute related to the request of the employees, 10,000 in number, for restoration of basic rates of pay, involving discontinuance of the existing wage deduction of 10 per cent. Upon receipt of the findings of the Board (the text of which is given below), the parties promptly conferred respecting the Board's recommendations, and on April 14 an agreement was reached, in accordance with the spirit of the Board's report, providing for the full abolition of the 10 per cent wage deduction by progressive steps within a twelve-month period, the deduction, which had been 10 per cent, to become 8 per cent effective April 1, 1937, 7 per cent on June 1, 6 per cent on August 1, 5 per cent on October 1, 4 per cent on December 1 and 1 per cent on February 1, 1938, with basic rates restored from April 1, 1938.

Following this settlement an understanding was reached extending the terms of the agreement to other classes of employees of the Canadian National Railways, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, as follows: approximately 1,000 road employees

of the sleeping and dining car services, 900 wharf employees at Halifax, and 60 employees in the Borden-Cape Tormentine Car Ferry Service. A similar agreement was also reached between the Canadian National Express and the General Committee of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees representing approximately 2,000 express employees.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, (Employer), and its clerks and other classes of employees being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, (Employee).

To the Honourable The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter now begs to report that it met for organization on January 28, 1937, and its hearings commenced at Ottawa on February 1, and continued from time to time until both parties to the dispute had had full opportunity to present evidence and arguments. In efforts to conciliate the dispute, conferences between the parties, and between the Chairman and the parties separately, were then arranged, and supplemental presentations in writing from both parties were permitted. Agreement between the parties was not, however, reached. The Board, therefore, has carefully considered the facts and conditions laid before it and begs to report its conclusions and recommendations.

The Board was composed of His Honour Judge F. L. Smiley, Ottawa, Chairman, Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, nominee of the Employees, and Mr. W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, nominee of the Railway.

The case for the employees was presented by Mr. J. E. McGuire, Montreal, System Chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Canadian National Railways, in a comprehensive Brief of eighty pages. He was assisted by Mr. T. McGregor and Mr. W. C. Smith, General Chairmen of the Brotherhood on the Western and Atlantic Regions, respectively, of the Railways. Present also during the public sittings of the Board, as advisers to the Employees System Committee, were A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, M. M. Maclean, Earl M. Young and F. J. Ainsborough. The Railway was ably represented by Mr. A. J. Hills, Chief of Personnel, assisted by Mr. W. M. Armstrong, Bureau of Economics, and Mr. F. L. Lamplough, Staff Member. Mr. Harry Taber, of the Department of Labour, acted as Secretary of the Board at all public hearings. To the representatives of both parties the Board would express its appreciation of the careful work done in the preparation of their briefs and of the clear and well-worded presentations made and would congratulate both parties on the spirit of good feeling and moderation which characterized their attitude toward each other.

The Board was appointed on the application of the employees and the specific matter referred for investigation and report was the demand of the employees "for restoration of basic rates of pay which involves the discontinuance of a deduction of 10 per cent at present in effect."

By the very terms of the demand the matter referred to the Board was presented as being related to certain previous wage conditions, and, according to the evidence, the present dispute is a phase of a wage issue which has passed through various stages since 1931 and in respect to which a final step is now proposed by the Employees.

It appears that what are known as the "basic rates" of pay are the rates established in an agreement between the railway and the employees, dated August 1, 1929. Some two years later, under changed economic conditions, a lowering of wages was proposed. On March 5, 1932, formal notice was given by the railway to the employees of its intention to put into effect a reduction of 10 per cent in the form of a deduction from basic rates. After negotiations, an agreement was reached on April 13, 1932, and the deduction became effective on May 1, 1932, the change, as expressed by the employees, "having been justified by the management as a 'temporary measure' by reason of the acute economic conditions then existing."

Other definite stages in the history of this wage issue, as marked by agreements, were as follows: On Janaury 24, 1934 an agreement accepting a deduction of 15 per cent, effective as from December 1, 1933, and on December 4, 1934, an agreement providing that the deduction should be reduced to 12 per cent, effective January 1, 1935, and to 10 per cent, effective May 1, 1935. On July 1, 1935, the employees notified the railway of their desire to change the latter rate of deduction but further definite action was not then taken by them and it was not until October 27, 1936, that application was made for the appointment of a Board.

The employees who are parties to this application, as members of the Canadian Brother-

hood of Railway Employees, include clerical employees, freight shed staffs, station and baggage room staffs and motive power and car department employees. They number approximately 9,000. Other classes of employees of the railway, with different Union affiliations, have throughout this issue acted separately.

In its formal statement in reply to the present application, the railway presents the economic or business grounds on which its course of action throughout the history of the issue has rested. It presents this issue as one common to all its employees, and not peculiar to the group represented in this case, and, indeed, as common to all employees of Canadian Railways in Canada. Rate scales in effect in 1929 with all classes of railway employees have since that time been regarded as basic rates and, with some differences in dates and temporary differences in scale during periods of adjustment, all changes in rates have been the same for all classes. General agreements on the same lines are in effect with all classes, and the various agreements made with these employees have in all cases since 1931 followed the working out of agreements with other classes and have embodied the same conditions. The railway further pointed out that all other organized bodies of railway employees, acting together in relation to the associated Canadian Railways, had on October 1, 1936, or almost four weeks prior to such action by these employees, made application for a Board on a demand identical in purpose with the demand in this case and that Board had already been appointed in this other case.

There was thus formally brought to the attention of our Board at the very beginning of its inquiry and in the documents constituting the terms of reference, the fact that action was already proceeding under another Board on a similar, if not directly related question. Developments in these other proceedings were placed before us in various ways in the subsequent hearings and conferences.

The Employees' Case

In support of their demand the employees submitted a carefully prepared and well delivered argument. Their general attitude toward wage scales was stated as follows:

"The cost of maintaining decent standards of living, of improving those standards, of securing proper rate-differentials for work of varying difficulty or increased responsibility,—these factors lead the workers to seek the highest wages obtainable."

As to the present demand, they said:

"We desire to make it clear that no demand has been made by the Employees for an increase in basic rates,—all we asked was that basic rates be restored; in other words, that the existing 10 per cent deduction be abolished."

As a basis for their argument, the employees in Section 1 of their main submission presented a brief survey of wage history leading up to the present application. In Section 2 was given a series of tabulations showing the classification of the employees represented and their distribution according to wages received. Section 3, entitled "Cost of Living Requirements," was devoted to calculations as to the cost, weekly, monthly and yearly, of a minimum subsistence standard for a family of five persons. In Section 4, a comparison was made of the incomes of the various wage groups among the employees with the standard set up in the previous section, both on the present rate of remuneration and on the basic rates themselves, and from this they argued that their group was a "low-paid" group and that all considerations must have additional weight in their case. Section 5 quoted many figures and expressions of opinion bearing on the improvement in economic conditions, and in Section 6 "the improved position of the railways" was dealt with, the comparisons instituted being between 1933 or 1935 and 1936. Section 7 was headed "Economic recovery justifies abolition of deduction," and consisted of an argument to that effect, while Section 8 contained a summary and conclusions.

With regard to railway revenues as a factor in wage problems, they stated:

"At no time have the employees admitted that any specific loss in operating revenue justified a specific percentage of deduction. Neither from the standpoint of schedule rates, therefore, nor from the standpoint of wage reductions, has the amount of gross operating revenue been considered in more than a general way."

From the facts and opinions cited with regard to economic developments since 1933, the employees argued that "it has been shown beyond any question of doubt that economic recovery is now an accomplished fact and that the railways have not only shared in this recovery but will do so in an increasing manner," and the general conclusion was that the 10 per cent deduction for this group at least should be immediately abolished.

The Railway's Case

The railway rested its position mainly on the condition of its revenues, which in 1936 were some 38 per cent smaller than in 1929, when the basic rates were established, and were almost $18,000,000 smaller than in 1931, when the 10 per cent deduction was first proposed, which had been accepted in agreement by these employees. "In the last analysis," it was claimed, "the Railway must

be governed by its ability to pay." As another general ground of argument the railway dealt with changes in the cost of living which had occurred during the period.

In its rebuttal, the railway critically examined the cost of a subsistence budget as calculated by the employees and claimed that the methods of calculation were unsound and that the result was not only without official authority but was not in accordance with practical experience. It was pointed out, moreover, that if changes in costs be taken into account, then even on the basis of this budget the position of the employees had greatly improved since 1929, for, taking the items in the budget, "$90 in 1936 would buy 114·8 units as against 100 units that $100 would have bought in 1929."

While recognizing that the more highly paid classes of railway labour were not represented in this group of employees, the railway contended that the wages of the group could not be considered relatively low when the labour situation as a whole was taken into account, for their wages were exactly the same as those of corresponding classes of workers on other railways in Canada. The wages even of the unclassified labourers within the group, it was claimed, compare favourably with those of the very large numbers of railway employees working under Maintenance of Way agreements, and, as a group, their average wages are higher than the average of all employees in industry in Canada. The railway recognized that there has been substantial improvement in general business conditions since 1933, but supported, with figures and a chart, its contention that this improvement had not yet been fully represented in railway revenues.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The duty of a Board is set forth in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:

"24. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits and right settlement thereof.

"2. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement."

The report of the Board in the case involving the other organized groups of railway employees was made public almost immediately after the opening of our inquiry, and, in pursuance of the duty of a Board as above defined, the Chairman suggested that both parties to the dispute before us might give consideration to this report to see if it would be of assistance toward an understanding between them. The railway asked permission of the Board to state to the employees that it was prepared to offer to them the same terms it had offered in the other case and that, without prejudice to the present case or any action that might be taken in consequence of it, the Railway would be prepared to give these employees the advantage at once of the one per cent reduction in the wage deduction which was being put into effect for the other employees in the payroll then being made up. In subsequent conference between the parties the employees declined to accept the deduction thus offered and it was reported to the Board that no agreement was reached on the terms of settlement. Conferences between the Chairman and each of the parties were held without definite result. Opportunity was then given both parties to make supplementary submissions to bring before the Board the many developments in business and other conditions bearing on the wage issue which had occurred since the main submissions of the parties were presented. These supplementary submissions were in the hands of the Board by March 29.

On that same date a settlement was made between the associated railways and the other employees, and the railway then advised the Chairman it was prepared to make these employees a new offer. A conference was arranged between the parties on April 3, and the Board was advised that the railway had offered to make an agreement on the same terms from that date as in the agreement in the other case, but that this offer had not been accepted by the employees. The railway advised the Board that "this offer having been refused may be regarded as now withdrawn, at least until the Board reports."

Under these conditions the Board re-convened on April 6. Among the considerations which, it is understood, influenced the employees in declining this last offer was the fact that it dealt with wage conditions only from April 1 to the final cancellation of the deduction. The question was raised as to provision for the one per cent deduction the other employees had been receiving since February 1 last, and which these employees had not thought it advisable to accept when offered by the railway. On this matter the Board will make a suggestion.

Subject to this point, the Board has carefully examined the terms of settlement effected in the other case. Into those terms considerations other than strictly economic factors

may have entered and these a Board would not be in a position accurately to appraise. From the material before us and in the light of the whole history of this issue, we are of the opinion that the substantial reductions in wage deduction contained in that settlement, with the definite provision for the complete restoration of the basic rates, should be agreed upon by both parties as a basis of settlement in this dispute.

We therefore recommend, according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, that the railway renew the offer made on April 3, and temporarily suspended pending a report of the Board, and that the employees accept that offer as a basis of settlement. That offer was in the following terms:

"Effective from April 1, 1937, where by agreement of December 4, 1934, ten per cent has been deducted, 8 per cent shall be deducted from employees' pay cheques, calculated on existing basic rates of pay, and that

effective June 1, 1937,	such	percentage	deduction	shall be reduced to 7 per cent
" Aug. 1, 1937,		"	"	" 6 "
" Oct. 1, 1937,		"	"	" 5 "
" Dec. 1, 1937,		"	"	" 4 "
" Feb. 1, 1938,		"	"	" 2 "
" Apr. 1, 1938,	Basic	rates shall	apply."	

With regard to the reduction of one per cent in the wage deduction which has been in effect for other classes of railway employees between February 1 and March 31, we are given to understand that legal doubts have been raised as to the validity under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of retroactive measures, and that it has been the policy since 1931, recognized in principle in certain outstanding agreements, that retroactive effect shall not be given to wage changes.

We, however, feel that the employees before us should be put in a position of full equality with other employees in the settlement of the present dispute. That this should be done is in the spirit of the offer of the railway last February and is in the spirit of the whole relationship between the railway and its employees. We, therefore, suggest and recommend that, while the terms of the offer of April 3, quoted above, are accepted as a basis of settlement, special supplementary payments be made to give to these employees the equivalent of what other employees have already received since February 1, and that full equality in the position should be established not later than June 1, next.

Mr. Ross desires to make an additional recommendation, as set out in the supplementary note hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. SMILEY,
Chairman.

HOWARD S. ROSS,
W. SANFORD EVANS.

Dated at Ottawa, April 12, 1937.

The representative of the employees on this Board recommends that all employees receiving $85 per month or less, be given the Basic Rate forthwith and claims that in view of the increased and steadily increasing cost of living there is more justification for such a recommendation than there was in 1933 when a majority of the Board (composed of Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, Chairman, Mr. F. Curzon Dobell of Montreal, representing the Railways, and the Reverend Russell McGillivray of Ottawa, representing the employees) after extensive hearings, recommended: "That as to all employees then receiving $85 or less, no further deductions of any sort be permitted."

HOWARD S. ROSS.

Wage Scale Order of New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission

The New Brunswick Royal Gazette of April 21, 1937, contains wage scale Order No. 9 of the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission. This order, which came into effect on May 1, contains the following wage provisions.

"For cutting, peeling, yarding and hauling the average rate of wages paid by any employer to his employees shall not be less than forty dollars ($40) per month and board net provided however, that no employee shall receive less than thirty-four dollars ($34) per month and board net. When board is not furnished by the employer, the employee shall receive fifty cents (50 cents) per day additional.

"Wages paid to cooks, tractor operators and truck drivers shall not be included in determining the average rate. The amounts paid to employees for piece work shall not be included in determining the above average wage.

"The average amount paid per month by any employer to his employee for piece work shall not be less than the average of forty dollars ($40) per month and board net, but in no case shall any employee on piece work receive less than thirty-four dollars ($34) per month and board net.

"Foremen, book-keepers and clerks do not come within the jurisdiction of the Act and their wages shall not be included in determining any average rate."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1937

The following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for April, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Apr. 1937	38	13,097	148,677
*Mar. 1937	21	5,382	37,088
Apr. 1936	17	1,909	14,424

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The substantial increase in the number of disputes was due to the occurrence of a number of strikes involving relatively small numbers of employees, and the increase in the number of workers involved and in the time loss was due chiefly to two strikes, each involving nearly five thousand employees for about two weeks, namely those of automobile factory workers at Oshawa, Ont., and dressmakers at Montreal, P.Q. Strikes of longshoremen at Toronto, Hamilton, and Point Edward, Ont., also caused considerable time loss. In March, strikes of furniture factory workers in Ontario west of Toronto and of cotton factory workers at Sherbrooke, P.Q., caused considerable time loss. In April, 1936, strikes of loggers in Vancouver Island, B.C., shoe factory workers at London, Ont., and of dress cutters in Montreal, P.Q., each caused time loss of from three thousand to four thousand man working days.

Seven disputes, involving 1,427 workers, were carried over from March and thirty-one disputes commenced during April. Of these thirty-eight disputes, twenty-one terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers affected, seven in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in ten cases. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record seventeen disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C., fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., coal miners, New Waterford, N.S., shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont., women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont., furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont., two strikes of commercial artists, Toronto, Ont., moulders, Guelph, Ont., fire brick and tile workers, New Glasgow, N.S., longshoremen, Toronto, Ont., longshoremen, Hamilton, Ont., longshoremen, Point Edward (Sarnia), Ont., bottle washers, Toronto, Ont., and restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; glass factory workers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; restaurant workers, Toronto, Ont., February 1, 1937, one employer; longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; meat packing workers, Edmonton, Alta., April 3, 1937; three employers; and laundry employees, Edmonton, Alta., April 8, 1937, two employers, the last four being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute involving sixteen employees in one bakery establishment at Vancouver, B.C., for part of one day, March 8, 1937, was reported too late for inclusion in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, on March 5, had presented an agreement providing for increases in wages and when told that a reply would be given in two weeks, the employees ceased work. The union agreement being signed, work was resumed. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

A strike of garbage collectors at Peterborough, Ont., on March 27, was reported in the press. It is reported to the Department that three employees of a farmer who has

the contract to collect garbage were dismissed for not performing their duties and that the collection of garbage was not affected.

A dispute involving longshoremen at Montreal resulted in a brief disturbance on April 29, members of two organizations claiming the work. One man was injured and sent to the hospital and several men were slightly injured. The Shipping Federation of Canada had signed an agreement for the 1936 season with a new union, the National Independent Union of Longshoremen (Island of Montreal), Incorporated (Labour Gazette, April, 1936, p. 369). The Federation had refused to enter into an agreement with the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen of the Island of Montreal, with which it had agreements from 1916 to 1935, owing to disputes during 1935. The latter union during 1936 secured a charter as Local 373 of the International Longshoremen's Association which had agreements at Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., but the agreement at Montreal with the independent union was continued in effect for 1937. At the opening of navigation the international union stated that its members in United States ports would not work for shipping companies refusing to hire members of its local at Montreal. During April the independent union entered into negotiations for a charter as Local 375 of the International Longshoremen's Association and apparently it was understood by some that members of both unions would be employed. When members of Local 373 came to the docks for work and were not employed the clash occurred. It was arranged that the Shipping Federation would recognize Local 375 to be the successor of the National Independent Union as a party to the agreement, and that its members only would continue to be employed. It is understood that members of Local 373 will be admitted as members to Local 375 so far as employment is available, the union being disbanded.

A minor dispute involving fifty to sixty employees at Simcoe, Ont., for one hour on April 16 in one establishment manufacturing gloves and mitts has been reported, the employees securing a ten per cent increase in wages.

A minor dispute involved twenty-one employees on the night shift of a chemical fertilizer plant at Port Hope, Ont., for two hours on April 17. The workers demanded an increase in wages from 25 cents-30 cents per hours to 40 cents, and remained in the plant while negotiations were carried on. The management agreed to an increase of 35 cents per hour and work was resumed.

A minor dispute involved fourteen employees in one fur shop at Toronto, Ont., on April 26, when the employer failed to discharge one worker expelled from the union for non-payment of dues, there being a closed shop agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union. Work was resumed the next day, this demand having been complied with.

A dispute involving employees in a wood manufacturing establishment at Magog, P.Q., on April 16 has been reported. It appears that a number of boys employed at 15 cents per hour demanded an increase in wages, apparently at a change of shifts, and a strike of all employees was threatened. Negotiations participated in by the member of the provincial legislature, the Mayor and the parish priest resulted in increases of 15 per cent for boys and ten per cent for employees at 25 cents per hour.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Meat Packing Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—The report of the Commissioner appointed by the provincial government under the Inquiries Act to investigate this dispute was released on April 15 and recommended the reinstatement of most of the employees involved. The employer had not agreed to accept the Commissioner's recommendations by the end of the month and no settlement had been reached.

Tobacco Workers, Kingsville, Ont.—Following the refusal of the strikers to accept the settlement negotiated between the committee and the management with the assistance of an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour near the end of March (as all the strikers were not to be taken back) most of the strikers returned to work on April 6 at the increased wages agreed upon.

Rubber Factory Workers, Kitchener, Ont.—As stated in the April issue of the Labour Gazette this dispute involving employees in one establishment was terminated on April 3 as a result of negotiations between the management and local union representatives, a compromise on the wage increases being reached.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—Early in April the Commissioner appointed under the Manitoba Evidence Act to investigate the dispute heard argument by counsel for the fur workers' union and for the employers. The suit for damages entered by one of the employers against the union was dealt with in court and also the appeal of strikers convicted of assault, judgment being reserved. Two men charged with assault in connection with serving court orders on pickets were acquitted. The seven employers against whom over one hundred workers were still on strike

reported that agreements had been reached with a new and independent union, the Manitoba Fur Employees' Association. The union had made agreements with twenty-six other employers by the end of 1936.

WOOLLEN TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, ST. JOHN'S, P.Q.—As a result of conciliation by an official of the provincial Department of Labour, a settlement of this dispute was reached providing that the wages of male employees should be fixed by the provincial authorities, that the union employees should elect delegates to represent them but that any employee might deal with the officials personally. All employees were to be taken back within two weeks and work was resumed on April 13.

LONGSHOREMEN (COASTWISE), VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Shipping Federation of British Columbia having signed an agreement with the Burrard Coastwise Longshoremen's Association to be effective from March 13, 1937, to March 12, 1938, and from year to year thereafter, subject to notice, with a wage scale five cents per hour higher than before, effective from April 1, 1937, it appears that employment conditions are no longer affected by the strike of the International Longshoremen's Association for union recognition in progress since November 23, 1936. As the union has not called off the strike it is included in the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

BEVERAGE DISPENSERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, which commenced on March 4, involving eight out of eighteen employees in one hotel, appears to have lapsed by the end of April, two of the strikers having returned to work and the remainder having secured part time employment as spare men in other establishments. As the union has not called off the strike, it is included in the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

COAL MINERS, RIVER HEBERT, N.S.—This dispute, commencing on April 8, was due to a proposal of the employer that the minimum rate for contract miners, to which earnings would be made up, should be abolished as part of the mine was worked out and new development work was necessary. The miners voted against this and the mine was closed on April 8. One hundred and fifty of the miners had been laid off in recent months. Negotiations for a settlement were carried on but at the end of April the mine had not been reopened.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—Bankhead employees in one colliery demanded contract rates instead of day rates claiming that the quantity of coal handled had increased greatly. The management agreed to put the men on contract rates but refused to grant the rates demanded and the men ceased work on April 26. The management protested to the international President of the United Mine Workers of America against the violation of the agreement in effect before negotiations had been completed and through the district president they were directed to resume work and continue negotiations. They refused and were reported to be supported in this by the 1,200 employees in the mine who were indirectly affected. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated, but on May 4 work was resumed, negotiations to be continued.

FLOUR AND CEREAL MILL WORKERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on April 5, their demand for the reinstatement of three men dismissed as a result of agitation for a union during working hours being refused. The establishment was picketed and on the following day the employer agreed to reinstate the dismissed men and permit freedom of association.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL WORKERS, HANOVER, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 10 to secure recognition of a shop committee, increased wages and reduced hours. In connection with picketing five men were charged with assault and disorderly conduct on April 13 when the employer attempted to move a load of salt, the driver being pulled from the truck and the superintendent injured. The charges were dismissed by the magistrate on April 23, no evidence being presented. The strike had been settled on April 17, the terms not being revealed.

MEAT PACKING WORKERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—A number of the employees in three establishments ceased work at various dates, April 3, April 9, and April 10, respectively, demanding recognition of the Edmonton Meat Packing and Purveying Union, Local No. 1 of the Canadian Victuallers' and Caterers' Union, affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour. Saturday afternoon off was also requested. In the first establishment affected the strikers remained in the plant until night on Saturday, April 3, but left over Sunday, returning and resuming work on Monday, expecting to enter into negotiations. They ceased work again in the afternoon and remained in the plant until Tuesday when the management asked them to move out. Picketing outside was then carried on until April 14 when the strikers were advised by the union to resume work. In the second plant about one-third of the employees ceased work on April 9 but operations were continued and on April 23 a committee of the strikers met the management but refused to apply for their positions individually. In the third establishment a portion

only of the employees ceased work and most of them resumed work within a few days. When the provincial legislature enacted the Freedom of Trade Association Act on April 14 the union had advised the strikers in two of the plants to apply for their positions and although many were not taken on it appears that employment conditions were no longer affected to a serious extent by April 20. As the union has not declared the strike terminated, it has been added to the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

Shoe Factory Workers, Perth, Ont.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on April 14, their demand for a closed shop agreement with a newly formed local of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts having been refused. On April 15 the plant was closed down pending negotiations. The management stated its willingness to recognize a shop committee of union members but that many of the employees were not union members. The union also proposed an increase in wages but did not press this demand. Later it was reported the union membership had increased from 100 to 185 out of 221 employees. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached and the plant was picketed on April 30. It was reported that negotiations were in progress and that the difficulty was due to a proposal that the union should pass on the hiring and laying off of workers although the management said there would be no discrimination. The union demand for the closed shop was dropped but an increase in wages of five cents per hour for time workers and ten per cent for piece workers was proposed.

Men's Work Clothing Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 2, claiming that the agreement with the United Garment Workers of America was not being complied with in certain respects. The employer stated that he understood the agreement was being carried out and negotiations resulted in an adjustment of piece rates, back pay for overtime, and employees becoming union members. Work was resumed on April 5.

Men's Work Clothing Factory Workers, Brantford, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 2, negotiations during some weeks for a partial restoration of wage rates, reduced at various times since 1929, not having resulted in a settlement. The employer offered ten per cent on existing rates and the union proposed ten per cent on the basic scale which had been reduced thirty-six per cent. Further negotiations resulted in a compromise on the wage scale and a closed union shop agreement with the United Garment Workers of America was signed on April 13. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue. All of the employees were stated to be members of the union but there had been no signed agreement since 1933. The establishment was picketed but no trouble was reported.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.—Refusal of approximately one hundred employers to negotiate with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union led to a strike of about five thousand employees on April 15, the dress cutters whose local had an agreement participating, claiming that the agreement was violated by the refusal of the employers to negotiate with their union. The employers had made an agreement with the National Catholic Unions and applied for its approval by the Minister of Labour under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. Each organization claimed a majority of the workers in the industry. On April 17 several manufacturers reached an agreement with the international union and by the end of the month this number had risen to nearly seventy, employing about one-half of the employees in the dress industry, excluding cotton dresses, etc., not involved in the strike. In the meantime the Quebec Department of Labour called a conference of the parties involved and proposed a reference to arbitration which was agreed to, the international union, however, stipulating that the union shop must be accepted, and that in each establishment the workers should vote as to which union should be recognized. During a delay owing to this, provincial authorities pressed for an early resumption of work and it was reported that certain officers of the union were to be arrested on charges of conspiracy, etc. It later appeared that the crown prosecutor had been directed to investigate charges of intimidation, disorder, etc., and lay charges if justified. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated but work had been resumed in some seventy establishments with about 2,500 employees under tentative agreements. Early in May eighty employers had made such agreements and arbitration was finally agreed upon. Work was resumed on May 7.

Knitting Factory Workers (Silk), Toronto, Ont.—A large number of employees in one establishment ceased work on April 28, the attempts of the local of the United Textile Workers of America to negotiate an agreement having been unsuccessful. The union proposed increases in wages of twenty per cent to thirty per cent. A slight disturbance occurred next day when pickets attempted to prevent other workers from entering the factory but nothing

serious was reported. No further negotiations have been reported and at the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. Early in May the employer reported that 150 workers had returned and that he had advertised for additional employees.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, HANOVER, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 7 when the employer refused to negotiate with the union shop committee, regarding a foreman and the discharge of three union employees. No negotiations were carried on until May when the employeer agreed to recognize a committee of employees and work was resumed.

FURNITURE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, HANOVER, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 9, demanding recognition of the union committee in the application of the wage scale, effective April 13, 1937, in the code under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act agreed upon between the manufacturers and employees' representatives in settlement of the strike in furniture factories in various localities west of Toronto in March. The strikers were members of the furniture workers' local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Negotiations with the union committee resulted in the adjustment of the wage scale, and work was resumed on April 14.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, CHESLEY, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 13 demanding the reinstatement of three workers dismissed and an adjustment of wages in accordance with the code under the Industrial Standards Act. The employer stated that the three men were unable to earn the rates specified and owing to slack season were not required. As a result of mediation by the town council, it was agreed that one would be reinstated, another taken back when needed but the third would not be employed owing to advanced age. It was reported that the application of the wage scale would be dealt with by the Advisory Board under the code. Work was resumed on April 19. Some of the pickets attempted to prevent the movement of a carload of furniture but on being warned of trespassing on railway tracks, they desisted.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 9, not having received an answer to a letter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America *re* the application of the wage scale in the code under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act effective April 13. Negotiations with the management resulted in a settlement as to the application of the code, which increased wages by ten per cent and reduced hours from fifty and over to forty-seven per week. Work was resumed on Monday, April 13.

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in five engraving and commercial art establishments ceased work on April 20, demanding agreements with the Artists' Union chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada during the past year, providing for minimum wages of $40 per week, the forty-hour week, regulation of apprenticeship, etc. Prior to the strike the Ontario Department of Labour called a conference of the employers and union representatives but an agreement was not reached. The employers stated that most of the employees were paid between $40 and $85 for a forty-four hour week, and in a number of establishments were not organized and the closed union shop would be unsatisfactory. On April 28 another conference failed to reach a settlement and the strike was unterminated at the end of the month.

In one other establishment in Toronto a sympathetic strike of twenty-five commercial artists commenced on April 29.

METAL FACTORY WORKERS, COBOURG, ONT.—Employees in one establishment, manufacturing metal furniture and small firearms, ceased work on the afternoon of April 1 demanding minimum wages of $15 per week and reduction in hours from 55 hours and up to 44 hours. The management agreed to the minimum of $15 for experienced employees and to a 50-hour week, and work was resumed next day.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, OSHAWA, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 8, negotiations between representatives of a newly formed local of the United Automobile Workers of America and the management for an agreement having broken down over recognition of the international union. The Ontario Minister of Labour early in April had brought about a resumption of negotiations between the management and the local union officers but the union insisted on the application of the agreement for the United States plants of the company to those in Canada, which was refused. The establishment was picketed but on being warned by the Mayor of Oshawa, there was no interference with persons entering or leaving the plant and parts were shipped out. A conference in the office of the Premier of Ontario on April 11 came to an end when the Union officials telephoned the international union president, the Premier objecting to recognition of these international union repre-

sentatives on account of their affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, p. 1088) owing to "sit-down strikes" and other tactics of their organizations in the United States.

Through the Premier of Ontario and the Mayor of Oshawa the company offered wage increases of 7 cents per hour for those paid 55 cents per hour or less and 5 cents per hour to others, and the acceptance of the shop steward system in addition to concessions already made, but this was refused. Finally on April 21 at a conference in the Premier's office a settlement was reached which was approved by a vote of union members and work was resumed on April 25. The agreement for the settlement is between the company and its employees and provides for the wage increases above mentioned, negotiations as to minimum rates to be carried on, the recognition of a shop committee representing union employees, a reduction in hours from 50 per week to forty-four, consisting of 4 days at 9 hours and one at 8 hours, time and one-half for overtime, modification of the production basis or efficiency system (to eliminate "speed up"), recognition of seniority in lay-off and re-hiring, pay day every other Friday, five-minute rest periods morning and afternoon, an alternative for the slot vending machines for chocolate bars, etc., requested by the union, no discrimination by either management or union regarding union membership. The agreement is to "continue in force until and as long as and concurrent with the agreement between General Motors Corporation in the United States, dated February 11, and the United Automobile Workers of America." Under the terms of this and a supplementary agreement it expires on two months' notice, not to be given before June 11, 1937.

A plant of the company at Windsor, Ont., with 500 employees was closed during the strike but the plant of a subsidiary company at St. Catharines, Ont., continued in operation and these were covered by agreements entered into later in the month.

Moulders, Guelph, Ont.—The moulders in one department of an establishment manufacturing radiators and hardware goods ceased work on April 20 when their demand for a fifteen per cent increase in wages and a reduction in hours to nine per day from ten per day and up was refused, the employer offering an increase for the hourly paid moulders but not for the piece workers or helpers. The strikers were members of the International Moulders Union but the establishment had always been open shop and the closed shop was not demanded. The establishment was picketed and the union claimed that the radiator moulders had joined in the strike bringing the number up to about 100, but the management stated that the radiator department was closed because some of the men were kept from work by pickets. On April 27 the pickets prevented movement of a freight car until the Crown Attorney arranged that the management would meet with union representatives. Work was resumed on May 4 pending negotiations.

Fire Brick and Tile Workers, New Glasgow, N.S.—Employees in one establishment, producing tile, furnace linings, etc., members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, proposed an increase in wages of ten cents per hour, the rates paid being from 25 cents to 56½ cents per hour, nine hours per day and 50 hours per week, also time and one-half for overtime. The management offered a ten per cent increase and when not accepted posted a notice that the plant would be closed indefinitely at the end of the day. The employees then walked out. The union reported that they were willing to accept the increase pending further negotiations, but were not given an opportunity to give an answer. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Structural Steel Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—Employees engaged on a contract for a new steel plant ceased work at noon on April 12, their demand for an increase in wages from 60 cents per hour to 80 cents being met by an offer of 70 cents. As a result of negotiations this was accepted on April 13 and work was resumed on April 16.

Longshoremen, Toronto, Ont.—The shipping companies and the Toronto Longshoremen's Union not having agreed upon the wage scale for the season when navigation opened about April 15, a strike was declared. The men asked for an increase in wages from 42 cents per hour for day work to 50 cents and from 45 cents for night work, Sundays and holidays, to 55 cents. The employers offered 44 cents and 47 cents respectively. The employers succeeded in handling boats with new employees but it was stated that the work was not done as quickly as is usual. Toward the end of the month the union secured a charter from the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, the members of which have an agreement for stevedoring at Port Arthur and Fort William. Toward the end of April this union applied for mediation by the Federal Department of Labour and as a result negotiations between the union and the shipping companies were begun early in May.

LONGSHOREMEN, HAMILTON, ONT.—The longshoremen at Hamilton were organized as Local No. 2 of the Toronto Longshoremen's Union and a strike was declared at the same time as that in Toronto for the same wage demands. The Hamilton local also secured a charter from the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

LONGSHOREMEN, POINT EDWARD, ONT.—The employees had ceased work on Nov. 30, 1936, a few days before the close of navigation and on the opening of navigation in April again made demands for increased wages, that is from 35 cents per hour to 50 cents for day work and 55 cents for night work, holidays and Sundays. The employers offered 40 cents per hour with 43 cents for holidays, etc. The longshoremen refused to work and other employees were engaged. The docks were picketed and some delays in handling vessels occurred when the workers did not go through the picket lines. On April 21 the Reeve and Council had a conference with the parties to the dispute but a settlement was not reached. The longshoremen had a charter from the International Longshoremen's Association but affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc., and the dispute with those at Toronto and Hamilton was taken up with the shipping companies early in May.

DELIVERY BOYS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—Boys delivering parcels on bicycles ceased work on April 7, demanding an increase in their share of the proceeds. Work was resumed two days later when through a representative of the Trades and Labour Council it was arranged that an increase would be made.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to April, 1937			
MANUFACTURING—			
Animal Foods—			
Meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C.	202	4,000	Commenced Dec. 29, 1936; against discharge of employees, claimed to be for union activity; unterminated.
Tobacco and Liquors—			
Tobacco workers, Kingsville, Ont.	156	780	Commenced Mar. 18, 1937; for adjustment of piece rates; terminated April 6, 1937; in favour of workers.
Rubber Products—			
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	550	2,000	Commenced Mar. 24, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours, and recognition of union; terminated April 6, 1937; compromise.
Fur, Leather, etc.—			
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,000	Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and forty hour week; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Woollen textile factory workers (weavers and dyers), St. Johns, P.Q.	211	2,000	Commenced Mar. 16, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; terminated April 13, 1937; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Water—			
Longshoremen (coastwise), Vancouver, B.C.	200	500	Commenced Nov. 23, 1936; for recognition of union; employment conditions no longer affected by April 3, 1937; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
Business, etc.—			
Beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont.	8	100	Commenced Mar. 4, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages; employment conditions no longer affected by end of April; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1937			
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.	200	4,000	Alleged lockout; commenced April 8, 1937; reduction in wages and for change in working conditions; unterminated.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	34	100	Commenced April 26, 1937; for piece rates and wage increases; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable Foods—			
Flour and cereal mill workers, New Westminster, B.C.	21	28	Commenced April 5, 1937; against discharge of workers and for union activity; terminated April 6, 1937, in favour of workers.
Flour and feed mill workers, Hanover, Ont.	10	70	Commenced April 10, 1937; for recognition of shop committee, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated April 17, 1937; compromise.
Animal Foods—			
Meat packing workers, Edmonton, Alta.	150	2,000	Commenced April 3, 1937; for union recognition; employment conditions no longer affected by April 19; in favour of employer.
Boots and Shoes—			
Shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont.	185	2,500	Commenced April 14, 1937; for increased wages and closed union shop agreement; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—			
Men's work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	50	75	Commenced April 2, 1937; to enforce union agreement, wages, overtime and closed shop; terminated April 5, 1937; in favour of workers.
Men's work clothing factory workers, Brantford, Ont.	56	460	Commenced April 2, 1937; for increased wages and union agreement; terminated April 13, 1937; compromise.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	5,000	50,000	Commenced April 15, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
Knitting factory workers (silk), Toronto, Ont.	300	900	Commenced April 28, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages; unterminated.
Other Wood Products—			
Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	73	1,500	Commenced April 7, 1937; against discharge of workers, alleged to be for union activity and for recognition of shop committee; unterminated.
Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	105	420	Commenced April 9, 1937; for union recognition; terminated April 13, 1937; in favour of workers.
Furniture factory workers, Chesley, Ont.	35	175	Commenced April 13, 1937; against discharge of workers and for increased wages; terminated April 17, 1937; compromise.
Furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	53	106	Commenced April 9, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated April 10, 1937; in favour of workers.
Printing and Publishing—			
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	85	850	Commenced April 20, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	25	50	Commenced April 29, 1937; sympathy with strike of artists commencing April 20, 1937; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1937*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1937—*Concluded*			
Metal Products—			
Metal furniture and small-arms factory workers, Cobourg, Ont.	63	16	Commenced April 1, 1937; for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated April 1, 1937; compromise.
Automobile factory workers, Oshawa, Ont.	4,200	63,000	Commenced April 8, 1937; for union agreement; terminated April 24, 1937; compromise.
Moulders, etc., Guelph, Ont.	47	470	Commenced April 20, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Minerals—			
Fire brick and tile workers, New Glasgow, N.S.	92	500	Alleged lockout; commenced April 24, 1937; *re* increased wages; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures—			
Structural steel workers, Hamilton, Ont.	13	30	Commenced April 12, 1937; for increased wages; terminated April 15, 1937; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—			
Water—			
Longshoremen, Toronto, Ont.	350	5,000	Commenced April 15, 1937; for increased wages; unterminated.
Longshoremen, Hamilton, Ont.	214	3,000	Commenced April 15, 1937; for union recognition, increased wages and improved conditions; unterminated.
Longshoremen, Point Edward (Sarnia), Ont.	150	1,000	Commenced April 16, 1937; for increased wages; unterminated.
TRADE—			
Delivery boys, Edmonton, Alta.	8	12	Commenced April 7, 1937; for increased wages; terminated April 8, 1937; compromise.
Milk wagon drivers, Toronto, Ont.	26	104	Commenced April 14, 1937; for union agreement; terminated April 18, 1937; in favour of workers.
Bottle washers, Toronto, Ont.	5	40	Commenced April 21, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
SERVICE—			
Public Administration—			
Municipal quarry workers, Beamsville, Ont.	12	48	Commenced April 21, 1937; for increased wages; terminated April 24, 1937; compromise.
Recreational—			
Pin boys (bowling alley), Winnipeg, Man.	9	18	Commenced April 3, 1937; against discharge of worker; terminated April 5, 1937; in favour of workers.
Business—			
Laundry employees, Edmonton, Alta.	95	800	Commenced April 8, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; employment conditions no longer affected by end of April; in favour of employer.
Restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C.	4	25	Commenced April 22, 1937; against discharge of union worker; unterminated.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

DAIRY DRIVERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of the drivers of one dairy company ceased work on April 14 and their representatives demanded an agreement with the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Work was resumed on April 18, the union reporting that an agreement had been signed with a more desirable system of wage payment. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Bottle Washers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees working at the washing of bottles for a dealer in old bottles ceased work on April 21, owing to the refusal of the demand of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union for an increase in wages from 10 cents per hour to 30 cents with a reduction in hours from fourteen per day to eight and nine, with time and one-half rates for overtime. It was alleged that union workers had been discriminated against. The establishment was picketed. At the end of the month a settlement had not been effected.

Quarry Workers (Township), Beamsville, Ont.—Employees in the township quarry for road work went on strike on April 21 demanding an increase in wages from 20 cents per hour to 30 cents, but resumed work on April 26 when the rate was raised to 25 cents.

Pin Boys (Bowling Alley), Winnipeg, Man.—The boys in one establishment ceased work on April 3 when one was discharged for alleged faulty work. The establishment was picketed but work was resumed after two days when the boy was reinstated after an explanation. It was also reported that the boys secured an increase in pay and a change in procedure as to their supervision.

Laundry Workers, Edmonton, Alta.—Employees in two laundry and dry cleaning establishments ceased work on April 8, the management not having agreed to the proposal of a local of the National Cleaners and Dyers and General Workers' Union, affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour, for union recognition, increased wages, the forty-four hour week and improved working conditions, especially "speed-up." On April 17 the employers stated that the establishments were operating at full capacity. At the end of the month the strike had not been called off and is, therefore, included in the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

Restaurant Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—A number of employees in one establishment, three out of twenty-seven, ceased work on April 22 when one worker was dismissed, apparently for union membership or activity. It is reported that one of these returned on the next day. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union picketed the restaurant. An application by the employer for an injunction against picketing was refused on April 30, the case being set down for trial.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts In Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in March was 53 and 20 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 73 in progress during the month, involving 32,700 workers with a time loss of 218,000 working days for the month.

Of the 53 disputes beginning in March, 14 were over demands for increases in wages and 13 on other wage questions; 15 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on other questions respecting working arrangements and 4 over questions of trade union principle; one dispute was due to sympathetic action.

Final settlement was reached in 47 disputes during March, of which 8 were settled in favour of the workers, 21 in favour of employers and 18 resulted in compromises. In 12 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

About 12,500 apprentices in shipbuilding and engineering plants at Glasgow were on strike during the greater part of April, demanding a uniform scale of wages. On April 16, about 120,000 journeymen struck for one day in sympathy with the apprentices. The latter voted to return to work on May 3, the employers having agreed to negotiate.

On April 15 about 800 bus drivers in the county of Kent went on strike demanding a 7½ hour working day. By the end of the month the strike had spread to about nine other counties in southern England, involving about 12,000 drivers. On May 1, about 125,000 bus drivers in London and its suburbs struck

demanding a 7½ hour working day and a revision of running schedules which they alleged imposed a severe nervous strain on the drivers in the crowded and narrow streets. Negotiations were still in progress on May 10.

Irish Free State

The number of disputes beginning in 1936 was 107, involving 9,443 workers in 192 establishments. There were 7 disputes involving 905 workers and 27 establishments continued from 1935. The total time loss in all disputes in progress during the year was 185,623 man working days. Of the 107 disputes beginning in the year, 36 were over wage questions, 34 over the engagement and dismissal of workers, 4 over hours of labour, 22 over other questions of working conditions and 9 over trade union questions; there were 2 sympathetic strikes. The industrial groups most seriously affected, from the point of view of time loss, were, transport other than train and omnibus (dock labour, etc.), food, drink and tobacco, building and allied trades and furniture and wood working. Of the 109 disputes terminated during the year, the workers' claims were wholly admitted in 39, admitted in part in 37 and rejected in 22; employers claims were wholly successful in one dispute and rejected in two; in 8 other disputes the result was indeterminate. Settlements of 74 disputes were reached as a result of direct negotiations, 24 following voluntary conciliation, 3 as a result of voluntary arbitration and 8 ended without successful negotiation.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in January, 1937, was 160, and 100 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 260 in progress during the month, involving 210,000 workers with a time loss of 2,700,000 working days for the month.

Preliminary figures indicate that about 230 new strikes began in February, 1937, in which about 100,000 workers were involved. Another 125,000 workers were involved in 110 strikes which continued into February from the preceding month, making a total of 225,000 workers involved in the 340 strikes in progress during the month.

The labour unrest in the automobile industry accompanying the organization of the workers in the United Automobile Workers of America was less acute in April than in recent months. The Labour Gazette for April, 1937, page 413, reported settlements reached in two important companies early in the month.

On April 2, about 2,000 men in a Ford Motor Company plant at Kansas City, Missouri, struck, claiming that union officials and members had been discriminated against when a layoff occurred in the plant. A number of strikers remained in the plant but left the factory on the arrival of company officials who were sent to negotiate with the workers. A settlement in which the company agreed to take back all employees, including those laid off, not to discriminate against union men in future layoffs and to investigate wages was reached on April 4. The union agreed not to coerce workers to join their group. A similar settlement was reached at a Ford assembly plant in Richmond, California, where about one thousand workers were on strike for two days late in the month.

On March 24, about 5,000 members of the United Shoe Workers of America, a new union, ceased work in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine. The workers demanded recognition of the union. This strike continued during April and on April 21, troops were used to maintain order. Negotiations were continuing at the end of the month.

On April 2, the entire bituminous coal industry of the United States which employs in the neighbourhood of 450,000 men was closed down. Negotiations between operators and employees regarding demands by the latter for increased wages and time and one half for overtime had been going on since February 17. Practically all the workers' demands except those regarding overtime had been met when the workers struck. An agreement was reached on the day of the strike and work was resumed on the next working day. About 20,000 miners in Alabama refused to accept the settlement which they claimed was not as favourable to them as to the miners in the Appalachian coal fields. A settlement of this phase of the strike has not been noted.

On April 2, a chocolate factory at Hershey, Pennsylvania, ceased operations owing to a sit-down strike by workers who wished to establish a union affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Not all the workers supported the strikers and on April 7 non-striking employees together with a number of farmers, whose market for milk depended upon the operation of the factory, drove the strikers from the plant. By April 9 the factory was alleged to be working with at least half of its former employees. Later in the month it was reported that two thirds of the employees had voted to be represented by a union known as the Loyal Workers' Association rather than by the union which had arranged the strike.

On April 21 members of the International Longshoremen's Association at Atlantic ports in the United States refused to work at loading and unloading the ships of certain lines involved in a jurisdictional dispute at Montreal. They returned to work on April 23 after a conference in which the National Independent Union of Longshoremen of Montreal was granted an international charter.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1
Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1937, page 158 and in previous issues; and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936, was issued as a supplement to the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 457—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case concerned the claim of a conductor and two brakemen for time run off their assignment, way freight Lindsay to Midland and return on December 24 and 28, 1935, and January 4 and 7, 1936.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that the conductor and brakemen should be compensated for their time run off their assignment, way freight Lindsay to Midland and return on the days mentioned above, in accordance with Article 12 Rule (*d*) of the current Roadmen's schedule. The Employees claimed that "the regular laid out day's trip was Lindsay to Midland one day and Midland to Lindsay the following" and that "between their regular laid out day's trip, on the dates for which time is claimed . . . this crew was ordered to go from Atherley Junction, a point on the main line, to Washago and return, a distance of 20 miles, and not a part of their regular assignment, "in fact Washago is entirely off their promotion territory." The employees' Committee claimed that the crew was entitled "to miles or hours whichever the greater, in addition to regular mileage made on their own assignment."

Railways' Contention.—The railways claimed that the movement from Atherley to Washago and return was a side trip to perform service in connection with their own train, and did not consider that Article 12 Rule (*d*) quoted by the employees applied, as the service required of the crew in question was not out of the turning point and not between regular laid out days' trips. It was also stated that if Article 12, Rule (*d*) was applicable in the instance referred to, it would also apply to all side trips en route.

Both parties to this dispute appeared before the Board and presented evidence in support of their respective contentions. The decision of the Board was that "under the conditions of this particular case the claim of the employees is sustained."

Case No. 458—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This dispute concerned a claim made by a Conductor and two Brakemen in connection with being tied up at Montreal on February 17, 1936.

On February 17, 1936, due to severe weather conditions, train No. 2 did not leave Ottawa until 5.13 p.m. (10 hours 43 minutes late), arriving in Montreal at 8.00 p.m. (11 hours 10 minutes late). The conductor and brakemen concerned in the dispute handled this train and booked off duty at Montreal at 8.10 p.m. This crew was not available at Montreal for its regular assignment on train No. 51 departing at 3.40 p.m. and its work in connection with train No. 2 was not completed in sufficient time to deadhead it to Ottawa on train No. 1, which due to adverse weather conditions, did not leave Montreal until 8.10 p.m. (1 hour late). As there was no train after No. 1, on which this crew could be deadheaded to Ottawa to handle its regular assignment out of Ottawa on February 18, it was tied up at Montreal and held for train No. 1, on February 18, which was its next assignment out of Montreal.

Claim was made for compensation on the basis of continuous time from the time required to report for duty at Ottawa for train No. 2, on February 17, 1936, until released from duty at Ottawa after arrival on train

No. 1, February 18, 1936, amounting to 13 miles initial terminal time, 232 miles road mileage, 16 hours, 58 minutes overtime and 3 miles final terminal time, a total of 565 miles. A claim for continuous time was declined.

Employees' contention.—The employees claimed that for a long period of years the practice has been to pay the crew in this service continuous time from Ottawa to Montreal and return to Ottawa, this method of payment being to the advantage of the Company; and that therefore the Company had not the right to change the method of payment because the crew could not follow out their regular schedule on account of trains running late.

Railways' contention.—The railways contended that the crew in question was regularly assigned in continuous service Ottawa to Montreal and return, Ottawa being both the initial and final terminal and when the crew was tied up at Montreal they were tied up between terminals and properly compensated therefor in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the Schedule.

The Board decided that the claim of the employees was not justified under the Schedule rules and should, therefore, be denied.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1111, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

Case No. 130—Operating Department (Central Region)

This case concerned a dispute in connection with a certain employee taking employment outside of the railway in place of exercising his seniority to a position with the railway.

In the joint statement of facts, it was pointed out that commencing with the spring of 1926, the stationary boilers at Niagara Falls had been closed down each summer; and that in the spring of 1926, the employee in question exercised his seniority rights to the position of Engine Cleaner returning to his regular position of Stationary Fireman in October when that position was re-established. Similarly in the spring of 1927, the employee referred to again exercised his seniority as a common labourer effective May 16, 1927, and continued in that capacity until the end of June when he obtained leave of absence for personal business. He returned to service as a stationary fireman in October, 1927. This procedure was repeated in 1928, however, in the spring of 1929 the employee did not exercise his seniority and was reported as laid off. Since then he has returned to the service as a stationary fireman each fall when the stationary boilers were placed in operation, and has been shown as laid off each spring when the boilers were closed down.

When the stationary boilers were closed down on May 10, 1936, there were a number of classified and unclassified labourers working who were junior to the employee referred to in the dispute, who was advised by the Locomotive Foreman that he was obliged to exercise his seniority rights and displace a junior employee.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that the exercising of seniority rights is the prerogative of the employee who is displaced, or whose position is abolished, and that there is nothing in Article 3, Clause (*k*) which can be interpreted to mean that an employee can be forced to exercise seniority rights against his will, and therefore a displaced employee for one whose position is abolished can properly refrain from displacing a junior employee who may be working at the time, and retain his seniority rights under Article 3, Rule (1) to be called back to the service when his former position is re-established.

Railways' Contention.—The railway contended that the abolition of the position of Stationary Fireman did not necessitate the employee concerned being laid off, as he had sufficient seniority to entitle him to steady employment. Referring to the first sentence of Article 3, Rule (*k*) which reads as follows: "When reducing forces, senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work will be retained," the railway maintained that this wording contemplates that employees having sufficient seniority to entitle them to steady work will exercise such seniority, and that it was not the intent of this rule that a man whose position was abolished and whose seniority entitles him to steady work should be permitted to take employment outside of the railway in preference to exercising his seniority.

General Statement.—This case was heard on November 17, 1936. The Board was later informed that the employee concerned had resigned from the service and the General Chairman wished the case to be withdrawn which request was acceded to.

Case No. 182—Sleeping, Dining and Parlor Car Department (Western Region)

This case concerned the claim of a Sleeping Car Porter for additional pay for Deadheading in Charge of two sleeping cars.

Joint Statement.—The employee concerned left Winnipeg June 3, 1936, in extra service to Montreal, arriving there on June 5. He was doubled out of Montreal deadhead on June 5 to Winnipeg with two deadhead cars. For this service the employee received six and one-half days' pay.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that in addition to the six and one-half day's pay the Porter received, he is entitled to additional compensation for handling two cars on the return journey in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, Rule (*b*) of the Schedule which states "In cases of emergency, Porters called upon to perform porter's duties in two (2) cars shall be paid extra to the monthly rate at *pro rata* rate for the time actually worked in such emergent service."

Railway's Contention.—The railway contended that Clause (*b*) Article 8 was drafted, and put into the schedule to take care of an emergency whereby it becomes necessary for an employee to perform regular service duties in more than one car en route and in which event, he is then compensated in accordance with Clause (*b*), Article 8 in the Employees' Schedule. The railway also pointed out that there is nothing in the Employees' Schedule in respect to compensation for employees who are assigned to cars being moved deadhead from one point to another. The railway contended that the porter concerned had been fully compensated for the duties performed by him on the trip referred to and that the claim submitted by him for additional compensation is not justified.

General Statement.—Both parties appeared before the Board and submitted additional oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. As the service performed by the porter was considered as not having been an emergent service, the claim of the employees was denied.

Annual Report to Employees of Bethlehem Steel

The president of the Bethlehem Steel Company in the United States recently made public the Company's first "annual report to employees" covering the "human factors" of their relationship to the company. In presenting the report, the president said: "Annual reports to stockholders and the public on the financial status of companies are customary. I believe it is quite as fitting that there should be an annual audit and report on the human factors which make possible these accomplishments, especially as the employees are so directly concerned in the proper conduct and accounting of these activities."

Features of the report included an announcement of the continuance of the plan of vacations with pay for workers which was inaugurated last year at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 to the company; the disbursement of $840,000 in pensions by the Company without any contribution by employees; the increase in the number of employees by more than 16,000 during 1936, making 86,000 employed in the company in the United States at the end of the year; the setting of a new record for safety in 1936, with the accident rate 10 per cent below 1935, and the adjudication of 722 major cases; of which 592 were decided in favour of the employees, under the plans of employee representation effective in the different plants.

The report also refers to a recent increase in wages, a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime and to expansion in property and operations.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND THE LEGISLATURES OF ONTARIO AND MANITOBA IN 1937

During the session of the Parliament of Canada, which began on January 14 and ended on April 10, 1937, laws were enacted dealing with unemployment relief, housing and pensions for the blind.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, which received the Royal Assent on April 10, is generally similar to the statute passed in 1936 under a like title. The 1937 Act provides that the Governor General in Council may, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament, authorize the execution of such works and undertakings as he may determine to be in the general interest of Canada and requisite for the purposes of the Act, giving employment as far as practicable to relief recipients registered with the Employment Service of Canada in the Province in which such work or undertaking is to be performed. Where any such work or undertaking to which the Dominion Government is contributing is under provincial jurisdiction all contracts must be approved by the Minister of Labour and the work supervised by an officer of the Dominion Government.

The Act further empowers the Governor General in Council to make agreements with the provinces for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress, and provides for financial assistance to any province by way of loan or guarantee, not exceeding the total amount payable by the province for its share of the expenditures under any agreement entered into under authority of the Act together with the amount for which the province may be obligated for commitments made under the Act of 1936 and continued under agreements entered into under the 1937 Act. A new section provides that no financial assistance shall be granted to any province unless the province furnishes the Dominion with certified financial statements when and in the form required and with such other information and permits such examination and audit as the Dominion may deem necessary.

The Governor in Council may also make agreements with corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment, may renew or consolidate advances, loans, or guarantees made or renewed under authority of the Act, and may make regulations for carrying out its provisions. The Act will expire on March 31, 1938, except as regards the clause authorizing the renewal or consolidation of loans, advances, or guarantees, but obligations or liabilities incurred or created under authority of the Act may be discharged.

A report on the moneys expended or loaned, guarantees given and obligations contracted, is to be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the expiration of the Act or, if Parliament is not then in session, it is to be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour.

Home Improvement Loans

The Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, which received the Royal assent on March 31, is designed to give statutory effect to the Home Improvement Plan announced by the Prime Minister on September 8, 1936. The plan was recommended by the National Employment Commission as a means of increasing employment by stimulating construction. The Act provides that the Governor in Council may guarantee lending institutions approved by him for the purpose of making Home Improvement Loans against losses which they may sustain as a result of making such loans. The liability of the Government is limited to 15 per cent of the total amount of the loans made by any such institution, and may not exceed in all the sum of $7,500,000.

The conditions with which a lending institution must comply in order to obtain the Government guarantee are as follows: That no loan on a single property shall exceed $2,000 except in the case of a multiple family property when the maximum loan is $1,000 for each family unit on the property as improved plus the sum of $1,000; that the loan shall be made only to the owner of the property; that the term of the loan may not exceed three years, if for $1,000 or less, and five years if over that amount, and shall be repaid in convenient periodic instalments; that the maximum charge shall not exceed 3½ per cent for a one-year loan repayable in equal monthly instalments and proportionate rates for other periods; that as long as the borrower is not in default, no service, insurance, or other charges shall be made and no security by way of endorsement or otherwise shall be taken.

Regulations which the Governor in Council is authorized to make may deal generally with the administration of the Act, provide for steps to be taken by a lending institution in cases of default by a borrower, and may require reports to be made to the Minister of Finance by lending institutions.

The annual report of loans made under the Act is to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of the close of the fiscal year or, if Parliament is not then sitting, within fifteen days after the beginning of the next session.

A penalty ranging from $25 to $500 may be imposed upon any person making a false statement in applying for a home improvement loan or improperly using such a loan. The Act applies to loans made after October 15, 1936, by any approved lending institution or by any institution approved by the Governor in Council after the Act comes into force.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, which was assented to on March 31, provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of forty years and have fulfilled the other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be, and continue to be, so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act. The income of such person must be under $440 a year, in the case of an unmarried person or a childless widow or widower, or $640 a year in the case of a married person, widow or widower with children. "Child" is defined to mean a son or step-son under 16 years of age and a daughter or step-daughter under 17 years; also a son, step-son, daughter, or step-daughter over those respective ages, but under 21 years of age who is unable to earn a livelihood because of mental or physical incapacity. The following conditions which were laid down in the principal Act must also be fulfilled. The applicant must be a British subject or, if a widow who is not a British subject, must have been such before her marriage; must have resided in Canada for twenty years and in the province in which application is made for five years immediately preceding the date of application; must not be an Indian as defined by the Indian Act and must not have made a voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum the same as that payable to a sighted person at the age of 70 years. The maximum pension is reduced to $120 per annum, however, in the case of a blind person who marries another blind person after the coming into force of the Act. The pension is subject to reduction by the amount of the pensioner's income in excess of $200 a year in the case of an unmarried person, a childless widow or widower or a person married to a blind pensioner, and by the amount of such income over $400 a year in the case of a married person, widow, or widower with one or more children. Married persons or widows or widowers with children are not entitled to a larger pension than unmarried persons unless they are living with their spouses or their children, as the case may be.

The Governor General in Council may make regulations providing for the interpretation of the expression "is so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential," for the medical examination and other evidence necessary to establish that a person is suffering from such blindness and for the definition of the words "married," "unmarried," "widower," "widow."

Bills

Three Bills of Labour interest were introduced but received first reading only.

A Senate Bill for an Act respecting Employers and Employees would have rendered it unlawful for any employer to maintain a checkoff or similar system or to send or transfer any money out of Canada to or for any trade union. The Bill would also have required all monies received in Canada by or for any trade union to be deposited by the proper officer of such union in a chartered bank of Canada to the credit of the union concerned. Any breach of this provision would have been an offence against the Act and would have been deemed to be sufficient evidence, in any proceedings over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, that such trade union was an unlawful association. Books, records, and banking accounts of a trade union would have been subject to inspection by an official nominated by the Governor in Council. The Bill would also have made it unlawful for any representative of a trade union other than a Canadian citizen resident in Canada to intervene in any strike and such person would have been liable to deportation. The penalty for an offence against the above provisions would have been a fine not exceeding $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years or both.

A Bill to amend the Criminal Code would have made it an offence for an employer or his agent to refuse to employ or to dismiss from his employment any person for the reason that such person was a member of a trade union; to seek by intimidation, threat of, or actual loss of position or employment, or by imposing any pecuniary penalty, to pre-

vent workmen or employees from belonging to a trade union, or to conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other employer or his agent to do any of such things. The penalty for breach of these provisions would have been, in the case of an individual, a fine not exceeding $100 or not more than three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, and in the case of a company or corporation a fine not exceeding $1,000.

A Bill to amend the Lord's Day Act would have provided a penalty for directors and officers of corporations permitting a violation of the Act.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature, which was in session from January 19 to March 25, 1937, enacted new laws providing for minimum wages for men and women and the licensing of operating engineers and amended statutes relating to the Department of Labour, industrial standards, workmen's compensation, employment offices, apprenticeship, mothers' allowances, and old age pensions.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage Act revises the existing law applying to female employees and extends its scope to include male workers. The new Act applies to all wage earners in any business, trade, work, undertaking or occupation, except farm workers and domestic servants, and is to be administered by the Industry and Labour Board established in the Department of Labour under the amended Department of Labour Act.

The Board is authorized to arrange conferences between employers and employees for the purpose of obtaining information as to prevailing wages and conditions of employment, and may accept the recommendations of such conferences. The Board may establish minimum wages and enact such provisions with respect to conditions of employment as may be deemed necessary to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual well-being of employees. In particular the Board may designate the business or parts thereof and the zone or zones to which an order is to apply and may classify employees, providing for one or more classifications with respect to any matter. It may fix minimum wages for the prevailing work-period in the establishment of any employer or for a work-period which the Board may establish and may fix maximum hours of labour with respect to any minimum wage established. Minimum hourly rates may be established for overtime and for employees who regularly work less than 40 hours a week. In these cases the hourly rate may not be less than one-fortieth of the weekly minimum wage, instead of an hourly rate based on the minimum weekly wage for the specified number of hours as in the old Act. The Board may establish a special method of payment for any classification of employees, specify when and under what conditions deductions may be made for time lost through illness, holidays, or for any other reason, and also for special privileges or perquisites. As in the former Minimum Wage Act for women, hours of labour for which the minimum wage is established may not exceed 48 hours in a municipality having a population of over 50,000, 50 hours where the population is between 10,000 and 50,000, and 54 hours in other parts of the province. There was omitted from the new Act the stipulation in the old Act that in any establishment where the prevailing weekly hours as determined by the Board are less than the maximum specified, such prevailing hours should be considered as the maximum number to which the minimum wage applied. The Bill as introduced gave the Industry and Labour Board power to limit hours of labour but this section was revised in the Legislature.

A new section declares that every employer who permits an employee to perform work for which a minimum wage has been established shall be deemed to have agreed to pay not less than such wage. Slight changes are made in another section which authorizes the Board to approve a written agreement between an employer and an employee for the payment by instalments of any arrears of wages owing by the employer under the provisions of any order. Failure to carry out the terms of such agreement is to be deemed to be a breach of the terms of the order.

The Act, as revised, requires employers to keep orders affecting their employees posted in a conspicuous place. Formerly, the Board was given power to require orders to be posted, and, if required, such notices had to be posted under penalty of a fine of $20, as laid down in the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In practice all orders were required by the Board to be posted. Orders may become effective on a date named in the order as gazetted or, as before, from the date of publication in the *Ontario Gazette*.

For discharging or discriminating in any way against an employee who has given information to the Board or taken part in any proceedings under the Act, an employer is

made liable to a minimum fine of $50, instead of $25.

An employer who contravenes the provisions of any order respecting wages and hours is now liable to a minimum penalty of $25 for each employee affected and in default of payment to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months. For a subsequent offence the minimum fine is $50 for each employee or imprisonment for not more than one year. Formerly, the penalty in all cases ranged from $25 to $500 for each employee affected and in default of payment a prison term not exceeding six months might be imposed. As formerly, a convicted employer must pay to the Board, on behalf of the employees affected, the difference between the wages paid and the established minimum. Formerly such difference was to be paid for a maximum period of one year. In default of payment a term of imprisonment of not less than ten days or more than six months could be imposed. Under the revised statute, however, if the court, in determining the amount of arrears, finds that the employer has not kept accurate records, the employees in question are to be conclusively presumed to have been employed for the maximum of hours per week permitted and to be entitled to the full weekly wage for the total period of their employment.

Labour and Industry Board

The Department of Labour Act was amended to provide for the creation of an Industry and Labour Board to administer such statutes as may be assigned to it. The Board is to consist of five members, including three officers of the Department of Labour, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may grant to any member not an officer of the Department a per diem allowance while transacting the business of the Board. It is to be a body corporate and is empowered, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make regulations governing its proceedings. The Board, or one of its members, has full powers to hold public inquiries in order to obtain any information required by the Department concerning wages, hours of labour or other conditions of employment in any industry when so authorized by the Minister of Labour. Formerly such information could be obtained by an officer of the Department of Labour, when authorized to do so by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Other amendments make clear that inspectors of the Department have the right of access to premises governed by the Act. The Industrial Standards Act and the One Day's Rest in Seven Act were added to the list of statutes to be administered by the Department of Labour.

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Industrial Standards

The Industrial Standards Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The administration of the Act was transferred from the Minimum Wage Board to the Industry and Labour Board which is also empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of any advisory committee (formerly an advisory board) to amend, with the concurrence of the proper advisory committee, the provisions of any schedule, to receive and collect wages due to an employee under any schedule and disburse the same in accordance with the regulations of the Board, and to determine which industries are interprovincially competitive. With respect to such industries the Board may approve or withold approval of the provisions in a schedule relating to the collection of revenue from employers and employees and to the exercise by the advisory committee of any powers in connection with the collection of such assessments and the disbursement of moneys collected, provided that the assessments which may be approved shall not exceed one-half of one per cent of an employee's wages and a like percentage of an employer's payroll. In the case of such industries the Board may also require the advisory committee to furnish estimates of receipts and expenses annually and to furnish quarterly reports, certified by an auditor approved by the Board, accounting for all money collected and disbursed.

The definition of "industry" was amended to enable the Minister of Labour to determine what constitutes an industry for purposes of the Act. New subjects were added to those which may be agreed upon by employers and employees in any industry and embodied in a schedule for submission to the Minister for approval. Such a schedule may now prescribe the hours of the day during which the hours of work fixed by the schedule may be performed; classify employers as well as employees; specify the particular operations which are included in the industry; prohibit overtime work without a permit and authorize the advisory committee to issue such permits, subject to the terms of the schedule; fix the minimum charge which may be paid, accepted or contracted for with respect to the labour content of any service or operation and, with the approval of the Board, fix the minimum charge which an employer or employee may contract for or accept for any service or work; authorize the advisory committee to fix a minimum wage lower than the rate fixed by the schedule for any class of employees or for any individual who performs work included in more than one class or whose work is only partly subject to the provisions of the schedule or who is

handicapped; subject to the approval of the Board and with respect only to an interprovincially competitive industry, assess employers only or employers and employees in any such industry to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedule and authorize the advisory committee generally to administer and enforce the schedule and to collect such assessments, and out of the revenue collected to engage inspectors and other personnel and to make the necessary expenditures for such administration and enforcement.

An Order in Council approving a schedule may specify the date on which it is to come into effect, otherwise it becomes effective on the tenth day after it is gazetted. The section, added in 1936, which provided for the holding of a new conference when a schedule had been in force for at least twelve months was repealed.

New provisions replace the section which permitted the Minister to inquire into any partnership or association and, if such was being used to defeat the purposes of the Act, to declare any or all members of the association to be employees within the meaning of the Act and regulations. The new section declares that every person engaged in any industry shall, in so far as he personally performs work in such industry, be deemed an employee and, in so far as he employs another person or is the proprietor of a business either alone or in partnership with another, be deemed an employer. The Act and regulations and schedules are to be construed accordingly, notwithstanding that such person may thereby become both an employer and an employee.

The clause requiring an employer to produce records, pay-rolls, etc., for inspection was amended to require him also to give access to his premises at all reasonable times to any person authorized to make such inspection.

The Act formerly authorized the Minister to set up an advisory board of not more than five members for each zone or group of zones covered by a schedule, to hear complaints, assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and fix minimum wages for handicapped workers. The title of this body has now been changed to "advisory committee" and its jurisdiction extended to include anything which it is authorized by the schedule to do. Where the committee is authorized to collect or pay money, it is to be deemed for this purpose to be a corporation.

Formerly an employer violating the provisions of a schedule was to be ordered to pay the amount of unpaid wages to the employees affected or, if an employee had participated in the offence, to the Board for the purposes of the Province. This section has been amended to provide that in all cases such unpaid wages shall be paid to the Board.

Workmen's Compensation

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that the Board may, of its own motion, refer a question to a medical referee. Formerly such reference could only be made on application of the employer or workman concerned. The definition of "tuberculosis" was made clearer and the time limit for making a claim for disability caused by silicosis, which formerly was two years from the date of leaving employment, was extended to three years. As before, the Board may allow any case due to uncomplicated silicosis which it considers should in justice be allowed.

The schedule of industrial diseases was amended by the addition of the following: Retinitis due to electro-welding or acetylene welding; poisoning by carbon bisulphide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, or their sequelae; poisoning by brass, zinc, or metal or by nitrous fumes or their sequelae; inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths.

A further change in the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was effected by the Statute Law Amendment Act, entitles a disabled workman to the aid of drugless practitioners on the same terms as medical aid.

Factories, Shops and Offices

The Statute Law Amendment Act also amends the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act to correct verbal errors and to make its wording accord with the taking over by the Industry and Labour Board of the powers and duties of the Minimum Wage Board.

Employment Offices

The Employment Agencies Act was amended to include agencies procuring persons for employment in any profession or business as well as for employment in skilled and unskilled work. All such agencies are thus required to be licensed.

Apprenticeship

Amendments in the Apprenticeship Act divide apprentices into two classes which are included in schedules A and B. Schedule A covers motor vehicle repairing and the building trades, while Schedule B applies to hairdressing and barbering. Trades not included in the schedules may be brought within the scope of the Act on the same terms as formerly. The term "apprentice" where used

in respect of a trade in Schedule A includes only minors 16 years of age and over, but when used in reference to a trade in Schedule B may include any person 16 years of age and over.

Trade schools which train or profess to train persons for designated trades, except schools or colleges subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, are brought within the scope of the Act and required to be licensed.

No person who is eligible to be an apprentice in a designated trade and has not completed his period of apprenticeship may be employed in such trade for more than three months except under a contract of apprenticeship in accordance with the Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations for the granting of certificates of apprenticeship to apprentices who serve the prescribed term and complete their school training to the satisfaction of the Board. The regulations may also lay down the conditions upon which a licence may be issued to a trade school, fix the fees for such licences, prescribe the method of training to be followed and the manner in which such schools are to be operated, and may provide for the cancellation, suspension, and renewal of such licences. Where a trade school is carried on by means of offices, branches, or agencies in different municipalities a separate licence is required for each branch. Any person carrying on a trade school without a licence is liable to a fine of not less than $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than six months. The administration of the Act is transferred to the new Industry and Labour Board.

Operating Engineers

The Operating Engineers Act was revised to bring it into accord with present practice, but no major changes were made in its provisions.

Mechanics' Liens

The Mechanics' Lien Act was the subject of a number of amendments designed to make clear the meaning of certain sections and generally to simplify procedure.

Vocational Education

An amendment to the Vocational Education Act, effective from January 1, 1937, provides that the cost of education of county pupils attending vocational schools and schools with vocational departments shall be borne in equal shares by the county and the municipality in which such pupils reside, instead of by the county alone as formerly.

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Mothers' Allowances and Old Age Pensions

An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, which comes into force on April 1, 1937, relieves municipalities from the liability to contribute to any allowance granted under the Act and payable after March 31, 1937. Liability for contributions to allowances paid prior to April 1, however, is to continue. Provision is made for the appointment in each county, city, and separated town of a local board for the purposes of the Mothers' Allowances Act and the Old Age Pensions Act. The Board is to be composed of five members, two of whom are to be appointed by the council of the municipality and three by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, including in each group one woman. The Government may, however, appoint a separate board for each Act or may dissolve any local board. The clerk of a municipality, or such officer as the council may designate, is to be a local authority for the purpose of receiving applications under the Mothers' Allowances Act. Written notice of the granting of an allowance is, as formerly, to be given to the local board of the municipality in which the applicant resides. The Minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make regulations providing for the appointment of investigators for unorganized territory and prescribing their duties and the duties of local boards.

Amendments similar to the above were made in the Old Age Pensions Act, and the definition of "old age pension" was altered to include a pension payable to a blind person under the Old Age Pensions Act (Canada) and amendments thereto.

The Municipal Employees' Pension Fund Act enables any municipality to pass a by-law establishing a pension scheme for its employees or any class or classes of them. School teachers and inspectors and the employees of the Power Commission who come under other pension schemes are excluded. All pension funds are subject to approval and control of a Provincial Pensions Board to be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and all schemes are to be on a contributory basis both for the municipality and for the employees, the contributions of employees being deducted from wages. The Pensions Board must have every fund reviewed at least once in five years to ascertain whether it is being maintained on an actuarially sound basis and funds must be so amended to maintain actuarial soundness as the Board may direct.

The Income Tax Act was amended to limit to $300 the exemption in respect of moneys

retained by an employer for superannuation or pension fund purposes.

Bills Not Passed

Two Bills of interest to labour were introduced but not passed. A Bill to amend the Mining Act would have given every employee of a mine or mining corporation the right to choose his own medical attendant in case of illness or accident. The other Bill would have fixed a minimum wage of $40 per month, exclusive of board and lodging, for men employed on a piece-work basis at cutting, skidding, and bunching logs in the course of operating a lumber or pulpwood camp.

Manitoba

Several laws of labour interest were enacted by the Manitoba Legislature which met on February 18 and was prorogued on April 17, 1937. These included a new statute dealing with industrial disputes and amendments in laws concerning unemployment relief, taxation of wages and the hours of labour of drivers of public service vehicles.

Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act

The Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, which repeals the Industrial Conditions Act passed in 1919 and amended in 1920, contains somewhat similar provisions to those of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1907.

It will be remembered that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which applies to disputes involving employers of ten or more workers employed in transportation, communication, mining and public utilities, was, in 1925, declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada in certain respects. Following this decision the Act was amended to make it applicable to the disputes in industries in the classes covered which are within the competence of the Dominion and to disputes in industries in those classes which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of any province if by legislation of that Province they are made subject to its provisions. In the years from 1926 to 1932, all the provinces except Prince Edward Island passed legislation making the Dominion Act applicable to disputes within the province. In Manitoba, the enabling statute was enacted in 1926.

The Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act of Manitoba applies to labour disputes which have not been made subject to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of the Dominion but it does not apply to domestic service or agriculture. Like the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it has to do only with disputes involving employers of ten or more workers and provides for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation by the Minister to deal with a dispute on the application of either party to the dispute or of the Minister's own motion where a dispute has occurred or seems imminent and it seems to him expedient to appoint a board.

Strikes and lockouts are prohibited under the Manitoba Act after an application has been made for a board, unless the application is refused or is not granted within seven days, or during a reference of the dispute to a board. Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, all strikes and lockouts in the industries covered are forbidden until the dispute has been dealt with by a board. Both statutes provide that where an intended or desired change affecting wages or hours of labour results in a dispute, a strike or lockout is forbidden until an application for a board has been refused or the dispute has been dealt with by a board and a report made.

In both statutes, it is provided that where a dispute exists, either party may apply to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation. In Manitoba, when application is made for a board, the Minister may authorize such person as he thinks fit to inquire into the matter for the purpose of bringing about a settlement, or, if satisfied that the dispute is a proper one for reference to a board, he may appoint one and refer the dispute to it. In the former case, the person appointed is given full powers of a commissioner appointed under the Manitoba Evidence Act. He must report to the Minister within fifteen days or such time as the Minister may prescribe, and if, after considering the report, the Minister is satisfied that a board is necessary he is to appoint one within seven days. Any party to the dispute may apply to the Minister to terminate the authorization of such person and the Minister may do so and appoint a board.

Application for a board is to be made in writing in prescribed form to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for the province appointed under the Act and is to be accompanied by a statement setting forth the parties to the dispute, the nature and cause of the dispute, an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected, the efforts which have been made towards adjustment and a statutory declaration that, failing an adjustment or a reference

to a board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a strike or lockout will be declared.

Application may be made by one or more employers, whether they be individual employers or corporations acting through their duly authorized officers, or by two officers of a trade union acting on behalf of the members of a trade union when authorized in writing by a majority of the union members directly affected, or by two employees acting on behalf of their fellow employees, some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, when authorized in writing by a majority of the employees directly affected.

Under the Manitoba Act, it is provided that a board is to consist of not less than three members; under the Dominion Act the board has only three members. Each member of a board, under both statutes, must be a British subject, appointed by the Minister from persons nominated by the parties to the dispute. In Manitoba, if either party fails or neglects to make nominations within the period prescribed by the Minister, which may not be less than forty-eight hours, he may appoint such persons as he sees fit. The members of the board may recommend a chairman and if they fail to do so within three days after their appointment, or within such extension of time as the Minister grants, the Minister may make the appointment. No person may act as member of a board if he has any direct pecuniary interest in the issue of the dispute.

A board has power to inquire into all matters affecting the merits of the dispute and to make such suggestions and do such things as it deems proper for inducing the parties to come to an amicable settlement, to compel attendance of witnesses and production of documents, to take evidence under oath, to inspect premises and question any person on such premises and to employ experts on any matter at issue.

If a settlement is arrived at, a memorandum of such settlement is to be drawn up and signed by the parties and a copy forwarded with a report to the Minister. Where no settlement is arrived at, the Board is to report to the Minister. No parties in the same interest to a reference may be represented before the Board by more than three persons. All such persons must be British subjects unless the Board permits otherwise. Members of the Board are to receive such remuneration for their services and expenses as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and no member may accept any gratuity from any interested party under a penalty not exceeding $1,000.

As in the Dominion Act, the finding of a board of conciliation and investigation is not binding on the parties unless they have agreed in writing, before the board makes its report, to be bound by the Board's recommendations. In such case, the agreement constitutes a binding submission to arbitration.

Any employer making effective a change in wages or hours over which there is a dispute or any employee going on strike in a dispute concerning wages and hours until an application for a board has been refused or the dispute has been dealt with by a board and a report made to the registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, is liable to a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $1,000. Any person inciting or aiding an illegal strike or lockout is liable to a fine of not less than $50 or more than $1,000.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is given authority to fix the remuneration of board members and their expenses and to make regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Finally, the Act reproduces certain provisions of the Industrial Conditions Act recognizing the right of employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose and to bargain with one another individually or collectively through their organizations or representatives. A new section provides that a penalty of from $10 to $1,000 may be imposed upon any person who seeks by intimidation or threat to compel any employee to join or refrain from joining any union or association of employees in contravention of these rights.

The Act does not apply to any strike or lockout existing at the time of its coming into force, April 17, 1937.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, which empowers the Provincial Government and the municipalities to borrow money to meet the cost of relieving distress and unemployment, was amended to continue it in force until April 30, 1938.

The Income Taxation Act, which repeals the Income Tax Act, 1924, and the Special Income Tax Act, 1933, is a revision of these two statutes. The sections of the latter Act which provided for a 2 per cent tax on wages have been retained, including the provisions for collection of the tax by the employer by deductions from wages. The amount of wages exempt from taxation is, in the case of a married person without a dependent child or children under 21 years of age, 50 cents an hour, $4 a day, $100 a month or $1,200 a year. Where there are children, an additional amount equal to one-sixth of that basic

rate for each child may be deducted. The amount exempt in the case of an unmarried person is 25 cents an hour, $2 a day, $50 a month or $600 a year. An unmarried person who has resident with him and totally dependent upon him, a parent, brother or sister under 21 years of age, a widow or widower who has a son or daughter under that age so resident and dependent, and a divorced person paying alimony under judgment of a court, is entitled to a refund of his tax if his total taxable income does not exceed $1,200 a year. An unmarried person having totally dependent upon him a mother who is resident in Manitoba but who is prevented from residing with him by the nature of his occupation, is also entitled to a refund if his income does not exceed $1,200 a year. As formerly, employers are required to keep records and produce them for inspection and to make returns to the administrator.

An amendment to the Highway Traffic Act provides that, except in case of emergency due to a break-down, no driver of a public service vehicle or commercial truck, including an owner who is also the driver, shall be on duty in driving such vehicle or truck for more than nine hours a day, or in any capacity for more than twelve hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours, or on duty for more than six days in any one week.

Bills

Four Bills of interest to labour were introduced but failed to pass. A Bill for an Act respecting the Right of Employees to Organize to Promote and Protect their Lawful Interests would have conferred on all employees the right to associate and organize themselves into a trade union, to bargain collectively with their employers and to conduct such bargaining through their trade union and its duly chosen officers or agents. The Bill would also have rendered it unlawful for an employer to impose or insert any condition or clause in a verbal or written contract or to continue such condition or clause in an existing contract, interfering with an employee in the free exercise of his rights under the Act. An employer who, by intimidation, pressure, threat of reduction of wages or loss of employment or by threatening any penalty, interfered with or prevented an employee in the exercise of his free rights under the above provisions would have been liable to a fine of from $10 to $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment from seven to thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment. In the case of a corporation the fine would have ranged from $100 to $1,000 and in default of payment the responsible officers would have been liable to imprisonment for from fourteen to sixty days. This Bill was ruled out of order as being similar to certain sections of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act which had already been passed.

A Bill for an Act respecting the Extension of Collective Labour Agreements would have enabled the provisions of a collective agreement as to wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship between one or more employers and one or more associations of employees to be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to bind all employers and workers in the same trade or industry in the district covered by the agreement. Under the Bill any association of employers or employees, party to an agreement might have petitioned the Minister of Labour for the passing of an Order in Council. If the Minister deemed the request a proper one for consideration, he might appoint a board of three members including one representative each of employers and employees with an independent chairman. If the Board recommended that the request be acceded to, the Lieutenant-Governor would have been authorized to pass an Order in Council making the agreement binding under penalty.

A Bill to amend the Minimum Wage Act would have brought domestic servants and agricultural workers within its scope.

A Bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act would have enabled the owner of a shop affected by an early-closing by-law to obtain exemption from the operation of such by-law on application to the city clerk. In case of such exemption, each person employed in the shop on weekly or longer terms would have been entitled to one day's holiday with pay in each calendar week in addition to Sunday, except during the month of December. Employers would have been required to file monthly returns signed by the employees concerned.

The report of the Minister of Education of Ontario for 1935 contains a statement from the Director of vocational education which indicates that the enrollment in vocational schools totalled 33,561 day and 23,803 night pupils during 1935.

Commenting on the problem of finding work for vocational school graduates, the Director states that "in spite of the adverse conditions, however, vocational schools have been successful in securing situations for many of their graduates."

AMENDMENTS TO COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Administration placed with Commissioner under Minister of Labour

AMENDMENTS to the Combines Investigation Act enacted at the recently ended session of Parliament had the effect of providing for administration of this Act by a Commissioner reporting to the Minister of Labour. The early adjournment of Parliament led to the deferring of other changes contemplated in the Bill to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act which was introduced in the House of Commons on February 26 by the Minister of Labour. The Bill as introduced was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1937, pages 311 to 313.

After being passed by the House of Commons with certain amendments, the Combines Bill was referred by the Senate to the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce for its consideration. Strong opposition by members of the Senate Committee to many of the provisions of the Bill, coupled with the desire for an early adjournment of the Parliamentary session, led to the substitution in the Senate of provisions reducing the measure to an amending Act providing for the transfer of administration from the members of the Tariff Board to a separate Commissioner under the Minister of Labour, and for the removal of a limitation on the use of documents in court proceedings which had been introduced into the Act by a Senate amendment to the amending Bill of 1935.

A further Senate amendment placing restrictions on the independent exercise of the Commissioner's powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of evidence was finally accepted with reluctance by the Minister and the Bill was enacted in this form upon being returned from the Senate for consideration by the House of Commons on April 10, the closing day of the session.

The Minister of Labour, in moving acceptance of the amended Bill in the House of Commons on April 10, indicated briefly the nature of the Senate amendments and reasons why their acceptance at that time might be recommended. His remarks included the following:—

Concurrence in Senate Amendments

"When Bill No. 41 was sent to the Senate and referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee of that House certain objection was taken to the Bill upon the ground that sufficient time did not remain for the proper consideration of its provisions. Without conceding that point, we recognized that it was desirable that we ought not to give any basis for objection upon that score. Therefore it was arranged that the Act of 1935 should be substantially re-enacted as an amendment to Bill No. 41, with certain significant changes.

"These changes are in the following terms. First, that the administration of the Combines Act should be transferred from the Trade and Industry Commission to a Commissioner under the Minister of Labour. Second, that the provision with respect to the admissibility of documents which had been twice rejected by the Senate should be incorporated in the present Bill.

"...The Senate has made an amendment to provide what might be described as judicial intervention before the Commissioner under the Combines Act can exercise his compulsory powers with respect to the summoning of witnesses and the production of papers. . . I think it will suffice to say at this stage that we are prepared to accept that amendment with considerable reluctance. That reluctance is not based upon any lack of confidence in the manner in which the functions imposed upon the Chairman of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission or the President of the Exchequer Court of Canada may be discharged. My reluctance is concerned solely with my desire that no change in the existing legislation shall serve to impair the effectiveness of the method of investigation which was contemplated originally in the anti-combines legislation, and which has been provided for in all the subsequent amendments. My fear was, and is, that to require judicial intervention may lead to a dilatory procedure, which in turn may interfere with the effective administration of the Act. It may well be that my fears in that regard are groundless.

"I would say that during the coming year we shall have ample opportunity to determine how far the legislation as amended by the Senate will enable us to achieve the legitimate purposes of the Combines Investigation Act. If we find in practice that the amended legislation does not enable us to realize the purposes of adequate investigation of the large scale business operations of this country, then we will be prepared to introduce further amendments in this House at the next session. We have accepted the amendments, particularly in view of the fact that, as we approach what is generally conceded to be a phase of rising prices, we believe it is most imperative that the government should pos-

sess a Combines Act which will enable it to deal effectively with any abuses which may occur through the great power enjoyed by some business corporations or combines in producing an artificial enhancement of prices which is not due to the normal working of demand and supply."

Appointment of Commissioner

Appointment of F. A. McGregor as Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act was announced on April 21 by the Minister of Labour. Under the Combines Investigation Act as amended the Commissioner will have charge of investigations into commercial combinations, monopolies, trusts and mergers in cases where organizations of this type are alleged to be operating to the detriment of the public. Mr. McGregor, as Registrar, was the chief executive officer under this Act from 1925 to 1935. He continued to act as Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act until his present appointment. The headquarters of the Combines Investigation Office will be established shortly in the Justice Building, Ottawa.

Vocational Education in New Brunswick

The eighteenth annual report of the New Brunswick Vocational Education Board for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1936, indicates that the total number of day-school pupils in attendance at vocational classes as at June, 1936, was 1,683. Enrollments in the evening classes totalled 1,215. There were 60 teachers in the day schools at an average salary of $1,590, while 50 teachers were engaged for the evening classes.

An analysis of the history of 338 students who graduated in 1936 showed that 154 secured employment along the lines of their training; 31 were otherwise employed; 66 were taking advanced work; 71 were at home; 8 were nurses in training; 3 were in part time employment, 2 were ill and the subsequent careers of three were unknown.

Director's Report.—The Director's report stated that "during the last two years there has been a decided change in the public mind regarding vocational education" and this change was apparent before the government decided to restore the grants, but was given impetus by such decision.

He observed that "parents are beginning to see that there are opportunities for their children outside of the professions and that their natural abilities should be considered by the time the child attains high school age."

Commenting on the necessity of vocational guidance, the Director states:

"When you take a boy who was intended by nature to be a plumber or carpenter or perhaps an ordinary day labourer and try to fit him to enter college to prepare himself for a professional job you are attempting the near impossible. A large percentage of the high school mortality is due to maladjustments in course selection. After observing the work in both vocational and academic high schools I am convinced that for the majority of boys and girls a combination of head and hand work is desirable."

Vocational Institute.—The report describes the aims and purposes of the New Brunswick Vocational Institute, recently organized on a permanent basis. It was pointed out that the Vocational Institute presents distinctive features. As the name implies, its membership is open to all who are interested in vocational work, thereby enabling the organization to secure the counsel of many not actively engaged in teaching, and so more completely to fulfil its first object—the advancement of the educational interests of the Province and Dominion. In this respect it parallels the practice of the engineering profession in granting associate memberships, and follows the lead of the American Vocational Association.

By a definite program of professional improvement, including annual conventions, library service and pooled information, it hopes to raise professional status and prestige.

Its specific objects in this respect are set forth as follows:

"To secure the professional and intellectual improvement of the teacher.

"To unite vocational teachers of New Brunswick; to extend to them advice, assistance and protection in professional matters; and to seek for them a fitting degree of economic security."

At a conference of United States industrial and labour leaders, convened on April 20, by United States Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, it was agreed to consider collective bargaining contracts "sacred and binding."

This meeting was the first of a series of conferences of representatives of Government, management and labour to establish a formula under the National Labor Relations Act for avoiding strikes and lockouts.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary of Old Age Pensions as at March 31, 1937

The accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at March 31, 1937. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 375).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. With the recent entry of New Brunswick and Quebec into the system, all the provinces are now participating and the scheme is completely national in scope.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administrating Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935. Accordingly the following table has been prepared in the Department of Finance.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31st, 1937

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective March 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	9,100	10,824	11,559	9,803	13,456	55,950
Average monthly pension	18 13	19 29	18 64	13 39	14 49	18 19
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·18	1·44	1·63	2·25	2·51	1·52
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·33	3·60	3·09	4·14	5·03	4·39
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	50·55	40·09	52·54	54·46	49·84	34·54
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1937	370,650 49	469,046 89	487,870 40	309,036 34	444,210 10	2,242,833 03
Dominion Government contributions for fiscal year, April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937	$1,409,059 79	1,823,267 82	1,922,415 33	868,308 30	1,764,915 17	9,146,837 58
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$6,494,569 85	9,957,074 92	10,704,499 16	868,308 30	4,975,186 85	49,321,892 49

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,768	22,620	11,436	8	146,524
Average monthly pension	10 58	18 68	16 51	19 10	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·92	0·74	1·23	0·08	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·30	3·07	2·36	1·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	30·48	23·81	51·98	8·00	....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1937	$ 40,987 50	†2,345,107 05	431,458 17	464 10	7,141,664 07
Dominion Government contributions for fiscal year April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937	$ 161,527 62	2,345,107 05	1,706,190 29	1,722 57	21,149,351 52
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$ 512,515 87	2,345,107 05	9,683,814 68	11,327 97	94,874,297 14

* Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1936—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
† Represents Federal Government's share of pension payments from Aug. 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING AND CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1935

Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1935 have been issued, and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all manufacturing industries for 1930 and from 1932 to 1935, numbers of establishments, capital invested, employees on salaries and wages and value of production. The figures show increases from 1934 to 1935 in all the items except number of establishments and amount of capital invested, which show slight decreases. The figures for the other items show a continuation of the improvement which began in most cases in 1934 following declines from 1930. The upward movement in the cost of materials which began in 1933 continued in 1935, there having been substantial increases in the prices of raw materials as well as in the amounts of raw materials used by manufacturing industries. The decrease in total wages paid each year from 1929 to 1933 would be due in part to short time operations, prevailing in nearly all industries during this period, followed by increase in 1934 and 1935.

The second table shows the number of employees on salaries and on wages with salaries and wages paid as well as the number of establishments, for 1935, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

Statistics for 1934 appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1936, pp. 334-336. The issue for September, 1935, pp. 823-825, contained figures as to the numbers of wage-earners classified according to the regular hours of work per week, 40 or less, 44, etc., up to 60 and over 60. Similar information for 1934 and 1935 will be available for publication in a future issue.

The third table gives the figures as to numbers of employees and salaries and wages paid in in other industries for which figures are collected annually. It will be noted that the number of employees has increased in 1935 in all industries except fishing and electric railways. The aggregate amount of salaries and wages in each industry for which this information is available has increased.

Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for August, 1933, pp. 819-821 also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, as to numbers of wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1933, pp. 1094-1095.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1930 AND 1932 TO 1935

Items	1930	1932	1933	1934	1935	Change per cent in 1935 over 1934
Establishments.....No.	24,020	24,544	25,232	25,663	25,491	— ·7
Capital invested..... $	5,203,316,760	4,741,255,610	4,689,373,704	4,703,917,730	4,698,991,853	— ·1
Employees on salaries.....No.	92,943	95,070	94,494	99,730	105,579	+ 5·7
Salaries..... $	184,239,117	164,695,605	151,860,323	160,986,876	173,020,195	+ 7·5
Average salary..... $	1,982	1,732	1,607	1,614	1,639	+ 1·5
Employees on wages.....No.	551,496	400,328	399,409	445,432	477,295	+ 1·2
Wages..... $	551,853,649	341,187,718	313,701,767	372,607,759	417,306,709	+ 12·0
Average wages..... $	1,001	852	785	837	874	+ 4·4
Cost of materials..... $	1,666,983,902	955,968,683	969,188,574	1,230,977,053	1,420,885,153	+ 15·4
Value of production..... $	3,428,970,628	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847	2,533,758,954	2,807,337,381	+ 10·8
Value added by manufacture..... $	1,761,986,726	1,170,225,872	1,004,380,223	1,222,943,899	1,302,179,099	+ 6·5

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1935

	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				$			$
(a) PROVINCES							
CANADA	25,491	82,041	23,538	173,020,195	366,778	110,517	417,306,709
Prince Edward Island	261	221	39	212,764	592	256	405,642
Nova Scotia	1,350	1,939	492	3,266,082	11,346	2,283	10,776,592
New Brunswick	872	1,691	410	3,114,008	9,840	1,996	8,566,087
Quebec	7,942	24,246	6,410	50,472,339	112,034	46,981	122,882,246
Ontario	10,266	40,649	13,340	91,500,724	176,789	50,660	212,306,483
Manitoba	1,099	3,826	931	7,357,184	15,090	3,392	17,343,882
Saskatchewan	880	1,756	313	2,635,015	3,912	374	3,889,396
Alberta	1,002	2,383	449	4,028,651	8,100	1,155	8,475,798
British Columbia and Yukon	1,819	5,330	1,154	10,433,428	29,075	3,420	32,660,583
(b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS							
CANADA—Total	25,491	82,041	23,538	173,020,195	366,778	110,517	417,306,709
Vegetable Products	5,402	12,778	3,311	25,375,328	43,974	19,222	49,484,119
Animal Products	4,402	8,378	2,044	14,590,298	39,121	10,581	39,444,836
Textiles and Textile Products	2,275	8,927	4,178	21,424,283	48,410	59,184	75,150,671
Wood and Paper Products	8,186	20,026	4,866	39,042,919	89,513	9,319	89,153,605
Iron and its Products	1,249	10,964	2,854	24,855,596	78,623	2,985	85,546,770
Non-ferrous Metal Products	505	5,137	1,657	12,490,118	22,781	4,038	27,825,359
Non-metallic Mineral Products	1,188	4,045	885	8,176,057	17,868	544	19,249,167
Chemicals and Chemical Products	734	4,989	1,879	12,336,856	9,311	2,754	11,378,449
Miscellaneous Industries	509	1,847	574	4,019,872	7,959	1,890	8,262,608
Central Electric Stations	1,041	4,950	1,290	10,708,868	9,218	.....	11,811,129
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS							
Vegetable Products	5,402	12,778	3,311	25,375,328	43,974	19,222	49,484,119
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	234	1,798	480	3,889,159	3,666	4,502	5,426,404
Bread and other bakery products	3,045	2,260	564	2,866,264	14,382	1,961	13,503,648
Breweries	73	917	126	2,266,507	3,381	36	3,889,135
Coffee, tea and spices	86	595	173	1,392,881	788	562	1,144,196
Distilleries	16	285	80	924,517	800	415	988,754
Flour and feed mills	1,127	1,569	181	2,094,324	3,561	143	3,071,183
Foods, miscellaneous	106	484	175	1,049,730	645	439	883,112
Fruit and vegetable preparations	298	748	236	1,423,060	3,253	3,675	3,640,421
Rubber goods, including footwear	45	1,299	416	2,947,122	6,684	2,624	8,070,309
Sugar refineries	8	333	55	1,078,256	1,654	92	2,008,435
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	116	1,602	602	3,479,509	2,113	3,828	3,741,539
Tobacco processing and packing	21	127	11	270,289	762	589	671,913
Animal Products	4,402	8,378	2,044	14,590,298	39,121	10,581	39,444,836
Boots and shoes, leather	217	1,085	428	2,481,228	8,946	5,471	9,261,643
Butter and cheese	2,589	2,850	726	3,495,689	10,861	349	10,409,446
Fish curing and packing	630	475	75	703,075	3,185	1,031	2,171,478
Fur goods	309	544	156	1,030,514	1,227	989	2,036,063
Gloves and mittens, leather	46	137	40	246,139	652	905	940,081
Leather tanneries	85	296	69	861,893	3,486	116	3,058,213
Miscellaneous leather goods	218	421	124	613,415	1,303	574	1,341,798
Slaughtering and meat packing	139	2,154	317	4,265,175	7,319	884	8,183,172
Textiles and Textile Products	2,275	8,927	4,178	21,424,283	48,410	59,184	75,150,671
Carpets, mats and rugs	24	153	47	355,528	568	308	681,168
Clothing, factory, men's	170	1,250	385	2,272,203	3,901	3,760	6,718,167
Clothing, factory, women's	591	1,672	889	3,892,895	4,311	11,022	10,700,966
Clothing, contractors, men's and women's	113	223	45	293,475	835	1,364	1,259,334
Cordage, rope and twine	11	77	24	247,566	618	282	774,698
Corsets	22	159	210	524,756	147	1,091	709,712
Cotton yarn and cloth	35	423	144	1,163,749	11,294	6,260	12,042,516
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	416	878	531	1,856,247	3,770	5,573	6,482,887
Furnishing goods, men's	176	642	316	1,586,914	1,141	6,858	4,201,341
Hats and caps	169	443	193	960,186	1,744	1,831	2,699,095
Hosiery and knitted goods	163	921	578	2,710,446	6,038	10,974	11,542,207
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s	10	276	61	758,998	858	177	914,808
Silk and artificial silk	33	593	311	1,653,953	5,551	3,633	6,717,084
Woollen cloth	65	361	126	982,524	3,482	2,336	4,126,079
Woollen goods, n.e.s	25	88	28	315,469	788	248	839,935
Woollen yarn	34	137	69	328,089	1,174	1,246	1,581,079
Wood and Paper Products	8,186	20,026	4,866	39,042,919	89,513	9,319	89,153,605
Boxes and bags, paper	146	705	258	1,978,139	2,461	2,138	3,453,921
Boxes, wooden	129	294	42	489,339	2,333	228	1,452,418
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	91	525	149	1,238,104	1,366	393	2,438,700
Furniture	404	1,076	244	1,789,353	7,213	294	5,164,744
Lithographing	42	386	174	1,305,189	1,356	528	2,060,785
Miscellaneous paper products	102	413	207	1,167,354	1,084	625	1,491,430
Miscellaneous wooden products	93	150	42	288,323	907	96	680,761
Planing mills, sash and door factories	659	1,144	177	1,547,163	5,358	20	3,728,534
Printing and bookbinding	1,182	2,595	699	5,162,026	6,610	2,290	8,545,133
Printing and publishing	793	5,798	1,914	11,363,513	7,955	1,222	11,697,999
Pulp and paper	95	2,791	499	7,827,961	23,913	633	28,065,352
Sawmills	3,698	2,622	190	2,250,109	22,755	160	15,461,548
Iron and its Products	1,249	10,964	2,854	24,855,596	78,623	2,985	85,546,770
Agricultural implements	34	647	183	1,323,053	4,110	49	4,002,567
Automobiles	20	1,459	471	4,046,338	10,866	299	14,751,261
Automobile supplies	82	548	237	1,400,411	5,231	598	6,011,023
Boilers, tanks and engines	56	443	89	897,149	1,871	7	1,874,705
Bridge and structural steel work	18	564	66	1,223,234	1,426	.....	1,519,722
Castings and forgings	303	1,476	412	3,363,053	11,720	152	10,775,919

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1935—*Concluded*

—	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				$			$
Hardware and tools	133	520	249	1,365,170	3,893	681	3,978,071
Iron and steel products, n.e.s.	98	299	53	518,465	981	30	852,843
Machinery	211	1,656	487	3,658,097	6,684	122	6,873,154
Primary iron and steel	53	706	125	1,441,393	8,662	30	10,837,997
Railway rolling stock	37	1,228	68	2,529,387	15,602	23	16,256,284
Sheet metal products	129	998	283	2,101,001	4,591	708	4,701,697
Wire and wire goods	71	395	121	949,495	2,699	262	2,803,495
Non-ferrous Metal Products	505	5,137	1,657	12,490,118	22,781	4,038	27,825,359
Brass and copper products	124	712	172	1,548,322	3,115	247	3,101,590
Electrical apparatus and supplies	182	2,927	1,082	7,144,241	8,565	2,975	10,450,518
Jewellery and silverware	112	359	171	939,633	1,707	533	2,092,717
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	15	817	118	2,055,694	8,009	.....	10,631,662
Non-metallic Mineral Products	1,188	4,045	885	8,176,057	17,868	544	19,249,167
Aerated and mineral waters	401	735	146	1,197,658	1,899	90	1,708,913
Cement and cement products	103	196	13	306,707	1,232	2	1,172,334
Clay products	159	303	56	581,723	2,138	126	1,670,413
Coke and gas products	44	987	321	2,038,602	2,798	1	3,589,259
Glass products	68	264	92	623,090	2,515	264	2,667,984
Lime	54	52	9	84,741	695	.....	471,308
Petroleum products	58	830	99	1,957,994	3,917	10	5,195,230
Stone, monumental and ornamental	222	292	36	424,728	735	3	749,501
Chemicals and Chemical Products	734	4,989	1,879	12,336,856	9,311	2,754	11,378,449
Acids, alkalies and salts	18	584	110	1,227,893	1,925	8	2,263,004
Explosives, ammunition and fireworks	8	373	127	887,933	922	195	1,090,625
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	166	979	530	2,760,890	981	1,174	1,739,362
Miscellaneous chemical products	118	419	171	1,015,524	814	428	899,238
Paints, pigments and varnishes	80	1,045	322	2,546,999	1,530	163	1,695,117
Soaps and washing compounds	104	576	166	1,369,325	973	216	1,121,593
Miscellaneous Industries	509	1,847	574	4,019,872	7,959	1,890	8,262,608
Brooms, brushes and mops	78	223	87	420,273	888	219	717,682
Mattresses and springs	61	236	70	547,737	1,203	220	1,176,982
Shipbuilding and repairs	39	309	36	678,022	2,620	2	2,624,364

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1929-1935
(ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

Industry	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Fishing;							
Number of employees	64,083	63,836	61,832	64,484	65,506	68,634	68,557
***Mining;**							
Number of employees	95,102	89,200	72,809	61,470	63,334	73,505	80,256
Wages and salaries $	124,490,511	113,975,332	91,969,299	71,772,049	70,031,805	88,126,186	100,080,559
***Metalliferous mining;**							
Number of employees	31,125	30,623	25,434	21,931	25,443	34,143	38,603
Wages and salaries $	50,279,511	48,851,303	41,829,288	34,983,704	37,937,871	50,818,448	59,528,350
Coal mining;							
Number of employees	29,739	29,172	27,860	26,960	25,375	25,961	26,198
Wages and salaries $	42,376,378	36,442,361	28,802,428	25,042,769	22,378,736	25,662,591	26,595,344
***Other mining;**							
Number of employees	34,238	29,405	19,515	12,579	12,516	13,401	15,455
Wages and salaries $	31,834,622	28,681,668	21,337,583	11,745,576	9,715,198	11,645,147	13,956,865
Manufacturing; (a)							
Number of employees	678,270	626,581	540,412	480,003	479,186	530,188	567,416
Wages and salaries $	788,218,021	708,805,323	598,238,605	572,622,157	444,130,213	511,765,144	567,806,911
Electric light and power;							
Number of employees	16,164	17,858	17,014	15,395	14,717	14,974	15,458
Wages and salaries $	24,831,821	27,287,443	26,306,956	23,261,166	21,431,877	21,829,491	22,519,993
Steam railways; (b)							
Number of employees	187,846	174,485	154,569	132,678	121,923	127,326	127,526
Wages and salaries $	290,732,500	268,347,374	229,499,505	181,113,588	158,326,445	163,336,635	172,956,218
Street and electric railways;							
Number of employees	18,801	18,340	17,135	15,961	14,883	14,544	14,381
Wages and salaries $	26,984,061	26,954,994	24,647,391	21,534,419	18,692,236	18,546,749	18,649,517
Telegraphs; (c)							
Number of employees	8,056	7,331	6,637	5,788	5,263	5,624	5,903
Wages and salaries $	9,379,779	8,674,453	7,875,058	6,627,605	5,870,433	6,431,647	7,030,830
Telephones;							
Number of employees	27,459	26,575	23,825	21,354	18,796	17,291	17,414
Wages and salaries $	31,672,277	32,085,948	28,493,252	24,115,545	21,276,406	21,167,834	22,283,362
Express; (d)							
Number of employees	5,427	4,997	4,616	4,245	3,998	4,043	4,126
Wages and salaries $	8,430,292	8,132,525	7,375,492	6,399,435	5,759,047	5,621,807	6,071,962

(a) Excluding Electric Light and Power, which is given separately below.
(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express, below.
(c) Not including operators paid on commission.
(d) Full time employees only.
*The figures for mining, etc., include non-ferrous smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and stone (monumental and ornamental) which are shown as sub-groups under manufacturing.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, AND 1934 TO 1936

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925 to 1937, inclusive, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1937, and from previous issues.

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, 1929, 1934, 1935 AND 1936

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year			Females per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada.....1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	373	254	627	242	223	465
1934	18	15	33	10	12	22	171	167	338	115	138	253
1935	20	15	35	11	12	23	184	174	358	117	137	254
1936	21	16	37	11	13	24	206	168	374	126	135	261
Prince Edward Island.....1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	327	207	534	196	159	355
1934	17	13	30	10	11	21	167	153	320	110	121	231
1935	18	13	31	11	11	22	188	155	343	122	125	247
1936	18	13	31	11	11	22	190	161	351	126	136	262
Nova Scotia....1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	383	222	605	212	179	391
1934	20	15	35	11	11	22	195	165	360	124	129	253
1935	22	15	37	13	11	24	213	151	364	128	117	245
1936	22	15	37	12	11	23	245	170	415	136	124	260
*New Brunswick*1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	375	214	589	198	169	367
1934	22	13	35	10	11	21	214	152	366	115	130	245
1935	21	14	35	10	11	21	210	150	360	103	113	216
1936	25	15	40	11	11	22	257	141	398	117	101	218
Quebec.....1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	369	208	577	191	151	342
1934	18	12	30	9	10	19	164	129	293	96	96	192
1935	18	13	31	10	10	20	170	136	306	98	98	196
1936	19	13	32	10	10	20	196	136	332	106	100	206
Ontario.....1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	341	254	595	242	212	454
1934	18	15	33	12	13	25	173	171	344	137	150	287
1935	20	16	36	12	14	26	187	185	372	137	150	287
1936	21	16	37	13	14	27	211	177	388	147	148	295
Manitoba.....1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	352	256	608	222	216	438
1934	16	15	31	8	13	21	149	163	312	92	141	233
1935	17	15	32	9	12	21	160	163	323	92	140	232
1936	19	15	34	9	13	22	178	158	336	103	132	235
Saskatchewan...1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	398	287	685	256	240	496
1934	16	15	31	8	12	20	153	166	319	89	141	230
1935	18	15	33	9	13	22	173	172	345	96	144	240
1936	19	16	35	9	13	22	188	158	346	105	133	238
Alberta.....1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	404	274	678	253	232	485
1934	19	16	35	11	14	25	178	172	350	113	150	263
1935	21	16	37	11	14	25	189	178	367	115	156	271
1936	22	16	38	11	14	25	206	172	378	125	146	271
Br. Columbia...1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	482	310	792	291	271	562
1934	24	19	43	14	16	30	240	222	462	162	187	349
1935	26	19	45	14	16	30	242	223	465	160	187	347
1936	25	21	46	15	17	32	265	229	494	166	192	358

REPORT OF COMMISSION INVESTIGATING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

THE Commission appointed on November 19, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1100), to investigate the provisions and operations of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act, has recently made its report and recommendations.

During the course of this investigation three hundred and eighty-five witnesses were heard and briefs were submitted by prominent labour, professional and industrial organizations. In addition, the Chairman of the Commission investigated the Workmen's Compensation Boards at Toronto and Quebec, and the Accident Prevention Association for the Province of Quebec at Montreal.

The Commission reported that "due to a misunderstanding, or an ignorance of what workmen's compensation is, and was meant to be, there has grown up in the province a misconception of the Act, instead of being compensation for injured workmen, it is a system of unemployment insurance." It was also stated that "employees were refused compensation and had their compensation greatly reduced, or cut off entirely, without a full and complete explanation, and in many cases no explanation having been given them." The Commission referred to the fact that a complete consolidation has not been made of the Act which came into force on January 1, 1917, and suggested that the most important features of the Act should be outlined in a comprehensive pamphlet "which could be read and appreciated by employers and employees."

Increased Compensation Recommended

The Commission (among other recommendations) suggested that the Act be amended (Subsection 4 of Section 38) by substituting sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of $1,500 for the death of a workman through accident instead of the present sixty per cent of $1,200. It was also suggested that section 38 be further amended in such a way as to provide that where a workman leaves no widow (or the widow subsequently dies) the person taking care of the children should be entitled to receive the same monthly payments of compensation for herself and the children as if she were the widow of the deceased.

The repeal of sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Act is recommended by the Commission, and the substitution of a new section which would provide that where permanent total disability results from injury, the amount of compensation should be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of his average weekly earnings during the twelve months previous to the accident. It was further recommended that compensation for permanent partial disability should be raised to sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning, or is able to earn afterwards. The Commission suggested that "the amount of compensation to which an injured workman shall be entitled for temporary or permanent total disability shall not be less than eight dollars ($8) per week, or where his average earnings are less than eight dollars per week, the amount of such earnings, and for temporary partial or permanent partial disability, a corresponding amount in proportion to the impairment of earning capacity."

Medical Aid

It was recommended that sections dealing with medical aid to injured workmen be amended by providing that fees for such service "shall not be more than would be properly and reasonably charged to the workman if himself paying the bill." The Board would be allowed to "authorize such medical and surgical aid, hospital and skilled nursing services as may be necessary as a result of the injury, for a further period as may be necessary, where in the opinion of the Board such services are beneficial to the workman and would tend to conserve the accident fund." Travelling allowances for attending physicians should be reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents per mile to bring such allowance into conformity with those in other provinces.

The Commission was "particularly impressed with unsatisfactory types of (artificial) limbs supplied to injured workmen" and that such artificial limbs were "ill-fitting, clumsy and heavy, they are certainly not up to the standard that modern manufacturers produce." It was recommended that a policy of industrial as well as clinical rating be adopted by the Board.

The Commission also suggested several amendments to the section of the Act dealing with the "Notice of Accident."

Referring to assessments the Commission stated that "probably thirty per cent of the payrolls of the employers" in the lumber industry "are not reported and consequently they escape payment of that proportion of their assessments." The Commission further stated that "The Board cannot escape some responsibility by not having investigators who should travel the province during the whole year."

The Commission suggested that where wholesale and retail dealers (who are not covered by the Act) engage in work similar to an employer who is under the Act that such wholesaler or retailer should be brought within the terms of the Act.

Representations were made regarding the advisability of an appeal tribunal, the Commission decided "that the considered opinion of the workmen is that they are opposed to appeal on all questions of law and of fact and we therefore suggest that section 34 of the Act as amended, be repealed." The Commission expressed the opinion that the Board should act as a reviewing tribunal from the decisions of its own medical officers.

Lumbering Industry

Referring specifically to the lumber industry in the province, the Commission's report states "in view of the fact that the lumbering industry in the past year was compelled to pay seven per cent on its pay-rolls into the funds of the Board and that many protests were received from lumber operators and the Nova Scotia Forest Products' Association, it is necessary for your Commission to give it special attention. We would like to point out that between 1917 and 1936 the total income from the lumbering industry was $2,131,176.89. The accident cost for this same period was $2,327,-569.20, or a loss to the Board of $196,393.31. Of this deficit, $19,844.25 was incurred in 1935 and $74,882.03 in 1936. With the increasing losses and suggested increases in compensation it is obvious that the industry cannot very well bear the added burden. If these losses are to be paid out of assessments levied on that industry, the rate would be raised to a point that the industry could not carry. For these reasons, your Commission suggests that the increases recommended for employees be not made applicable to persons employed in the lumbering industry, except by Order in Council after a careful and complete investigation is made of the whole situation, by a committee representing the lumber operators and the Board. We might point out in this regard that the amount paid in compensation to injured workmen in 1936 (for other than pensions) was $72,301.61. The amount of compensation estimated yet to be paid for 1936 is $92,000, making a total of $168,312.30. During the year 1936 there was paid for medical aid to persons employed in the lumbering industry, $39,781.79 and the amount estimated to complete medical aid for persons injured in that industry for 1936 is $26,552.15, making a total of $66,313.94 for that year.

Financial Position of Funds

In dealing with Accident, Disaster and Pension Funds the Commission reported: "At the beginning of this inquiry we discovered that a great deal of misunderstanding existed both among the employers and employees as to the size and necessity for both the pension and disaster funds, which are derived from the accident fund. As of December 31, 1935, the pension fund consisted of the sum of $5,819,913.87 and the disaster fund of $667,538.96. In a province such as Nova Scotia, where coal mining is one of the principal industries, and we are liable at any time to have a disaster of major proportions, it is the opinion of Your Commission that the disaster fund is not too large. After careful investigation we find that the pension fund is no more than adequate to meet the oustanding claims caused by death and disability, and if the Act were repealed and the Board ceased to function, there would be left in the funds sufficient moneys to pay all the outstanding obligations to injured workmen and dependents of those who have been killed in industry. In proportion to similar funds in other provinces we feel that this amount of money is not disproportionate to the liabilities they carry. We also wish to commend the Board for the high grade of securities contained in these funds."

The Commission also made certain general recommendations concerning improvement in administration, period of disability, courtesy and publication of regulations, etc.

The final recommendation of the Commission was that its suggested amendments to the Act should not be made effective until 1938, because of the fact that the provisional assessments for 1937 are based on the present Act.

National Silicosis Conference

The Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor has issued a bulletin (No. 13) entitled "National Silicosis Conference" summarizing the reports of four committees appointed by the Secretary of Labor "to investigate and report regarding the industrial disease known as silicosis." These summaries embody the findings of the National Silicosis Conference which first convened in Washington in April, 1936, and which met a second time in February, 1937.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Annual Report of Provincial Boards for 1936

New Brunswick

THE eighteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1936. The report also presents an analysis of accidents in 1935 based on complete statistics.

The estimated income shown in the provisional statement for the year 1935 was $560,271.38, while the actual income amounted to $601,478.19, made up from Actual Assessments, Interest on Current Fund, etc.—an increase of $41,206.81 between the Provisional and Actual Income.

The estimated expenditure shown in the statement for 1935 was $678,293.79, whereas the actual expenditure amounted to $641,358.33, or a decrease of $36,935.46 between the provisional and actual expenditure, thereby showing a decrease between the provisional and actual deficit of $78,142.27.

The amounts written off to adjustments and bad debts shown as $1,408.99. The Board found it necessary to write off this amount mainly on account of debtors having left the Province or made assignments and received their discharge in bankruptcy.

The increase in income is attributable to Classes Two, Three, Four and Five, the returns from these classes showing that there had been considerable more employment than the Board had anticipated.

The expenditure for the year did not reach the figures that the Board had predicted, owing to the fact that a number of claims turned out to be more serious than anticipated, which necessitated carrying them over into the succeeding year. The estimated cost of these claims had been placed at $33,854. While the year 1935 is relieved by that amount, it will go to increase the actual cost of 1936.

The estimated deficit in the Provisional Statement for 1935 was shown as $69,561.69. To this must be added the amount of $1,408.99 written off to bad debts and adjustments, leaving a net provisional deficit of $70,970.68. Deducting this from the decrease of $78,142.27 between the provisional and actual debit balances leaving an actual credit balance of $7,171.59.

The total income for the year 1936 is estimated at $658,308.25 and the expenditure at $700,862.78, leaving an estimated deficit of $42,554.53. Deducting from this the surplus of $7,171.59 carried forward from 1935 leaving an estimated deficit of $35,382.94.

Statistics for 1935.—The compensation cost of accidents in 1935 of $586,329.80, shows a further increase over $558,490.38 in 1934 and $527,923.72 in 1933. On the other hand, the total number of accident in 1935 shows a marked decline from 7,858 in 1934 to 7,251 in 1935. Of total accidents in 1935, 26 were fatal an increase of two over the previous year, 3 were permanent total disability cases, 280 permanent partial disability, 5,000 temporary total disability, and 1,942 involved medical ail only. In 1934 there were 358 permanent partial, 5,711 temporary total and 1,765 medical aid only.

During 1935 the average age of workmen involved in accidents was 27·19 years and their average weekly wage was $12.55, compared with an average age of 21·62 years and average wage of $8.78 in 1934. In temporary total disability cases the time loss was 156,179 days and averaged 31·26 days; while permanent partial disability accounted for 25,595 days lost or an average of 99·55 days; and permanent total disability cases lost 344 days, with an average 115 days.

The causes of accidents in 1935 were classified as follows: prime movers, 173; working machines, 356; hoisting apparatus, 194; dangerous substances, 190; stepping on or striking against objects, 668; falling objects, 1,192; handling objects, 891; tools, 1,133; runaways and animals, 78; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 279; falls of persons, 1,382; all other causes, 965.

As a result of fatal accidents in 1935 pension awards to widows numbered 3; pension awards to widows and children, 9; pension award to child, 1; to a mother, 1; limited pension award to a father, 1; and funeral expenses only 10.

Factory Inspection.—The report of the Board also contains the annual report of the factory inspector for the year ending December 31, 1936. During the year 1936 approximately 1,200 visits were made to factories, hotels and industrial plants. During the year, 796 renewal, and 104 new licences were issued for stationary engineers.

Commenting on the upward trend in industrial activity in the province the factory inspector stated: "It is most unfortunate, however, that many employers have not thought it necessary to increase the earnings of their employees, neither have they thought it necessary to increase the number of hands employed with each increase of production. An increase in production, without a corresponding increase in earnings, or in the number employed, profits

only a few. A condition such as this leads to no ultimate good. It is strongly recommended that a Fair Wage Scale be put into effect at once in this Province. It is appalling to note the number of firms who are paying wages so low that if an employee is hurt and receives compensation he is getting nearly 100 per cent more than if he were working full time. The minimum amount paid by the Compensation Board is $6 per week. A firm that cannot pay a living wage should not be allowed to carry on business in this Province."

Manitoba

The numbers of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba continues to show a marked increase according to statistics contained in the report of that body for the year 1936. In all, 11,050 accidents, including 48 fatalities during 1936 were reported, compared with 9,907 accidents and 28 fatalities in 1935, an increase of 11·5 per cent.

Details showing the accidents as reported by the various industrial groups for the last two years are as follows:—

Group	1935	1936
Steam Railways	1,081	1,358
Province of Manitoba	282	549
City of Winnipeg	331	320
General Body of Employers	7,628	8,177
Winnipeg Electric Company	162	254
Dominion Government	422	392
	9,907	11,050

The report also refers to final returns for the year 1935 which show that 9,895 accidents were reported to the Board as having occurred during that year. Of these accidents 83·2 per cent entailed the payment of compensation, either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 16·8 per cent of cases no expense was entailed.

On December 31, 1936, the Board had on its books 532 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1936.

The total actual payroll for all classes of employees for 1935 was $58,108,660.36. Of this total, the returns for the largest group, known as the general body of employers showed a payroll of $30,784,435.

In 1936, the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to $931,638.76 as compared with $867,229.50 during 1935.

The report shows that the value of Board Orders passed during 1935 for the payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases was $845,985.97 as compared with $798,103.38 for the year 1935.

"During the year," the report states, "the Legislature added silicosis, in so far as the foundry industry and mining were concerned, to the list of industrial diseases covered by the Act. At the same time a separate levy and fund were arranged for out of which to pay compensation in such cases. Provision was made for claims which had already accrued, and in all seven claims have been filed.

"These cases are frequently very difficult of diagnosis, especially when the disease is complicated by tuberculosis as is usually the case. However, when systematic clinical and X-ray examination of the workman has been carried on for a few years, and a case history with successive X-ray plates is available for each man, this difficulty of diagnosis should largely disappear. During the past year the Board has put a great deal of thought and work upon this problem and hopes for some success in working it out. We are glad to report helpful co-operation from workmen and employers in dealing with the matter."

The report also contains statistical tables analysing the accidents occurring in 1935, showing the number of compensable accidents in 1935 by classes; time loss per accident and average age and average wage; causes of accidents; month of occurrence of accidents; nature of injuries, etc.

During 1935, the average age of workmen in all classes involved in accidents was 36·03, and their average weekly wage $19.97. In temporary disability cases 91,625 days working time was lost, an average of 24·55 days; in permanent disability cases 34,919 days were lost, an average of 166·28 days. Fatal cases accounted for 201 days time loss, an average of 9·57 days.

The causes of accidents in 1935 were classified as follows: prime movers, 67; working machines, 245; hoisting apparatus, 22; dangerous substances, 177; stepping on or striking against objects, 294; falling objects, 643; handling objects, 1,036; tools, 279; runaways and animals, 58; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 226; falls of persons, 693; all other causes, 3,963.

Saskatchewan

The seventh annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan published recently contains a provisional financial statement for the calendar year 1936 and a final statement for the year 1935. It is pointed out in the report that only a provisional financial statement for the year 1936, can be given by reason of the necessity of adjustments of actual payrolls and outstanding liabilities for 1936 not yet completed.

During 1936, employers reporting to the Board numbered 4,533 as compared with 4,492 in 1935. The amount of payrolls reported, exclusive of the Dominion and Saskatchewan Governments (which are not asked to estimate their payroll but which make a deposit with the Board to cover the cost of accidents) totalled $27,008,607 as compared with $24,551,061 in 1935.

In 1935, the Board collected the sum of $421,152.06 from all employers compared with $400,079.47 collected in 1934. Expenditures for compensation, medical aid, etc., in 1935, amounted to $430,456.71 leaving a deficit of $9,304.65. For the year 1936, the total receipts are estimated to be $427,807.11, with estimated disbursements of $453,825.22 leaving an estimated deficit of $26,018.11.

Claims reported to the Board in 1936 totalled 5,402, an increase of 610 over 1935. The number of fatal accidents in 1936 was 14, there being a similar number of fatalities in 1935. The sum of $179,930.92 was set aside to meet future payments for permanent disabilities and death claims. The number of pensions being paid at December 31, 1936, was 190 as compared with 157 a year ago. The report states that the disaster reserve has not been added to during the year and stands at $111,872.67.

The average age of all classes of workmen involved in lost time accidents during 1935 was 35·12 years and the average weekly wage of these workmen was $16.76. Temporary disability cases accounted for 43,843 days time loss, an average of 25·81 days; permanent disability cases accounted for 4,403 days lost time or an average of 84·67 days. Death cases accounted for 10 days of lost time or an average of 5 days.

The causes of accidents in 1935 were classified as follows: prime movers, 65; working machines, 216; hoisting apparatus, 14; dangerous substances, 150; stepping on or striking against objects, 577; falling objects, 643; handling objects, 322; tools, 247; runaways and animals, 56; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 122; falls of persons, 551; all other causes, 634, a total of 3,597 for the year 1935.

During 1936 the number of accidents reported totalled 3,997, of which 14 proved fatal, 46 involved permanent disability, 2,280 temporary disability, while 1,657 required medical aid only.

Unemployment Insurance in New York State

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 981, and December, page 1101, reference was made to the unemployment insurance legislation of New York State. This measure has been amended recently.

The new Act eliminates the former differentiation between manual and non-manual workers and makes all workers in establishments where four or more persons are employed eligible to benefits if they receive less than $3,000 a year. The previous limitation was $2,600 a year for non-manual workers, with no limitation for manual workers.

The measure also lifts the minimum benefits from $5 a week to $7 and makes time worked, instead of wages earned, the basis for computation of benefits.

Unemployment Compensation in U.S.A.

By May 1, 1937, 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Alaska had enacted unemployment compensation laws and all the laws except those of Nebraska, Delaware and Alaska had been approved by the Social Security Board. The Alaska law is now under consideration by the Board, and the Nebraska and Delaware laws will probably be submitted shortly. The latest available estimates indicate that 18,520,000 workers are employed in jobs covered by the 44 approved laws.

From February, 1936, to May 1, 1937, the States with approved laws had received Federal grants totalling $8,688,357.52 to pay all necessary costs for the proper administration of their laws.

By April 15, the State deposits in the unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury, plus accrued interest, amounted to $219,803,451.77. This represented deposits by 33 States and the District of Columbia.

The *Manitoba Gazette* of May 1, 1937, contains the revised regulations of the Taxicab Board under "The Taxicab Act." The regulations cover rules of practice, operating conditions, drivers' wages, taximeters, tariffs of fares, distinguishing markings, insurance, "drive-yourself vehicles" and "drive-yourself" booking office.

On April 29, the five-day week was inaugurated in the composing rooms of three Toronto daily newspapers. Approximately 400 printers are affected by the new schedule and means employment for about 60 more printers.

New regulations (effective April 1, 1937) under the Boilers Act, 1929 and The Factories Act, 1926, have been issued by the Department of Public Works, Alberta, according to the Alberta *Gazette*, of April 15, 1937.

MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Recent Orders Issued by Provincial Boards

RECENT Minimum Wage Orders issued by the Minimum Wage Board in Quebec and by the Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia establish weekly rates for the printing trades and the seasonal canning industry in the former province, and for the barbering trade and summer resort hotels in the latter.

The provisions of these provincial Orders are given herewith:—

Quebec

The *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 17, contains the text of two minimum wage Orders published by the Minimum Wage Board of that province, viz. governing employment in the printing, book-binding and lithographing industry; and in the seasonal canning industry.

The former replaces two Orders that have been in effect since March 1, 1928 (Labour Gazette, November, 1927, page 1174 and January, 1928, page 30); while the latter is an entirely new Order.

Order No. 3.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in printing, book-binding, lithographing and envelope making establishments.*

This Order, effective from June 14, 1937, replaces Orders No. 3 and 4 which have been in effect since January 1, and March 1, 1928, respectively (Labour Gazette, November, 1927, page 1174 and January, 1928, page 30).

Since this new Order establishes an entirely different wage basis than the Orders it replaces, and since it now applies to males when replacing females, the provisions are set forth in detail:—

1. *Minimum:* The minimum wages stipulated below shall apply to all establishments covered by this Order. The territorial jurisdiction for the purpose of the present Order, shall be:—

Zone 1.—City and Island of Montreal—and a radius of fifty (50) miles, in a straight line, from the boundaries of the Island:—

Beginners, not less than 15 cents per hour.
After 6 months' experience, not less than 18 cents per hour.
After 12 months' experience, not less than 22 cents per hour.
After 18 months' experience, not less than 24 cents per hour.
After 24 months' experience, not less than 26 cents per hour.

Zone 2.—The Province of Quebec—excepting Zone 1:—

Beginners; not less than 13 cents per hour.
After 6 months' experience, not less than 15 cents per hour.
After 12 months' experience, not less than 18 cents per hour.
After 18 months' experience, not less than 20 cents per hour.
After 24 months' experience, not less than 22 cents per hour.

(Whenever a female employee does a class of work, which ordinarily and by custom is executed by men, she then shall be paid not less than the scale of wages recognized and set forth, for such class or work, by a collective labour agreement, in all establishments governed by said collective labour agreement.)

2. *Experience of employees:* The time of experience of an employee shall be counted upon the working hours she has actually worked, based upon a working week of 48 hours, fifty (50) weeks constituting one year; therefore, 1,200 hours of work means six months of experience, 2,400 hours one year; 3,600 hours, eighteen months and 4,800 two years experience at the trade.

3. *Maximum of apprentices:* The number of apprentices shall not exceed one-third of the total number of female employees. Any person having less than 24 months' experience at the trade shall be considered as an apprentice.

4. *How wages must be paid:* The employee's wages shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. Said wages shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialed by the person who pays the employee. The wages are payable weekly, but in exceptional cases, where it is the custom, they may be paid fortnightly, but not later. Employees are advised to keep their pay-envelopes so they could be used, as proof, whenever necessary.

(*a*) All employees—manual and non-manual —are covered by this Order, no matter what occupation they fill or the work they perform. The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice-versa, for same operation, is prohibited as such changes permit an illegal reduction of wages; the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation.

5. *Deduction:* No deduction shall be made for work that has been spoilt. No deduction below the minimum wage for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, based on the wage of the employee.

6. *Duration of labour:* 48 hours shall constitute a regular week's work. All work in excess of the above period of 48 hours per week shall be considered as overtime and shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. After having left the employer's premises, any employee who may be recalled to do regular or overtime work, shall receive an amount equivalent to at least two hours' work.

7. *Time and a half, double time and holidays:* Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, whenever a Collective Labour Agreement provides for a distribution

of working hours, either for day or night shifts, or overtime, and also regulations for the observance of certain holidays, providing for time and a half or double time, said distribution of working hours and regulations shall be binding for all employers governed by said collective labour agreement, the same as if they were provided for by this Order; failure to comply with same shall render them liable to the penalties prescribed for any other violation of this Order, as long as the Collective Labour Agreement is in force.

8. *Waiting time:* Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

9. *Exemption:* The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions, it may also issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers.

10. *Discharge of employees:* No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are strictly confidential.

ORDER No. 26.—*Factories Canning, Packing and Evaporating Fruits and Vegetables Which Operate Seasonally.*

This Order covers establishments which operate but from June 15th to October 15th. All other canning factories of fruits and vegetables come automatically under Order No. 14, group 1. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 419.)

For the object of this Order, and by virtue of Section 6*a* of the Women's Minimum Wage Act (Chap. 100, R.S.P.Q. 1925), it is decreed that all manipulations of the product from the time of its reception, are considered as female labour; therefore, employees of both sexes are subject to the regulations set forth by this Order.

1.—*Minimum Wage:* No employee shall be paid a minimum wage inferior 12½ cents per hour.

2.—*Mode of Payments:* The employee's wages shall be paid to her wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. Said wages shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialed by the person who paid the employee. The wages are payable weekly, but in exceptional cases, where it is the custom, they may be paid fortnightly, but not later. Employees are advised to keep their pay envelopes so they could be used, as proof, whenever necessary.

3.—*Piecework:* The piece rate shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation. At least ⅔ of the employees working on piece, shall be paid the minimum wage above mentioned.

4.—*Waiting Time:* Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. At least, two (2) hours wages shall be paid for each call.

5.—*Lodging:* Lodging shall not be charged in excess of a rate of $1 per week, no board in excess of a rate of $3 per week (meals and lodging); nor single meals in excess of a rate of 10 cents per meal.

The usual provisions as regards posting of Orders, penalties and enforcement, etc., are included in both Orders.

British Columbia

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations has recently issued two minimum wage orders—one under the Male Minimum Wage Act governing the barbering trade, and the other under the Female Minimum Wage Act relating to employment in resort hotels during the summer.

ORDER No. 42,—*establishing a minimum wage in the occupation of barbering.*

This Order, effective from June 14, rescinds Order No. 8 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 752). The major change is in the increase in the minimum wage from $15 to $18 for a week of forty hours. There is also a graded hourly scale for those whose week consists of less than forty hours.

The text of the Order is as follows:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "barbering" includes the work of male persons engaged in the shaving of the face or cutting or trimming or singeing of the hair or beard for hire, gain, or hope of reward, or in connection with any of the foregoing the shampooing or massaging or the treating the head or face.

2. That this Order shall not apply to male persons employed in beauty-parlours or hairdressing shops while working on women or children only.

3. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said "Male Minimum Wage Act," the minimum wage for every employee in the occupation of barbering whose week consists of forty (40) hours or more shall be the sum of eighteen dollars ($18) per week.

4. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said "Male Minimum Wage Act," the minimum wage for every employee in the occupation of barbering whose week consists of less than forty (40) hours shall be the sum of forty-five cents (45c.) per hour: Provided, however, that the minimum wage for any such employee in any one day shall be not less than the sum of one dollar and eighty cents ($1.80).

ORDER No. 30A,—*relating to the public housekeeping occupation in resort hotels during the summer season.*

This new Order is in effect from June 15 to September 15, 1937, inclusive. Its provisions are as follows:—

1. That where used in this Order the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively:—

(a) "Public Housekeeping Occupation" includes the work of waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, cooks, and kitchen-help in restaurants, hotels, tea-rooms, ice-cream parlours, light-lunch stands, and other places where food is cooked, prepared, and served for which a charge is made; and the work of chambermaids in hotels, lodging-houses, and apartments where lodging is furnished, whether or not such establishments are operated independently or in connection with any other business;

(b) "Resort hotel" means any establishment situated outside the boundaries of any municipality, or any village municipality incorporated under the "Village Municipalties Act";

(c) "Summer season" means and includes that part of the year from the 15th day of June to the 15th day of September, both dates inclusive.

2. That no employee in a resort hotel employed in the public housekeeping occupation shall work or be on duty during the summer season for more than ten (10) hours in any one day, nor for more than fifty-four (54) hours in any one week.

3. That every employee in resort hotels in the public housekeeping occupation who is employed for a greater number of hours than forty-eight (48) in any one week during the summer season shall be paid at the rate of not less than time and one-half for such excess time according to the legal rate to which she is entitled under the provisions of Order No. 30 of the Board, dated the 26th day of September, 1935, establishing a minimum wage in the public housekeeping occupation.

4. That said Order No. 30 of the Board, dated the 26th day of September, 1935, is hereby varied accordingly.

Order No. 30, to which reference was made in the preceding paragraphs, was summarized in the Labour Gazette for November, 1935, page 1009. It fixed the minimum wage for experienced employees over eighteen years of age in the public housekeeping occupation at $14 per week of 40 hours or more with an hourly rate of 37½ cents for a week of less than 40 hours.

For employees under eighteen years of age and inexperienced workers over eighteen years, the minimum rate was $12 per week of 40 hours, with an hourly rate of 30 cents for a week of less than 40 hours.

When lodging is furnished not more than $3 a week may be deducted and when board or meals (21 in a week) are furnished, not more than $5.25 may be deducted weekly.

REVISED EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN OF THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA

ON October 1, 1929, the Board of Directors of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, announced the adoption of a pension plan, (Labour Gazette, November, 1929, page 1222) for employees of the Company, the purpose of which was to provide and assist employees in providing a substantial annuity for old age. Recently, in adopting a revised plan (effective February 1, 1937) the company states that "experience under our own and other plans has definitely indicated that certain changes were desirable and necessary if the retirement benefits to employees were to be increased."

The general principles underlying the Revised plan are:—

1. To give an opportunity to the employees to provide themselves with a larger and more adequate retirement annuity than was possible under the Old Plan and to make such provision on the best possible terms with the Company's co-operation.

2. To adopt the revision on such terms that any annuities provided for service prior to February 1, 1937, either by the Company's or employee's contribution would not be adversely affected.

3. To continue to deal with past as well as future service.

4. To continue to insure the Plan with the Insurance Company so that every employee placed upon the Pension Roll will have a guaranteed income for the rest of his life.

The booklet issued by the company states that "It will be observed that the Revised Plan has a number of distinct advantages over the Old Plan, chief among which is that the Company's contributions for annuities will not cease at the end of 20 years' service, as in the case under the Old Plan, but will be continued after that time for every year of service until the employee's normal retirement date or actual retirement if earlier, assuming that, in the meantime, the employee is a contributor to the Plan." It is also stated that the company is increasing its contribution in the provision of retirement annuities for its employees.

Administration.—The administration of the revised plan is to be carried out by the Pension Board established under the former scheme. The Pension Board consists of five officers or employees of the Company appointed from time to time by, and responsible to, the Board of Directors.

Eligibility.—All present regular employees of the Company are eligible to join the revised plan if they had completed at least one

year of continuous service on February 1, 1937 and are not over age 65 if males, and age 60 if females. Other present regular permanent employees and new regular permanent employees will be eligible to join the Revised Plan on completion of one year of continuous service provided they have not passed their 65th birthday if a male or their 60th birthday if a female. All employees who completed 20 years of continuous service in any year prior to 1937 and received a paid up retirement annuity certificate would not have been entitled to any further retirement annuity under the old scheme; however, such employees are now eligible to contribute and receive further retirement annuity credits under the revised plan.

Provision is also made in the revised plan whereby the company will purchase at its expense a retirement annuity for the period from the date of an employees' completion of 20 years continuous service up to February 1, 1937, or to their normal retirement date. This particular retirement annuity is in addition to any, which employees might become entitled to after February 1, 1937, by joining the revised plan.

Retirement annuities are payable on the date an employee retires and subsequent monthly payments will be made as long as the employee lives. Provision is made for the retirement before his normal retirement date, of any employee, who in the opinion of the Pension Board has become incapable of continuing in active service. Such an employee will rceive a reduced scale of pension. In the case of an employee who is retained in the company after his normal retirement date he may be retired at any time thereafter, but no pension will be payable until actual retirement and then it will be paid at the same annual rate as if he had retired on his normal retirement date.

Classification of Employees.—Under the old plan, employees were divided into classes:—A "non-depositors" or "non-contributors" and B—"depositors" or "contributors." Under the revised plan no classification of employees is made, as retirement annuity benefits for service after February 1, 1937, are only provided for contributors to the scheme.

Contributions.—Contributing employees are divided into approximately nine groups according to annual rate of earnings. Employees with annual earnings of $1,100 and under, contribute $2 monthly, and their monthly rate of retirement annuity will be computed at $1 for each completed year as a contributor in that wage class. Thus a contributing employee who remained in this particular salary group for 30 years would receive $30 a month retirement annuity. Similarly employees in the salary group $4,500 to $5,100 contribute $12 a month and receive $6 a month for each completed year as a contributor in that particular class. Therefore it will be seen that in computing an employee's pension the various salary groups he has been in during his service with the company has to be taken into account. Without taking into consideration the annuities already purchased under the old plan, the amount of annual retirement annuity provided under this revised scheme will be about 1½ per cent of the total earnings of the employee for all years of service after February 1, 1937 to his or her normal retirement date. The company is paying the balance of the net cost of the retirement annuities outlined above. Contributions are to be deducted by the Company from employees' regular earnings and turned over to the insurance company administering the plan.

The revised plan also provides for such circumstances as lay-offs, death of contributor, termination of service, options, assignments of benefits, etc. The total and permanent disability insurance provided under the old plan, except for those employees who are now receiving payments on that account are discontinued under the revised scheme. Individual cases of employees becoming disabled after 15 or more years of continuous service are to be considered by the Pension Board and will be treated independently of the new plan on a discretionary basis by the Company.

The *Consumers Guide* of April 5, 1937, gives the following statistics regarding Federal credit unions in the United States as at September 30, 1936: Number of credit unions, 1,674; number of members, 252,176; paid-in capital, $6,448,815; number of loans made to members, 201,768; value of loans (2 years), $12,992,880; loans outstanding, September 30, 1936, $5,511,398; transferred to reserves (for bad loans), $85,134; losses charged off, $1,070.

By a majority of 132 to 15, the New York State Assembly passed the Moffat Bill, prohibiting the sale of child labour products in that State. This measure was drafted to conform with provisions contained in a Bill introduced at Washington by Senator Wheeler to regulate the inter-state transportation of merchandise manufactured wholly or in part by child labour subsequent to January 1, 1938.

Special regulations governing hairdressing schools and barber schools in British Columbia were published recently in the *British Columbia Gazette*. These establish the hours for students, the course of study, the rates to be charged for materials, health and safety provisions, and the fees, etc.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1937

According to a statement issued recently by the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, immigration to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, totalled 12,023, an increase of 8·3 per cent over the number arriving in the preceding fiscal year. Of this number, 5,113 migrants came from the United States, 2,264 from British ports, and 4,646 from other ocean ports. The figures also show that there was a 10·5 per cent increase over the corresponding period a year ago in the numbers coming from the British Isles; a slight decrease in those from the United States; a 31·0 per cent increase in migrants from Northern European countries; while "other races" increased 15·6 per cent.

The following table indicates the occupations of the immigrants:—

Occupation	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Farming Class—			
Males	523	312	835
Females	335	154	489
Children	591	166	757
Labouring Class—			
Males	151	130	281
Females	18	39	57
Children	33	38	71
Mechanics—			
Males	184	239	423
Females	68	112	180
Children	47	74	121
Trading Class—			
Males	198	379	577
Females	70	175	245
Children	45	118	163
Mining Class—			
Males	13	19	32
Females	5	6	11
Children	4	.....	4
Female Domestic Servants—			
18 years and over	440	61	501
Under 18 years	79	.....	79
Other Classes—			
Males	283	420	703
Females	1,922	1,576	3,498
Children	1,901	1,095	2,996

Ontario was stated to be the destination of 5,140 of these new arrivals, 2,033 went to Quebec, 1,007 to Manitoba, 1,373 to British Columbia, 923 to Alberta, 525 to Saskatchewan, 683 to Nova Scotia, 260 to New Brunswick, 71 to Prince Edward Island, 3 to Yukon Territory and 5 to the Northwest Territories.

Eight-Hour Day for Graduate Nurses

On April 29, the Governors of the Hamilton General Hospital approved of the adoption, for a six months' trial period, of the compulsory eight-hour day for graduate nurses attending cases in the hospital. The plan was inaugurated at the request of the Registered Nurses' Association and upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the hospital will provide additional employment without increasing the charge to patients.

Under the previous arrangement two nurses served twelve hours each and were paid $5 each, plus $1 each to cover the cost of meals, or a total of $12 for the twenty-four hour service. In future, three nurses, on shifts of eight hours each will complete the twenty-four hour schedule, receiving $3.50 each, or $10.50 in all, and the remaining $1.50 will go to the institution to pay for meals.

Summarizing changes in purchasing power from 1929 to 1936, an article in the April issue of the Labor Information Bulletin published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, states that "the trends of industrial production, of factory employment and pay rolls, and of farm income indicate that during the period from 1932 through 1936 there has been a considerable increase in the purchasing power of wage earners and farmers, and no doubt also in the purchasing power of the nation as a whole. This gain, however, was reduced in part by increases in wholesale and retail prices during the same period.

Old Age Benefits in U.S.A.

As of May 1, 1937, a total of 27,051,976 social security account numbers under the Federal old-age benefits program which went into effect with the beginning of this year had been assigned to individual applicants who have thus taken the first step toward building up credits for benefits when they reach age 65.

The Social Security Board has opened 123 field offices to bring the administration of this part of the act as close as possible to those who will benefit from it. Additional offices will be opened from time to time as the need arises.

RESTORATION OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND

Summary of Report by E. J. Riches, International Labour Office

THE history of industrial arbitration in New Zealand dates from the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894. From that year until 1932 the legislation provided compulsory arbitration of disputes between employers and registered trade unions which the parties were unable to settle by agreement and which could not be settled by conciliation under the Act. From 1932 until the amending measure of June, 1936, a system of practically free collective bargaining was in effect. Now the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act of June 8, 1936, not only restores the compulsory powers possessed by the Arbitration Court from 1894 to 1932, but requires the Court in addition to fix basic rates of wages applicable to all workers covered by awards and agreements, makes trade union membership compulsory for such members, and provides for the application where practicable of the forty-hour, five-day week. (New Zealand's experience with compulsory arbitration has been outlined from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, an extensive review appearing in the issue of March, 1928, pages 279-280).

The following paragraphs on the latest developments in arbitration procedure in New Zealand have been extracted from a report by Mr. E. J. Riches, of the International Labour Office:

After four years' experience of free collective bargaining, New Zealand has returned to the system of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. From March, 1932, to May, 1936 the jurisdiction of the Arbitration Court was limited to disputes in which women workers were involved and disputes referred to it by the almost unanimous consent of the parties concerned. The submission of disputes to Conciliation Councils was still compulsory, but with the exceptions noted, if conciliation failed, no outside authority could intervene. By the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment of June 8, 1936, the obligation to submit to Conciliation Councils all disputes between registered organizations of employers and workers is maintained, but if no agreement is reached, the Arbitration Court must determine the points at issue. In addition, the Court is charged with new and heavy responsibilities, and important changes have been made in the rules governing the scope of its awards and the organizations under its jurisdiction. . . .

Provisions of New Law

The main provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1936, are concerned with the fixing of a basic wage, the scope and membership of trade unions, the powers of the Arbitration Court and the forty-hour week. In the following paragraphs these provisions and certain others worthy of note are summarized.

Under the provisions relating to basic rates of wages the Arbitration Court is required to fix by general order within three months a basic rate for adult male workers employed in any industry to which any award or industrial agreement relates and a separate basic rate for adult female workers so employed. The basic rate for male workers must be sufficient to enable a man to maintain a wife and three children "in a fair and reasonable standard of comfort." In fixing the basic rates, which may be amended at intervals of not less than six months, the Court shall have regard to the general economic and financial conditions affecting trade and industry in New Zealand and to the cost of living. Whatever rates may have been fixed in awards or agreements, no adult male or female worker, unless in possession of a permit issued by the Court, in any industry covered by an award or agreement, may receive less than the current basic rates. . . .

Registration of Unions

Provision is made for the registration of a New Zealand Union (i.e. a national union) covering the whole of any industry or related industries throughout the Dominion in cases where the society applying for registration has branches with not less than a specified membership (3 employers or 15 workers) in at least four of the industrial districts (at present eight in number) into which the country is divided. Where registered local unions are already in existence in the industry or industries concerned no society may be registered as a New Zealand union unless either all the existing unions or a majority of their members are in favour of such registration. On the registration of a New Zealand union the registration of every existing union will be cancelled unless the Minister of Labour, having satisfied himself that a majority of the members of any union desire that its registration be continued, decides to that effect. When a New Zealand union has

been registered no new union may be registered for the same industry or industries unless not less than two-thirds of all employers or workers in the area to which the application relates are members of a society applying for registration. Provisions similar to those for New Zealand unions are made for unions covering any two or more industrial districts.

Compulsory Membership

A further section of the Act requires all workers who are subject to any award or industrial agreement to be members of a union. Every award or agreement made after the passing of the Act must contain a provision making it unlawul to employ in the industry concerned any adult who is not a member of an industrial union bound by it or of a trade union registered before May 1, 1936, and similarly bound. For the purpose of this provision the term adult includes any person of 18 years or over or in receipt of the minimum rate of wages prescribed for adult workers by any award or agreement. No union, unless its maximum membership is fixed by the Court and is already reached, may refuse to accept as a member any person obliged by this provision to become a member. Any person debarred by this provision from membership of a limited union may be employed if no member of the union is available and willing to perform the particular work to be done. Any other non-unionist may be continued in employment during such time as no member of a union bound by the relevant award or agreement is available and willing to do the work in question.

Union subscriptions are the subject of a provision limiting them to 1s. per week except in cases where a higher rate is fixed by a union meeting of which written notice, stating that one of the purposes of the meeting is to raise subscriptions above that rate, is given at least seven days in advance to every member. Another provision authorizes the Court to include in any award a clause empowering a representative of any industrial union of workers to enter at all reasonable times upon the premises of any employer bound by the award, and there to interview any workers, but not so as to interfere unreasonably with the employer's business.

Jurisdiction of Court

The third main subject dealt with by the recent Act is the jurisdiction of the Arbitration Court. It restores to the Court the jurisdiction in relation to industrial disputes which it had prior to the 1932 amendment, and provides in particular that if no settlement or recommendation is made by a Conciliation Council the dispute in question shall be referred to the Court for settlement. The definition of "industrial matters" is extended to include all matters affecting the privileges, rights and duties of industrial unions or associations and their officers. Section 23 authorizes the Court to extend an award so as to join and bind as party thereto any (and not merely any specified) trade union, industrial union or association, or employer in the same industry; repeals the proviso limiting this power to awards relating to a trade or manufacture the products of which enter into competition with those manufactured in another industrial district and in which a majority of the employers and unions of workers are bound by the award; and limits the proviso to a provision that the Court shall not extend an award to cover any employer unless a majority of the employers in the district who are engaged in the industry to which it relates are already bound by it. . . . . .

Forty Hour Week

Hours of work form the subject of sections 20 to 22 of the Act, which direct the Court to fix maximum hours (exclusive of overtime) at not more than 40 per week unless in the opinion of the Court it would be impracticable to carry on efficiently any industry to which the award relates if hours were so limited; empower it to amend existing awards or industrial agreements so as to fix miximum hours at 40, or if that is considered impracticable at a figure intermediate between 40 and the previous maximum; and direct it to endeavour to fix working hours when the maximum is not more than 40 per week in such a way that no part of the working period falls on a Saturday. No award fixing hours at 40 or less shall take effect before September 1, 1936. Where an existing award or agreement is amended so as to reduce maximum hours of work "any rates of pay fixed in the award or agreement shall, if necessary, be increased, either directly by the Court or indirectly by the operation of the order, so that the ordinary rate of weekly wages of any worker bound by the award of agreement shall not be reduced by reason of the reduction made in the number of his working hours."

The Act contains, finally, certain provisions relating to administration and enforcement, one of which confers on Inspectors of Awards the power to recover arrears of wages on behalf of a worker subject to an award or industrial agreement. . . . .

New Wage Basis

Precedents for the basic wage provisions are to be found in Australian practice and in experience during the early post-war years in New Zealand. In Australia, the Commonwealth Arbitration Court and various state wage tribunals have for many years fixed a basic or living wage for the unskilled worker, adjusting its level from time to time in accordance with variations in the cost of living. Such adjustments take effect at once either generally or through a provision in awards making the basic rate subject to periodical revision according to changes in the cost of living. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court and, to a large extent, the State Courts and Boards, have followed closely the standard first set in 1907 in the famous Harvester judgment. In this case the living wage was fixed by Mr. Justice Higgins, on the basis of "the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilized community" and maintained a "household of about five persons."

The practice of the New Zealand Court has varied at different times. When first established it fixed a "fair wage" based on what was already being paid elsewhere for similar work. In 1907 it introduced the principle of the "living wage," but without attempting to define the content or the method of calculation of the living wage. The basis adopted was apparently the Victorian Harvester standard. From then on, as the cost of living rose, the Court raised its basic wage in sympathy, and by 1918 it had adopted the policy of pegging the minimum wage for unskilled labour to an average standard of living, as ascertained by a Department of Labour enquiry in 1909-1913, with an allowance for changes in retail prices. . . . . (The writer then details the system of basic wage rates and supplementary bonuses which subsequently prevailed.)

Size of Family

The basic wage provisions in the Act recently passed thus represent in some respects a return to a method already tried. It is, however, the first time that the Court has been specifically directed to fix "basic rates" applicable to all workers covered by awards and agreements, and to fix such rates for women as well as men; and it is the first time that the law has specified the size of family (man, wife and three children) which the Court is to take into account in fixing wages. . . . .

Preference to Unonists

The original Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894 bore the sub-title "An Act for the Encouragement of Trade Unions," and its framer attached considerable importance to this aim. In the 1936 amendment a similar intention is evident. It is the policy of the Government to have working conditions fixed by negotiation between organized workers and employers and it is considered reasonable to require all workers to bear their share of the cost and responsibility of giving effect to this policy. Preference to unionists, which the Court formerly could but did not invariably choose to grant, is made compulsory. Previously the Court's usual preference clause required the dismissal of a non-unionist only if the union was able to provide in his place a worker who was "equally qualified . . . . . and ready and willing" to perform the work. The employer was *prima facie* the judge of whether a worker was "equally qualified." Now a non-unionist may be employed only if no member of a union is "available . . . . ready and willing." Moreover the customary preferency clause limited union subscriptions to not more than 1s. (usually 6d.) per week. In future the amount of the subscription is to be determined by the union alone, according to a prescribed procedure. As a result of these changes both the membership and the financial strength of the unions will, it is expected, be greatly increased. Of scarcely less importance is the provision for registration of New Zealand unions (i.e. unions covering the whole of the country). . . . . .

Exemptions From 40-Hour Limit

Under the new law, the onus of proving that it would be impracticable to carry on efficiently any industry if hours were limited to 40 lies with the employers concerned; and the final decision rests with the Arbitration Court. The Court may not, however, extend hours beyond 44 per week in the case of any workers for whom that maximum is prescribed in the Factories Amendment Act, 1936, or the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1936. The Minister of Labour, in introducing the Bill, recognized that there were "perhaps a few industries" in which it would be difficult to apply the 40-hour week, but expressed the opinion that "in most industries the principle can and should be applied. . . . Wherever practicable, the Court must concede the forty-hour week." The general intention of the legislature is thus clear, but as the Act contains no definition of the terms "impracticable" and "efficiently," the responsibility placed on the Court is a heavy one. The Court must decide, for example, whether only technical factors are to be taken into account in assessing impracticability, or whether other factors, and in particular financial difficulties, should be considered; if the latter what degree of financial hardship would render the conduct of a business impracticable.

Relation of Hours to Wages

In adjusting wage rates to reduced hours of work, some discretion is also left to the Court. The Act provides that where the hours fixed in existing awards are reduced to 40 per week, the weekly wage rates must be maintained. No corresponding direction is given to the Court in respect of new awards instituting a 40-hour week. There are, however, corresponding sections in the Factories Amendment Act, 1936, and the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1936, which became law at the same time as the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, providing that the wages of factory, shop and office workers are not to be reduced on account of the changes in working hours, including a reduction to 40 per week in factories and 44 in shops, made by those Acts. (In concluding his comprehensive review the writer deals with the working of the new law.)

"SHARING PROFITS WITH EMPLOYEES"

Study of Plans by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

A BULLETIN entitled "Sharing Profits with Employees" has been issued recently by the Canadian Headquarters of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It is explained that owing to a revival of interest in the subject, the Policyholders Service Bureau of this Company has investigated recent trends and has summarized its investigations in the present report. (From time to time the LABOUR GAZETTE has published reviews on this subject as well as outlining outstanding plans in Canada and the United States.)

Profit Sharing Defined

In defining profit sharing, it is pointed out that it has been in existence for a long time and that there is still little agreement as to what it really is. "Some executives" the report states, "use the term loosely to include various bonuses based on length of service or the elimination of waste, cash distributions at Christmas time and plans for the purchase of company stock by employees on favourable terms,—in fact almost any direct or indirect form of compensation in addition to wages. Their contention is that supplementary payments generally come from profits and thus are a form of profit sharing.

"Other executives think of the term in a more restricted sense. They accept the definition of the International Congress on Profit Sharing held in Paris in 1889 which limits it to a 'voluntary agreement, by virtue of which an employee receives a share, fixed beforehand, in the profits.' In other words, they believe that there is a relationship between the profits of an undertaking and the amount to be distributed, that the relationship is made known in advance to the employees, and that there is an agreement, either expressed or implied, that employees will receive their share of the profits."

From this definition, it was inferred that "any distribution at the discretion of the board or directors after the amount of profits is known would be a bonus and not true profit sharing. Similarly, plans by which employees purchase company stock on favourable terms are not considered as profit sharing insofar as the dividends are the same as those received by other stockholders."

But certain types of stock purchase plans, however, provide for the payment of extra dividends to employee stockholders, and such plans are included within the scope of the survey.

Purpose and Theory of Profit Sharing

The study indicated that there was also differing interpretations as to the purposes of profit sharing. Some of the earliest plans, it is pointed out, were developed out of humanitarian motives to raise the standard of living, and to provide old age and sickness benefits for employees. Growing out of labour disputes, a number of plans were designed to prevent frequent disputes over wage adjustments by providing a form of compensation that fluctuated with prosperity and depression. Another theory advanced in support of profit sharing is that business is prosperous when labour has adequate purchasing power. It was considered, however, that the basic theory of most plans was their economic justification in promoting greater efficiency and a sense of mutuality of interest in the success of the enterprise. In discussing the theory of profit sharing, the bulletin observes:

"It has been said that profits often are beyond the control of capital, management, and labour due to industry-wide or nation-wide conditions. Hence, why should not management and labour share in profits rising from factors outside the control of any of the parties at interest? The contention that labour does not share in the losses is met by the answer that labour does suffer serious losses through wage reduction and unemployment. Some plans appear to accept this theory in that normal wages are paid to labour and a fixed interest paid to capital depending upon the risk involved before any of the profits are shared.

"As against this theory some authorities have pointed out that if the risk of capital could be determined and insured against, there would be no reason for capital to receive more than pure interest. In practice, however, the risk of capital cannot be determined accurately nor can it be insured. Furthermore, many marginal producers do not operate at a profit and the extent of profit sharing is thus definitely limited."

An extension of profit sharing was also noted in plans including employee representation.

Early Plans

The bulletin then dealt with the history of profit sharing commencing with the pioneering efforts in France during the nineteenth century of Leclaire and Godin. The early plans of prominent British employers included those of Henry Briggs, Son and Company; the Metropolitan Gas Company; J. T. and J. Taylor Limited; Lever Brothers Limited; and Armstrong, Whiteworth and Company, Limited. In the United States the earlier plans outlined were those of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, and the Procter and Gamble Company. (In an Appendix typical American plans also included those of the Eastman Kodak Company, and the Package Machinery Company.)

Analysis of Plans

An analysis is made of various plans respecting eligibility, service requirements, amount to be distributed, industrial relations, basis of distribution, form and time of distribution, and special provisions (such as temporary lay-off, disability, retirement, forfeitures, etc.).

Conclusions

In its conclusion, the bulletin states that though many types of profit sharing plans have been in operation during the past century, the majority have not survived. This did not "necessarily imply that discontinued plans were not successful in accomplishing this purpose because the mortality of business concerns is high over a long period of years." It is further explained that a fair appraisal of profit sharing is difficult "in view of the various purposes and motives of the founders, the many types of plans, the differences in local conditions, and the personalities of the founders."

The views expressed in the study are summarized in the following paragraphs:

"It is generally recognized that profit sharing is not a panacea for industrial ills; it is rather a part of an Industrial Relations Program. If adopted, it should be fitted into the general program. Profit sharing, for example, is not considered compatible with a low wage scale, and some authorities point out that the current rate of wages should not be made to fluctuate automatically with profits. This school of thought is of the opinion that profit sharing should be entirely independent of the wage setting process. Thus they believe it is possible for profit sharing and collective bargaining to exist side by side.

"Similarly, it is maintained that the profit sharing program should be fitted into and not conflict with a company's program for employee security—disability, unemployment, retirement, and death benefits. The cost of these provisions today is likely to be treated as operating expense and thus may affect the percentage of profit allotted to employees.

"The idea of profit sharing usually implies the power and responsibility for controlling profits. Particularly in the co-partnership type of plan, this normally leads to giving employees a voice in management through works councils or otherwise. Many authorities believe that employees should be given information on costs—especially those items of expense over which they may have some control. Employees cannot think as partners, they believe, unless they understand the fundamental, economic facts regarding the business.

"Profit sharing has proved to be limited in its application to the rank and file of employees. Most companies earn on the average only a small rate on their capital, and relatively few show large profits. While some companies may have adopted profit sharing for humanitarian reasons, most concerns appear to have considered the economic justification of such a plan. It is usual to ask; what opportunities are there for reducing costs through the elimination of waste in time, labour, and materials? Can the amount of supervision be reduced by making employees partners and arousing an interest on their part in the success of the company?

"As an incentive, profit sharing has proved of value in proportion to the ability of participants to control profits. The amount each individual receives should offer him an inducement commensurate with his efforts, and a large proportion of the employees should participate. The amount of profits earned in the past and the relative stability of profits are factors to consider in setting the rate of profit sharing for a normal year. It is contended that nothing discourages employees' interest in a profit sharing plan more than a series of years during which no profits are earned.

"Most authorities agree that individual employees have no inherent right to profits but that profit sharing may be expedient as good management practice. Good management recognizes the value of good employee relations based on mutual respect and understanding, on a desire to further the interest of both, and on the security, well-being and development of individual employees. Profit sharing has sometimes been found applicable in such a program."

SURVEY OF WORLD SOCIAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Annual Report of Director of International Labour Office

IN his annual report to the 23rd International Labour Conference, commencing on June 3, at Geneva, Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, gives a comprehensive survey of the social and economic situation throughout the world.

"A year ago," he says at the beginning of his report, "everyone was asking himself whether the signs of better times then clearly apparent were real or illusory, whether the full tide of recovery was actually flowing or whether there was just a lull in the depression. To-day there can be no doubt that a large measure of recovery has been actually accomplished....

"But although great progress has been made in the last twelve months, no one feels sure that stability or equilibrium has really been attained....

"The economic machine again in motion after a serious breakdown is once more moving forward with gathering speed, but the distance that it may be expected to travel remains a matter of anxious speculation."

In fact, in a whole series of countries, production has already surpassed the 1929 level. In others there has been a marked improvement. Unemployment, however, has not declined to the extent which the recovery of production might be expected to indicate; but its decrease is nevertheless important and almost universal. In some countries, the number of persons at work at the end of 1936 was greater than in 1929 before the depression. The estimated volume of international exchanges of goods slightly increased since 1935, but it remained from 10 to 15 per cent less than in 1929; which goes to prove that most of the measures taken to revive prosperity have been of an internal character. They have increased production mainly for domestic use, and, it is pointed out, have not been able to abolish exchange restrictions, reduce trade barriers and get the current of external trade again flowing actively.

Social Security and Monetary Policy

Recently, however, a very important turn for the better has taken place owing to the tripartite Monetary Agreement of last September, between the United States, Great Britain and France.

"At length international co-operation in the economic field has been initiated," reports Mr. Butler.

"If the depression has shown one thing more clearly than anything else it is that economic prosperity and social security depend more on monetary policy than on any other single factor."

Moreover, the policy aimed at lowering trade barriers carried out by the United States and the efforts of several other countries in the same direction "are the first pieces of flotsam showing that the tide has turned after ebbing for six years steadily towards autarchy and economic nationalism.'

Factors in Recovery

Other signs of recovery are: the rise in the prices of the principal foodstuffs and raw materials; the improvement which has taken place in the great agricultural countries; the increase in shipping activity; and the rapid recovery of shipbuilding.

The Director points out that there are abnormal factors "which overshadow this cheerful picture," the most important of which is "the growth of armaments and the uneconomic activity which it represents." He notes that it is unquestionable that the arms stimulant has contributed substantially to increase production and employment, but armaments at any time represent some deduction from the national well-being. Mr. Butler then continues:

"The money spent for armaments means money withdrawn from private enterprise; the labour employed for purposes of destruction means labour withdrawn from productive purposes; the raw materials used create a dearth for industries working to increase the national wealth....

"The armaments race is then an element of weakness in the process of recovery, but it is also the symptom of a greater weakness. The general unrest indicated by the open preparations for war in Europe and in the Far East constitutes a formidable dam in the path of the stream of prosperity, which is now beginning to flow once more. As long as the fear of war is as widely prevalent as in the latter months of 1936, it is vain to expect that the world can attain its full economic momentum....

"All the financial, commercial and social measures, by which the great crisis of the past five years is being overcome, are nothing but vanity if the whole political and economic fabric of our present-day civilization is under the constant menace of disruption by another international conflict."

Lessons of the Depression

Nevertheless, he observes, the measures taken, and the results achieved, should give

humanity confidence in itself. For there can be no doubt that recovery has been mainly achieved by the positive action of Governments and people rather than by any process of automatic readjustment. Among the lessons of the depression, this is one on which Mr. Butler places special emphasis. "The pace and the precipitousness of these economic movements is not entirely a dictate of nature beyond the control and direction of human agencies."

"The discovery that after all man is capable of asserting some control of his economic destiny is all the more timely and important, because present-day communities are no longer content to accept the buffets of economic misfortune with the same docility as in the past. ...

"The events of the last fifteen years have radically altered the aims and methods of social policy. Instead of being ancillary to economics, it now occupies the foremost place in the eyes of statesmanship. No State, whatever its ideological complexion or its political structure, affects to ignore the claims of the great mass of its citizens to a certain standard of life and a certain security of employment. Both are now regarded as almost statutory rights, which it is the duty of Government to ensure. The strength of every administration tends to be mainly judged by its success in curtailing unemployment and in restoring the incomes of the farmer and the manufacturer to a profitable level. The condemnation of failure is now apt to be all the more severe, because a series of national experiments has demonstrated the possibility of combating the effects of depression with marked success."

Effects on Wages and Hours

Mr. Butler shows how the experience of the depression has revolutionized many traditional ideas, particularly in regard to unemployment, unemployment assistance, unemployment insurance, etc. He considers that the whole conception of social insurance has emerged strengthened and confirmed by the ordeal.

As regards the question of wages viewed in the light of recent years, Mr. Butler states:

"In the matter of wage-policy the slump has also produced important and in some respects unexpected lessons. In former times there was a common belief amounting almost to a dogma that the most effective method of combating depression lay in the reduction of wages. It was argued that, when the consumer was no longer willing or able to buy at prevailing prices, the manufacturer had no choice but to cut down costs until his prices were so reduced as to tempt the consumer back into the market. As the largest cost item under the manufacturer's immediate control was wages, a cut in wage-rates was looked upon as the most obvious and the most ready expedient for achieving the desired result."

After analyzing charts of wage rates in various countries, the Director considers that "if a really international test is applied over a number of countries, the only possible conclusion is that the amount paid per hour to the worker is no more than one among a great many factors which go to determine the general level of a nation's economic activity, and by no means the decisive factor."

He also draws attention to the fact that "the depression has led to increasing recognition of the value of the minimum wage," and he indicates the remedial action taken in various countries.

The movements in favour of reduction of hours of work, holidays with pay, workers' leisure, etc., far from being retarded by the difficulties of these past years, have been accelerated.

"Generally speaking, so far from the normal working week having been lengthened, a powerful movement has sprung up during the depression in the direction of shortening it. ...

"The movement towards a 40-hour week is no longer solely or even perhaps mainly inspired by the necessities of the unemployment situation. It is now rather advocated on broader grounds of social policy. ...

"Failing an international agreement, it is not improbable that countries which have already adopted the new régime will be tempted, if not compelled, to defend it by the imposition of tariffs, quotas or other barriers to international trade against competing countries which are still working longer hours. The erection of trade barriers on social grounds would be a particularly serious matter at a time when a reaction is setting in against restrictions on international trade."

Trend of Social Policy

The Director of the I.L.O. deals with the chief characteristics of current problems and tendencies. Social policy to-day, as the result of the lessons of the depression, appears in an entirely new perspective.

He studies the extension of Government interference into the economic field, which is bound to remain a permanent feature of the new order.

He shows that the traditional method of deflation had failed to arrest the catastrophic decline of trade, production, prices and employment, which began in 1929. Confronted

by this situation, Governments deliberately turned to expansionist measures, that is to say, they sought to increase the quantity of cash and credit in circulation, and encouraging results have been seen everywhere.

Mr. Butler also analyses the causes and effects of the drive for greater self-sufficiency, which is almost everywhere apparent.

"Agricultural countries are developing industries, while industrial countries are fostering agriculture. Though this tendency has been greatly accelerated by the slump, it is further encouraged by the nationalistic spirit, which is perhaps the most fateful legacy of the war. When agricultural countries found their exports barred by tariffs and quotas, or saleable only at pitiable prices, it was natural enough that they should try to make for themselves the goods which they could no longer afford to buy abroad. When the industrial countries found their manufactures confronted by the inability of the agricultural countries to purchase them or by fresh barriers raised to protect home industries, it was natural enough that they should encourage their own farmers".

With regard to the problem of raw materials, he states that its colonial aspect has been exaggerated, and its essential dependence on the proper functioning of world economy overestimated.

Rise of Prices

But the question which is causing the most anxiety in the economic field is that of the rise of prices.

"A rise in prices is a natural and healthy sign to be found in the early stages of economic recovery. As long as it is accompanied by a corresponding increase in production, it does not afford any ground for apprehension. At the present time prices, whether wholesale or retail, are in most countries still well below the 1929 level. Though as may be seen from the diagrams on pages 70-71 there is a wide variety of experience in different countries, it can hardly be maintained that the present position for the world as a whole is in any sense dangerous. On the other hand, if the upward price-movement got out of hand, the cost of living might begin to soar with excessive rapidity. An upward spiral might be inaugurated with costs, wages and prices outbidding each other in such a way as once more to threaten the stability of the economic structure. To prevent such a movement must always be a major aim of economic policy".

Here again the Director contends, national effort, however necessary and effective, cannot attain its maximum efficiency unless integrated in an international system functioning harmoniously to achieve agreed objectives.

Attempts at Social Reconstruction

Reviewing the most recent attempts at social reconstruction made throughout the world, the Director of the I.L.O. draws attention to the extent and importance of the French "experiment".

"That this immense program should have been adopted and put into execution in so short a time is an interesting proof that neither the legislative nor the administrative procedures of democracy are incompatible with swift and decisive action when occasion requires."

Mr. Butler also refers to the far-reaching program of reforms carried out in New Zealand.

In reviewing the general impressions of the results achieved in countries of widely-varying political conceptions, he notes "the large degree of similarity between methods adopted by States which differ widely in their political creed."

"The modern technique is more or less universal. Whether it be a question of developing national resources, promoting national industry, controlling output, marketing and prices, regulating credit and currency, adjusting internal indebtedness, redistributing income by the taxation of large incomes and profits, or deflecting the course of international trade and capital, it is impossible to draw any firm distinctions along ideological lines. These practices are the common property of all countries. Frequent examples of all of them may be found under every type of constitution. Neither democratic nor totalitarian nor collectivist societies have any monoply in them.

"But if the methods are similar, there is a fundamental difference in the results achieved, which is determined by the ultimate object in view....

"There is, however, no ultimate conciliation possible between social justice and preparation for war. Economically as well as ethically they are at opposite poles. War preparedness can only be bought by the sacrifice of civilized living to a greater or lesser extent. Social justice is only attainable if the forces of production are harnessed to the causes of peace, without which the general progress of mankind is impossible. Those who co-operate in the attempt to realize the ideals of the International Labour Organization are the avowed servants of peace. Collective security is not merely a political conception, but demands for its realization an economic order, national and international, of which the cornerstone is social justice."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Safety in the Building Industry

The International Labour Office has just published a Blue Report on Item I of the Agenda of the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to meet in Geneva in June 1937—Safety Provisions for Workers in the Building Industry with reference to Scaffolding and Hoisting Machinery.

This question was placed on the Agenda of the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference by a decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its Sixty-ninth Session in 1935. At the Twentieth Session of the Conference the question was the subject of a first discussion in accordance with the Standing Orders. The Conference then had before it a preliminary Grey Report, prepared by the Office, which gave a survey of the laws and regulations in force in various countries respecting scaffolding and hoisting machinery used on buildings under construction and also contained a brief statistical study of the number and causes of accidents to building workers, an account of the organization and powers of the building inspection services and some information as to the activity of employers' and workers' organizations in regard to the prevention of accidents. The Report concluded with a list of points on which it was thought Governments might be consulted in preparation for the second discussion, together with the text of a Model Safety Code drawn up in collaboration with the Office by the Correspondence Committee on the Prevention of Accidents.

After consideration of this Report the Conference decided to place the question on the Agenda of its Twenty-third Session and also decided the points on which the Governments should be consulted for the purpose of preparing for the second discussion and final decision to be taken at that Session. On this basis the Office framed a Questionnaire which was addressed to the Governments of the Members of the Organization on 24 July, 1936.

The present Report has been drawn up on the basis of the replies of 25 Governments to this questionnaire. The replies received are reproduced in Chapter I. Chapter II gives a comparative analysis of these replies. In Chapter III will be found the conclusions drawn from the comparative analysis contained in the previous chapter together with the texts of the proposals which the Office, on consideration of the replies, submits to the Conference as a basis for the second discussion of the question.

Reduction of Hours in the Textile Industry

The Office has also issued a Blue Report on Item II of the Agenda of the same Session of the Conference—Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry.

The question of the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry appears on the Agenda of the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference as a result of a decision taken by the Conference at its Twentieth Session in June, 1936. At that Session the Conference had before it a Grey-Blue Report prepared by the International Labour Office, in accordance with the directions of the Governing Body, in such a form as to enable the Conference either to follow the double-discussion procedure or, if it so desired, to take a final decision on the adoption of a Draft Convention at once. The Conference considered it expedient to follow the usual procedure of double discussion, decided by 71 votes to 29 to place the question on the Agenda of the Session of the Conference to be held in 1937, and directed the Office to frame and address to Governments a Questionnaire the replies to which would provide the basis for a report to be submitted to the Conference for the purpose of the second discussion. Pending this decision by the full Conference, however, the Committee set up by the Conference to consider the question of the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry had proceeded with the consideration of the proposals for a Draft Convention included in the Office's Report, and these proposals as revised by the Committee (referred to as the "draft text of 1936"), together with the discussions of the Committee, furnished the basis on which the Office framed the Questionnaire addressed to the Governments.

The replies received from 26 Governments are reproduced in Chapter I of the Report. Chapter II gives a general survey of the replies, and also gives, in relation to the several replies, the draft text of 1936. Chapter III gives the conclusions which the Office has drawn from the additional information available since the discussions at the Conference in 1936 and explains the proposals which it submits to the Twenty-third Session of the Conference as a basis for the second stage of the consideration of the question. The text of these proposals will be found at the end of the volume.

Planning of Public Works and Relation to Employment

The International Labour Office has just published a report on "Planning of Public

Works in Relation to Employment," which question is Item III of the agenda of the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference opening in Geneva in June next.

The question of the planning of public works in relation to employment was placed on the Agenda of this Session of the International Labour Conference in virtue of a decision taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its Seventy-fourth Session in February, 1936, which in turn was the result of a resolution passed by the Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body. The whole question of public works and unemployment is, however, by no means a new one for the Conference, which referred to it in the *Unemployment Recommendation* adopted at its First Session in 1919 and in resolutions adopted at various times since then. At its Twentieth Session the Conference adopted a resolution noting with satisfaction that the question had been placed on the Agenda of the 1937 Session and asking that a Grey-Blue Report be submitted at that Session in order that it might be possible to reach final decisions in 1937.

The present Report is the result of that resolution. Part I, which contains the material normally included in a Grey Report prepared for a preliminary discussion, sets out the law and practice in the different countries under the headings of national planning and co-ordination of public works, conditions of employment and other provisions regarding labour, public works and the employment of young persons, non-manual workers and women, and international collaboration, and concludes with a list of points suggested as a basis for a questionnaire. Part II, on the analogy of a Blue Report prepared for a final discussion, contains proposals for international regulations in the form of two draft Recommendations and a resolution which the Twenty-third Session can take into consideration in the event of its considering it preferable to proceed to a final decision rather than a preliminary discussion.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1937

BUSINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1937, showed a gain over that recorded during the corresponding quarter of 1936, as there was an increase of 3 per cent in vacancies offered and of 1 per cent in placements effected. All groups, except farming, mining, construction and trade, reported increases in both instances, the outstanding expansion being in logging, with gains of lesser importance in services, manufacturing and transportation. The most pronounced decline was in construction and maintenance, under which group are listed relief placements on highways, streets and sewers and other projects sponsored by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. A heavy loss was also shown in farming and others of smaller volume in mining and trade. Provincially, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia reported additional vacancies and placements, Quebec and British Columbia showing the greatest change, while Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Maritimes registered losses in both divisions, Ontario recording the greatest reduction, which took place largely in the construction and maintenance group, where fewer relief placements had been effected.

From the chart on page 563 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a pronounced downward course during the first half of January, with a more moderate decline showing during the latter half of February and of March, while a marked upward trend was recorded the latter half of January, with little change noted during the first half of February and a slight upward tendency again registered during the first half of March. At the close of the quarter, however, the level of the curve of vacancies was a little above and that of placements somewhat below the corresponding levels attained at the end of March, 1936. During the period January to March, 1937, there was a ratio of 49·5 vacancies and 45·7 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 48·1 vacancies and 45·2 placements during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,090, of applications registered 2,201, and of placements effected 1,005, in contrast with a daily average of 1,031 vacancies, 2,141 applications and 969 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1936.

During the three months January to March, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 78,524 references of persons to positions and had effected a total

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	83	78	6	40	11	28	484	382	37	1,868	1,379	361
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	3	3	29	12	19
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	5	2	.....	48	33	14
Lumber and its products	78	77	2	12	10	2	17	10	.....	59	43	16
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1
Pulp and paper products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	89	62	21	148	100	45
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	41	18
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	92	67	8	167	86	23
Plant products, edible	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	18	17	.....	132	50	76
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	17	2
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	29	20	10
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	99	88	9
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	.....	158	138	15
Iron and steel products	5	1	4	4	.....	3	31	12	.....	754	615	91
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	170	171	.....	20	15	6
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	103	97	7
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	26	18	.....	26	15	7
Logging	238	237	.....	118	113	4	1,557	1,559	1	4,365	4,025	13
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Farming	17	16	1	8	8	.....	84	83	.....	1,846	1,756	16
Mining	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	10	5	2	126	121	1
Coal	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	2	126	121	1
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communication	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	4
Transportation	7	3	4	13	.....	12	16	14	3	183	66	115
Forwarding and storage	5	1	4	13	.....	12	16	14	3	136	28	108
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	25	2
Shipping and stevedoring	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12	5
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Construction and Maintenance	905	30	875	52	1	51	8,713	8,582	124	3,511	1,417	2,093
Railway	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	55	52	3	43	29	13
Highway	869	1	868	20	.....	20	8,101	7,990	93	2,020	609	1,411
Building and other	36	29	7	20	1	19	557	540	28	1,448	779	669
Services	1,037	243	652	1,457	274	1,185	10,079	4,877	1,864	10,438	4,128	4,861
Governmental	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	28	181
Hotel and restaurant	16	7	6	11	6	4	172	125	3	580	378	152
Professional	66	5	51	3	2	1	138	82	30	233	128	86
Recreational	17	.....	16	7	.....	7	2	.....	.....	103	37	65
Personal	70	1	69	293	10	285	177	100	65	1,494	188	1,286
Household	867	230	509	1,143	256	888	9,588	4,569	1,766	7,803	3,362	3,091
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	17	7	.....
Trade	30	3	27	37	3	34	312	139	106	693	206	481
Retail	24	2	22	37	3	34	109	38	67	612	187	421
Wholesale	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	203	101	39	81	19	60
Finance	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	20	13	.....	72	17	52
All Industries	2,320	612	1,566	1,732	412	1,319	21,275	15,654	2,137	23,117	13,126	7,997
Men	1,358	361	997	560	146	413	11,345	10,888	357	14,090	9,054	4,527
Women	962	251	569	1,172	266	906	9,930	4,766	1,780	9,027	4,072	3,470

of 74,329 placements, of which 52,271 were in regular employment and 22,058 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 38,748 were of men and 13,523 of women, while casual work was found for 13,109 men and 8,949 women. A comparison with the same period of 1936 showed that 73,584 placements were then made, of which 53,684 were in regular employment and 29,900 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 122,721 men and 40,087 women, a total of

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1937

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
46	**10**	**39**	**63**	**11**	**51**	**192**	**139**	**42**	**201**	**75**	**120**	**2,977**	**2,085**	**684**
1	.....	1	20	.....	20	7	7	.....	3	1	2	70	23	46
5	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	36	17
1	1	.....	2	1	1	114	112	.....	49	54	35	377	308	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1
3	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	36	5	31	280	168	103
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	72	41	25
6	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	9	.....	9	281	158	48
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	11	2	9	3	1	.....	183	70	104
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	17	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	21	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	4	116	101	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	16	4	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	179	153	20
6	3	6	5	2	2	19	11	8	23	4	19	847	648	133
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	197	186	13
4	2	2	6	6	.....	23	5	9	12	2	11	150	112	31
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	57	34	11
668	**813**	.....	**223**	**217**	.....	**767**	**769**	.....	**2,051**	**2,045**	**4**	**9,987**	**9,778**	**22**
2	**2**	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**3**	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**11**	.....
4,414	**4,408**	.....	**2,394**	**2,130**	**4**	**2,003**	**1,934**	.....	**337**	**324**	**6**	**11,103**	**10,659**	**27**
4	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**143**	**113**	**2**	**53**	**43**	**11**	**340**	**300**	**16**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	91	2	1	.....	1	96	93	3
4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	47	38	10	190	181	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	21	.....	5	5	.....	54	26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	**13**	**8**	**5**
5	**2**	**5**	**19**	**3**	**17**	**104**	**35**	**69**	**76**	**6**	**70**	**423**	**129**	**295**
5	.....	5	10	3	8	71	3	68	49	.....	49	305	49	257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	32	25	7
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	30	30	.....	23	6	17	80	50	30
.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1
761	**751**	**8**	**478**	**128**	**350**	**1,849**	**1,694**	**149**	**7,063**	**2,630**	**4,434**	**23,332**	**15,233**	**8,084**
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	239	188	51	373	269	103
744	742	.....	384	69	315	1,600	1,508	91	6,338	2,185	4,155	20,076	13,104	6,953
17	9	8	70	59	11	249	186	58	486	257	228	2,883	1,860	1,028
2,007	**1,318**	**650**	**2,243**	**1,168**	**737**	**1,217**	**786**	**365**	**2,472**	**851**	**1,604**	**30,950**	**13,645**	**11,918**
2	2	.....	4	2	2	2	2	.....	171	8	163	388	42	347
97	85	17	51	37	4	67	52	9	73	51	21	1,067	741	216
23	15	8	217	171	20	33	17	16	290	44	246	1,003	464	458
25	2	23	13	1	12	28	1	27	4	1	3	199	42	153
114	4	110	165	5	160	105	3	102	419	10	409	2,837	321	2,486
1,024	503	492	1,270	615	539	783	531	211	1,511	734	762	23,989	10,800	8,258
722	707	.....	523	337	.....	199	180	.....	4	3	.....	1,467	1,235	.....
41	**3**	**38**	**61**	**2**	**58**	**81**	**8**	**62**	**146**	**15**	**131**	**1,401**	**389**	**937**
17	2	15	35	2	32	57	11	46	133	10	123	1,024	255	760
24	1	23	26	.....	26	24	7	16	13	5	8	377	134	177
.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**7**	**114**	**34**	**70**
7,948	**7,321**	**740**	**5,484**	**3,661**	**1,218**	**6,365**	**5,493**	**693**	**12,410**	**5,992**	**6,388**	**80,651**	**52,271**	**22,058**
5,931	5,937	153	3,440	2,483	667	5,287	4,705	468	10,714	5,174	5,527	52,725	38,748	13,109
2,017	1,384	587	2,044	1,178	551	1,078	788	225	1,696	818	861	27,926	13,523	8,949

162,808 persons, in contrast with the registration of 162,678 during the same period of 1936. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1937 of 80,651 positions, of which 52,725 were for men and 27,926 for women, as compared with 78,303 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter of 1936.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 9,987, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 978,913 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,851, having an aggregate membership of 188,047 persons, 12·9 per cent of whom were without employment on April 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Services of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of work-people placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1937, as Reported by Employers

Employment at April 1 showed a small, contra-seasonal advance, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,987 establishments whose staffs aggregated 978,913 persons, compared with 976,535 in the preceding month. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-season's contraction in fifteen of the sixteen preceding years since 1920; this ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging program, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. At the date under review, the increase in the number employed in the Dominion as a whole was entirely due to improvement in British Columbia, where the reported additions to staffs more than offset the moderate losses elsewhere indicated.

The crude index (based on the 1926 average as 100) showed a slight gain from 102·8 at March, 1937, to 103·0 at the beginning of April, when it was higher than at April 1 in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal trend, the index at the latest date stood at 109·2, compared with 107·8 in the preceding month. The seasonally-adjusted index, though lower than in the first two months of the present year, was higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1930.

The unadjusted indexes at April 1 in the years of the record are as follows: 1937, 103·0; 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 97·4; 1926, 92·5; 1925, 88·3; 1924, 90·4; 1923, 88·7; 1922, 81·8 and 1921, 85·1.

The most pronounced contraction at April 1, 1937, was in logging, from which some 17,300 men were laid off, as a season of marked activity drew to a close. Coal-mining and railway construction also reported large reductions of a seasonal character. On the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, exceeding that indicated at April 1 in any other year of the record; the iron and steel, lumber and textile groups in particular recorded unusually large increases. Additions to staffs were also reported in many other lines of factory employment, in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals (except coal), in building and highway construction and maintenance, services and trade.

For April 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 9,474 firms, whose employees had numbered 918,716, or 14,505 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of this decline had taken place in logging and construction. The index had then stood at 97·4, which was the low point for the year.

Employment by Economic Areas

Employment in Quebec and Ontario declined slightly at April 1, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces there were losses on a rather larger scale. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the movement was decidedly favourable, the number of persons added to

payrolls in that province exceeding the number laid off in the other economic areas. The situation in all except the Prairie Provinces was more favourable than at the beginning of April in any year, since 1930; in the Prairies, the index, though fractionally lower than at April 1, 1936, was higher than at that date in the years, 1932-1935.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a small seasonal decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 685 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 76,827 persons at March 1 to 75,922 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, and activity also declined in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories and highway and building construction showed improvement, that on the highways being most pronounced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1936, although a slight advance had then occurred; the index stood at 105·4 at the latest date, compared with 101·8 at April 1 of last year, when statements had been received from 649 firms employing 72,729 persons, compared with 72,582 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, mining, transportation, building construction and services showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing were both general and extensive, those in iron and steel and textile factories being greatest. However, the increase in the above-named industries were rather more than offset by the seasonal decline in employment in logging camps, from which over 8,100 men were released. Data were tabulated from 2,385 firms in Quebec, with 284,090 employees, as against 284,853 at March 1. The index, at 102·2 at April 1, 1937, was nearly eleven points higher than at the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a very much larger scale. The trend has been retrogressive in fifteen of the seventeen Aprils for which information is now available; the losses at the latest date are the smallest yet recorded at this time of year.

At April 1, 1936, statistics had been furnished by 2,239 employers, whose payrolls had aggregated 252,688; this was a reduction of 9,947 from March 1 of last year.

Ontario.—Employment showed a slight contraction in Ontario, where 4,440 employers had reduced their forces by 596 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 422,657

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



at April 1. A much larger loss had been registered by the 4,213 firms making returns for the same date in 1936, when their payrolls had aggregated 397,323. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 103·4, compared with 108·8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in thirteen of the sixteen previous years for which data are available; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly smaller than usual.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, food, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries; on the other hand, beverage and tobacco works reported a falling-off. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction, services and trade indicated increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of the season's operations, and highway and railway construction were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.—As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at April 1; although the reduction was very much smaller than that noted at the same date in 1936, it exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last sixteen years. The index, at 89·4 at the latest date, was slightly lower than at April 1, 1936, but was higher than at that date in any other year since 1931. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging; however, highway and railway construction and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and textile divisions, and building, services and trade also afforded some employment. The working forces of the 1,439 co-operating employers aggregated 113,751 persons, compared with 116,170 at March 1. The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,386, and their employees, 114,732.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
April 1, 1921	85·1	98·0	76·6	88·9	88·1	78·2
April 1, 1922	81·8	90·5	73·9	86·4	81·5	76·2
April 1, 1923	88·7	101·5	81·5	94·1	82·9	82·3
April 1, 1924	90·4	94·9	87·2	93·3	86·3	88·3
April 1, 1925	88·3	93·6	85·6	90·4	83·5	88·8
April 1, 1926	92·5	95·0	91·2	93·7	87·6	96·1
April 1, 1927	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
April 1, 1928	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
April 1, 1929	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
April 1, 1930	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
April 1, 1931	99·7	102·3	98·5	102·4	97·7	92·4
April 1, 1932	87·5	88·3	85·0	91·1	86·1	80·9
April 1, 1933	76·0	78·3	73·1	78·3	78·3	68·8
April 1, 1934	91·3	95·1	85·1	98·7	83·3	86·6
April 1, 1935	93·4	95·8	85·9	100·7	86·9	91·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	93·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at April 1, 1937	100·0	7·8	29·0	43·2	11·6	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

British Columbia.—A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,038 firms with 82,493 employees, or 7,061 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted at April 1 in any other year of the record. The general situation was better than in the early spring of any of the preceding six years. There was marked improvement at the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging and construction; mining, services and trade also showed heightened activity, while transportation was rather slacker. At the beginning of April of last year, the 987 co-operating establishments had reported 81,244 employees, compared with 78,058 in the preceding month. Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made: Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The gains in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton were most noteworthy.

Montreal.—There was a further marked advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,381 firms who reported 145,545 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 139,334 at March 1. This increase, of a seasonal character, is decidedly larger than that indicated in any other April for which data are available. Improvement had also been noted at the same date of last year, but employment was then in less volume. Manufacturing showed generally heightened activity at April 1, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, textiles and iron and steel, in particular, reporting considerable increases in personnel; transportation and construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, retail trade was rather quieter. The 1,304 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1936, had 132,303 employees, compared with 131,057 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing and services registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and construction were slacker.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
April 1, 1922	77·0	.....	91·4	.....	.....	.....	85·6	80·6
April 1, 1923	84·4	.....	95·8	96·5	93·0	.....	87·7	75·2
April 1, 1924	91·3	.....	93·7	96·8	89·7	.....	84·2	86·4
April 1, 1925	89·7	99·5	94·0	93·2	84·5	.....	85·7	88·7
April 1, 1926	94·3	96·0	96·9	92·1	95·1	102·4	92·8	97·5
April 1, 1927	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
April 1, 1928	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
April 1, 1929	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
April 1, 1930	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
April 1, 1931	106·2	122·2	109·5	121·8	109·8	104·2	97·3	101·9
April 1, 1932	91·2	102·0	97·8	101·7	87·4	89·8	86·8	87·8
April 1, 1933	76·4	92·7	85·0	85·3	70·9	79·0	78·0	79·0
April 1, 1934	82·1	95·4	92·7	97·6	83·0	102·9	79·7	84·8
April 1, 1935	83·8	93·4	94·8	99·3	87·7	132·6	83·5	89·7
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·1	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1937	14·6	1·3	13·4	1·4	3·6	2·1	4·0	3·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

There was an increase of 94 in the working forces of the 176 employers making returns, who had 12,459 on their pay-rolls at April 1. A decline had been reported by the 169 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1936, whose staffs aggregated 12,181; the index, at 91·7, was then slightly lower than that of 93·3 at the latest date.

Toronto.—Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase which greatly exceeded the average gain indicated at April 1 in the years for which information is on record. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in manufacturing, although transportation, services and retail trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest improvement. Construction showed little general change. The working forces of the 1,519 employers furnishing statistics totalled 131,439 persons, compared with 128,260 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,437 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 120,819 men and women. The index at April 1, 1937, stood at 105·8, as compared with 98·7 at the beginning of April in 1936.

Ottawa.—Continued improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing, while transportation and trade were also rather busier. An aggregate staff of 13,517 workers was shown by the 199 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,235 in their last report. The index, at 101·9, was slightly lower than at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 177 firms with 13,395 employees.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded considerably more employment in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 290 firms employing 34,880 persons, or 1,428 more than at March 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in any of the last five years. For April 1, 1936, 280 establishments had

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
April 1, 1921	85·1	87·3	80·3	92·1	87·5	88·2	53·2	81·7	91·8
April 1, 1922	81·8	84·4	49·1	93·0	84·4	89·4	49·9	79·1	87·9
April 1, 1923	88·7	92·6	104·3	101·5	84·2	92·5	52·3	79·3	89·5
April 1, 1924	90·4	93·6	97·8	104·1	91·0	95·7	56·1	90·2	90·3
April 1, 1925	88·3	91·2	85·7	98·5	92·4	91·0	59·4	90·0	92·9
April 1, 1926	92·5	96·6	79·2	92·5	95·4	93·4	69·8	94·2	95·4
April 1, 1927	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
April 1, 1928	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
April 1, 1929	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
April 1, 1930	107·8	111·3	87,6	114·6	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
April 1, 1931	99·7	99·7	42·9	108·1	103·3	94·3	96·8	122·0	123·1
April 1, 1932	87·5	87·3	31·1	101·0	93·9	81·9	79·9	113·9	114·3
April 1, 1933	76·0	76·0	35·6	91·4	84·5	74·2	54·7	102·5	107·6
April 1, 1934	91·3	88·1	104·9	103·3	76·8	75·9	95·8	111·8	116·1
April 1, 1935	93·4	93·9	104·3	117·7	77·7	76·3	80·2	111·4	117·4
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
Relative Weight of ployment by Industries as at April 1, 1937	100·0	57·4	3·9	6·9	2·2	9·8	6·5	2·7	10·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

reported 31,111 employees, a small decline from the preceding month.

Windsor.—There was a large increase in Windsor at April 1. Data were received from 176 firms employing 20,675 men and women, as against 20,041 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, and construction and trade showed moderate gains. Employment was much more active than at the beginning of April, 1936, when 170 concerns had employed 17,827 persons.

Winnipeg.—Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of 479 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 39,237 workers, as compared with 38,877 in the preceding month. Manufacturing (especially in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions) was more active, while the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. At April 1, 1936, a large reduction had been noted and the index then was lower, standing at 88·1, compared with 91·6 at the date under review. Information for the former date had been received from 465 firms with 37,793 employees, or 2,615 fewer than at March 1, 1936.

Vancouver.—Improvement occurred in Vancouver, according to 436 firms with a staff of 33,649, as compared with 33,441 in the preceding month. There was a decline in factory employment, and in shipping, but construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A greater increase had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment in this city generally was then at a lower level. The index, at 104·4 at the latest date, was over four points higher than at April 1, 1936; the 423 establishments then co-operating had reported 32,073 men and women on their paylists.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Further substantial improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the advance greatly exceeding the average increase from March 1 to April 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The most

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	April 1, 1937	Mar. 1, 1937	April 1, 1936	April 1, 1935	April 1, 1934	April 1, 1933	April 1, 1932
Manufacturing—	57·4	110·8	107·6	101·1	93·9	88·1	76·0	87·3
Animal products—edible	2·4	119·9	117·8	109·7	102·5	95·4	90·4	92·7
Fur and products	·2	92·5	81·2	88·6	79·5	73·5	63·0	76·9
Leather and products	2·4	117·3	114·2	111·6	107·3	99·5	86·1	90·6
Boots and shoes	1·7	120·9	118·2	115·9	113·2	106·4	93·8	97·9
Lumber and products	4·2	77·0	71·6	67·6	63·0	60·3	45·0	58·8
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	63·8	59·3	57·1	49·8	48·5	31·8	43·0
Furniture	·8	88·3	86·0	77·1	72·6	72·9	61·7	81·2
Other lumber products	1·2	109·6	98·7	93·2	96·7	87·1	72·6	89·7
Musical instruments	·1	44·8	44·4	35·7	29·9	33·0	22·8	40·1
Plant products—edible	3·0	101·8	100·4	97·1	90·4	88·9	86·9	93·2
Paper and paper products	6·6	105·6	103·9	97·6	92·7	88·3	82·0	88·6
Pulp and paper	2·9	95·4	95·1	85·8	80·8	75·9	66·2	74·4
Paper products	1·1	133·1	127·4	117·6	107·1	101·0	95·2	94·7
Printing and publishing	2·6	109·6	107·3	106·2	103·5	100·5	98·5	105·6
Rubber products	1·3	102·1	101·1	96·1	92·7	93·0	75·6	89·7
Textile products	11·2	127·3	124·5	118·7	111·9	109·3	91·6	101·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·3	140·9	139·3	132·3	123·6	122·9	96·5	109·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·1	101·0	100·5	92·8	84·3	88·5	65·8	81·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	151·1	147·5	142·3	132·6	128·8	103·8	115·5
Silk and silk goods	1·1	547·4	545·5	519·8	504·9	465·4	375·3	378·1
Hosiery and knit goods	2·1	125·7	124·1	124·7	118·4	118·2	102·4	110·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·7	120·3	115·7	108·9	102·4	95·9	86·8	93·5
Other textile products	1·1	110·3	107·1	98·2	96·7	94·5	74·5	83·2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·8	124·8	134·6	128·0	118·9	116·4	114·5	116·8
Tobacco	·9	105·4	123·7	124·2	114·5	114·2	118·4	115·2
Distilled and malt liquors	·8	153·7	150·2	133·2	122·9	119·2	108·1	118·6
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	149·6	145·5	145·5	120·2	136·4	99·5	93·1
Chemicals and allied products	1·3	149·2	145·5	135·7	128·0	118·1	106·6	112·7
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	82·1	76·7	71·4	59·9	57·6	48·5	75·8
Electric light and power	1·4	111·3	112·3	112·5	106·9	105·0	106·9	115·6
Electrical apparatus	1·9	133·7	127·9	116·0	106·0	97·8	81·1	119·9
Iron and steel products	14·2	106·6	101·4	93·2	84·3	73·4	60·3	75·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	137·8	128·1	113·8	88·4	88·8	44·2	71·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	123·7	117·1	99·5	87·4	73·3	61·8	82·9
Agricultural implements	·6	72·0	67·5	66·5	59·6	43·8	34·1	29·1
Land vehicles	6·3	101·8	98·5	94·8	89·4	77·0	69·8	81·7
Automobiles and parts	2·4	166·8	161·8	149·3	156·6	105·5	76·3	75·6
Steel shipbuildings and repairing	·3	72·8	63·8	63·5	66·6	57·1	55·2	67·9
Heating appliances	·6	121·7	116·6	105·6	90·0	80·9	58·1	76·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	114·6	102·8	81·3	67·9	53·0	43·3	77·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	118·2	111·9	98·7	89·6	77·9	60·3	73·6
Other iron and steel products	2·0	105·2	100·6	88·2	80·9	72·4	58·8	77·6
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	148·9	143·8	131·5	116·2	103·5	77·3	92·8
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	140·9	139·3	130·8	126·8	126·9	112·4	116·3
Miscellaneous	·6	129·7	124·2	121·5	117·4	107·9	93·7	102·3

pronounced gains at the date under review occurred in iron and steel, but lumber and textiles also showed important advances, which were decidedly above the average for April 1 in the last sixteen years. Food, leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, declines were indicated in electric light and power and tobacco works, those in the latter being partly seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,822 manufacturers, employing 561,967 operatives, as compared with 545,494 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 107·6 at the beginning of March to 110·8 at April 1; this was the highest point reached since the summer of 1930.

Since the general increase in factory employment exceeded the average gain at this date in the period, 1921-1936, the seasonally-corrected index also advanced, rising from 109·5 at March 1, to 112·1 at the beginning of April, 1937, when it was higher than at any other date since April 1, 1930.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in the years for which data are available: 1937, 110·8; 1936, 101·1; 1935, 93·9; 1934, 88·1; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·3; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 111·3; 929, 116·5; 1928, 106·6; 1927, 101·5; 1926, 96·6; 1925, 91·2; 1924, 93·6; 1923, 92·6; 1922, 84·4 and 1921, 87·3.

A brief review of the situation at April 1, 1936, shows that the 5,606 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 510,142 workers, an increase of 7,731 in comparison with their March 1, 1936, payrolls. The greatest gains had occurred in iron and steel and textiles.

Animal Products, Edible.—Improvement was noted in dairies, fish canneries and meat-packing establishments. Statements were tabulated from 280 firms employing 23,125 workers, as against 22,734 at the beginning of March. A larger increase had been recorded at April 1, 1936, but activity was then at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—Further gains were shown in the leather group, according to statements from 300 employers whose payrolls aggregated 23,953 at the beginning of April, or 476 more than in the preceding month. No general change had been indicated at April 1 a year ago, when the index of employment was nearly six points lower.

Lumber and Products.—An upward trend was noted in rough and dressed lumber mills and in container, vehicle, furniture and other wood-using factories. There was an increase of 2,902 persons in the lumber group as a whole; statistics were compiled from 847 manufacturers, with 40,857 employees, as compared with 37,955 at March 1, 1937. The gain was larger than that indicated at the beginning of April in other years of the record. The index, at 77·0 at April 1, 1937, was over nine points higher than at the same date of last year.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was an advance in employment in vegetable foods in the period under review, curtailment in fruit and vegetable canneries being more than offset by expansion in other divisions, notably the sugar and syrup and bread and bakery industries. Returns were tabulated from 471 firms whose payrolls aggregated 29,586 persons, as compared with 29,168 at March 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of April, 1936, when only a small increase had been noted as compared with the preceding month.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in the pulp and paper group was upward, there being improvement in all divisions, but especially in printing and publishing and paper goods. According to data received from 610 firms in the industry as a whole, they employed 64,382 workers, as compared with 63,318 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than at April 1, 1936; an increase had then also been indicated.

Rubber Products.—Activity in 53 rubber works slightly advanced, 124 persons being added to their staffs, which totalled 13,011. Improvement had also been shown at the same date last year, when the index was a few points lower.

Textile Products.—There was a further important increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing, knitting, headwear, cotton and wollen factories. The gain at the date under review considerably exceeded the average noted at April 1 in the sixteen preceding years for which data are available. Statements were compiled from 1,064 manufacturers with 109,853 employees, or 2,537 more than at March 1, 1937. Most of the improvement occurred in Quebec and Ontario. The situation was more favourable than at the corresponding date of last year.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Seasonal reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 1,311 persons being released from the working forces of the 185 co-operating establishments, which employed 17,041 workers at the date under review. Most of the decline took place in tobacco factories in Ontario. The index was lower than in the

spring of last year, when similar curtailment had been noted.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Two hundred and one plants turning out chemicals and allied products reported 12,283 employees, as compared with 11,980 in their last return. The largest gains took place in Ontario. The general advance rather exceeded that indicated at the corresponding date in 1936; employment was then in smaller volume.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was an increase in the personnel of building material works, 200 of which employed 9,080 persons, as against 8,453 in their last report. Smaller additions to staffs had been made at April 1, 1936, when the index was considerably lower.

Electric Current.—A moderate reduction was shown in this group, in which 96 plants reported 14,059 employees, or 131 fewer than at the beginning of March. There were losses in Quebec and Ontario, with minor gains elsewhere. Employment was not quite so active as at April 1, 1936, the trend having then been favourable.

Electrical Apparatus.—Substantial improvement was noted in electrical appliance factories, according to the 125 co-operating firms, who had 18,377 persons on their payrolls, compared with 17,581 in their last report. No general change had occurred at April 1, 1936, when the index was nearly eighteen points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 869 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 6,760 workers to 138,824 at the beginning of April. There were gains in practically all branches of the industry, those in the automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, machinery and structural iron and steel divisions being most pronounced. Improvement was shown in all except the Prairie Provinces, that in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy. Smaller additions to the personnel had been recorded in the same period of last year, but the index number was then over thirteen points lower than at April 1, 1937, when it reached its highest point since the summer of 1930.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Returns tabulated from 170 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 23,740 persons, as against 22,942 at March 1. Most of the increase took place in the smelting and refining division. Geographically, the improvement was chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. The volume of employment was much greater than at the beginning of April in 1936; the advance then indicated had been similar in size.

Mineral Products.—The trend of employment was upward in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from 138 establishments, in which 14,158 persons were employed, or 206 more than in the preceding month. The index of employment in this group was ten points higher than in the corresponding period of last year, when little general change had been shown.

Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were reported in logging camps, 366 of which reduced their payrolls from 55,302 workers at March 1 to 37,953 at the date under review; this decline was greater than that indicated, on the average, at April 1 in preceding years of the record, a reaction from the unusually pronounced activity of last season. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contraction reported at April 1, 1936, had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index number then was many points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 132·5.

Mining

Coal.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was a falling-off in employment in coal-mines during the period being reviewed; this occurred chiefly in the Prairie coal-fields. Data were received from 105 operators, whose staffs included 23,757 employees, as against 25,380 in their last report. The index was fractionally lower than in the spring of last year, when smaller declines had been reported.

Metallic Ores.—Returns were received from 216 firms in this group, employing 35,528 workers, or 1,212 more than at the beginning of March. A much less extensive increase had been indicated at the same date in 1936, when the index stood at 237·5, compared with 290·7 at the beginning of April of the present year.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—A considerable gain occurred in this group; 80 firms employed 8,133 persons, as compared with 7,645 in the preceding month. A small advance had been recorded by the employers furnishing statistics at April 1 of last year, when activity was at a lower level.

Communications

Information was received from 86 communication companies and branches, employing 21,558 workers, or 148 more than in the preceding month, telephones showing a moderate improvement. Little general change had been

indicated at April 1, 1936; the index was then at 77·7, compared with 81·4 at the latest date.

Transportation

There were slight increases in employment in the street railway and cartage and steam railway divisions, while shipping was rather quieter. Statistics were compiled from 448 employers of 95,526 workers, as compared with 95,582 at March 1. Of the former number, 26,161 persons belonged in the local transportation, 57,822 in the steam railway and 11,543 in the water transportation division. The tendency at April 1 in the last sixteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1936, however, had been unfavourable, and the index then was slightly lower than at the last date, when it stood at 79·5.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Statements were compiled from 698 building contractors, with 14,848 persons in their employ, or 1,451 more than in their last report. The tendency was upward in all five economic areas. Although a much smaller gain had been indicated at April 1, 1936, the index then was several points higher.

Highway.—Increased employment was noted on highway construction and maintenance; 311 contractors employed 26,202 men, as compared with 25,634 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while there were general losses in the other provinces. A reduction from March 1 had been shown at the beginning of April of last year, but the number then engaged in this work was decidedly greater than in the period under review.

Railway.—There was a marked curtailment in employment in the construction departments of the railways in all provinces except British Columbia. Most of the decline was due to the completion of track-clearing operations as the winter drew to a close. The working forces of the 35 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 22,687 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 23,672 employees. The index number was slightly higher than in the spring of 1936, when a much larger decline had been recorded.

Services

This group showed improvement, according to 472 firms with 26,735 workers, or 828 more than in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and hotels and restaurants were decidedly busier. A smaller gain had been reported at the beginning of April, 1936; employment was then in less volume than at the date under review.

Trade

There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,348 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 104,019 workers at April 1, as compared with 102,796 at the beginning of March. This advance, which was seasonal, occurred mainly in the retail division, although wholesale trade was also rather more active. A large decline had been indicated at the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was lower, standing at 121·0, compared with 127·5 at the beginning of April, 1937.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

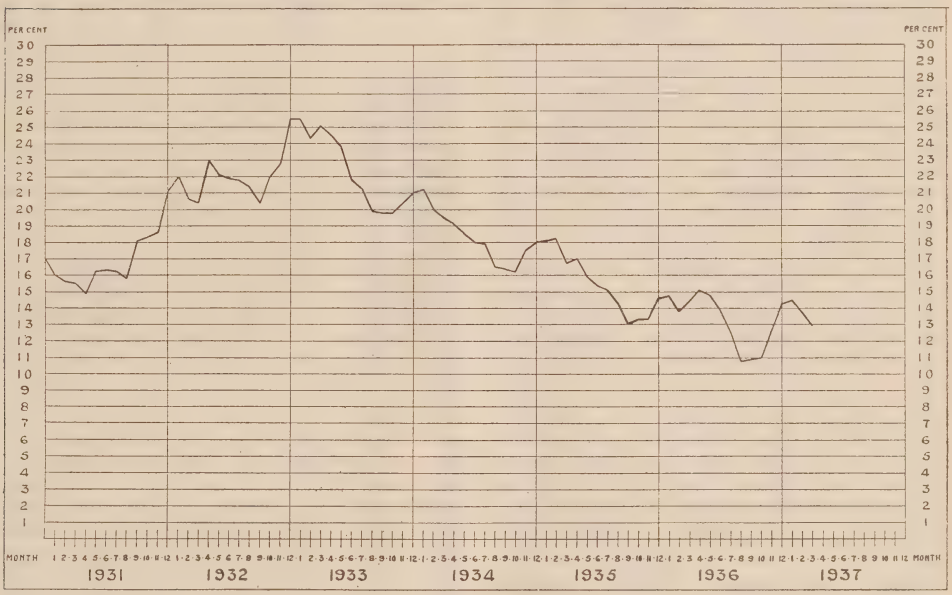
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1937

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons employed at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

A further slight gain was noted in the volume of work available to local trade union members at the close of March, unemployment standing at 12·9 per cent as compared with a percentage of 13·7 in February. The situation was also more favourable than in March last year when 14·5 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns compiled from 1,851 labour organizations with a total of 188,047 members, 24,314 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. British Columbia unions showed the greatest improvement

in conditions from February, the various trades and industries in general, contributing their quota to the total provincial advancement. In Quebec, also, more moderate expansion was evident, New Brunswick and Ontario showing but a nominal upward trend. In Alberta, however, noteworthy recessions occurred particularly in the coal mining industry, where slackness, due to lack of orders and in several instances the closing of the mines for the summer months, adversely affected the situation. The tendency in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was also toward lessened employment though the changes were but fractional. From Nova Scotia the same percentage of idleness was reported in both with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Vancouver unions showed an employment rise during March from the preceding month of nearly 4 per cent, Halifax and Montreal unions recording advancement on a slightly smaller scale. Toronto and Edmonton unions, on the contrary, indicated curtailment in work afforded of over 2 per cent, while in Saint John, Winnipeg and Regina, the tendency was adverse though the changes were less than one per cent. In making a comparison with the returns for March, 1936, Saint John unions showed the most pronounced employment recovery during the month reviewed, and in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Halifax, more moderate

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



months under comparison. All provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, reflected heightened activity over March of last year, the gains in British Columbia, as in the previous comparison, being the most pronounced. Improvement of somewhat lesser proportions was noted among New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions, while in Quebec and Saskatchewan conditions were but nominally better. In Nova Scotia employment tended less favourably, the variation from March a year ago, however, being quite slight.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province gains occurred. Nominal advancement only was recorded from Montreal and Toronto. In Regina, however, a minor increase in unemployment was recorded.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. During January this year the level of the curve changed very slightly from the close of 1936 though tending upward in an unfavourable direction. In February, however, the curve extended slightly downward from January, a manifestation of a somewhat increased volume of work, and this better movement was continued throughout March. The point attained by the curve at the close of March, however,

was lower than that of March, 1936, showing that employment was in greater prevalence during the month reviewed.

The 517 unions in the manufacturing industries from which reports were forwarded during March, covering a membership of 63,967 persons, indicated that 7,826 or a percentage of 12·2 were out of work on the last day of the month contrasted with a percentage of 13·6 in February. The majority of trades participated in this slight employment advance from February, general labourers and fur workers showing noteworthy improvement, and leather, glass, iron and steel, and hat, cap and glove workers, gains of somewhat lesser proportions. A more favourable employment tendency was also manifest by brewery and cigar and tobacco workers, printing tradesmen, and pulp, and paper pulp makers, though the changes from February were slight. On the other hand, garment workers, metal polishers and jewellery workers showed moderate recessions in activity, while the curtailment evident among bakers and confectioners and wood workers was almost negligible. Textile and carpet workers were quite actively engaged during March as in February, the unemployment percentage for these two months being identical. The situation in the manufacturing industries remained approximately the same during March as in the corresponding month of last year when 12·1 per cent of the members reported were unemployed, though considerable fluctuation was apparent in the various groups of trades. Wood, and textile and carpet workers were decidedly busier than in March last year, and marked employment advancement was evident among iron and steel workers, bakers and confectioners, cigar and tobacco workers, and printing tradesmen. Lesser gains in activity were noted also, by metal polishers, brewery, jewellery and leather workers. Garment workers, however, sustained severe losses in work available from March a year ago, particularly in the province of Quebec, and distinctly unfavourable conditions prevailed for hat, cap and glove, fur, and glass workers. Among pulp and paper makers and general labourers, the situation declined slightly.

The coal mining industry suffered losses during March chiefly of a seasonal character, the 50 unions making returns with an aggregate of 16,689 members, showing that 2,247 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 13·5, in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 8·0 in February. Little change in conditions was apparent, however, from March, 1936, when 13·9 per cent of the members reported were without work. The Alberta mines were particularly quiet, due to lack of orders and the closing of several mines for the summer months. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia also, there was some falling off in employment. Improvement of moderate degree, however, was reflected in the Alberta mines from March a year ago, and in British Columbia heightened activity on a small scale was noted. Nova Scotia miners, however, reported slight curtailment of employment. Short time work was also rather prevalent throughout the various mining areas during March.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Mar., 1919.....	2·2	3·0	3·9	6·7	1·2	5·3	3·6	8·2	5·0
Mar., 1920.....	1·9	3·1	3·3	2·3	3·2	4·0	2·1	7·6	3·1
Mar., 1921.....	17·9	11·7	16·9	13·0	10·5	12·1	9·8	34·6	16·5
Mar., 1922.....	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
Mar., 1923.....	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
Mar., 1924.....	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
Mar., 1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
Mar., 1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
Mar., 1927.....	13•1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
Mar., 1928.....	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
Mar., 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
Mar., 1930.....	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
Mar., 1931.....	6·5	10·9	14·0	16·0	14·7	19·5	21·8	18·8	15·5
Mar., 1932.....	8·0	13·3	23·5	21·6	20·7	17·6	23·2	20·5	20·4
Mar., 1933.....	22·7	16·4	27·3	26·8	20·3	20·5	25·3	23·8	25·1
Mar., 1934.....	9·1	10·7	22·3	19·9	21·8	18·5	20·3	19·9	19·5
Mar., 1935.....	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
April, 1935.....	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
May, 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June, 1935.....	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July, 1935.....	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935.....	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935.....	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936.....	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936.....	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar., 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan. 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9

In the building and construction trades a higher level of employment was manifest during March than in the preceding month, mainly the result of seasonal revival in building activities. This was apparent from the reports received from 199 local unions involving 18,829 members, 7,356 of whom, or a percentage of 39·1, were unemployed at the end of the month in contrast with 43·0 per cent in February. A general betterment of conditions was evident from March last year, unemployment for that month standing at 44·3 per cent. Granite and stone cutters alone reported an unfavourable situation when compared with February returns, the recessions noted being substantial. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers, steam-shovelmen, and bridge and structural iron workers, on the contrary, were decidedly better employed, and among hod-carriers and building labourers, and plumbers and steam fitters, noteworthy advancement was shown. Carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, registered more moderate gains, and the situation for electrical workers was nominally improved. Contrasted with the returns for March, 1936, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, plumbers and steam fitters, electrical workers, steam-shovelmen, and bridge and structural iron workers were all much more busily engaged during the month under review, and important gains were registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and hod-carriers and building labourers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, were considerably quieter than in March last year, and among granite and stone cutters, and carpenters and joiners, noteworthy curtailment was evident.

Reports were tabulated at the close of March from 835 organizations in the transportation industries with a total of 61,319 members, 4,617 or 7·5 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month contrasted with percentages of 8·0 in February and 9·0 in March a year ago. Navigation workers were afforded a much better volume of employment than in February, though some falling off in activity was apparent from March last year. In the steam railway division, which comprised over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported in the transportation industries, as a whole, a favourable trend was noted from February, but the variation was quite slight, and improvement of somewhat greater magnitude was reflected from March, 1936. Among teamsters and chauffeurs also, activity tended upward both in comparison with February returns and those of March last year. Street and electric railway employees indicated the same percentage of idleness in all three months used for comparative purposes.

Retail shop clerks were fully employed during March as in February, compared with an unemployment percentage of 2·0 in March last year. Reporting for March were 2 unions of these tradesmen with a membership of 795 persons.

Civic employees were more actively engaged during March than in either the preceding month or March, 1936, according to the returns compiled from 79 associations including 8,543 members. Of these, 143 or a percentage of 1·7 were without work at the end of the month contrasted with percentages of 3·2 in February, and 4·0 in March, 1936.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, 132 reports were furnished to the Department during March, embracing an aggregate of 7,117 members, 545 or 7·7 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 10·0 in February and 10·4 in March, 1936. Hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers all recorded moderate employment advancement from February, and fractional gains were evident among barbers. The trend for theatre and stage employees was toward retarded activity though the change from February was merely nominal. All groups shared in the better employment movement noted from March a year ago, hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen showing the greatest expansion, while among barbers more moderate gains occurred, and the situation for theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers tended slightly upward.

Fishermen were decidedly busier during March than in the previous month though some slackening off in employment was reflected from March, 1936. This was apparent from the reports tabulated from 3 associations including a total of 552 members, 9·4 per cent of whom were reported idle at the close of the month in contrast with 39·2 per cent in February and 1·7 per cent in March, 1936.

Little variation in the level of activity was evident among lumber workers and loggers during March from the preceding month though the trend was less favourable, the 2 local unions making returns with 1,165 members showing that 2·7 per cent were out of work compared with a percentage of 2·4 in February. Considerably better conditions prevailed than in March of last year when unemployment stood at 12·1 per cent.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from March, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table I.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
March, 1919	0	....	1·9	3·9	4·2	1·4	3·3	·6	....	2·2	3·1	4·0	2·3	....	6·2	4·7	6·5	10·0	2·7	....	16·5	3·1	12·1	2·9	1·3	0	0	....	2·5	3·0	·1	6·0	5·0
March, 1920	3·5	....	·6	1·9	5·7	·8	·0	1·3	....	·4	·1	0	·2	....	2·0	1·8	1·0	14·4	....	4·6	9·9	2·0	4·1	3·3	1·0	·1	·1	....	·3	2·9	1·7	3·7	3·1
March, 1921	32·1	60·8	11·6	18·0	7·4	4·5	6·9	3·9	....	14·1	3·8	3·1	4·1	....	12·0	29·4	35·3	31·0	12·1	28·4	25·7	8·3	8·0	9·8	1·2	2·9	2·9	....	0	8·5	5·1	10·4	16·5
March, 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	....	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	....	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
March, 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	....	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
March, 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	....	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
March, 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	....	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
March, 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	....	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
March, 1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	....	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	....	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	....	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	....	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
March, 1931	4·0	34·0	12·4	9·2	10·3	10·2	18·7	6·8	....	28·9	4·4	31·1	1·8	4·5	12·4	7·3	8·8	42·6	....	32·9	45·7	10·9	38·5	12·2	1·4	6·8	6·9	0	1·8	9·5	1·5	17·0	15·5
March, 1932	0	20·5	9·9	18·4	12·4	15·3	23·8	12·1	....	55·4	15·8	17·8	16·1	6·5	21·1	16·4	0	30·9	0	63·8	62·3	12·3	43·4	14·1	1·2	10·9	11·1	0	3·4	11·6	5·5	21·5	20·4
March, 1933	6·8	35·8	17·5	28·2	15·4	16·8	19·2	15·9	0	41·6	19·8	29·7	19·0	20·0	26·7	35·3	35·7	32·6	....	58·8	71·0	14·1	51·5	16·3	·9	14·8	15·1	0	·8	12·2	7·4	20·9	25·1
March, 1934	1·3	9·1	14·4	16·6	6·8	11·1	9·2	12·0	0	15·9	7·6	7·6	5·0	24·8	15·9	21·3	30·0	21·9	0	65·4	69·6	12·6	39·6	13·3	1·0	13·4	13·6	6·1	6·8	7·6	2·7	16·9	19·5
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	19·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9

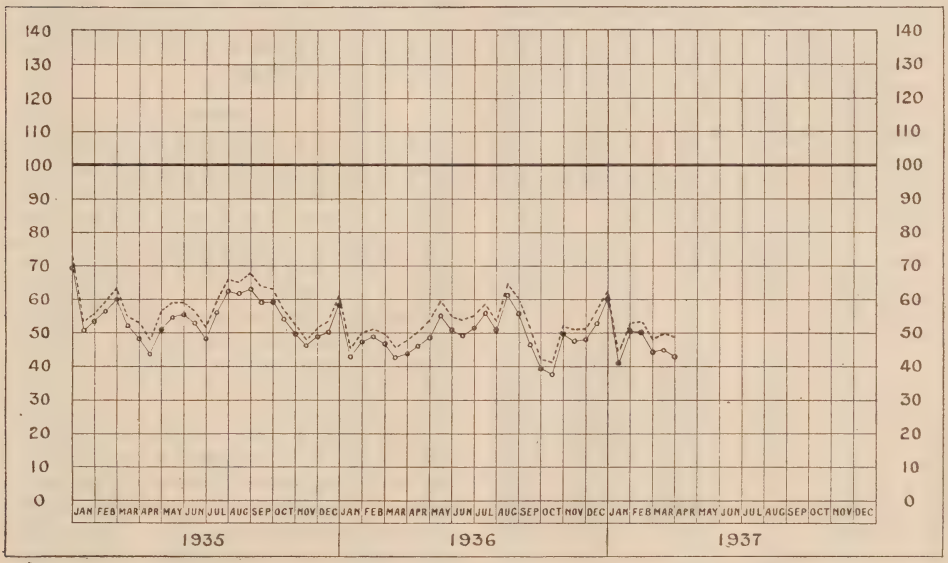
(3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1937

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1937, as represented by the average daily placements, showed a decrease of nearly 8 per cent from February, but a gain of almost 5 per cent over March a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month a very heavy loss was recorded in construction and maintenance and a nominal decline in mining, which more than overbalanced the increases registered in all other groups. Industrial divisions reporting the largest gains were services, manufacturing and farming, with smaller additions noted in logging, trade and transportation. When the month under review was compared with March of last year a pronounced increase was recorded in logging, followed by others of lesser volume in manufacturing and services, but this improvement was largely offset by a heavy loss in construction and maintenance, as well as a substantial decline in farming, with smaller reductions in mining and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications fluctuated but little during the month, showing a slight rise during the first half and a nominal decline during the latter half, while at the close of the period under review the curve of vacancies was about 1 point higher and that of placements about 1 point lower than the levels recorded at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 50·0 during the first half and 48·8 during the second half of March, 1937, in contrast with the ratios of 45·5 and 47·9 during the corresponding periods of March, 1936. The ratios of placements of each 100 applications during the periods under review were 44·8 and 43·1, as compared with 42·6 and 43·6 during the corresponding month of 1936.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1937, was 1,006, as compared with the daily average of 925 during the same month a year ago and with 1,035 recorded daily in February, 1937.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was

2,034, in comparison with 1,977 in March, 1936. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1937 averaged 2,033 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1937, was 895, of which 612 were in regular employment and 283 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 968 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago average 854 daily, consisting of 458 in regular and 396 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 23,638 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,353 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,284, of which 10,922 were of men and 4,362 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,069. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 14,967 for men and 10,159 for women, a total of 25,126, while applications for work numbered 50,848, of which 37,590 were from men and 13,258 from women. Reports for February, 1937, showed 24,840 positions available, 48,787 applications made and 23,220 placements effected, while in March, 1936, there were recorded 24,050 vacancies, 51,395 applications for work and 22,181 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927 to date.

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (3 months)	52,271	22,058	74,329

Nova Scotia

During the month of March, orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for over 27 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 29 per cent higher than in February, but over 15 per cent below March, 1936. The reduction in placements from March of last year was due to a decline in the highway division of construction and maintenance. This loss, however, was partly offset by gains in services, logging and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: logging, 104; construction and maintenance, 305; and services, 383, of which 305 were of household workers. During the month 142 men and 99 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during March, were nearly 4 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 8 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 3 per cent in placements when compared with February, but an increase of over 8 per cent in comparison with March, 1936. Although the increase in placements over March of last year was not large, all industrial divisions showed improvement. Most of the placements, however, were in the services' division and amounted to about 90 per cent of the total for the province. Of the 541 placements in services 428 were of household workers. There were 34 men and 111 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Orders listed at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during March called for over 7 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 36 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 17 per cent in placements when compared with February, but an increase of over 31 per cent in comparison with March, 1936. The increase in placements over March of last year was almost entirely due to relief work on sewer and road construction, as the changes in other groups were unimportant. Of the latter, gains were reported in manufacturing and trade and losses in services, logging and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 257; logging, 296; construction and maintenance, 1,728; trade, 82; and services 2,241, of which 2,092 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,287 of men and 1,568 of women.

Ontario

There was an increase of nearly 21 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during March, when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over 15 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 15 per cent higher than in February, but nearly 19 per cent below March, 1936. The large decrease in placements from March a year ago was due

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**897**	**43**	**995**	**851**	**241**	**601**	**1,894**	**156**
Halifax	333	41	427	281	61	220	1,157	44
New Glasgow	220	2	227	226	167	50	345	101
Sydney	344	0	341	344	13	331	392	11
New Brunswick	**604**	**7**	**699**	**602**	**145**	**457**	**1,165**	**102**
Chatham	20	0	60	20	8	12	181	0
Fredericton	4	2	23	2	0	2	315	0
Moncton	228	5	247	228	86	142	113	73
St. John	352	0	369	352	51	301	556	29
Quebec	**6,111**	**1,285**	**12,409**	**5,648**	**3,855**	**784**	**4,911**	**2,657**
Chicoutimi	388	0	1,063	379	387	1	333	251
Hull	1,100	11	1,524	1,118	1,005	99	274	199
Montreal	2,891	748	5,550	2,404	1,386	450	2,733	1,310
Port Alfred	53	5	120	50	50	0	40	.....
Quebec	1,018	334	3,415	999	600	145	1,406	385
Rouyn	88	3	126	94	81	13	27	66
Sherbrooke	277	87	324	322	239	4	39	201
Three Rivers	296	97	287	282	107	72	59	245
Ontario	**8,495**	**592**	**20,926**	**7,750**	**4,746**	**2,828**	**57,347**	**3,620**
Belleville	102	0	182	102	82	20	283	38
Brantford	197	11	349	175	134	41	1,426	102
Chatham	134	0	211	134	107	27	539	117
Ft. William	393	0	413	391	343	48	942	64
Guelph	89	21	131	107	64	9	782	62
Hamilton	554	39	1,199	500	281	192	5,698	225
Kenora	144	0	333	144	114	30	638	.....
Kingston	207	26	313	180	141	39	648	150
Kitchener	141	18	239	106	60	44	1,068	53
London	497	18	863	532	350	143	2,602	341
Niagara Falls	113	2	189	113	84	29	1,417	73
North Bay	129	0	244	165	143	22	818	41
Oshawa	746	0	929	734	162	572	1,012	79
Ottawa	357	5	1,344	354	257	95	5,621	294
Pembroke	196	0	288	124	31	93	61	56
Peterborough	152	12	178	143	119	24	734	74
Pt. Arthur	686	0	617	592	555	37	461	236
St. Catharines	174	23	294	150	102	48	2,316	84
St. Thomas	49	7	99	40	20	20	322	56
Sarnia	168	7	235	163	88	75	705	80
Sault Ste. Marie	144	0	335	114	86	27	462	79
Stratford	92	0	297	88	82	6	1,060	104
Sudbury	89	0	706	90	72	18	596	78
Timmins	452	0	1,074	437	205	232	1,040	73
Toronto	2,013	366	9,095	1,606	797	738	19,300	864
Windsor	477	37	769	466	267	199	6,796	197
Manitoba	**1,574**	**41**	**3,429**	**1,598**	**1,318**	**268**	**14,782**	**1,482**
Brandon	124	30	138	73	72	1	711	97
Winnipeg	1,450	11	3,291	1,525	1,246	267	14,071	1,385
Saskatchewan	**1,660**	**474**	**1,773**	**1,408**	**956**	**447**	**1,340**	**1,246**
Estevan	22	19	18	7	7	0	25	16
Moose Jaw	328	92	339	269	175	89	446	205
North Battleford	32	13	23	27	24	3	22	37
Prince Albert	114	24	126	82	55	27	83	78
Regina	516	58	604	496	410	86	237	381
Saskatoon	190	24	227	165	138	27	400	254
Swift Current	82	55	87	46	30	16	97	77
Weyburn	172	54	145	130	58	72	10	64
Yorkton	204	135	204	186	59	127	20	134
Alberta	**1,797**	**81**	**4,316**	**1,742**	**1,475**	**266**	**11,896**	**1,591**
Calgary	673	57	2,060	622	570	51	6,500	404
Drumheller	84	0	379	76	43	33	267	101
Edmonton	798	4	1,432	800	751	49	4,109	687
Lethbridge	64	15	242	59	51	8	641	103
Medicine Hat	178	5	203	185	60	125	379	296
British Columbia	**3,988**	**36**	**6,301**	**4,039**	**2,548**	**1,418**	**8,173**	**802**
Kamloops	20	3	233	28	16	2	83	9
Nanaimo	397	2	409	386	251	135	271	206
Nelson	163	0	171	162	14	148	6	61
New Westminster	144	0	149	142	85	57	129	37
Penticton	46	6	66	38	18	20	54	43
Prince George	6	3	14	7	7	0	3	.....
Prince Rupert	93	0	104	88	19	69	123	7
Vancouver	2,280	22	3,970	2,349	1,947	339	6,562	293
Victoria	839	0	1,185	839	191	648	942	146
Canada	**25,126**	**2,559**	**50,848**	**23,638**	**15,284**	**7,069**	**101,508**	**11,893***
Men	14,967	411	37,590	14,747	10,922	3,704	87,517	7,474
Women	10,159	2,148	13,258	8,891	4,362	3,365	13,991	4,419

* 237 placements effected by offices since closed.

to a reduction in the highway division of construction and maintenance, in which group last year large numbers of unemployed were provided with relief work. This loss was largely offset by a substantial increase in logging. Of the changes in other groups a gain in manufacturing and declines in trade, services and mining were the most important. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 674; logging, 1,210; farming, 941; construction and maintenance, 1,287; trade, 243; and services, 3,075, of which 2,253 were of household workers. During the month 3,378 men and 1,368 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

During the month of March positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba were 34 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 35 per cent when compared with February and of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with March, 1936. The most important changes in placements by industrial divisions from March of last year were declines in farming, construction and maintenance and services and a gain in logging. Placements in these divisions were: logging, 171; farming, 669; construction and maintenance, 191; and services, 525, of which 420 were of household workers. During the month 1,018 men and 300 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were 34 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 18 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 12 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decrease of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with March, 1936. A large reduction in farm placements when compared with March of last year accounted for the decline for the province as a whole under this comparison. Small losses were also reported in manufacturing and services, but there was a gain in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 579; construction and maintenance 148; and services, 607, of which 492 were of household workers. During the month 593 men and 363 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was a decline of nearly 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during March, when compared with February and of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with March, 1936. Placements were 6 per cent less than in both the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. As in Saskatchewan, farm placements were considerably less than during March, 1936, and accounted for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole. This decrease, however, was largely offset by an increase in construction and maintenance. Other changes, which were unimportant, included gains in transportation and trade and losses in services, manufacturing and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 60; logging, 54; farming, 527; transportation, 60; construction and maintenance, 535; and services, 432, of which 330 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,186 of men and 289 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during March, was 7 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 75 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 7 per cent in placements when compared with February, but an increase of 74 per cent in comparison with March, 1936. All industrial divisions except mining and transportation, where nominal declines only were reported, participated in the increase in placements over March of last year, the most important being in logging. Fairly large increases were also recorded in services, construction and maintenance, manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 110; logging, 1,186; farming, 192; construction and maintenance, 1,470; and services, 933, of which 512 were of household workers. There were 2,284 men and 264 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 15,284 placements in regular employment, 7,520 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the office at which they were registered. Of the latter, 658 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 593 going to centres

within the same province as the despatching office, and 65 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers from Quebec centres during March numbered 10 and were of bushmen for points outside the province, the Rouyn office despatching 9 to Timmins and the Hull office one to Pembroke. Vouchers of transportation were granted by Ontario offices during March to 483 persons, 482 of whom travelled to situations within the province. For employment within their respective zones the Port Arthur office shipped 308 bush workers, 10 mine workers and one hotel waitress, and the Fort William office 124 bush workers and 3 hotel employees. The Port Arthur zone, in addition, received one mine cook from Ottawa, and the Fort William zone 2 machine runners from Timmins. From North Bay, 28 bushmen went to Sault Ste. Marie and 2 carpenters to Timmins, while from Windsor 2 die makers were bound for Brantford and one clothing worker for Hamilton. The one transfer outside the province was of a diamond drill runner going from Timmins to Rouyn. In Manitoba, 75 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 22 of whom went to provincial situations and 53 outside the province. All of these secured their certificate at the Winnipeg office. Travelling within the province 8 farm hands, one farm domestic, 4 bushmen, 4 construction labourers, one miner, 2 mine labourers, one hotel chef, and one diamond drill helper proceeded to various sections of the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons transferred to other provinces, 45 bushmen, 5 bush teamsters and 2 chefs were bound for the Port Arthur zone, and one farm hand for the Regina zone. Alberta offices issued 73 certificates for reduced transportation during March, all provincial. Securing certificates at the Edmonton office 28 transportation employees, 10 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, 8 bushmen, 3 fish company employees, 3 sawmill hands, 3 highway construction cooks, 2 hotel employees, 2 mechanics, one engineer, one machinist, one moulder, one miner, one baker and one maid were carried to centres within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary one farm hand journeyed to Drumheller and 2 farm hands within the Calgary zone, to which zone also, one farm hand, one farm domestic and one oil drill worker were despatched from Medicine Hat. Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during March totalled 17, of whom 16 were destined to points within the province and one outside. The latter, an oil driller, was shipped from Vancouver to Calgary. Provincially the Vancouver office was responsible for the transfer of 2 mine workers each to the Kamloops and Nelson zones, of one box maker to Penticton, and of 4 mine workers and 3 hotel employees within the Vancouver zone. The balance of this provincial movement was from Prince George, from which centre 4 sawmill hands proceeded to Prince Rupert.

Of the 658 workers who were conveyed at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 201 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 444 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 5 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During March, 1937

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during March was $6,654,516; this was an increase of $4,534,405 or 213·9 per cent over the February total of $2,120,111, and of $4,285,979 or 181·0 per cent as compared with the aggregate of $2,368,537 reported for March, 1936. Last month's total was the largest recorded in any month of the years since 1931.

The value of the building authorized during the first quarter of 1937 was also decidedly higher than in the same months in any of the preceding five years, amounting to $10,470,129. This was an increase of $4,877,658 or 87·2 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1936, while the total for the elapsed months of the present year was greater by 286·2 per cent than in the months January-March, 1934, when building as represented by the construction permits granted in the 58 cities was lower than in the first quarter of any other year since the record commenced in 1920. However, the cumulative total for this period in 1937 is below the average of $18,580,660 indicated in the last seventeen years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for March, 1937, showing that they had granted about 370 permits for dwellings valued at more than $1,210,000 and nearly 1,600 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $5,400,000. During February, authority was given for the erection of about

200 dwellings and almost 900 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $800,000 and $1,200,000, respectively.

Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March, 1937, as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gains were those of $2,862,140 or 273·3 per cent in Ontario and $1,631,069 or 682·3 per cent in British Columbia. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces, that of $42,690 in Nova Scotia was largest.

As compared with March, 1936, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases; in this comparison also, the most pronounced gains were in Ontario and British Columbia, where the authorizations were higher by $2,760,955 or 240·4 per cent, and $1,364,086 or 269·6 per cent, respectively. New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta showed reductions as compared with March of last year, that in the last-named being greatest. Very little change was indicated in this comparison in Nova Scotia.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Vancouver reported increases as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1936; in Toronto, there was a gain over the same month of last year, but a loss as compared with February, 1937, while building authorizations in Winnipeg showed declines in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Sydney, Moncton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Kingston, Kitchener, Ottawa, St. Thomas, York and East York Townships, Windsor, Riverside, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and New Westminster reported higher totals than in either February, 1937, or March, 1936.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	6,654,516	10,470,129	46·5	92·5
1936.....	2,368,537	5,592,471	24·9	84·0
1935.....	4,022,755	8,507,270	37·8	81·4
1934.....	1,109,085	2,710,999	12·1	82·2
1933.....	953,966	3,065,821	13·6	75·2
1932.....	3,396,729	9,453,012	42·0	79·3
1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110·0	83·7
1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131·1	96·7
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190·9	99·2
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147·4	95·5
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	111·3	96·4
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	100·0	102·0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	88·2	102·9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	80·2	112·2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	86·6	110·6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	83·0	108·0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	60·3	139·1
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	84·1	139·4

The value of the building authorized in the first three months of 1937 was higher by 87·2 per cent than in the same period of 1936, and also exceeded the total for the first quarter in any of the preceding four years. However, the total for the months January-March of the present year was lower than in any of the years 1920-1931. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the last few months have shown an upward movement, but continue lower than in the years prior to 1931.

The following table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in February and March, 1937, and March, 1936. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked thus *.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Mar. 1937	Feb. 1937	Mar. 1936	Cities	Mar. 1937	Feb. 1937	Mar. 1936
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	17,252	38,703	4,301
Charlottetown	4,590	14,600	Nil	*St. Thomas	2,750	2,550	725
Nova Scotia	82,140	124,830	82,377	Sarnia	6,580	6,515	10,040
*Halifax	75,905	124,830	78,377	Sault Ste. Marie	6,045	9,200	3,650
New Glasgow	250	Nil	Nil	*Toronto	527,018	615,681	493,235
*Sydney	5,985	Nil	4,000	York and East York Townships	163,400	47,045	150,630
New Brunswick	16,326	30,035	18,446	Welland	8,294	7,384	14,135
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	4,835	*Windsor	2,041,881	50,010	24,641
*Moncton	11,500	5,400	1,560	Riverside	3,350	300	400
*Saint John	4,826	24,635	12,051	Woodstock	3,465	Nil	5,397
Quebec	640,182	548,053	468,248	**Manitoba**	37,045	40,350	45,150
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	491,782	420,508	387,310	*Brandon	4,100	2,000	250
*Quebec	71,760	41,360	44,980	St. Boniface	2,945	4,000	Nil
Shawinigan Falls	3,850	2,545	200	*Winnipeg	30,000	34,350	44,900
*Sherbrooke	30,500	18,600	16,100	**Saskatchewan**	23,930	25,785	3,520
*Three Rivers	8,690	30,350	4,850	*Moose Jaw	4,235	20,000	500
*Westmount	33,600	34,690	14,808	*Regina	11,155	3,285	1,065
Ontario	3,909,206	1,047,066	1,148,251	*Saskatoon	8,540	2,500	1,955
Belleville	36,575	2,240	17,350	**Alberta**	70,969	50,333	96,503
*Brantford	10,925	11,284	4,718	*Calgary	33,049	42,618	49,441
Chatham	11,200	4,100	3,000	*Edmonton	34,320	6,845	26,575
*Fort William	2,475	32,000	9,750	Lethbridge	3,600	770	6,737
Galt	40,885	2,295	3,145	Medicine Hat	Nil	100	13,750
*Guelph	6,775	14,970	4,090	**British Columbia**	1,870,128	239,059	506,042
*Hamilton	107,231	36,679	118,570	Kamloops	4,700	1,000	8,515
*Kingston	16,770	Nil	12,927	Nanaimo	3,020	2,025	21,810
*Kitchener	33,038	10,630	7,685	*New Westminster	60,670	13,100	32,695
*London	61,965	74,800	28,205	Prince Rupert	1,425	1,640	660
Niagara Falls	3,572	8,600	2,605	*Vancouver	1,754,630	202,545	355,905
Oshawa	950	300	825	North Vancouver	2,110	2,730	33,650
*Ottawa	768,315	32,550	196,939	*Victoria	43,573	16,019	52,807
Owen Sound	Nil	1,750	1,090				
*Peterborough	10,795	13,725	15,858	Total—58 Cities	6,654,516	2,120,111	2,368,537
*Port Arthur	10,170	1,135	11,620	Total—*35 Cities	6,349,860	2,000,972	2,066,113
*Stratford	7,530	22,620	2,720				

Includes Charlottetown report, received too late for inclusion in January tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF APRIL, 1937

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of April, 1937, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy getting the land ready for spring ploughing and planting. Fishing, except at Saint John, was poor, but traps were set and final preparations made for the lobster season. Lumber operators were active with river driving and rafting, where the streams were sufficiently deep. Sawmills, also, were busy, with the demand good for experienced mill labourers. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked three to five days, with one mine idle all week. Manufacturing showed steady improvement, especially in the iron and steel industries, almost all plants working to capacity. Little new construction was being started, but projects already under way were progressing favourably, and prospects were favourable for the coming summer. Provincial road work had not yet opened up to any extent. Transportation by rail, auto, and water, both freight and passenger, was good. Wholesale and retail trade was favourable, with collections fair. Placements of char workers and household help were made in the women's division.

An increased number of farm orders were listed in the Province of Quebec and many log drivers were in demand in the chief logging centres, Hull, Chicoutimi, Port Alfred and Sherbrooke. Mining showed little change. Manufacturing throughout the Province manifested considerable improvement, particularly in metals, pulp and paper, matches, tobacco and cigars, boots and shoes and iron industries, but clothing factories in Montreal were less active, because of a strike there. Not much new building was taking place, although repairs and alterations provided employment for a number of men. Both trade and transportation were busier. Many openings were available in the women's division for domestic and household help, but in some cases it was difficult to find experienced applicants to fill the positions.

Requests were being received daily in the Province of Ontario for experienced farm

labourers, but this class of help was scarce, as many of the men were registering for work other than that on farms. Serious damage, the amount of which could not be estimated, was caused by floods in Kent County and although the water was going down, some time would elapse before many of the farmers would be able to get back on the land. Activity in lumbering was somewhat limited in volume and confined chiefly to placements of river drivers. A few sawmills also had commenced operations. Mining, likewise, was slack, due to the spring break-up, very few extra surface labourers having been taken on so far this season. Transportation difficulties also affected several outlying properties. Industrial conditions were steady, except in a few localities where labour unrest prevailed. At Oshawa, settlement of the general strike had been attained and considerable activity had taken place in consequence, as other local factories connected with the motor industry had also resumed operations, resulting in the highest number of men being employed since 1930. Many other firms throughout the Province were recalling former hands and employing full staffs, which were working full time. Building prospects were much brighter. Alterations and repairs made up the chief amount of construction undertaken and this afforded work for many skilled mechanics and building labourers. In the flood districts clean-up work was proceeding rapidly, but much renovation would be needed before houses would again be fit for occupancy. Highway construction was also under way. Navigation officially opened about the middle of April and about 250 men at Fort William were called back to various freight sheds. Requests were numerous in the women's division for all classes of house, day, hotel and restaurant workers and a shortage of experienced domestic help was quite evident.

Few farm placements were recorded in the Prairie Provinces and it would appear that many of the farmers were retaining their winter help. Seeding was general and was 40 per cent to 75 per cent completed. Sheepmen were in demand for the lambing season, with wages averaging $35 per month and board, sufficient experienced men being available for this need. A fair amount of activity prevailed in logging, but with few calls for men. Mining and manufacturing were quiet. Preparations were going forward for more extended exploration in oil fields, and the financing of companies, while very slow, was progressing. Building construction in Winnipeg continued to register a splendid advance over the showing made a year ago, although the greater part of the work was for alterations and repairs; elsewhere this industry was very slack. A number of men were placed in casual jobs, such as the removal of storm windows, garden digging, and other seasonal work. Trade showed little change. Except at Winnipeg, there was a nominal decline in the volume of business conducted in the women's sections, fewer orders being received for day workers and domestics, with registrations for employment also not so heavy.

Spring ploughing and seeding in British Columbia had commenced in several localities; although cool weather with rain had held up much outside work. Packing houses were preparing for the 1937 crop, which, if not damaged by frosts, would be the largest for years, especially in soft fruits. Logging was active, with employment opportunities excellent for experienced men. Additional camps had been opened and some companies had started a double shift. The majority of saw and shingle mills, also, was very busy, although those at New Westminster were working only part time, owing to a shortage of logs. Steady production was noted in mining, with a scarcity reported of first class experienced miners. A slight improvement was noted in the building of small houses and additions to private residences, but few large new projects had been started. At Victoria, a definite shortage appeared in many of the skilled trades, which was noticeable when selecting suitable applicants for the positions listed. Road construction continued and the movement of men to and from the forestry camps again had commenced. Some men had also been sent out on extra gangs for railways. Dry docks and shipyards were active at Prince Rupert and Victoria and water-front workers at New Westminster and Prince Rupert also were busy. Trade was moderately good, with collections more satisfactory. A steady demand existed for girls for domestic work, but experienced help was difficult to obtain.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in March, in spite of adverse weather conditions, continued to improve in most of the principal industries. Compared with February 22 the improvement was most marked in coal mining, the woollen and worsted industry, the clothing trades, furniture making, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. There was a decline in employment in stone quarrying, largely owing to the bad weather.

It is estimated that at March 15, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons insured under the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,242,000. This was 55,000 more than at February 22, 1937, and 553,000 more than at March 23, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those insured under the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at March 15, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 11·8, as compared with 12·2 at February 22, 1937, and 14·2 at March 23, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at March 15, 1937, was 11·5, as compared with 11·9 at February 22, 1937, and 14·0 at March 23, 1936.

At March 15, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,359,556 wholly unemployed, 167,677 temporarily stopped, and 73,968 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,601,201, including about 20,000 persons previously unemployed, but registered in March for the first time as a result of the arrangements for the second appointed day for unemployment assistance on April 1. The total of 1,601,201 was, however, 26,644 less than a month before, and 280,330 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,266,707 men, 41,072 boys, 248,733 women, and 44,689 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,350,556 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 136,012 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 114,633 uninsured persons. Of the 1,350,556 applicants for benefit or allowances, 731,778 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 552,567 had applications authorized for allowances at March 15, 1937; the balance of 66,211 included 36,926 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,426 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 20,859 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at March 15, 1937, was 1,676,825, as compared with 1,703,926 at February 22, 1937, and 1,947,998 at March 23, 1936.

United States

According to a statement issued by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, more than 305,000 workers were returned to employment between February and March and weekly payrolls were $15,100,000 greater in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The March employment gain continues the practically unbroken succession of increases which have been shown each month since February, 1936. Approximately 1,600,000 more workers were employed in these industries in March, 1937, than in March, 1936. Weekly payrolls were $68,400,000 greater than in March of last year. Between March, 1933, and March, 1937, employment in the industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which have on their payrolls slightly less than one-half of the non-agricultural workers of the country, increased by 4,850,000. Aggregate weekly payrolls increased by $186,000,000.

Both factory employment and 14 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau reported gains in employment over the month. Of the 305,000 workers who secured employment the large majority found jobs in manufacturing and in retail trade. Approximately 168,000 found employment in factories, and nearly 118,000 were taken on by the various branches of retail distribution.

Manufacturing Industries

The March index of factory employment (101·0) and the index of payrolls (101·2) reached their highest levels since November, 1929. Gains in employment were registered in both the durable and non-durable goods groups. The increase of 3·0 per cent in the durable goods group raised the March employment index (96·0) above that of any month since November, 1929. The gain of 1.0 per cent in

employment in the non-durable goods group raised the index (106·3) above the level of any month since November, 1929. With the exception of four months in 1929, the March, 1937, non-durable index reached the highest employment level recorded over the 14 years for which data are available. These indexes indicate that for every 1,000 wage earners employed during the index-base years (1923-1925 = 100), 960 workers were employed in the durable goods group in March, 1937, and 1,063 workers were employed in the non-durable goods group.

Factory payrolls continued to expand at a more rapid pace than employment, the increase of 5·6 per cent in payrolls from February to March bringing the March payroll index slightly above the level of employment. During the depression factory payrolls contracted to a point where in March, 1933, they represented only 37·9 per cent of the average weekly wage bill for the years 1923-25. The substantial gains which have been shown in payrolls during recent years have raised the March, 1937, level to 167 per cent above March, 1933. This indicates that the average per capita weekly earnings of factory wage earners of the country in March, 1937, are equivalent to those for 1923-25 and are only 3·8 per cent below the 1929 average.

Wage-rate increases have been a contributing factor to the rise in weekly payrolls of factory wage earners. Between February 15 and March 15, wage-rate increases affecting 305,419 factory wage earners were reported by co-operating establishments employing 4,483,934 workers. As the survey does not cover all establishments of the country and some firms fail to report wage-rate changes, the above total does not represent all wage-rate increases which occurred.

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed a net gain of 138,000 workers and an increase of $4,000,000 in weekly wage disbursements. Wage-rate increases affecting 42,819 employees were reported by co-operating non-manufacturing firms. Of this number 15,605 were in metal mines and more than 18,700 were workers in the telephone and telegraph and electric light and power industries. Spring purchasing combined with Easter trade accounted largely for the gain of 118,000 in retail trade employment. The general merchandising group, which is composed of department stores, variety and general merchandising stores and mail-order establishments, showed a seasonal gain of 5·6 per cent, or 43,000 workers. A sharp seasonal gain was also shown in retail apparel stores (12·6 per cent) and gains ranging from 1·2 per cent to 2·4 per cent were shown in retail drugs, hardware, automobiles, and lumber and building materials. Dyeing and cleaning plants reported a sharp seasonal expansion in employment (6·3 per cent) and quarries and non-metallic mines also showed a seasonal gain (5·1 per cent). Metal mines continued to expand their forces. The gain in employment of 4·8 per cent in this industry raised the March index (73·0) to the highest level since October, 1930, and indicates an increase of 155·2 per cent from the low point recorded in August, 1932. The private building construction industry showed a seasonal expansion of 2·1 per cent in employment and bituminous coal mines reported a gain of 1·3 per cent, the latter industry exceeding the level of any month since April, 1931. Crude petroleum producing firms and year-round hotels reported gains in employment of 1·2 per cent and 1·1 per cent, respectively. In the hotel industry, the employment level is above that of any month since May, 1931. Increases in employment of 0·9 per cent or less were shown in brokerage, telephone and telegraph, laundries, electric light and power, electric railroad and motor bus operation, and insurance.

Employment in wholesale-trade establishments declined one-tenth of 1 per cent, the losses in several seasonal lines of wholesale activity offsetting the gains reported in dry goods and apparel, food products, groceries, hardware, chemicals and drugs, and a number of other important branches of wholesale trade. Among the larger gains in various lines of wholesale trade was an increase of 4·7 per cent in the iron and steel scrap business which reflects activity resulting from the increased price for this type of material. Employment in anthracite mines fell 7·3 per cent over the month interval, the decline being attributed primarily to market conditions.

PRIVATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Gains in employment and pay rolls were shown in the private building construction industry. Employment increased 2·1 per cent over the month interval and pay rolls rose 2·0 per cent. These percentages are based on reports received from 8,625 building contractors employing 92,432 workers in March 1937. Employment in this industry in March 1937 compared with March 1936 shows a gain of 23·6 per cent. Pay rolls show an increase of 41·2 per cent over the year interval. The reports supplied by the co-operating contractors relate to employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and do

not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments.

Public Employment

Employment on projects financed by The Works Program decreased during March. Approximately 2,952,000 employees were working on projects financed by this program, a decrease of 39,000 compared with the number employed in February. Of the total number employed, 2,105,000 were at work on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Pay rolls for all workers on the program during March totalled in excess of $146,649,000. During the month orders were placed for construction materials valued at more than $42,158,000 for use on these projects.

More than 177,000 workers were employed on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration in March, an increase of 2,000 compared with the number employed in February. Of the total number of workers employed approximately 62,000 were working on projects financed by funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and 115,000 on projects financed from E.R.A.A. 1935 and 1936 funds. Total pay-roll disbursements on all projects financed by the Public Works Administration amounted to more than $13,285,000 and materials valued at nearly $20,120,000 were purchased during the month.

Because March was the end of an enlistment period, there was a decrease of 87,000 in the number of workers engaged in emergency conservation work. Of the 307,000 employed in March 257,000 were enrolled workers; 8,000, reserve officers; 2,000, educational advisers; and 40,000, supervisory and technical workers. Pay-roll disbursements for these workers totalled $15,770,000.

In March 115,000 workers were engaged on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations. This was an increase of 2,000 compared with the preceding month. Pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to $9,327,000 and the value of orders placed for materials exceeded $11,810,000.

Of the 131,000 employed in March on the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from State funds 11,800 were working on new roads and 119,000 were engaged in maintenance work. Compared with the preceding month employment on State roads dropped 1,000. Pay-rolls totalled $8,334,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or

contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodeling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada: —

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Repairing and overhauling the C.G.S. "Givenchy" at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, the B.C. Marine Engineers and Ship-

builders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 20, 1937. Amount of contract $3,172 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	0 75		8
Blacksmiths' helper	0 53½		8
Boilermakers	0 83		8
Bricklayers	1 10		8
Carpenters—ships	0 78¾		8
Caulkers—iron	0 83		8
Caulkers—wood	0 81½		8
Electricians	0 81		8
Labourers	0 50		8
Machinists	0 75		8
Machinists' helpers	0 50		8
Moulders—iron	0 75		8
Painters	0 73½		8
Patternmakers	0 81		8
Platers	0 83		8
Riggers	0 65½		8
Riveters	0 83		8
Rivet heaters	0 63		8
Rivet holders	0 70		8
Ships fitters	0 83		8
Teamsters with team and wagon	1 00		8
Teamsters	0 45		8
Truck drivers	0 50		8
Welders—acetylene	0 76		8
Welders—electric	0 83		8

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of an addition to the Armoury (gun shed and storeroom), Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. W. D. Giffin, Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, April 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator:—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Electrician (inside wireman)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of three magazines and traverses at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lamelin and Joseph Lacroix, Comte Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, April 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $16,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators—			
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 65	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Proof and Accuracy Range Building at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of the contractor, Mr. Emile Cote, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, April 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $31,969. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers, helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating (steam) single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Engineers, operating (steam) three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers	0 65	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen-reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Shovel operators (gas)	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stone cutters	0 65	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 80	8	44
Tile setters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

Construction of three Married Officers' Quarters at Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, H. Dagenais, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $35,880. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator:			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gasoline or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam:			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—Gas. or elec.	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel fireman	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 90	8	44
Tile setters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B. Wages rates specified above are minimum rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher wages in any instance where higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of structural steel supports in Buildings Nos. 24, 25, 32, 33 and 34 at the Filling Group, Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers & Fils, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, April 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Masons	0 80	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Welders and burners—			
Acetylene or electric	0 60	8	44
On steel erection	0 75	8	44
Painters	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Where by agreements or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Decorating, repairing and alterations to the Regal Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert Strang, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 2, 1937. Amount of contract, $940. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 70	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 80	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' *helpers* (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of April, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Underground Cable and Reels	Standard Underground Cable Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Electric Cable and Reels	Canada Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Wireless Equipment for 4 landplanes.	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Parachutes, complete with bag.	J. A. MacKenzie, Ottawa, Ont.
Blue cloth	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Flannel	Paris Wincey Mills Ltd., Paris, Ont.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
White drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter caps	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue cloth	Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Ont.
Drab arm badges	Mde. Albert Grondin, Paquette, P.Q.
Drab arm badges	Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tents and tent walls	J. B. Roebuck Ltd., Midland, Ont.
Woollen drawers and shirts	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Oilskin coats	J. F. Creaser & Co., Ltd., La Have, N.S.
Sun helmets	J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont.
Drab frieze	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Contracts for the Manufacture of Aircraft

A contract for the manufacture of twenty Tiger Moth Aeroplanes was awarded on April 27, 1937, to the DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, which was subject to the following fair wages schedule:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per week
Engine assembly—		
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 55	48
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40	48
Machinist	0 55	48
Machinist's helper	0 40	48
Machine operators	0 50	48
Sandblaster	0 45	48
Labourers over 18 years of age	0 35	48
Labourers under 18 years of age	0 30	48
Airframe construction and assembly		
Fitter (A.F.)	0 55	48
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40	48
Machinist	0 55	48
Machinist's helper	0 40	48
Machine operator	0 50	48
Woodworker (joiner)	0 55	48
Woodworker's helper	0 40	48
Welder	0 55	48
Welder's helper	0 40	48
Electrician	0 55	48
Electrician's helper	0 40	48
Painter	0 55	48
Painter's helper	0 40	48
Fabric worker—female	0 35	48
Fabric worker's helper	0 25	48
Upholsterer	0 55	48
Upholsterer's helper	0 40	48
Sandblaster	0 45	48
Labourers over 18 years of age	0 35	48
Labourers under 18 years of age	0 30	48
Erector	0 55	48
Erector's helpers	0 40	48
Sheet metal worker	0 55	48
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40	48
Doper	0 50	48
Apprentices to fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers only 16 to 21 years of age—		
1st year	0 20	48
2nd year	0 25	48
3rd year	0 35	48

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman, Not more than one apprentice to be employed to each 5 journeymen.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of April, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supplies ordered	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of a float and approach at Squirrel Cove, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Gagne, Campbell River, B.C. Date of contract, March 25, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $3,815. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8
Pile driver man	0 90	8
Boomman	0 90	8
Bridgeman	0 90	8
Fireman	0 65	8
Labourer	0 40	8

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf repairs at Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 25, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $3,992. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8
Pile driver man	0 90	8
Boomman	0 90	8
Bridgeman	0 90	8
Fireman	0 65	8
Labourer	0 40	8

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Kelowna, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Russell E. Paget, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $41,925 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator:		
Gas. or electric	$0 55	8 44
Steam	0 65	8 44
Cement finishers	0 60	8 44
Stonemasons	0 90	8 44
Stonemasons helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8 44
Stonecutters	0 80	8 44
Brick and hollow tilelayers	0 90	8 44
Brick and hollow tilelayers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8 44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8 44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8 44
Ornamental iron workers	0 65	8 44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8 44
Terrazzo layers	0 67½	8 44
Terrazzo layers helpers	0 45	8 44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8 44
Plasterers	0 90	8 44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8 44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8 44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8 44
Plumbers and steamfitters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8 44
Electricians	0 75	8 44
Labourers	0 40	8 44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8 44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8 44
Drivers	0 40	8 44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8 44
Motor truck drivers and truck—		
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8 44
3 tons	1 95	8 44
4 tons	2 45	8 44
5 tons	2 95	8 44
Watchman	0 40	8 44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8 44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from paying higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repair and extension to the breakwater and dredging at Neil's Harbour, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan Construction & Lumber Co., of Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March 20, 1937. Amount of contract approximately $22,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Divers (half day's pay to be allowed for work done in any forenoon or afternoon)	1 75	8	44
Diver's tender	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Engineers, operating steam:			
Single or double drum	0 55	8	44
3 or more drums	0 65	8	44
Hoist operators—Gas. or elec	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: Broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of rock mound along the 2,500 ft. extension to the North Arm Jetty, North Arm, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $28,880. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per day	per day	per week
Tug boat captain	$6 75	—	—
Tug boat engineer	6 00	—	—
	per hour		
Tug boat fireman	0 56¼	—	—
Tug boat deckhands	0 54	—	—
Derrick engineer	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Construction of a wharf at McMillan Island, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, W. Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 14, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,466.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8	44
Pile driver man	0 90	8	44
Boomman	0 90	8	44
Bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Fireman	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations to the old Post Office at Guelph, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. W. Oakes, Guelph, Ont. Date of contract, March 31, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,290. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Stonemasons and bricklayers	$0 90	8	44
Stonemasons and bricklayers helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plumber and steamfitter	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck:			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to hull, spud casings, machinery, boilers, etc., of the Dredge P. W. D. No. 5, Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Pictou Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, April 10, 1937. Amount of contract, $23,195. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Welder	$0 58	8
Angle-Smith	0 58	8
Blacksmith	0 58	8
Boilermaker	0 58	8
Chipper and caulker	0 58	8
Coppersmith	0 58	8
Electrician	0 58	8
Loftsman	0 58	8
Machinist	0 58	8
Patternmaker	0 58	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58	8
Riveter	0 58	8
Template-maker	0 58	8
Plater	0 58	8
Shipwright	0 58	8
Joiner	0 58	8
Moulder	0 58	8
Driller and reamer	0 45	8
Heater	0 40	8
Bolter-up	0 40	8
Holder-on	0 45	8
Rigger	0 48	8
Crane operator	0 48	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Painters	0 48	8
Driver	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers and truck—		
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8
3 tons	1 85	8

NOTE.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a pile protection wall from Station 210.00 to 222.00, North Arm Jetty, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,885. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boomman	$0 90	8	44
Bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Fireman	0 65	8	44
Labourer	0 45	8	44
Piledriver engineer	1 00	8	44
Piledriver foreman	1 12½	8	44
Piledriver man	0 90	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Haliburton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Thomas G. Morrow, Woodville, Ont. Date of contract, April 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,712.90 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator:			
Gas. or elec.	$0 45	8	44
Steam	0 65	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Stonemasons	0 80	8	44
Stonemasons helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40	8	44
Stonecutters	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tilelayers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tilelayers helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers helpers (continuously employed mixing and tempering material)	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 55	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 44 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a protection wall, North Arm, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Vancouver Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 25, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,885. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Boomman	0 90	8
Bridgeman	0 90	8
Fireman	0 65	8
Labourer	0 45	8

Trades or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver engineer	1 00		8
Pile driver foreman	1 12½		8
Pile driver man	0 90		8

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Fraser Mills, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Brothers, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, March 25, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Dredging in harbour, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Northwestern Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 7, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,621.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings of wood, bronze, etc., in the public building at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The Brookfield Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, April 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $19,900. The "B" Labour Conditions above mentioned were included in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of a concrete pier with cribwork caisson and reinforced concrete superstructure at Burnaby Shoal, Vancouver Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, West Coast Salvage and Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $12,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 45	8	44
Riggers (general)	0 65	8	44
Welders and burners—Acetylene	0 75	8	44
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	per day 20 00		

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Diver's tender	0 68¾	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	44
Wharf and dock builders	0 90	8	44
Piledriver foreman	1 12½	8	44
Piledriver engineer	1 00	8	44
Piledriver boomman	0 90	8	44
Piledriver bridgemen	0 90	8	44
Piledriver men	0 90	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
Steam	0 90	8	44
Cement finishers	0 75	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44
Piledriver derrick engineers	1 00	8	44
Piledriver derrick fireman	0 65	8	44
Piledriver derrick men	0 90	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a radio operating house at Shediac, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. E. A. Smith, Shediac, N.B. Date of contract, April 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,350. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 30	8	44
Carpenters	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Shinglers	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a radio beacon building at Grand Forks, Yale District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. O. Quinstrom, Trail, B.C. Date of contract, April 30, 1937. Amount of con-

tract, $2,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Bricklayers	0 90	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Driver and team	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Clearing land in preparation for construction of an intermediate aerodrome at St. Eugene (comprising parts of Lots 10, 11 and 12 in Concession V, Township of East Hawkesbury), Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,996. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 35	8	44

Construction of alterations to freight shed on the Welland Ship Canal, St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, April 14, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 60	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Boilermakers	0 65	8	44
Compressor operator, gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Concrete finishers	0 60	8	44
Drill runners	0 50	8	44
Electrician	0 70	8	44
Engineers, operating steam—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Engineers, hoisting steel—			
Steam or gas	0 80	8	44
Fireman—stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist runner—Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Ornamental iron-workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Riggers	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
Welders and burners	0 65	8	44
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of 28 vertical radiator towers of the insulated, self-supporting type at seven radio range beacon stations to be established on the Trans-Canada Airways route, namely, at Vancouver, Princeton, Grand Forks and Cranbrook, B.C.; at Edmonton, Alta.; at Winnipeg, Man., and at St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, April 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,500. Fair wages schedules were inserted in the respective contracts as follows:—

Vancouver, B.C.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver	$0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Engineers, hoisting steel	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Princeton, Grand Forks and Cranbrook, B.C.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver	$0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Engineers, hoisting steel	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Winnipeg, Man.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver	$0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Engineers, hoisting steel	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Edmonton, Alta.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver	$0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Engineers, hoisting steel	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

St. Hubert, P.Q.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver	$0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Engineers, hoisting steel	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The Home Office, London, has recently issued two pamphlets, one dealing with "Ventilation of Factories and Workshops" (pamphlet No. 5) and another (pamphlet No. 16) concerning "Weight Lifting by Industrial Workers."

The booklet dealing with ventilation of factories and workshops was published for the purpose of indicating the principles which should be applied to secure satisfactory atmospheric conditions in workrooms, and to describe ventilating appliances and methods available for the purpose.

The other pamphlet was prepared to indicate the extent and causes of accidents in weight lifting, and to draw attention to methods of reducing them, with illustrations from some of the industries in which the lifting or carrying of heavy weights is frequent. Reference is made to the maximum loads which have been suggested for various classes of workers, and to the legal restrictions on weight lifting in Great Britain.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Fishing and Trapping

VICTORIA, B.C.—A CERTAIN WHALING CORPORATION AND THE INLAND BOATMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC, BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION.

Agreement to be in effect from March 16, 1937, to October 30, 1937, and thereafter, from year to year until notice of change is given by either party.

The employer recognizes the union and agrees to give preference in employment to members of the union. Any others employed are to join the union.

Food, in which sufficient amounts of fresh fruits, vegetables and meats are included, is to be supplied the crews, as well as bedding.

No man shall be required to work under unsafe conditions.

Hours: on one steamship, hours for deck and engine room employees are on the basis of four hours on duty followed by 8 hours off duty. Overtime on this steamship 65 cents per hour.

On this same steamship, the employer agrees not to pay off the crew unless lay-up period exceeds one week.

Monthly wage rate on this steamship: winchman $75, deckhands $70, fireman $85, oiler $82, cook $75, mess boy $50.

Monthly wage rates and bonuses for the whalers: mate $85 (bonus $4), deckhand and fireman $55 (bonus $3), cook $70.

In case of dispute, work is to be continued and the dispute settled on return to Victoria.

Mining: Non-metallic Mineral Mining

ASBESTOS, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN ASBESTOS MINING AND MILL COMPANY AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF ASBESTOS WORKERS.

Agreement reached following the strike which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 161.

The agreement is to be in effect from January 30, 1937, to December 31, 1937. Negotiations for its renewal or for a new agreement will be held in December.

Work on Sundays allowed only in case of necessity and must be paid for at time and one half.

Hourly wage scale: shovel mechanic (electric) 60 cents, shovel mechanic (gas) 50 cents, groundmen on shovel 35 cents, locomotive engineer 55 cents, electric locomotive engineer 57 cents, locomotive fireman 45 cents, brakemen 37½ cents, conductors 45 cents, switchmen 37½ cents, weighmaster 45 cents, powder storemen 40 cents, general watchman 34 cents, boilers' firemen 40 cents, car repairers 40 cents, store clerk 35 cents, steel workers 40 cents, blasters 40 cents, dispatchers $120 per month, machinist 45 cents, blacksmiths and carpenters 40 cents, electricians 45 cents, linemen 35 cents, tinsmiths 40 cents, tinsmiths' helpers 35½ cents, millwright 41 cents, helper 33½ cents, millwrights on shifts 37 and 40 cents, drillers 38 cents, helpers 35 cents, blasters 40 cents, welders 40 and 50 cents, carder 37 cents, weavers 33½ to 40 cents, truck drivers 37 cents, drivers with truck 90 cents, packing (brake lining) 40 cents. No class of worker may be paid less than 33½ cents.

Piece work rates are to be increased 15 per cent over prevailing rates and foremen's wages 10 per cent.

Apprentices in the trade of packing, brake lining machinist, carpenters, roofers, repair mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, painters, weighmen, to be paid 60 per cent of journeymen's scale during first year, 70 per cent during second year, 80 per cent during third year, 90 per cent during fourth year. One apprentice allowed for each five journeymen or fraction thereof.

A shop committee representing each of the eight departments is to be elected each year and all employees, whether union members or not, may vote and be elected to the committee. This committee will deal with all grievances and represent the employees in dealing with the company. Any disputes which cannot be settled in this manner will be submitted to arbitration.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THREE BAKERY COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 189, BAKERY SALESMEN.

Agreement to be in effect from October, November, 1936, and February 12, 1937, respectively, to June 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice. If any proposed changes cannot be agreed upon, they will be submitted to arbitration.

Only union members to be employed and all employees must sign the check-off agreement. In return for the company agreeing to the check off, the union agrees, that if any union member should defraud the company, the union will pay back the company out of the union funds.

Hours: the salesman's day's work will be finished on completion of his route, but in no case can hours exceed those provided for in the Hours of Work Act. No work on Sunday except that two men may be on hand in case of emergency.

Minimum wages for bakery salesmen: $23 per week. The commission on cakes shall be 10 per cent retail and 5 per cent wholesale. Inexperienced new men will be paid $20 per week for a period of 4 weeks, after which they will receive the regular minimum rate.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the representatives of the parties must be referred to arbitration.

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Bakery and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 468.

Agreement to be in effect from March 8, 1937, to June 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice of change. If such proposed changes cannot be agreed upon, they will be referred to arbitration.

Only union members to be employed, and the check off for union dues is to be used. The union label will be furnished the employer who must patronize other union shops in case of the shortage. No discrimination to be shown an employee on account of union activity.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime and work on day off, time and one half.

Weekly wage rates: doughman and ovenman $27.40 or 65 cents per hour, bench hands and machineman $24.60 or 60 cents per hour, helpers $20.15 or 50 cents per hour, shipper $30, assistant shipper or checker $21, finishers and cake wrappers $17; apprentices $15 during first six months, and to be raised $1 per week every six months for a period of four years. Jobbers $5 per 8-hour day, up to three days.

One apprentice to be allowed for every six journeymen.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Toronto, Ontario. — The Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Toronto Joint Board Composed of the Cloak Operators' Union Local No. 14, Cutters' Local No. 83, Local No. 68, Local No. 94 and Pressers' Local No. 92.

The agreement applies to the whole province of Ontario, and is in effect from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1938, with the provision that if the cost of living is increased, a revision of wage rates may be requested at the end of the first year, and if settlement cannot be reached, the matter will be referred to the joint commission provided for under this agreement.

Employers recognize the union as the sole representative of the workers and agree to maintain union shops and to employ only union members for the operations of cutting, operating, pressing, finishing, bushelling or tailoring. The union recognizes the employers' association and agrees that it will not enter into any agreement with any other association of manufacturers (other than an association of contractors) or with any individual employer who has been or may hereafter become a member of that association, and that any proposed agreement with an association of contractors or with any other person or firm shall not be on more favourable terms and shall first be submitted to the employers' association for inspection.

The union agrees that no unjust discrimination will be permitted against any employer or against the employee of any member of the association in the distribution of workers' cards or otherwise on account of past attitude to labour unions or strikes. The employers agree that they also will show no discrimination against union members on account of past activities or attitude in strikes or labour unionism or otherwise.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week.

Overtime permitted only when all unemployed members of the union have been employed. No overtime between Good Friday and July 1 inclusive, or between Thanksgiving Day and January 1 inclusive; no overtime on any Friday or Saturday. No overtime at any time for more than 2 hours in any one day, nor until July 1, 1937, for more than 8 hours in any week or after that date for more than 4 hours in any week. Subject to these restrictions, overtime may only be allowed on permit from the joint commission. Providing a similar agreement is made in Montreal, all overtime permitted after July 1, 1937, will be paid for at time and one half. No work on May 1 or Labour Day. No worker will be compelled to work on any other holiday.

Wage rates: operators to be paid "at the rate which will ensure to the lowest paid operator of that eighty per cent group of the operators engaged by an employer, who are the highest paid of the operators engaged by such employer payment of the sum of $1 per hour"; overpressers at the rate of $1 per hour; underpressers 75 cents per hour; trimmers $25 per week. (The wage rate for any trimmer now receiving less shall be increased having regard to experience and qualification of the operator); cutters $37.50 per week; finishers 55 cents per hour; fur sewers and tailors 70 cents per hour. The rates and conditions for special machine operators, button sewers, machine basters and bushellers to be fixed by the joint commission within two weeks after the agreement signed. Workers engaged in sample making and making of duplicates to be paid a varying percentage (from 20 to 65 per cent) above the piece work rates according to the number of duplicates made except operators who may be paid the regular piece work rates.

Commencing July 1, 1937, piece rates are to be fixed upon a defined body basis, etc. At the beginning of the season, prices shall be fixed for all crafts.

No work to be performed on the section system or any variation of it, in any craft.

When there is not sufficient work for all employees, all available work in the shop shall be divided as equally as possible among all employees properly engaged in the work.

Providing a similar agreement comes into effect in Montreal, each employer, commencing July 1, 1937, will pay to the Toronto Cloakmakers' Unemployment Insurance Fund two per cent of the wages paid each week by such employer to the employees covered by this agreement.

All garments with which any employer deals must be completely manufactured in the inside factory of the employer. All suit skirts must also be manufactured in the inside factory.

The employees in each shop shall select a shop chairman to negotiate with the employer and a price committee to settle prices with the employer.

Any disputes which cannot be settled by the employer and the union will be referred to a joint commission which the parties agree to constitute upon the signing of this agreement, such commission to consist of two members of the union, two members of the employers' association and a fifth, an impartial chairman, to be agreed on. The decision of this commission to be binding and no strike or lockout to occur pending such decision.

Brantford, Ontario. — A Certain Overall and Shirt Manufacturing Company and the United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 237.

Agreement to be in effect from April 12, 1937.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 491 of this issue.

Only union members to be employed to perform all cutting, operating, pressing and examining. No discrimination on account of union activity.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime for both piece workers and time workers: time and one half. Work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Wages: all new prices for piece work to be agreed upon by the manufacturer and the shop committee to be selected by the employees of the shop. "Examining, inspecting, marking, folding and boxing to be paid for on a week work basis at not less than the minimum scale for all week workers, which is $11 plus increase of 12½ per cent on present wage scale as at this time agreed."

In the slack season, work is to be divided as equally as possible among the employees.

No union employee to be discharged without good reason and without the consent of the union.

A shop steward and a shop committee to be selected by the employees. Any complaint the employer may have is to be dealt with by the shop committee or representative of the union, if required.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

St. Thomas, Ontario.—A Certain Newspaper Publisher and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 459.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1936, to December 1, 1937.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week for day work; 7½ per night, a 45 hour week for night work.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for compositors, stone hands, floormen, operators and machine tenders: $30 per week.

One apprentice allowed for each four journeymen or fraction thereof. Apprenticeship term to be for six years.

Apprentices to be paid $7 per week to start, with an increase of $1 per week each six months during the six years' apprenticeship.

In a shop where five or more machines are in operation, a machinist to be employed.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Taxicab Companies and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 151.

One agreement is in effect from July 18, 1936, to July 17, 1937, and thereafter until 30 days' notice is given. The other is in effect from June 15, 1936, to June 15, 1938, and until 30 days' notice.

Both agreements provide for the employment of union members only, and for the check off for union dues.

Hours are limited to 8 per day. A week's holiday with pay to be given to drivers with a good record.

Overtime to be paid at 50 cents per hour, or in some cases 35 per cent of takings, whichever is greater.

Wages: employees of one company to be paid $3.10 or 35 per cent of takings, whichever is greater on a daily basis; employees of the other Company to be paid $15 for a 48-hour week plus 5 per cent of gross receipts up to $50 and 10 per cent of takings over $50.

Shifts to be chosen according to seniority.

Disputes are to be referred to arbitration.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

Windsor, Ontario.—Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 616.

Agreement to be in effect from January 2, 1937, to December 31, 1937.

The Company will deal with its employees through their accredited representatives on all matters and grievances that may arise.

Hours for motormen, conductors, one-man car and bus operators: 9 per day, with a maximum of 10 hours. The day's work is to be completed within 11 consecutive hours.

Overtime: all work in excess of 10 consecutive hours, and all work not completed within 11 consecutive hours will be paid at 20 cents per hour over the regular rate.

Substation operators to be given two weeks' vacation with pay.

Hourly wages for motormen, conductors, one-man car and bus operators: 50 cents during first six months, 54 cents during second six months and 58 cents after first year. If training students 50 cents extra per day or part of day to be paid. Wages for substation operators: $130 per month. Wages for men employed in connection with the maintenance and operation of the railway to be not less than 50 cents per hour except in case of apprentices, for whom wage rates are from 30 cents per hour during first six months to 50 cents during second half of third year.

Seniority to govern the choice of runs.

Uniforms to be furnished by the Company.

Free transportation on lines of the Company to employees.

In case of dispute no strike or lockout to occur, but the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Montreal, Quebec.—Various Steamship and Stevedoring Companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 375.

The National Independent Union of Longshoremen (Island of Montreal) Incorporated, which made an agreement with the steamship and stevedoring companies, effective April 1, 1936 (Labour Gazette, April, 1936, page 369), secured a charter from the International Longshoremen's Association as Local 375 of that Association. By an exchange of correspondence dated May 3, 1937, the agreement was changed

to be between the same shipping and stevedoring companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 375. No change was made in any of the terms of the original agreement and it continues from year to year until either party gives notice of desire to change.

Vancouver, B.C.—Shipping Federation of British Columbia and the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association and the Vancouver Longshoremen's Association.

Agreement to be in effect from March 25, 1937, to May 21, 1941, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice of change. The schedules of wages, rules and working conditions and despatching regulations became effective April 1, 1937.

This agreement cancels the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1936, page 749. The new agreement is similar to the previous one, with certain changes, among which are the following:

It is agreed that the two unions parties to this agreement and the North Vancouver Longshoremen's Association (which is a party to a separate agreement which was noted in the April issue of the Labour Gazette, page 455) shall limit their combined membership to 800, of which the two unions in this agreement may together have 715 members, and if any increase in membership is later mutually agreed upon, the unions parties to this agreement will together be entitled to 90 per cent of such increase and the North Vancouver Longshoremen's Association to the remainder.

Schedules governing wages, working conditions and despatching regulations may only be amended once each year by either party giving notice 30 days before May 22 of any year.

Wage rates as were shown in the Labour Gazette, August, 1936, page 750 are increased as follows: all straight time rates, except for work on high explosives and damaged cargo, are increased 5 cents per hour; straight time for ship labour handling high explosives and damaged cargo is increased 7 cents, and dock labour on such cargo 8 cents per hour. Overtime and noon meal hour rates are increased 7 cents per hour for work on general cargo except dock labour, for work on special commodities and creosoted products except loaders, pilers and dock truckers; overtime and noon meal hour rates for dock labour on general cargo and loaders, pilers and dock truckers on special commodities and creosoted products receive an increase of 8 cents per hour; overtime for work on high explosives and damaged cargo is increased 11 cents per hour. The rates for all classes of longshore work on general cargo, special commodities and creosoted products for any meal hour other than the noon meal hour are increased 11 cents per hour.

Trade

Toronto, Ontario.—A Certain Dairy Company and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 647 (Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees).

Agreement, reached following the strike reported on page 496 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from June 19, 1937, to October 19, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If none available, others employed must join the union. The employees have the right to present any grievances to the Company officials through the union representatives. A steward to be selected by the union from the employees at each delivery branch and pasteurizing plant.

Hours: six days to constitute a week's work for all employees. Drivers to be allowed to drive in and settle their account as soon as their routes are properly finished. Hours for stablemen, wagon washers and car washers and factory employees: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Employees in the service of the Company for one year, to receive one week's vacation with full pay annually.

Wages: new salesmen $20 for first week; retail drivers $27 to $35.50 per week, varying with the load; wholesale drivers a minimum of $27 with commission on loads over a certain amount. Commissions paid on the sale of butter and other miscellaneous commodities. Wages per week of other distribution employees: senior inspector $38, route runner $35, special delivery $24, wholesale drivers $24 and one per cent commission on total sales, all sales staff $25 per week for six weeks, haulers between branches $30, stablemen $24, stablemen for first six weeks $20.

Wages per week for factory employees (except foremen) $24 to $27 except for first six weeks' employment, for which rate is $20.

Employees in receipt of higher wages shall not have their wages reduced.

The salesmen are not responsible for the extension of credit to customers, nor will they be expected to pay for uncollectable accounts.

Seniority of service to govern choice of positions.

If uniforms required, the company to pay half the cost; such uniforms must have the union label. Factory employees, garage mechanics, car and wagon washers to be supplied overalls, with boots and aprons, as necessary.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Two Dairy Companies and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 119, Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1936, to October 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for a dairy company at Toronto, with these exceptions:—

The company assumes all *bona fide* credits up to an amount not exceeding $75. Salesmen shall be responsible for disputed or uncollectable accounts except that the company shall stand one half the loss on retail accounts where the loss is $10 and over and if the salesman has duly reported on the account when it reached $5.

No boys or unauthorized persons to be allowed to ride on wagons or serve customers.

Hours: 8 per day for factory workers, 9 per day for stablemen, washers, etc.

An annual vacation of two weeks with pay is to be given employees after one year's service.

Wages: new salesmen to be paid $10 for the first week. Minimum wages for drivers $28 per week with a commission on sales over the minimum amount; regular drivers peddling in summer holidays $31.75, sales foremen $35, spare routemen $31.75, wholesale drivers $29.45, short order drivers $25, truck drivers $28 and

$28.50, butter truck drivers $32.78; stablemen, washers, etc. $25, engineers $32, electricians $32, firemen $25 to $28. Wages for factory workers not given, but it is provided that wages of all employees not previously mentioned shall remain unchanged.

Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following amendment to an agreement has recently been made obligatory by an Order in Council and noted in the next article of this issue:—

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (Amendment).

Industrial Standard Act of Alberta

The following agreement has recently been made obligatory by an Order in Council and noted on page 579.

Lathers, Edmonton, Alberta.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

Agreement Recently made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act include the amendment by Order in Council of an agreement affecting barbers and hairdressers at Quebec, which is summarized below. Notice of request for the extension of a new agreement affecting building trades at Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 27, of an agreement affecting granite cutters throughout the Province in the issue of April 3. In the issue of April 10 requests for the extension of agreements affecting building trades at Quebec, dressmakers, and glove makers (fine gloves) both covering the whole province, building trades at St. Hyacinthe and longshoremen (inland navigation work) at Montreal were published. Requests for amendments to the agreements affecting barbers at Hull and building trades at Hull were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 27, to that affecting plumbers at Hull in the issue of April 3, to the barbers agreements at Quebec and at Portneuf in the issue of April 17, to the building trades agreement at Sherbrooke in the issue of April 24.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, July, 1936, page 607, and December, page 1127. Under this Act, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual labour contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Order in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved March 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 3, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 631, December, page 1157, January, 1936, page 89 and May, page 461) by the addition of certain apprenticeship regulations including the fixing of the apprenticeship term at three years for barbers and two years for male and female hairdressers. It is also now provided that when barbers or hairdressers work by the hour or by the job, they must be paid at the rates set forth in the agreement and they must demand these rates.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in the Alberta Gazette. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, April, July, September, November, and December, 1936.

Lathers, Edmonton and Neighbouring Townships, Alberta.—An Order in Council, dated April 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, April 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the lathing (wood and metal) industry in a zone including the City of Edmonton and neighbouring townships.

The schedule is in effect from May 10, 1937, to May 9, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week. Emergency work that can only be done at night to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime not permitted while competent men are available and there is room on the job to employ such men; but when overtime is worked, time and one half to be paid. Work on Sundays and all recognized statutory holidays, double time. Employees required to set hangers in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays, may be paid straight time for such work on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Wages: for all metal furring and tied on lath work and attached ceilings, 90 cents per hour; wood lath $3.75 per thousand. All nailed on metal and patch work, 75 cents per hour for first class men and 50 cents for second class men. (First class men must be able to put on 1,600 lath in 8 hours to demand 75 cents per hour; second class men shall put on at least 1,100 lath in 8 hours to demand 50 cents per hour; any second class man capable of averaging 1,300 lath in 8 hours to receive 60 cents per hour.

Each shop allowed one apprentice "for a duration of each year," who shall be paid at $3 per thousand.

For work out of the city, transportation to be paid by the employer, and if a lather stays one night or more on a country job he will be paid at $4 per thousand.

Canadian Railways in 1936

Canadian railways showed reductions in gross revenues for five consecutive years starting with 1929, the bottom being reached in 1933 when the revenues were only 48 per cent of the peak reached in 1928. Gross revenues for the next three years have shown improvements, the increases over the preceding year being 11·2 per cent in 1934, 3·1 in 1935 and 7·9 in 1936, and, although car loadings and revenues are not directly comparable, car loadings for the first ten weeks of 1937 were 13 per cent heavier than in 1936. This was an increase of 7·9 per cent over 1935 and 23·8 per cent over 1933, but was 7·3 per cent below 1931 revenues and 40·3 per cent below 1928 revenues.

Operating expenses were increased from $261,761,607 in 1935 to $281,618,561, or by 7·6 per cent, and the operating income increased from $33,305,014 to $37,056,190.

Freight traffic measured in ton miles was 9 per cent heavier than in 1935 and passenger traffic was also 9 per cent heavier. The average number of employees was 125,102 as against 119,874 in 1935 and a comparable number of 176,871 in 1928, the year of greatest railway employment. The total pay roll amounted to $174,413,148 in 1936 and $164,851,311 in 1935 This was an average annual wage per employee of $1,394 in 1936 and $1,375 in 1935.

The 1936 payroll is exclusive of $2,496,077 for relief labour charged to the Dominion Government. This maintenance of way work lasted from May to November and for these seven months the average number of relief labourers was 5,732. The average monthly wage was $62 for these seven months. This relief labour payroll is not included in the operating expenses of the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Northern Alberta railways participating with the Dominion Government in the scheme.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was slightly higher than in March, due to advances in the cost of certain foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined gradually week by week throughout the month, due in the main to lower prices for grains and non-ferrous metals.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.54 at the beginning of April as compared with $8.49 for March; $7.82 for April, 1936; $7.50 for April, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.24 for April, 1930. Eighteen items in this list of foods cost more in the month under review than in the previous month, while five were lower and six were unchanged. Most of the changes were of a minor nature, the largest increases being in the cost of beef, mutton, fresh pork, butter, flour, beans and sugar, and the largest declines in the cost of eggs and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.18 at the beginning of April as compared with $17.13 for March; $16.33 for April, 1936; $15.97 for April, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.53 for April, 1930; $20.66 for April, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged and no changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined gradually throughout the month, being two per cent lower for the week ended April 30 than for that ended April 2. The figures for the index for the two dates are 85·1 and 86·9 respectively. The latest figures on a monthly basis are for March when the index was 85·5 as compared with 72·2 for April, 1936; 72·5 for April, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 94·5 for April, 1929; 98·4 for April, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·0 for April, 1914. The downward movement in April was due in large part to lower prices for grains, non-ferrous metals and certain other raw materials which had advanced materially in recent months. Canadian farm products declined seven per cent between the first and last weeks of April but the index for the group was still higher than that for the general index number of wholesale prices. Animal Products advanced two and one-half per cent in the same period, wood products one point six per cent and iron products one point eight per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market

(Continued on page 588)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	April 1914	April 1918	April 1920	April 1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1934	April 1935	April 1936	Mar. 1937	April 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·0	67·8	76·4	57·6	57·6	67·4	70·8	73·2	41·4	43·2	45·2	46·2	47·2	49·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·0	48·2	49·8	32·4	31·4	40·0	43·8	46·8	22·6	24·2	25·2	25·2	25·6	27·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	26·3	26·5	19·0	18·9	21·8	24·3	24·9	12·3	13·0	12·7	13·8	14·4	14·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	33·2	35·8	27·4	29·4	29·2	30·1	31·8	19·2	20·6	21·5	22·1	21·9	23·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·3	35·7	38·8	30·0	29·6	24·9	29·0	30·3	14·5	20·6	20·0	21·0	20·5	20·9
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	67·2	72·2	53·2	54·4	50·0	53·2	54·8	28·6	36·8	38·6	40·2	39·4	39·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·1	48·1	53·7	41·3	41·8	35·3	37·6	40·4	18·8	29·0	31·2	28·7	28·6	28·5
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	38·2	69·4	78·2	45·0	49·4	43·2	44·2	42·8	24·8	27·2	30·4	32·0	33·2	33·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	24·0	46·0	55·8	33·5	39·8	40·2	40·3	36·9	22·9	27·1	24·3	28·1	29·8	26·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	23·2	43·9	48·6	30·6	34·8	35·0	34·9	32·5	18·1	23·0	20·3	23·2	24·7	22·7
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	74·4	72·6	73·8	75·0	76·8	55·8	58·2	61·8	61·8	64·2	64·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	98·4	131·2	76·4	92·6	84·8	88·6	78·8	49·8	58·6	49·2	49·4	53·2	53·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	54·8	72·3	44·9	51·5	47·4	49·0	43·2	28·8	33·0	28·1	27·6	29·9	30·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·2	40·2	30·5	§32·6	§32·6	§33·8	§32·9	§19·5	§20·3	§20·0	§20·6	§22·4	§22·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·3	31·1	37·7	28·5	§32·6	§32·6	§33·8	§32·9	§19·5	§20·3	§20·0	§20·6	§22·4	§22·5
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	88·5	88·5	93·0	102·0	102·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	67·0	77·0	48·0	§53·0	§51·0	§49·0	§50·0	§26·0	§31·0	§33·0	§34·0	§43·0	§45·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	22·0	40·0	42·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	23·0	25·0	26·0	25·5	28·5	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	21·4	33·4	18·6	§22·0	§21·2	§21·0	§20·6	§15·8	§16·2	§15·6	§15·6	§16·2	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·8	17·8	15·8	16·6	23·6	19·0	7·4	9·0	10·4	10·0	15·0	15·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·0	22·1	27·9	23·0	19·9	20·8	21·4	20·8	14·8	15·2	15·4	15·6	16·1	16·1
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·5	17·6	27·5	18·9	15·7	13·4	13·5	16·5	10·9	12·7	12·3	11·0	11·6	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	78·0	33·6	31·6	32·4	29·6	28·4	29·6	32·0	25·6	24·4	25·2	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	36·8	16·0	15·0	15·2	14·0	13·6	14·2	15·4	12·6	12·0	12·4	12·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	12·8	16·4	13·6	§18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§17·0	§10·5	§12·4	§13·0	§13·0	§13·0	§13·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	12·1	17·0	15·0	§18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§17·0	§10·5	§12·4	§13·0	§13·0	§13·0	§13·1
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	14·8	13·4	15·4	15·3	15·2	14·7	10·0	9·9	9·4	8·9	8·9	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·3	64·3	159·5	49·2	98·3	59·4	42·2	79·3	30·7	45·6	26·1	44·5	65·9	64·2
Vinegar	1/16 qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·51	$ 12·57	$ 15·99	$ 10·26	$ 11·36	$ 10·87	$ 11·01	$ 11·24	$ 6·83	$ 7·81	$ 7·50	$ 7·82	$ 8·49	$ 8·54
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·8	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	52·1	71·8	94·4	108·7	111·0	102·5	102·3	101·4	95·9	94·8	94·1	92·9	92·4	92·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·8	67·7	68·3	64·5	63·8	63·2	63·3	57·8	57·7	58·6	58·8	58·7	58·8
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	43·8	67·1	79·7	78·1	76·7	75·6	76·9	75·8	63·0	60·6	62·2	60·0	59·5	59·6
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	34·2	49·9	61·4	58·1	56·0	56·1	55·6	53·8	46·6	46·1	45·8	45·1	45·1	45·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·4	26·8	34·1	31·6	30·3	31·1	31·1	31·0	27·0	27·4	27·3	26·9	26·8	26·6
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·93	$ 2·73	$ 3·37	$ 3·45	$ 3·39	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·25	$ 2·90	$ 2·87	$ 2·88	$ 2·84	$ 2·83	$ 2·82
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·85	$ 4·66	$ 5·93	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 7·00	$ 5·97	$ 5·57	$ 5·55	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·77
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·32	$ 20·01	$ 25·34	$ 20·66	$ 21·64	$ 21·11	$ 21·30	$ 21·53	$ 15·74	$ 16·28	$ 15·97	$ 16·33	$ 17·13	$ 17·18

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·37	12·80	16·16	10·47	11·62	10·79	11·02	11·23	7·23	8·09	7·74	7·95	8·42	8·50
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·55	11·01	14·47	9·68	10·73	9·59	9·93	10·31	6·87	7·53	7·11	7·50	7·96	8·14
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·21	12·50	15·97	10·54	11·84	10·83	10·92	10·90	7·21	7·98	7·78	8·06	8·55	8·61
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·04	12·24	15·22	9·82	10·98	10·16	10·38	10·43	6·39	7·29	6·91	7·34	7·83	7·86
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	12·57	16·07	10·20	11·48	10·93	10·96	11·20	6·78	7·89	7·53	7·85	8·46	8·51
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·99	11·97	16·14	9·92	10·48	10·53	10·61	11·15	6·72	7·13	7·30	7·41	8·54	8·55
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·02	12·58	15·77	9·82	10·74	10·92	11·19	11·25	6·57	7·51	7·34	7·33	8·26	8·48
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·99	12·72	15·99	9·83	10·56	10·78	11·23	11·49	6·43	7·34	7·35	7·53	8·47	8·45
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·12	13·08	17·07	11·43	11·90	11·84	12·04	12·46	7·47	8·53	8·25	8·64	9·50	9·56

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**24·9**	**20·4**	**18·7**	**13·6**	**11·1**	**14·2**	**23·2**	**20·9**	**19·7**	**28·5**	**32·0**	**51·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**25·2**	**19·9**	**18·1**	**13·6**	**11·3**	**11·9**	**20·0**	**21·4**	**20·0**	**25·9**	**28·9**	**49·7**
1—Sydney	25·3	21·6	18·3	14·9	12·7	13·3	20	22·6	20·1	26·3	29·5	49·7
2—New Glasgow	27·5	20·8	19·8	15	13	11	20	21·7	19·7	23·2	27	50·2
3—Amherst	25	20	16	13	10	12	20	20	18	26	29·5	50
4—Halifax	25·8	19·3	20·2	13·4	12·1	10·7	.....	21·2	19·4	26·5	28·1	48·1
5—Windsor	23	18	18	12	10	13·5	.....	21	21·5	28·2	30·5	49
6—Truro	24·7	19·7	16·3	13	10	11	.....	21·7	21·1	25	28·7	51·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**24·0**	**21·0**	**20·3**	**14·8**	**13·5**	**12**	**20·0**	**21·2**	**17·4**	**26·7**	**29·6**	**48·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·7**	**20·5**	**18·8**	**14·2**	**11·0**	**12·3**	.....	**21·1**	**20·8**	**27·3**	**31·4**	**51·8**
8—Moncton	22·8	19·8	19·2	14·4	10·8	.....	.....	21·8	19·6	27·3	31·5	52·4
9—Saint John	27·5	20	20·1	13·7	11·5	11·9	23	22	20	26·7	31	51·5
10—Fredericton	31·5	22·1	17	14·5	11·7	12·7	.....	23·2	21·6	27·6	30·7	54·9
11—Bathurst	25	20	19	14	10	.....	.....	17·5	21·8	27·6	32·3	48·3
Quebec (average)	**23·4**	**19·4**	**19·9**	**13·3**	**8·9**	**11·1**	**24·1**	**17·7**	**17·8**	**27·0**	**30·3**	**50·4**
12—Quebec	25·3	20·1	20·1	14·2	8·8	14	25	17·7	17·2	25·3	29·9	46·1
13—Three Rivers	20·2	19·5	17·5	13·1	8·3	11·8	26·2	17·3	17·2	28·3	30·7	49·9
14—Sherbrooke	26·2	20·2	24·3	14·2	9·6	12·2	25·5	17·9	18·4	25·2	27·4	52·2
15—Sorel	18·5	18·3	18·5	12·3	8·1	7·2	18·7	15·7	17·9	26·7	30	49·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·7	17·5	15·8	12	8·8	12·7	22·7	16·7	16·4	28·6	32·5	48·3
17—St. Johns	23·7	22	24·4	15	9·2	12·2	27	20·6	17·1	27·6	30·9	51·4
18—Thetford Mines	.....	16·6	15·2	12·6	7·1	12·5	.....	15·6	18·3	28	32	50
19—Montreal	28·2	21·4	22·2	12·5	10·2	7·2	22·8	19·4	18·8	26·5	29·8	53·4
20—Hull	22·7	19·4	20·7	14	9·8	10·3	25	18·8	19	26·5	29·6	52·9
Ontario (average)	**25·1**	**21·1**	**18·9**	**14·1**	**11·8**	**15·8**	**23·2**	**21·9**	**20·0**	**27·3**	**30·6**	**51·7**
21—Ottawa	26	21·1	21·8	14·5	11·1	12·6	22·7	20·3	18·4	26·8	30	53·9
22—Brockville	28	22·5	22·5	13·7	10·1	12·5	28	20	19·3	28·3	30·7	52·7
23—Kingston	24·3	20·1	19·2	14	10·1	12·9	22·6	21·3	18·5	25·8	29·5	51·2
24—Belleville	20	16·8	17·5	12·8	9·3	14·1	20	18·5	16	28·2	29·9	48
25—Peterborough	26·3	21·2	19·1	14·8	13·1	17·1	24·3	20·8	20·7	27·4	30·3	50·4
26—Oshawa	23·4	20·8	18·7	14·1	11·6	16·4	25	21	18·5	24·6	28	50·8
27—Orillia	24	20	18·7	14·7	13	18·5	25	23·3	21	29·1	31·1	50·6
28—Toronto	27·7	22·6	21	14·7	13·5	15·3	22·9	22·9	23·3	29·8	34·7	53·5
29—Niagara Falls	27·7	23	19·7	15·6	12	16·8	23·2	21·1	20·2	28·4	31	52·3
30—St. Catharines	26	22·2	20·2	14	12·6	16·3	23·3	21·4	23·7	26·4	29·5	50·5
31—Hamilton	24·9	21	21·2	15	13·2	16·8	23	21·6	20·8	25·8	29·7	51·8
32—Brantford	24·5	20·6	18·2	14·3	10·7	16·7	26·8	23·1	17·	27	29·8	50·8
33—Galt	26·2	22·2	19·3	14·2	14·1	17·4	26	24·4	18	28	31·1	49·7
34—Guelph	23·2	21	18·8	14	12·7	16	20	19·9	18·4	25·7	28·6	50·4
35—Kitchener	23·8	21·4	17·3	14·6	12·6	16·2	24·7	21·8	18·7	26·3	28·7	49·2
36—Woodstock	25·7	21·5	21·5	14·2	11·4	16	21	23	21·3	27·5	31·6	51·2
37—Stratford	25·6	22	16·2	14·4	14	17·8	20	21	20	26·6	29·3	52·4
38—London	25·7	21·9	20	14·6	12·3	16·5	23·5	22·5	20	28	31·6	51
39—St. Thomas	24·2	20·4	19·2	13·8	11·9	16	24·2	22·7	19·5	27·2	29·9	53·9
40—Chatham	25	21·8	19·3	15	10·5	17·7	21	22·3	19	27·5	30·1	52·3
41—Windsor	25·8	21·1	18·1	14·1	11·9	16	23·2	22·2	20·8	26·2	28·5	53·1
42—Sarnia	24·7	19·9	17·3	13·9	11·7	16·3	19·3	20·7	19·4	24·7	28	49·5
43—Owen Sound	24·2	19·6	17	13	12·5	16·4	17	21	19·3	25·5	30·3	47·8
44—North Bay	25	19·3	17·3	12	9·3	14·7	.....	20·7	20·8	29	31·1	50·6
45—Sudbury	23·8	21·1	17·1	13·8	11·6	13·7	22·5	23·7	19·2	28·4	32·5	55·2
46—Cobalt	.....	22	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	21·5	24·7	29	50
47—Timmins	25·5	22·9	17·1	14·2	11·7	16·8	25·7	24·8	22·2	28·7	33·2	51·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	24·4	21·3	17·2	12·7	9·7	15·1	25	21·7	19·9	26·5	28·3	52·9
49—Port Arthur	25	20	19	13·2	11·5	15·5	.....	22·2	22·3	30·7	34·8	56·7
50—Fort William	27·8	22·3	19·3	14·5	12·2	15·3	27·7	24	21·9	31·6	36·1	56·5
Manitoba (average)	**24·3**	**19·3**	**19·2**	**13·1**	**10·7**	**13·1**	**22·4**	**21·0**	**18·9**	**32·6**	**35·6**	**52·7**
51—Winnipeg	26·2	20·3	19·3	13	11	12·1	22·4	22·7	18·9	32·5	34·9	54·2
52—Brandon	22·3	18·3	19	13·2	10·3	14	.....	19·3	.....	32·7	36·2	51·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·0**	**17·4**	**15·9**	**11·3**	**8·9**	**12·0**	**20·2**	**18·2**	**19·7**	**33·6**	**37·7**	**54·3**
53—Regina	23·2	17·8	16·3	11·4	9·8	10·9	17·8	18·7	19·5	33·4	36·9	54·4
54—Prince Albert	17·5	13·7	13	8·7	7·1	10·5	.....	17·5	20	34·4	40	53
55—Saskatoon	21·4	17·6	16·4	12·2	9·1	12·8	20·2	19	19·2	33·6	37·4	52·5
56—Moose Jaw	25·9	20·4	17·7	12·9	9·4	13·6	22·5	17·7	20	33·1	36·4	57·3
Alberta (average)	**23·3**	**18·6**	**16·3**	**12·0**	**9·5**	**13·8**	**22·7**	**18·8**	**17·4**	**29·9**	**33·1**	**49·3**
57—Medicine Hat	24	18·5	18	12·5	9·7	16·5	21·5	20	18·3	32·2	35·5	50
58—Drumheller	22·5	17·5	14·5	12·5	7	13·5	20	18	17·5	27·9	28·9	48·7
59—Edmonton	21·5	17·4	15·9	10·5	7·8	12·1	22	18	17·3	28·5	32·5	48·9
60—Calgary	26·3	21·2	18·9	13·7	12·4	14·9	25	20·5	16·5	31·6	34·9	50·8
61—Lethbridge	22·2	18·2	14·2	11	10·5	12·1	25	17·3	.....	29·5	33·7	48·1
British Columbia (average)	**27·4**	**22·3**	**19·3**	**13·7**	**13·4**	**16·5**	**25·1**	**23·2**	**22·1**	**33·0**	**36·5**	**54·2**
62—Fernie	25	20	16	13	12·5	14	20	22	22	30	34·7	52·5
63—Nelson	25	20	18	12	12·5	15	22	23	22	32·7	36·7	58·3
64—Trail	27·7	24	20·3	16·3	13·2	17·3	27·7	25·3	22·4	34·8	39·2	56·2
65—New Westminster	28·5	24·3	19·7	14·7	13·7	15·2	25	23·2	20·6	32·5	35·3	52·9
66—Vancouver	29·3	23·7	20	14·7	13·9	16·7	26·8	24·1	23·4	33·2	36·4	54·3
67—Victoria	28·9	24·3	22	15	14·4	16·8	26	24·2	22·8	33·5	36·5	51·6
68—Nanaimo	30	24	20	14·2	13·4	20·2	28·3	24	.....	33·2	36·7	55
69—Prince Rupert	25	18	18	10 ..	.....	.....	25	20	21·5	34·2	36·2	52·5

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·2	**23·2**	**15·8**	**10·3**	**49·9**	**17·8**	**17·0**	**21·2**	**16·8**	**26·8**	**22·7**	**10·8**	**26·9**	**30·5**	
11·2	**24·8**	.....	**5·0**	**42·7**	**12·7**	**14·4**	**15·5**	**17·4**	**29·4**	**25·8**	**9·8**	**28·6**	**32·6**	
8	20·7	.....	.....	44·8	11·8	13·7	16·3	16·5	31·3	27·1	10–12	29·5	31·3	1
13·5	25	.....	.....	46·7	13·7	13·7	18·4	17·4	29·1	23	11b	27·7	32·6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·2	15	14·4	17·2	29	25·4	7c	28·2	32·8	3
11·2	24·4	.....	5	42	11·7	12·7	13·1	16·5	28·9	25	11·8a	.....	31·3	4
12	29	.....	.....	.....	13	15	15·6	18·7	26	.....	10c	26·5	33·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12·9	16	15·3	18·2	32·2	28·7	8	31·3	33·8	6
15·0	**25·0**	.....	**5·0**	**45·0**	**12·9**	**15·5**	**17·8**	**17·3**	**23·8**	**19·8**	**8·0–9·0**	**27·0**	**31·5**	7
14·0	**26·7**	**16·0**	**5·0**	**45·6**	**13·6**	**15·1**	**18·0**	**17·3**	**28·6**	**23·4**	**10·5**	**28·1**	**31·7**	
14	27·4	.....	5	44	13·4	15·4	17·1	18	29·5	25·2	10	29·8	32·7	8
13	28·2	15	5	45	13·4	13·9	20·6	16·6	30·4	23·8	12	27	32·1	9
15	24·5	17	.....	53·3	14·3	16·1	19·1	17·4	28·8	24·4	10	30	32·2	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·1	.....	15	17	25·7	20	10	25·7	29·6	11
13·0	**23·8**	**15·9**	**8·4**	**49·8**	**16·4**	**16·4**	**14·5**	**16·1**	**27·6**	**24·0**	**9·5**	**25·9**	**28·8**	
.....	21·7	20	.....	.....	.....	13·8	15·9	17·1	29·6	24·4	11	25·8	29·3	12
8·8	22·2	.....	7·5	46·7	17·7	16·8	17·6	16·7	27·8	25·2	10b	.....	28·8	13
15·8	24·8	.....	8·1	.....	15·1	18·1	14·3	15·2	29·1	25·4	10a	25·8	28·1	14
11	25	.....	8	50	.....	15	10·1	15	25·2	22·6	8	25	28·6	15
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13·8	14·5	27	24·3	8b	.....	29·8	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	15	17·7	27·9	24	8	.....	28·5	17
.....	.....	16·5	8	.....	.....	15	11·2	15·8	25·4	.....	8	25·3	28·8	18
13·6	25·9	15·1	10	55	20·4	17·8	19·8	15·8	29·8	23·7	11–12	28	29·7	19
16	24·8	11·9	9	47·5	11	15·5	13·2	17·4	26·7	22·2	11	25·4	27·8	20
15·0	**22·5**	**18·4**	**8·8**	**54·2**	**16·5**	**16·2**	**24·1**	**16·7**	**25·4**	**22·0**	**11·3**	**27·7**	**30·1**	
13·5	25	18	8·3	50·	18·8	15·8	25·6	16·1	27·5	23·7	11	28	29·4	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	16·8	15	20·6	17·6	21·5	19·3	10	.....	29·2	22
14·3	24·4	19·6	.....	56·7	18·1	15·3	22·2	16·5	24·5	21·5	10	25·8	28·8	23
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	17	14·5	22·1	16·2	23	20	10b	29·3	28·9	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2	15	23·1	17·7	21·8	18·4	11	26·6	29	25
16	22	18·5	9	.....	15	15·5	24	17·2	25·4	22·3	11b	27	29·9	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18	24	17·8	23	19·5	11	27·2	30·8	27
14·3	25·3	17·8	12·5	.....	.....	16·2	28·2	16·4	27	23·3	12·5	28·	30·5	28
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	15·6	15·5	24·2	16·7	24·8	.....	12	27	30·8	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	17·5	30·6	16	26·4	.....	12	28·5	30·3	30
16·5	22·2	.....	8	.....	16	15·8	26·3	15·7	25·5	23·1	12	29	30·6	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·2	15	26·2	15·7	23·9	20·8	11	28·2	30·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·7	15	25·6	16·8	23·5	19·3	11	27·7	30·6	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	15	16·5	24·9	16·3	25·4	22·7	11	26·7	30·9	34
16	24·2	19	.....	60	19	.....	22·9	15·9	25	21·6	11	28·3	29·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	25·3	16·2	22·4	19·7	11	.....	30	36
15	21·7	15	.....	.....	15	15·1	23·1	16	23·4	19·4	11	.....	29·1	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·1	15·8	29·2	16·6	24·7	21·8	11	25·7	29·8	38
12·5	20·3	17	.....	50	15·3	16	31	16·2	22·8	19·6	11	31	31·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	19	23·2	15·7	19·8	17·6	11	27·7	29·6	40
16·5	25	21	.....	.....	17·7	17·2	26·7	14·6	23·4	19·8	12	.....	28·6	41
15	25	20·3	9·1	.....	15·8	16	28·7	16·3	23·6	20·5	11	27	29·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	20·7	14·8	21	18·8	11	.....	30·6	43
15	20	.....	.....	.....	16	15	16·9	16·8	29·4	.....	12	.....	29·9	44
.....	18·5	15	8	57·5	17·7	15	17·3	17·2	29·7	25·8	13b	29	31	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	47·5	15	17·5	17·4	18·3	31·2	28	10b	.....	32	46
.....	21·4	.....	7	60	19·2	18	18·7	19·1	30·7	26·9	14·3a	30	30·9	47
.....	.....	21·7	.....	.....	18·2	16·6	21·1	17·7	29·2	26·3	12	24	29·6	48
.....	22	18	.....	.....	16·7	17·5	25·4	17·9	31·1	27·4	11	28	30·4	49
15	20·2	19·3	.....	55·7	18	17·9	26·3	18·1	30·2	25·7	11	26·7	31	50
18·5	**23·8**	**13·5**	.....	**60·0**	**21·9**	**17·6**	**25·0**	**16·1**	**26·6**	**20·5**	**9·2**	**23·1**	**28·6**	
18	25·2	14·4	.....	.....	21	17·9	29	15·8	27·5	22	10	22·2	28·7	51
19	22·3	12·5	.....	60	22·7	17·2	21	16·4	25·6	19	8·3a	24	28·5	52
21·2	**22·7**	**10·8**	**12·9**	.....	**23·6**	**19·6**	**19·0**	**16·5**	**25·5**	**19·8**	**11·0**	**23·7**	**28·8**	
21·6	24·9	11·3	12·5	.....	23·8	18·8	15·5	16·1	25·9	18·7	11	22·3	28·5	53
18	19·7	.....	9	.....	25	20·8	18·7	16·8	28·2	23	11	24	29·9	54
20·2	21·3	9·2	15	.....	20·5	17·8	17·7	16·7	24·6	19·3	11	24·8	28·7	55
25	24·8	12	15	.....	25	21	24	16·5	23·4	18	11	23·7	28·1	56
22·2	**24·9**	**12·7**	**15·3**	.....	**24·1**	**20·6**	**21·5**	**16·3**	**26·9**	**20·8**	**10·8**	**24·7**	**29·9**	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	25	25	16	16·2	27·5	22·2	11	25	29·1	57
21·5	25·7	11·5	15	.....	25	19	16·1	15·8	29	19·8	10	23·7	30·2	58
21·5	22·8	15	10·2	.....	23	19·4	20·1	16·8	24·3	18·7	11	25·6	30·2	59
22·3	24·1	12·2	18	.....	.....	20·2	28·5	15·4	26·7	20	11	24·1	29·9	60
20·5	22·1	12	18	.....	23·5	19·5	26·8	17·2	27·2	23·2	11	25	30·1	61
17·0	**21·0**	**13·5**	**13·6**	**60·0**	**23·1**	**19·8**	**24·4**	**17·7**	**29·3**	**25·8**	**11·6**	**28·4**	**33·0**	
22	25	12	20	.....	22·7	23·5	27·5	18·5	35·2	29·6	10	25	33·7	62
20	25	.....	.....	.....	25	20	26·2	19	32·3	30	12·5a	28	33·7	63
21·7	24·8	.....	16	.....	25	20·5	26·7	20	33	.....	12·5a	.....	32·5	64
14·4	18	.....	8·3	.....	20·6	18·2	24·2	15·7	25·4	22·5	10	28·7	31·7	65
12·6	17	.....	10	.....	22·4	16·9	24·6	15·6	26·2	24	10	.....	31·9	66
13·5	23·3	15	.....	60	23·2	20	23·7	16·6	27·2	23·4	12·5a	31·8	33·3	67
15	20	.....	.....	.....	23	21·5	.....	16·8	25·6	.....	11a	.....	34·5	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17·6	19·7	29·8	25	14·3a	.....	32·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·5**	**6·8a**	**15·9**	**4·5**	**5·7**	**8·2**	**11·0**	**13·3**	**12·3**	**12·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·7**	**7·1**	**16·6**	**4·8**	**5·6**	**7·6**	**12·4**	**13·7**	**12·1**	**12·2**
1—Sydney	21·5	7·3	16	4·5	5·6	7·1	11·3	13·3	11·8	12
2—New Glasgow	22·7	6·7-7·3	17·2	4·6	5·4	7	11·9	13·1	10·9	11·3
3—Amherst	21·4	7·3	.....	5	5·6	7·2	12·2	12·8	12	12·1
4—Halifax	21·1	6	16·8	4·8	5·5	8·3	13·3	14·4	12·4	12·4
5—Windsor	20·6	8c	18	4·8	5·7	8	13	14·4	12·6	12·6
6—Truro	22·8	6-7·3	15·2	4·8	5·5	7·8	12·7	14·4	12·7	13·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**20·8**	**8·0**	**17·2**	**4·7**	**5·1**	**7·7**	**13·3**	**13·4**	**12·4**	**12·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·6**	**7·8**	**17·1**	**4·6**	**5·5**	**7·6**	**13·7**	**13·8**	**12·4**	**12·2**
8—Moncton	22·8	8	17·8	4·9	5·7	8·6	15	13·7	12·4	12·4
9—Saint John	21·8	6·7-7·3	18·2	4·5	5·5	7·3	13·8	13·3	11·8	12·1
10—Fredericton	21·6	8	15·7	4·6	5·6	7·8	13	13·5	12	12·3
11—Bathurst	24	8	16·5	4·5	5·1	6·7	13	14·6	13·4	12
Quebec (average)	**19·7**	**5·7**	**13·8**	**4·4**	**5·5**	**6·5**	**10·8**	**12·6**	**11·8**	**12·1**
12—Quebec	22	4·5-8·5	14·1	4·6	5·6	6·9	10·9	13·3	11·7	11·6
13—Three Rivers	19·3	5·3-6	14·1	4·8	5·5	6·4	12·9	13	12·8	12·5
14—Sherbrooke	19·9	6	13·2	4·1	5·8	5·8	11·5	12·9	11·6	12·7
15—Sorel	18·9	.....	13·8	3·9	5	5·5	9·8	12·9	12·1	13·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·2	4·7	13·8	4	5·7	7·6	10·3	12·5	12·2	12·2
17—St. Johns	19·5	5·3	13·8	3·9	5·4	6·7	9·8	12·6	12	13·1
18—Thetford Mines	19·5	5·3	13·7	4·8	5·7	5·7	10·8	12·6	12	11·1
19—Montreal	20·6	6-7·3	14·5	4·7	5·4	7·1	10	12·1	10·9	10·9
20—Hull	19·2	5·3-6	13	4·5	5·7	6·8	11·2	11·8	11·1	11·6
Ontario (average)	**21·9**	**6·4**	**15·5**	**4·1**	**5·5**	**8·9**	**11·1**	**12·8**	**11·9**	**11·9**
21—Ottawa	21·4	7·3	14	4·7	6	8·6	11·4	12·4	10·6	11
22—Brockville	20·5	6	12·9	4·4	5·3	9·2	11·2	11·8	10·5	10·8
23—Kingston	19·5	5·3-6·7	13·3	4	5·2	8·2	11·2	12·4	11·6	11·1
24—Belleville	21·1	6	.....	3·7	5·1	8·2	10·5	12	11	11·5
25—Peterborough	20·5	6-6·7	15·9	3·7	5	8·5	10·6	11·3	11·5	11·4
26—Oshawa	22	6·7	13·7	3·8	5	8·4	10	12·8	11·3	11·6
27—Orillia	21·7	6b	17	3·7	5	8·7	10·9	13·3	12·2	12·2
28—Toronto	23	6·7	17	4	5·5	8·9	10·2	12·3	11·4	11·4
29—Niagara Falls	21·2	6·7	15	4·1	6	8·9	10·8	12·4	11	12
30—St. Catharines	23·6	5·3-6·7	16	3·9	5·8	9·5	11·8	12·2	11·9	12·4
31—Hamilton	25·4	6-6·7	15·4	3·7	5·4	8·3	9·9	12·1	11	11·3
32—Brantford	23·4	6·7-7·3	17·3	3·6	5·2	9·6	10	12·5	11·9	11·9
33—Galt	24·8	6·7	15·7	3·9	5·7	8·9	10·6	12·9	12·5	11·9
34—Guelph	21·4	6	15·6	3·8	5·6	9·8	11·1	12·2	12	11·9
35—Kitchener	22·6	6·7	15·9	3·7	5·6	9·2	10·4	12·9	11·9	11·8
36—Woodstock	23·5	6	15	3·5	4·9	8·5	9·7	12·8	12·2	12·4
37—Stratford	22·1	6·7	16·2	3·7	5·7	9·2	11·2	12·7	12·1	12
38—London	22·2	6-6·7	18	3·8	5·2	8·7	10·4	12·6	11·8	11·7
39—St. Thomas	21·1	6	19·3	3·9	5·3	9·2	12·7	13·7	12·4	12·3
40—Chatham	20·5	5·3	16·6	4·1	5	9	10·4	12·8	12·3	12·1
41—Windsor	20·8	6-6·7	14·1	3·7	5	7·4	9·8	12·4	11·4	11·6
42—Sarnia	20·5	6-6·7	.....	3·6	5·6	8·4	12·1	13·1	12·6	12·2
43—Owen Sound	21·5	6	15	3·6	5·2	8·4	11·2	12·1	11·2	11·3
44—North Bay	23·1	6·7	15	4·7	6·4	9	13	14·2	12·7	12·7
45—Sudbury	20·6	6·7	15	5·1	6·5	8·8	13·5	13·8	12·3	12·7
46—Cobalt	22·2	7·3	13	5·1	5·7	9·2	12	14·9	12·7	13·2
47—Timmins	21·6	6·7	13·5	5	5·8	9·6	12·1	14·3	12·7	12·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·5	6-6·7	15·2	4·5	5	9·1	10·7	12·9	12·9	12·9
49—Port Arthur	21·8	6-7·3	20	5	6·3	9·1	11·4	13	11·8	11·6
50—Fort William	23·5	6-7·3	14·7	4·8	6·2	9·1	10·8	13·2	12·7	12·4
Manitoba (average)	**23·9**	**7·0**	**17·0**	**4·8**	**6·1**	**9·8**	**10·7**	**14·2**	**13·2**	**13·2**
51—Winnipeg	24·3	6·4-8	17	4·8	6·1	8·9	10·2	13·7	13·1	13·1
52—Brandon	23·4	6·4-7·1	.....	4·7	6	10·6	11·1	14·7	13·3	13·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**6·7**	**16·7**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**9·4**	**11·3**	**14·5**	**13·4**	**13·5**
53—Regina	24·4	6·4-7·2	16	4·7	6·1	9·4	10·6	14	12·3	12·5
54—Prince Albert	23·8	5·6	18·7	5	5·6	8·5	12·3	14·5	14·1	14·2
55—Saskatoon	23·3	7·2	17	4·8	6·1	9·6	10·8	14·7	12·9	13·2
56—Moose Jaw	24	7·2	15	5	6·2	10·2	11·5	14·8	14·1	14·1
Alberta (average)	**25·8**	**7·0**	**16·0**	**4·7**	**6·2**	**8·5**	**10·8**	**14·3**	**13·2**	**13·2**
57—Medicine Hat	26·6	7·2	15	4·8	6·1	8·6	10·1	14·6	13·1	13·2
58—Drumheller	25·5	6·7	.....	4·6	7	7·1	11·5	14·4	13·2	13
59—Edmonton	24·7	6·4-7·2	18·6	4·6	6·2	8·6	10·8	14·1	13·2	13·4
60—Calgary	26·2	7·2	14·5	4·7	5·7	8·3	10·6	14	13·4	13·5
61—Lethbridge	26·2	7·2	.....	4·9	6	9·8	11·2	14·5	12·9	13
British Columbia (average)	**25·3**	**8·8**	**18·2**	**5·1**	**6·4**	**7·3**	**8·8**	**13·6**	**13·3**	**13·2**
62—Fernie	25	9	18	5	6·6	8·6	11	13·7	13·9	13·9
63—Nelson	24·7	8·3	.....	5·4	.....	8	10	15	15	13·7
64—Trail	24·2	9	17·3	5·1	6·3	7·9	8·6	14	13·6	13·6
65—New Westminster	25·3	8·3-8·9	19·5	5·1	6	6·5	8·2	12·9	13·7	12·5
66—Vancouver	25·1	8·3-8·9	20·4	4·9	6·2	6·2	7·8	13·2	12·7	12·3
67—Victoria	26·3	8·3	19·2	5·1	6·8	7·3	8·1	13·3	12·5	12·5
68—Nanaimo	28	9	.....	5·1	6·2	7·2	8·5	13·2	11·5	13
69—Prince Rupert	24·1	9– 10	15	5·3	6·8	7	7·9	13·8	13·8	14·3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1937

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·8	4·0	1·927	37·0	24·3	16·1	11·7	16·9	15·2	59·4	19·3	55·6	44·1	
7·9	4·3	1·730	32·5	21·8	14·0	12·5	16·3	14·7	58·5	19·0	58·6	47·5	
8·3	4·1	1·905	36·9	25	15	11·9	15·9	14·9	.....	18·5	65	49·2	1
7·3	3·8	1·798	34	22·5	12·7	13·1	15·3	14·4	55	18·6	55	44	2
7·7	5	1·35	25	22·7	13·7	12	16·3	11	60	19	62	50	3
8·1	4·1	1·795	34·7	18·6	.....	11·5	17	17·3	59	18·6	55	46·8	4
7·8	4	1·75	31·7	.....	.....	14	17·5	15·7	.....	19·9	58	47·7	5
7·9	4·6	1·779	32·4	20·4	14·6	12·6	16	14·8	60	19·5	56·3	47·1	6
7·6	4·8	1·230	26·7	17·5	19·0	12·7	15·8	14·7	.....	19·7	49·0	46·0	7
7·8	4·4	1·460	28·3	19·7	14·6	11·8	16·6	14·7	54·5	19·0	57·4	49·4	
8	4·5	1·50	27·3	18·4	14·4	12·2	17·5	15·2	57	20·2	.....	53·3	
7·5	4·1	1·628	31·6	20·4	13·9	11·7	16	13·1	57·5	18·5	59·7	50	8
7·6	4·2	1·321	28	20·1	15·2	12·1	16	14·4	49	18·6	57·5	45·8	9
8	4·6	1·39	26·4	20	15	11	16·8	16	.....	18·5	55	48·3	10
7·2	4·1	1·612	31·0	26·1	15·1	11·8	16·5	14·5	58·5	19·6	61·8	43·3	11
7·5	3·7	1·62	30·3	23·2	13·9	12·9	16·8	14·5	82·8	21·4	66·5	44	
7·3	3·7	1·579	28·1	26·4	16·4	12	15·6	14·2	50·8	20·3	59·5	46·9	12
7·5	4·6	1·691	33·1	30·5	15·2	12·1	17·4	15·4	52	21·1	63	43·5	13
5·9	3·9	1·476	28·5	.....	15	12·4	14·2	13·4	50	18·4	.....	42·9	14
6·7	4·8	1·617	29·6	25	16	12·1	16·7	14·3	50	19·2	58·5	42·9	15
7·4	4·6	1·626	33·5	23	14·6	11·9	17	14·4	49·6	19	65	41·4	16
6·6	4·3	1·382	29·2	.....	13·7	10	18	14·5	70	19·5	.....	45·4	17
7·9	3·4	1·784	33·9	31·4	15	11·8	16·7	14·1	73·7	19·1	58·7	40·9	18
7·6	3·7	1·733	33	23	15·7	11	15·7	15·5	47·8	18	61·7	41·7	19
7·7	3·3	1·983	38·0	25·2	15·8	11·8	16·9	15·5	57·8	18·6	56·7	42·8	20
7·4	4	1·838	36·3	28	15·1	11·6	16·6	16·3	60	19·7	55·8	42·9	
7·6	2·4	1·562	30·8	25	14·8	11	17	15·3	.....	18·7	56·7	43·5	21
7·2	4	1·991	37·3	24·3	.....	11	17·2	15·5	49	18·6	56·7	42·7	22
7·6	3·5	2·025	36·5	20·1	.....	12·2	16·4	15·1	45	17·7	.....	41·1	23
8·5	3·2	2·13	40·5	20·6	12·5	11·5	17·1	14·6	57·5	18·3	53	41·4	24
7·7	2·9	2·09	39·4	23·2	.....	12·1	16·5	15·2	.....	18	62	42·2	25
7·9	2·6	1·914	37	27·5	15	11·6	17·3	15	69	17·7	57	43·3	26
7·3	3·5	1·919	36·4	21·9	.....	10·2	16·7	15	56·8	17·4	58·1	43	27
8·2	3·1	2·075	38·6	22·5	.....	12	18·2	15·5	60	15·4	60	43·9	28
8·4	3·4	1·961	37·9	25·3	.....	11·9	17·7	15	65	15·8	50	42·5	29
7·5	3·3	1·805	38·3	30	.....	11	16·2	14·9	60	17·2	.....	42	30
7·3	3·2	1·76	32·8	25	.....	12·1	16·8	14·9	50	18·5	56	40·7	31
7·9	3·3	1·75	35·3	20	.....	11·8	17·5	15	55	18·7	58	40·7	32
8·3	2·9	1·832	35·8	23·8	.....	12·5	17·1	16	.....	18·5	59	41·9	33
7·8	3·2	1·773	35·9	25	.....	11·8	18	15·5	.....	18·2	65	42	34
7	2·7	1·74	33·2	20	.....	11·2	15·7	14·7	.....	19	.....	41	35
7·7	2·6	1·894	35·7	25	.....	11·8	16·8	14·9	.....	19·2	60	40·2	36
7·5	2·8	1·826	35·9	22·8	.....	12·4	15·6	14·8	.....	17·5	54·5	41·5	37
7·6	3	1·939	36·4	20·8	.....	12·8	16·5	15	.....	20·3	.....	42	38
7	2·8	1·89	36·8	32·5	.....	11	16·3	15	45	19	59	40·8	39
7·9	2·2	2·039	37·4	28·4	.....	10·6	15·4	15·1	49	18·9	.....	41·8	40
7·3	3·2	1·962	38·1	30	.....	12·6	16	15·8	.....	17·7	.....	41·6	41
7	3	1·80	35	.....	.....	10·7	16·2	15	.....	19·1	.....	41·4	42
8	3·7	1·956	36·9	.....	.....	12·6	16·3	16·6	58·4	19·5	54·5	44	43
7·2	4·2	2·002	39·1	.....	18	13·2	18	17	65·2	20·4	61	47·4	44
8·3	3·9	2·32	46·2	.....	16·7	12·5	17·2	16·3	63·7	19·7	57·5	47	45
8·3	4·8	2·556	50·2	30	16·3	12·4	17·9	17·4	66·9	20	54·7	45·4	46
8·4	3·6	2·204	40·5	28·3	16	11·1	16·5	15	63·7	19·6	55	45·2	47
7·3	4·7	2·572	47·5	31·2	18·3	11·8	17·8	17·4	59	19·1	48·7	44	48
8·2	4	2·353	41·3	.....	15	12·3	17·9	17·6	58·4	19·3	51·6	46·2	49
8·0	4·4	2·260	44·6	.....	15·3	11·1	17·4	15·7	64·1	19·0	49·3	42·7	50
7·8	4·4	2·20	45·1	.....	14·6	10·6	17·4	15·3	61·4	18·8	47·1	42·3	
8·2	4·3	2·32	44	.....	16	11·5	17·4	16·1	66·7	19·1	51·5	43	51
8·8	5·0	2·008	37·5	.....	17·5	11·9	17·4	15·7	65·9	21·6	53·4	47·3	52
7·9	5·1	2·19	40	.....	20	10·7	17·9	15·1	66·3	20·1	53·5	47·8	
9·1	5	1·57	29·2	.....	16·5	11·4	18·8	16	68·7	23·4	55·5	48	53
8·9	4·7	2·06	38·4	.....	17·5	11·8	17·1	15·8	66·7	21·3	51·2	46·2	54
9·4	5	2·21	42·3	.....	16	13·6	15·6	16	62	21·6	53·5	47	55
8·4	4·9	1·822	36·3	.....	15·8	11·4	18·3	16·2	62·5	20·7	52·6	45·6	56
8·5	4·4	1·96	36	.....	18·3	11·2	18·4	16·2	62·7	21·7	54	45·7	
8·6	5	2·24	45	.....	15	11·8	18·5	15·7	63·3	19·3	55	46	57
8·6	4·9	1·18	23·3	.....	17·2	11·5	17·8	16	60·8	20·6	51·9	45·8	58
8·2	4·6	2·04	46·7	.....	.....	10·6	17·6	15·4	60·7	20·8	49·6	44·8	59
8·3	5·4	1·69	30·5	.....	12·5	11·7	19	17·6	65·2	21·2	52·5	45·5	60
7·9	4·7	2·485	47·8	.....	19·7	11·0	17·2	14·8	60·2	20·4	49·3	42·1	61
8·1	4·3	2·10	50	.....	20	12·8	17·7	16·7	63·3	22·5	57·5	47·2	62
8·5	5·5	2·47	45	.....	25	13	20	16·2	67·5	23·7	57·5	49	63
8·5	4·2	2·38	41·5	.....	.....	10·5	18·2	16	63·7	23	52·3	45·3	64
7·2	4·9	2·57	48·7	.....	16·5	9·8	16·6	13·4	53	19·9	42·4	37·2	65
7	4·5	2·48	48·5	.....	.....	10·6	15	14·2	54	16·8	43·4	38·1	66
7·4	4·9	2·71	49·4	.....	18	10	16·5	13·4	59·3	19	45·9	37·8	67
8·3	4·5	2·32	48·3	.....	20	10	15·8	13·9	59	18·5	49·5	39·5	68
8·1	5	2·85	51	.....	18·7	11·1	17·6	14·8	61·4	19·6	46	42·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton	
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.											
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**35·5**	**52·4**	**19·9**	**13·9**	**2·7**	**37·8**	**48·6**	**11·7**	**5·1**	**14·760b**	
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**41·5**	**49·3**	**19·0**	**9·7**	**2·8**	**41·1**	**40·4**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**15·000**	
1—Sydney	6·5	6·2	40·9	50·1	19·6	10·8	3	41·3	43·9	12·3	5	.....	
2—New Glasgow	6·1	5·9	41·1	48	17·4	9·3	2·9	41·5	36·1	11·8	4·9	.....	
3—Amherst	6·5	6·1	46·2	51·2	16·5	9·2	2·6	40	36·2	12	5·2	.....	
4—Halifax	6	6	38·7	47·5	20·4	9·2	3	42·7	50	12·5	5·2	15·00	
5—Windsor	6·2	6	41	50	19·6	9·7	2·6	40	39·3	11·2	5·1	.....	
6—Truro	6·8	6·3	41	49·2	20·4	10·2	2·8	40·8	36·9	12·2	5·2	.....	
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·6**	**37·7**	**47·3**	**18·7**	**14·3**	**2·7**	**42·2**	**37·4**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**13·400**	
New Brunswick (average)	**6·6**	**6·2**	**42·4**	**49·3**	**18·2**	**10·5**	**2·9**	**39·3**	**37·5**	**11·7**	**5·2**	**14·500**	
8—Moncton	6·9	6·4	42·5	49·7	19·7	11·1	3·3	41·6	38·3	11·7	**5·5**	g	
9—Saint John	**6**	**5·8**	39·3	47·7	17·1	9·9	2·7	41	36·5	11·8	5	14·50	
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·6	42·9	49·6	17·2	10·8	2·6	34·5	36·8	11·8	5·1	.....	
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·2	45	50	18·8	10·3	3	40	38·3	11·4	5·1	.....	
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**33·3**	**53·0**	**20·5**	**13·0**	**2·8**	**42·3**	**48·4**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**13·857**	
12—Quebec	6·1	5·8	34·1	56·2	20·2	15·7	2·8	38·3	46·7	10·3	4·9	13·00	
13—Three Rivers	6·1	5·9	33·8	57·7	22·7	14·7	3	46	52·5	11·8	4·9	14·00	
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·8	30·5	52·5	21·5	11·5	2·8	44	50·2	10·7	4·8	15·00	
15—Sorel	5·8	5·6	33·6	57·1	20·1	11·2	2·3	39·2	45	10	4·8	12·50	
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	36	44·9	18·3	13·1	2·8	41·2	47·2	10·4	5·1	14·00	
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	29·7	48·4	20·7	12·5	2·9	41·4	47·5	12	5	.....	
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	36·2	52	20	12·7	2·9	42	46·7	10·7	4·6	.....	
19—Montreal	5·8	5·7	34·6	54·7	20	13·4	2·6	45	48·9	10·4	4·9	13·50	
20—Hull	6	5·9	31	53·8	21·2	12·2	2·8	43·8	51	10·9	5	15·00	
Ontario (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**35·5**	**55·6**	**19·8**	**12·0**	**2·5**	**35·9**	**49·3**	**10·9**	**5·0**	**14·664**	
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	34·5	57·5	20·3	12·6	2·7	41·3	54·4	10·4	5·2	15·00	
22—Brockville	5·9	5·7	40·5	54·2	21·4	10	2·3	39·2	48·6	10·3	5	14·00	
23—Kingston	6·1	5·9	35·6	47·5	17·1	12·2	2·7	36·7	50	10·4	5·1	14·00	
24—Belleville	6·2	6	37·4	54·9	20	10·3	2·4	33·8	48·3	10	5·1	14·00	
25—Peterborough	6·1	6	38·9	53·5	18·7	12·6	2·9	37·3	50·2	10·2	5·1	15·00	
26—Oshawa	5·8	5·8	34	52·9	19·5	12	2·5	34	55	11	4·2	14·00	
27—Orillia	6·2	6·2	34·4	58·7	19·9	10	2·3	35	41·8	10·2	5	15·00	
28—Toronto	5·9	5·8	37·8	54·3	18	11	2·4	34·7	47·2	10·2	4·7	13·75	
29—Niagara Falls	6·3	6·2	34·4	56·9	19·9	11·4	2·4	38·6	.....	10·6	4·8	12·75	g
30—St. Catharines	6·3	6·2	36·8	58·1	20·2	12·1	2·5	37·5	50	10·7	5·2	14·00	g
31—Hamilton	6	5·9	34·6	55	19·3	9·9	2·2	32·7	46·7	10·1	4·9	14·00	
32—Brantford	6·2	6·1	36·7	56	19·4	10·5	2·4	34·6	48	10·1	5·2	14·50	
33—Galt	6·5	6·3	34	51·9	17·9	11·5	2·3	38·7	51·7	11·5	5·1	14·50	
34—Guelph	6·2	6·2	33·7	55·4	18·2	10·3	2·5	40·4	50	10·8	5·3	14·50	
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	33·2	58·4	19·4	11·1	2·5	33·3	47·5	10·5	4·6	14·50	
36—Woodstock	6·4	6·4	38	57	19·5	10·5	2·5	33·5	46·3	10	5·1	14·00	
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	36·1	56	20·2	11·3	2·4	40·5	50	10·8	5·3	14·50	
38—London	6·4	6·2	34·6	56·6	16·2	12·1	2·4	33·5	41·2	10·1	4·9	14·50	
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·5	38·1	55·8	20·2	11·6	2·6	40	50	10·6	5·6	14·50	
40—Chatham	6·5	6·4	35·3	52·8	17·6	12·2	2·4	34	54	10	4·9	15·00	
41—Windsor	6·1	6·1	31	50·2	18·7	10·4	2·3	30·8	46·7	10·1	4·7	14·75	
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·4	33	55·7	18·2	10·6	2·3	36	60	10	4·9	15·00	
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·2	43·7	52·5	21·6	10·4	2·4	30	42·5	10·2	4·7	15·25	
44—North Bay	6·8	6·2	40	59·1	21·7	14·9	2·5	39	.....	12·4	5·2	16·00	
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·5	37·1	59·8	23·4	14	2·9	36	60	12·5	5	16·25	
46—Cobalt	7	6·8	33·7	56·2	23·2	15·5	2·7	32·5	45	13·5	5	.....	
47—Timmins	6·9	6·8	31·7	58·2	21·4	15·3	2·9	33·6	.....	12·5	4·7	17·50	
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·1	5·9	29·5	60·8	21·2	14·5	2·3	35	49	12	4·8	14·00	
49—Port Arthur	6·6	6·4	34	56·5	21	16·2	3	36	50	12·4	5	15·25	
50—Fort William	6·8	6·7	33·4	54·1	21·9	14·3	2·6	40	48	12·3	4·8	15·25	
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**33·0**	**50·2**	**19·7**	**14·5**	**2·7**	**34·5**	**53·4**	**13·4**	**5·5**	**20·000**	
51—Winnipeg	6·9	6·8	34·2	49·3	17·9	14·4	2·8	35·2	55	12·6	5·9	18·50	
52—Brandon	6·9	6·7	31·7	51	21·4	14·6	2·6	33·7	51·7	14·2	5	21·50	
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·4**	**32·3**	**51·3**	**21·1**	**19·4**	**2·9**	**34·3**	**55·6**	**13·9**	**5·0**	.....	
53—Regina	6·8	7·9	31·2	50·8	17·1	17·5a	2·9	36·1	60	12·7	5	.....	
54—Prince Albert	7·4	7·3	33·3	52·7	23·8	20·6a	3·1	36	50	14	5·1	.....	
55—Saskatoon	7·3	7·2	32·2	50·1	20·7	19·3a	2·7	32·9	57·5	14	5	.....	
56—Moose Jaw	6·8	7·2	32·6	51·4	22·8	20 a	2·9	32	55	15	5	.....	
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**32·1**	**48·2**	**19·6**	**18·3**	**3·1**	**35·1**	**52·8**	**13·8**	**5·0**	.....	
57—Medicine Hat	7·1	6·7	31·7	47	20·3	20 a	2·8	36·7	.....	12·5	5	g	
58—Drumheller	7·1	6·8	32	48·3	20·3	18·7a	3·3	31·7	60	15	5	.....	
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·9	34·7	47·9	22·3	17·1a	3·3	36·5	48·7	14·4	5	g	
60—Calgary	6·6	7	30·2	48·8	17·4	18·5a	2·9	37·5	50	12·3	5·3	g	
61—Lethbridge	6·6	6·7	31·7	48·8	17·6	17 a	3	33·3	52·5	15	4·7	.....	
British Columbia (average)	**6·6**	**6·2**	**33·8**	**47·8**	**20·6**	**21·0**	**2·9**	**40·8**	**53·6**	**12·6**	**5·5**	.....	
62—Fernie	8·1	7·4	35·7	49·6	20·5	25 a	2·8	50	54	12·5	5	.....	
63—Nelson	6·7	6	38·7	51·2	22·5	22·5a	3	40	.....	13	.....	.....	
64—Trail	7	6·4	32·7	48·2	19·3	23·3a	3·5	37·7	52·5	14	6·5	.....	
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·8	30·8	43·7	18·2	19·7a	2·8	44	46·7	12·3	5·7	.....	
66—Vancouver	5·9	5·8	31·4	45·3	19·4	17·5a	2·5	31	56·7	11	4·8	.....	
67—Victoria	6·7	6·3	33·5	46·4	22·1	20·3a	2·6	40·9	55	11·6	5·1	.....	
68—Nanaimo	6·3	5·9	31·2	48	20·3	20 a	2·8	.....	50	.....	5	.....	
69—Prince Rupert	6·3	6	36	50	22·6	20 a	2·9	42	60	13·7	6·2	.....	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·407	**12·230**	**9·533**	**11·288**	**7·222**	**8·483**	**7·455**	**26·6**	**9·5**	**23·083**	**16·769**	
7·975	**9·550**	**6·500**	**7·667**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**28·8**	**9·7**	**21·417**	**14·533**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·4	9·9	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	9·7	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	9·8	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	11·00	8·00–10·00	9·00–11·00	6·00– 7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	28·3	9·3	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·1	9·6	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
8·500–9·400	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000c**	**27·2**	**9·7**	**18·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·219	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·9**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30 g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
11·25–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·4	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	10	20·00	15·00	11
8·938	**11·417**	**10·632**	**12·001**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·450**	**23·3**	**9·3**	**20·111**	**14·188**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·5	9·6	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	26·1	9·7	18·00–27·00	12·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·5	9·4	20·00–26·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·5	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
7·75	11·50	10·83c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·7	9·4	17·00–22·00	14·00–18·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·4	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	10·00–12·00	5·00– 7·00	18
8·00– 8·50	10·00–11·00	13·33	13·67–16·00	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00	25·7	9·1	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	8·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·317	**12·259**	**10·074**	**11·909**	**8·074**	**9·688**	**8·519**	**25·0**	**9·3**	**24·536**	**18·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·4	9·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	8·6	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·3	9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·4	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	22·4	8·9	18·00–28·00	14·00–18·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19	8·7	20·00–30·00	14·00–18·00	26
9·75	13·00	8·00–8·50	9·50–10·50	6·00–7·00	7·50– 8·50	.....	24·2	9·2	20·00–24·00	12·00–20·00	27
10·75	11·25	14·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	25	9	25·00–34·00	18·00–25·00	28
8·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	24·2g	8·9	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	23·2g	9·3	23·00–33·00	16·00–23·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	24·5	8·8	24·00–35·00	15·00–24·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	13·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·6	9·3	23·00–27·00	15·00–23·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·3	20·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·2	9·5	21·00–27·00	14·00–21·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·4	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·7	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	9·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·50–12·00	10·50–12·00	.....	13·00c	.....	11·00c	6·00c	25	9·7	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
10·50–12·00	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·8	9·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	39
8·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	9·3	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00	10·75–12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00–12·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	9·2	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	9·7	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·3	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·6	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	31·2	9·3	20·00	14·00	46
14·50	16·00	8·50	9·50	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	28	10	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	25	9·4	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**15·063**	.....	.....	**7·063**	**7·938**	**7·500**	**28·2**	**9·5**	**23·500**	**15·750**	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–8·75	6·75– 9·50	8·00	29	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·50	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·3	9·3	18·00–22·00	10·00–16·00	52
8·000	**16·938**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·500**	**8·500**	**28·5**	**9·9**	**24·250**	**17·750**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	25·8	9·8	22·00–35·00	18·00–22·00	53
8·00–9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·75–4·50	5·25– 6·00	.....	29·5	9·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00–8·75h	17·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·5	9·9	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00–9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00c	10·00c	29·2	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·9**	**9·8**	**22·500**	**16·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30 g	9·1	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7g	10	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·7g	9·7	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	61
9·921	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·804**	**32·2**	**10·0**	**22·500**	**16·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·00	.....	10	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–31·00	18·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	29·2	10	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	66
8·75–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·2	10·8	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32·5	10	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

(Continued from page 580)

conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936....	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936....	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936....	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936....	109	140	133	114	154	126
Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	114	154	127
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	114	153	127
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	114	154	128
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were higher in most of the cities in April than in the preceding month, sirloin steak being up in the average from 23·6 cents per pound to 24·9 cents, and rib roast from 17·6 cents to 18·7 cents. Leg roast of mutton averaged 23·2 cents per pound in April and 21·9 cents in March, and fresh pork roast was ½ cent per pound higher at 20·9 cents per pound. Fresh eggs were generally lower, the Dominion average price being down 3 cents per dozen to 26·8 cents. Creamery butter advanced in the average from 29·9 cents per pound in March to 30·5 cents in April. The price of flour continued to advance in most cities, the Dominion average being 4·5 cents per pound in April as compared with 4·3 cents in March and 3·4 cents in April, 1936. Dried beans averaged 7·8 cents per pound in April, 7·5 cents in March and 5 cents in April last year. Potatoes were 5 cents per ninety pounds lower than in the previous month at $1.93. Granulated sugar was fractionally higher at 6·4 cents. United States anthracite coal was little changed in price, averaging $14.76 per ton.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetodn, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50;

Saint John, $14; Quebec, $13; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $15 and $15.50; St. Hyacinthe, $14; Montreal, $13.25 and $13.50; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.75; Toronto, $14.50 and $14; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1934	April 1935	April 1936	Mar. 1937	‡April 1937
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·2	98·3	94·5	91·2	65·3	71·3	72·5	72·2	85·5	85·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	103·8	101·4	86·5	86·3	56·6	64·5	69·4	66·5	90·6	88·8
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·4	104·4	108·9	104·2	59·5	67·8	69·1	69·8	74·9	77·2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·7	93·5	92·4	83·4	67·0	74·4	70·3	69·5	73·5	73·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·3	98·9	94·6	91·2	59·3	65·5	63·9	67·9	77·3	78·3
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·7	94·0	93·8	92·4	85·0	87·2	87·4	87·4	101·6	104·2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	90·5	103·5	86·8	60·5	65·7	67·9	69·2	97·4	84·9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·7	92·5	91·9	93·0	83·9	85·7	85·8	85·5	85·4	85·5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·4	95·4	95·4	94·0	81·6	81·6	80·0	77·3	81·6	82·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·3	95·9	93·6	92·3	70·2	74·6	73·4	72·3	78·3	.....
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·0	100·3	97·4	99·4	63·7	70·5	70·2	70·3	79·4	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·8	92·9	91·0	87·5	74·6	77·4	75·6	75·3	77·5	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·8	100·7	95·0	90·0	60·0	66·6	70·6	69·1	88·8	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	95·7	94·0	96·2	87·3	87·9	89·9	90·3	91·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·2	101·3	95·1	88·3	57·0	64·2	68·5	66·7	88·4	.....
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·6	96·2	100·2	94·7	74·8	82·9	80·9	84·6	97·3	.....
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·3	102·4	94·0	86·9	54·0	61·0	66·4	63·7	86·9	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	102·8	99·2	86·2	83·6	56·6	63·1	67·1	64·2	85·2	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	100·8	103·1	106·0	101·0	60·5	69·1	69·5	71·2	77·1	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	104·3	110·2	95·8	93·2	46·5	55·8	64·7	65·0	90·0	88·1
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·8	95·1	103·0	94·8	58·6	68·3	69·6	67·9	66·3	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·3	98·8	94·4	91·0	59·5	65·7	64·0	67·9	77·1	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·2	91·4	92·6	90·4	79·7	82·3	82·7	82·5	90·2	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	102·2	102·4	94·7	90·3	53·0	61·5	66·4	66·8	86·8	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·5	95·7	92·4	90·0	69·6	74·0	73·3	72·2	79·7	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually. Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended April 30, 1937; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 107·3 for March, an increase of 3·3 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in all groups.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 106·9 at the end of March, an advance of 5·1 per cent for the month. Advances were recorded in all groups, the greatest change in any one group being in vegetable foods which rose 6·5 per cent, while the animal food group rose 6·2 per cent and the combined foodstuffs group rose 5·9 per cent. The mineral group increased by 6·0 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 151 at the beginning of April, showing no change from any one of the previous five months.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 537 for March as compared with 517 for February, an advance of 3·9 per cent for the month. Every group showed an increase over the February level.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 106·1 for March, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. The greatest change recorded in any group was a rise of 17·4 per cent in non-ferrous metals.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 125·0 for March, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month due to slight advances in the prices of food, clothing and sundries.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 86·3 for February, an advance of 0·5 per cent for the month. The moderate upward movement extended to eight of the ten groups, food declining slightly and textiles remaining at the January level. Building materials showed the greatest increase.

Cost of Living.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 146 at March 15, showing an increase of 1·7 per cent from the December 15, 1936, level. The food group showed an increase of 2·9 per cent for this period, house furnishings increased 4·9 per cent, while all other groups increased only slightly.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1937

The number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1937 was 229, there being 80 in January, 73 in February, and 76 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1936, showing 287 fatalities, was given in the Labour Gazette, February, 1937, page 231. In the first quarter of 1936, 205 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 472.) The supplementary list of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 22 fatalities for 1936.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondence of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1937 were as follows: agriculture, 34; logging, 33; fishing and trapping, 13; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 40; manufacturing, 33; construction, 17; electric light and power, 2; transportation and public utilities, 41; trade, 7; service, 9.

Of the mining accidents, 17 were in "metalliferous mining," 18 in "coal mining," and 5 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 2 in "animal foods," 19 in "saw and planing mill products," 5 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 1 in "chemical and allied products."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 23 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 5 in "water transportation," 10 in "local transportation," and 1 in "storage."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale," and 5 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 4 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 2 in "custom and repair," and 2 in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in a very large number of fatalities during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On February 19, two loggers were killed when a sleigh load of logs jumped the track on an icy hill, near Fort Frances, Ontario.

Two fishermen broke through ice and were drowned in Lake Nosbonsing, Ontario, on January 8. Two hunters perished from cold and hunger when lost in the woods on January 25, near Havre St. Pierre, Quebec. When a motor boat capsized in a storm off Port Maitland, Nova Scotia, two fishermen were drowned on February 1. Two fishermen were swept

overboard and were drowned when the pilot house of a vessel was hurled into the sea in a storm off Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on February 17. Another two fishermen were drowned following a collision of two schooners, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, on March 15.

Two smelter workers were crushed by coal grinding rollers while working in a coal pulverizer at Copper Cliff, Ontario, on January 2. Two asbestos miners were killed in a premature dynamite blast at Thetford Mines, Quebec, on February 27.

On March 31, three saw mill workers lost their lives in a boiler explosion, at Biencourt, Quebec. Two rivet factory workers were poisoned by inhaling cadmium fumes in a plating room at Gananoque, Ontario, on February 27. One of these men died on March 4, and the other on March 7. After having heard the report of a special autopsy performed by the provincial medico-legal expert from the attorney generals department and a noted chemist from Toronto University, the verdict given by the coroner's jury was that these fatalities resulted from inhaling cadmium fumes which were given off during a rivet plating process.

On January 2, a passenger train crashed into the rear of an extra freight train in a snow storm near St. Rosalie, Quebec; and an engineer, a conductor and a brakeman lost their lives. When a train was derailed by a snowslide, near Revelstoke, British Columbia, on February 11, a conductor and a fireman were killed; and an engineer and fireman lost their lives in a similar accident, near Hope, British Columbia, on February 21.

When a rowboat was caught in a storm off Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on March 20, a captain and two seamen were drowned.

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1936 has been compiled which contains 22 fatalities, of which 3 were in agriculture, 2 in logging, 6 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 4 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 1 in electric light and power, 1 in Transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade and 1 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in February, 1 in March, 2 in July, 2 in August, 5 in October, 3 in November, and 7 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1937 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	3	....	....	5	7	1	2	1	1	....	2	....	22
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
F.—Falling objects	5	23	....	15	2	3	....	2	....	....	1	....	51
G.—Handling of objects	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
H.—Tools	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.	7	4	8	9	2	2	....	31	3	....	4	....	70
J.—Animals	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7
K.—Falls of persons	8	....	3	1	6	6	....	4	1	....	....	....	29
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	4	2	2	4	3	2	....	2	1	....	2	....	22
Total	34	33	13	40	33	17	2	41	7	....	9	....	229

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Early Closing By-Law Upheld in Nova Scotia

IN January 23, 1937, the Nova Scotia Supreme Court dismissed with costs the appeal of the defendants who had been convicted by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Truro for violation of the town's early closing by-law. Each of the four defendants had been fined $10 and $5 for costs. Their appeals were rejected by the County Court Judge who awarded costs of appeal in the sum of $15 against each appellant.

The Nova Scotia Towns' Incorporation Act enables the town council to make by-laws "providing that during the whole or any part of the year all or any class or classes of shops, stores or places in which goods are exposed or offered by retail in the town shall on any day or on certain days be closed to customers during certain hours." The Act provided that such by-laws "when approved by the Governor in Council shall have the force of law."

The by-law passed under the authority of this section required all classes of retail shops to be closed on Wednesdays at 12.30 p.m., from June 1 to October 1 and, subject to that condition, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. and from January 1 to April 1 on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. It was stipulated that the by-law should not apply to drug stores, pool rooms, tobacco shops, restaurants, ice-cream parlours, candy shops or barber shops. Tobacco and candy shops are defined as places of business in which more than 60 per cent, or at least 60 per cent, respectively, of the merchandise carried is of the nature specified.

The main point in the defence was that the by-law was "unreasonable, oppressive and discriminative and therefore invalid." The Court pointed out that there was no discrimination between any of the merchants of any of the classes to which the by-law applied, that in a leading English case it was stated by Lord Russell that by-laws of public representative bodies clothed with ample authority and exercising that authority should be supported if possible. "There is nothing to suggest that the by-law was not enacted in good faith and in my opinion the appellants have failed to show unreasonableness, oppression or discrimination."

R. v. Awad et al, (1937) 2 Dominion Law Reports 136.

Schedule of Wages and Hours under Ontario Act Held Ultra Vires

An appeal by way of a stated case from a conviction by Magistrate Cowan of Toronto for a violation of the schedule of wages established under the Industrial Standards Act was allowed by Mr. Justice McEvoy of the High Court of Justice of Ontario on April 8, 1937. The appellants who carry on a plumbing business were charged with violating the schedule of wages fixed for the plumbing and heating trades in the Toronto zone by order in council of September 24, 1936.

It appears that the company paid its employees the legal minimum rate established under the Act but charged them fifteen cents an hour rent for trucks owned by the company and used by the employees in the conduct of its business.

In the opinion of the Court, the order in council approving the schedule of wages and hours for the plumbing industry was invalid since it exceeded the powers conferred by the statute. The Act provides that "the Minister may, upon the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry" convene a conference of the employers and employees in such industry for the purpose of agreeing upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour. After a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour has been agreed upon by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, the Minister of Labour may recommend that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declare the schedule to be binding "upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in such schedule."

The Order in Council approving the schedule for the plumbers' trade stipulated: "the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour shall govern the employment of all persons working in the plumbing and heating trades." The expression "plumbing and heating trades" is defined to include all work usually done by plumbers, steamfitters, etc.

Counsel for the appellant argued that, under the terms of the order in council, the rates of wages and hours of labour would apply to plumbers employed by private citizens, whereas under the Act they could be made to apply only to employees hired by "employers in the industry." The order in council was therefore ultra vires. This contention was accepted by the Court and the appeal allowed with costs.

R. v. Belyea Bros. Ltd, (1937) Ontario Weekly Notes 231.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS, Minister — W. M. DICKSON, Deputy Minister

REPORT

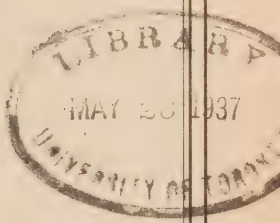
OF

WORLD CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Held In Washington, D.C.,
April 2-17, 1937

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1937

REPORT OF WORLD CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

A WORLD Conference on the Textile Industry was held in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) from April 2 to 17, 1937, to consider all those aspects which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in different branches of the textile industry, including cotton, wool, silk, rayon (artificial silk), linen, jute, etc.

Each Government participating in the Conference was invited to send three delegates, one representing the Government, one the Employers, and one the Workers, each of whom might be accompanied by technical advisers having the right to speak but not to vote. At this Tripartite Technical Conference, twenty-seven countries were represented, of which fifteen sent full delegations, while eight had only Government delegates and four other countries were represented by Government observers alone. The attendance, therefore, comprised sixty-two delegates, one hundred and twenty-three advisers, four observers and seven secretaries, making 196 in all.

Countries Represented

The following is the list of countries represented (in all of which textile production forms an important part in the national economy): Belgium, Brazil, the British Empire, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany (Government observer), Greece, Guatamala, India, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Roumania (Government observer), Sweden, Turkey (Government observer), the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the United States, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation was made up as follows:—

Government Delegate:

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegate:

Mr. James F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec, Quebec, P.Q.

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, President, La Confederation des Travailleurs Catholique du Canada, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. A. S. Whiteley, Secretary, Royal Commission on the Textile Industry, Ottawa, Ont.

Employers' Delegate:

Mr. H. G. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Technical Advisers to Employers' Delegate:

Mr. Jackson H. Marx, President, Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. Blair Gordon, Managing Director, Dominion Textile Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. A. V. Young, President and General Manager, Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. Douglas Hallam, Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute, Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. P. M. Draper, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Advisers to Workers' Delegate:

Mr. Alphonse Morrissette, President of Local Union No. 2467, United Textile Workers of America, and Financial Secretary, Trades and Labour Council, Three Rivers, P.Q.

Mr. Alexander Welch, member of Local Union No. 2495, United Textile Workers of America, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Arthur Laverty, President of Local Union No. 2499, United Textile Workers of America, Cornwall, Ont.

Officers of the Conference

The following were elected officers of the Conference:

President.—Honourable John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, U.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. J. Kitaeka, Japanese Government delegate; Mr. Arthur Shaw, British Workers' delegate; and Mr. H. C. Oersted, Danish Employers' delegate.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, served as Secretary-General of the Conference.

Report on Economic and Social Problems

In advance of the opening of the Conference in Washington, a report in two volumes of over six hundred pages had been prepared in the International Labour Office entitled "The World Textile Industry; Economic and Social Problems." In this Report it was frankly admitted that the Tripartite Technical Conference on the Textile Industry in Washington was an experiment and represented the first attempt by the International Labour Organization to review the general situation of a world-wide industry in order to explore the possibility of improving its social standards. This report served in reality as the agenda of the Conference, dealing as it did with all of the aspects of the textile industry which might bear on the improvement of the social conditions of the workers. Consequently, it contained chapters relating to such matters as production, consumption, trade tariffs, etc., with a view to sketching the economic background against which the problems of employment, wages, hours and working conditions must be viewed, since reference to the economic, commercial and financial conditions of the industry is inevitable in considering how the improvement of labour conditions in the industry can best be advanced.

Importance of Textile Industry

It was pointed out in the International Labour Office Report that textiles comprise one of the most important of the world's industries, affording employment to about fourteen million workers, or between three and four per cent of the world total of workers who are gainfully employed. In individual countries the percentage of the total is much higher, ranging as high as fifty per cent of all the industrial workers in Japan. The value of the output of textile mills in relation to the volume of all factory output was shown as about nine per cent in the United States (in 1933), in England, about fourteen per cent (in 1930), and in Japan, approximately 26 per cent (in 1933). Textile products constituted about 17·6 per cent of the total world trade in 1935, the most recent year for which international statistics on world trade are available. In individual countries the ratio of textiles to total exports is much higher—56 per cent in Japan, 34 in India, 30 in Italy, 28·9 in China, and 27·1 in the United Kingdom. Raw materials for the textile industry are scattered far and wide. Of the important textile-producing countries, many are deficient in one or more of the raw materials, but on the other hand, some of the principal textile manufacturing countries are almost self-sufficient in one or more of the raw materials. Over ninety per cent of the world's cotton supply of 1934-35 was grown in the United States, India, China, U.S.S.R., Egypt, and Brazil. The major wool producing countries are Australia, the United States, Argentina, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, which together produced about sixty-four per cent of the world's total. Silk cocoons are even more highly localized. Japan in 1934 produced 76·7 per cent of the world's raw silk, a percentage which reaches 82·1 per cent if Korea is added. The U.S.S.R. predominates in the world supply of flax, while India alone produced almost ninety-nine per cent of the total world output of jute. In many countries, textile raw materials are grown primarily for the export trade. The economic fortunes of many countries, therefore, are closely bound to world trade in textile raw materials.

Major Structural Changes

The economic and social problems confronting the industry to-day are attributable to the interaction of business cycles with long-run forces making for basic changes in textile production and trade. These long-run forces have modified the international structure of textile production and trade. These factors of structural change, rooted in industrial shifts and in changing habits of consumption, have become accentuated and complicated during the past decade by monetary policies, efforts toward national self-sufficiency and other forces.

The major problems of structural change in cotton textile manufacturing are five in number. First, while the productive capacity of the United Kingdom has been declining, that of Japan and India has increased. All the relevant indices—the consumption of raw cotton, the number of looms and spindles in place, and the production of cotton yarn and piece goods—testify to the progressive loss of the dominance of the United Kingdom in cotton textile manufacturing and the expansion of the industry in Japan and India. Second, cotton textile manufacturing has been developing rapidly in newly industrialized areas, notably China, Latin America, Brazil, and the Balkans. China, for example, which was formerly one of the world's largest import markets for cotton piece goods and yarns, is to-day rapidly approaching self-sufficiency in both, now exporting an appreciable surplus of cotton yarns to India. While in 1913 she had only about 933,000 cotton spindles, in 1936 she possessed 5,010,000. There are four main causes of this diffusion of cotton textile manufacturing to new countries, briefly, the post-war develop-

ment of economic nationalism, the continued advance of the Industrial Revolution, the relative simplicity of the technique of production, and lastly, the relatively unskilled labour required. The diffusion of the industry points to a tendency for it to migrate from countries of higher to those of lower labour costs. The third structural change of the world textile industry is the intra-national shifts in India and the United States, manifesting the same tendency for cotton manufacturing to move from areas of higher to those of lower labour costs. Fourthly, the World War brought about many important changes in the international localization of cotton textile production. The nature of these changes may be summarized in the formula of constant productive capacity in the face of contracted markets. Policies of national self-sufficiency constitute the fifth major structural change, placing strains on the cotton textile manufacturing of countries which pursue such policies. The scarcity of raw materials in Italy and Germany is a case in point.

In wool textiles, as in cotton textiles, world trade has contracted more sharply since 1928 than world output. In the general process of contracting trade, the United Kingdom suffered perhaps less than most countries, although between 1928 and 1931, her exports of woollen tissues shrank to one-half their former volume. Only one country—Japan—succeeded in expanding its exports of woollen and worsted tissues. The differential movements in other textiles indicate that the production and trade in their products were subject to the same play of structural forces operative in the case of cotton and wool. Thus, the period was marked by a spread of the Industrial Revolution to new and distant countries, superimposed on a long and deep economic crisis, which brought sharp pressure to bear upon the international trade in textiles and rearranged its entire network. At the same time the total output of textiles failed to rise appreciably. By 1936, despite the increase in the world's population, the world output of all textiles combined was at best somewhat short of the 1929 level.

Textile Wages

The textile industry in most countries is characterized by lower wages than industry in general. Hourly and weekly wages in most countries fall below the average for industry as a whole, wages for both men and women textile workers separately showing the same tendency toward lower levels. In the period following 1929 particularly, owing to contraction in the numbers employed and the total hours worked, total wages paid, expressed both in money and in purchasing power, show a reduction almost everywhere. As regards wages expressed in a uniform standard, there are enormous differences as between countries. Wages are lowest in the Far East, China, Japan and India, higher in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, next highest in such countries as Sweden, Germany and Great Britain, and highest of all in the United States and Canada. These conclusions do not hold equally for all branches of the industry, for some have fared better than others, but when the wage situation in textiles is compared with that of other industries, textile workers appear on the whole to be in a worse position than most workers in other industries in most countries.

Opening Proceedings

Mr. J. Necas (Czechoslovakia), as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, presided at the opening of the proceedings of the Conference and extended a welcome to two members of the United States Cabinet, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Honourable Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, both of whom addressed the Conference, expressing the deep interest of the United States Administration in its deliberations. The former observed that the workers of the world are united in their expectation that conditions of work shall be improved, adding that employers and Governments ask and expect patient co-operation in arriving at a firm understanding of problems, but that they should not ask and may not expect workers to tolerate discussion alone as a substitute for action. Secretary Perkins advocated a "levelling up of labour standards in all countries," maintaining that "conditions derived from low wages are only temporary." She felt that the solution "must be found in part through increases in the purchasing power of the underlying populace throughout the world." Nor, she declared, will nations bind themselves to an advancement of labour standards if their goods can enter the channels of world trade only over mounting barriers.

Secretary Roper told the Conference that the prosperity of the textile industry depends upon "the observance of fair trade practice and the maintenance of production schedules on the basis of scientifically determined consumption needs." He declared that "research must lead the way, for we are looking ultimately not to a narrowly restricted program

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but to one that will also more adequately satisfy consumer needs." The problem of the textile industry, he considered, was not so much one of over-production, as the need for better distribution and increased consumption. He pictured a better day dawning for co-operative action between management and workers and pleaded for "the old-fashioned virtue of patience, tolerance and understanding," and said that this was the secret of industrial peace.

The following also took part in the opening proceedings: Mr. C. A. Pardo (Argentine Republic), Senator Corneille Mertens (Belgium), and Mr. H. C. Oersted (Denmark) on behalf of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. Charles Picquenard, French Government Delegate. Juitso Kitaeka, Japanese Government Representative to the International Labour Organization in Geneva, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Canadian Government Representative, who joined with the representative of the United States Government in welcoming the delegates and technical advisers who had come from such distant points of the world—from Asia, Europe and South America—to attend this notable gathering.

Greetings from President Roosevelt

A letter was read to the Conference by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, which had been received the same morning from Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present at the opening of this gathering and recalling the fact that the first Conference of the International Labour Organization had been held in Washington in 1919. The International Labour Organization, Mr. Roosevelt wrote, was then but a great experiment, hardly more than a hope; for the first time the representatives of employers and of workers met in an International Conference with equal powers with the representatives of governments to seek a greater measure of social justice in life, in liberty and in the pursuit of happiness. He added:—

"We have much to do. The Conference which is about to meet will discuss vital problems as they affect one of the world's greatest and most highly competitive industries, and one upon which the welfare of more than twelve million people depends. The task is not easy. I know that no decisions are expected to be reached by this preparatory conference, that no Conventions or Resolutions are to be adopted, but I am confident that this open meeting of minds, which is an opportunity for free and frank discussion of the problems of the industry in a spirit of good will, cannot but have a far-reaching effect upon the ultimate prosperity of the industry and on the well-being of the millions whose livelihood depends upon it. I wish you all success."

Address of Conference President

In assuming his duties as President of the Conference, the Honourable John G. Winant said:—

"We are embarking upon a significant and in some respects a novel venture. It is significant because we are dealing with a great industry. I think that we can best appreciate the importance of the textile industry, not in terms of production or world trade, but in simple terms of the number of workers who depend upon it for a livelihood. The textile industry employs about 14,000,000 workers. In each of five countries—Germany, United States, India, Japan and the United Kingdom —more than one million workers are engaged in the industry. In France and in the U.S.S.R. some 900,000 are employed; in Italy over 750,000. Our work at this Conference then will directly affect the lives of some 50,000,000 persons, including those actually engaged in the textile industry and those dependent upon them.

"Our venture is significant also because the influence of the work we do here will extend beyond the confines of the textile industry. If we accomplish successfully the aims of this Conference, we will leave our mark upon the efforts of all nations to find some solution of the fundamental economic and social problems that face the world to-day. For the problems of the textile industry reflect the basic problems of world industry.

"At the same time our approach will be somewhat unusual. We are not here to adopt or reject a Draft Convention, or to reach a final decision of any sort. We are here rather in the role of technicians, to engage in scientific enquiry. Our purpose, in a word, is to assemble the basic technical information neces-

sary for an intelligent approach to social conditions in the world textile industry. . . .

"The aim we have set for ourselves is the improvement of social conditions in the world textile industry. The difficulties inherent in this aim need not be emphasized. Nevertheless, we must face these difficulties realistically. We cannot ignore the fact that the varying standards of living in different countries, that the integration of the textile industry of a particular country with the whole economic structure of that country, that the relation of hours of work, or other special phases of the textile industry, to the industry as a whole—that all these things and many more raise questions which will tax our best efforts.

"However, we need not be dismayed; when we come to analyze the situation in more detail I think it not unlikely that we may find a path that we may usefully follow. By way of illustration, let me take two outstanding features of the textile problem both of which have already been commented upon.

"The Report of the International Labour Office discloses that the wages of textile workers are on the whole lower than those of workers in other industries. It is the task of this Conference to examine further into this condition. Why should this be so? What are the factors involved here? If we can discover these factors can we not through international action raise wages in textiles at least to the level of other industries? Can we not reasonably expect that, without erecting inconsistencies between the textile industry of an individual country and the economic structure of that country as a whole, other social conditions in the textile industry can likewise be raised to the level of other industries?

"Or take another feature of the problem that will undoubtedly be discussed at length. The Report of the International Labour Office sums up its findings upon production and consumption in the following words:—

'In the end, then, the analysis points to the existence of a sort of paradox. Although the demand for textiles expands considerably with an increase in income, the total effective demand for textile manufactures at the period of highest prosperity grew but moderately as compared with the immediate pre-war years. Clearly, on the basis of the evidence, textile manufacturing may be described from the commercial point of view as an industry of over-production. From the social point of view however—that is, from the point of view of individual and family requirements—it may be characterized as an industry of under-consumpton.'

"This, it seems to me, brings us close to the heart of the textile problem. How can we solve this paradox? What can be done to develop the possibilities of consumption and increase the effective demand? To attempt an answer now would be to anticipate the work of the Conference. Nevertheless one line of enquiry may be suggested. That is the vital importance of a restoration and expansion of international trade as a whole if standards of living for the masses of the people are to be raised to levels which will permit increased consumption of textiles and of other things. Turn whichever way you will, there is no getting away from this fact. The problem of international trade is universal, and no international gathering concerned with improvement of conditions of any major world industry, be it textile or otherwise, can afford to overlook it. . . .

"We will, I am sure, all of us without exception agree that our task at this Conference is threefold:—

"First, we must define and analyze the problems of the textile industry in a degree sufficient to suggest the lines along which action may be taken.

"Secondly, we must assemble all relevant data that is available in the form of statistics, reports and tables. The fine Report of the International Labour Office is an excellent beginning. Nevertheless, as the Report itself makes clear, many important gaps in our information remain. These gaps we should make every effort to fill.

"Thirdly, we should obtain from this Conference a record of the actual experience in the industry of those assembled here. Bare statistics do not give a sufficient understanding of the problem. We need to go beyond and behind the figures. We need to grasp the customs and traditions of the industry, the reaction of workers and employers to their tasks—in short, we must obtain a living picture of the world textile industry."

Address of Director of the International Labour Office

Before the Conference settled down to work, Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva, offered a few observations as to the problems with which the Conference had to deal. It had not been summoned to deal with a particular social problem but with the whole social condition of one of the world's great industries. Touching on the preliminary report which had been prepared by the International Labour Office, he acknowledged a number of compliments which had been paid to this report in the

preliminary speeches. The principal points which, in the light of the report, seemed to require consideration were as follows:—

In the first place, there was the general economic situation of the industry. In most of the larger textile countries, textile wages, that is to say, if not actual wage rates, at all events earnings, are below the general wage level of other industries. That is one of the cardinal facts which might be taken as a starting point for considering how improvement might be brought about. Another fact is the very slow expansion in the consumption of textiles over the last twenty-five years and, on the other hand, the considerable expansion in productive capacity. Unless the problem of lagging consumption can be dealt with, the problem of increased and increasing productivity is likely to remain unmanageable.

More complete statistics as to employment, wages, etc., in textile manufacturing are urgently required. This industry is one in which a particularly large number of women and young persons are employed. In most countries, more than one-half of the labour force consists of women. While in most countries more than one-quarter of the workers are below twenty or twenty-one years of age, in some cases the proportion is even higher, such as in Italy, where it is 31·1 per cent, Brazil, 35·5 per cent, and Japan 47·8 per cent. Notable progress has been made through the International Labour Organization in securing the abolition of night work for women and children but much still remains to be done along these lines. The Convention of the International Labour Conference prohibiting the employment of persons under fourteen is now in force in twenty-seven countries, while twenty-eight countries have adopted the International Labour Conference's Convention on weekly rest.

Coming to hours of work, the Director said that a Draft Convention to limit working hours in the textile industry to forty per week will come before the International Labour Conference in Geneva in June of this year for final consideration.

An opportunity for conference between those vitally interested in textile manufacture was not likely to recur in the immediate future and the Director felt confident that the present meeting would prove to be a landmark in the history of this industry.

Other Addresses before the Conference

Subsequently addresses were delivered before the Conference by the Honourable Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, the Honourable H. A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and by Mr. Edward F. McGrady, United States Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Hull pointed out that there are few industries whose welfare is more dependent upon favourable conditions of international trade than the textile industry. In the field of textiles, practically no country is self-contained. Even those countries most favoured in the availability of natural resources are dependent upon others for their supplies of raw materials. The principal raw material countries, on the other hand, are equally dependent on foreign markets if they are to attain the full benefits of their own comparative advantages. In recent years increased tendencies towards national economic isolation, as evinced by greatly enhanced barriers to trade, have produced far-reaching dislocation of trade and have created obstacles to orderly and constructive economic activity. The United States, while making every effort to improve economic conditions by all appropriate measures, had also been engaged during the past three years in a practical program directed towards the restoration of mutually profitable international trade. By means of trade agreements, the United States had sought to bring about a reciprocal relaxation of excessive trade restrictions and to establish the rule of fair dealing and equality of treatment in international commercial dealings. This movement is gathering momentum in many parts of the world. A liberalizing of policies and practices in international trade is vital to the permanent improvement of the textile industry; moreover, the rebuilding of sound and healthy trade relations among the nations has other and much broader implications. Economic recovery is essential to the preservation of durable peace and there would be far less social and political unrest in the world to-day if economic conditions were adequately improved. Both durable peace and the economic well-being of the world require wholehearted co-operation among nations and among groups with common interests and common objectives. The World Textile Conference was, he said, a fine instance of such co-operation.

The Hon. H. A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, declared that there are probably few cases where the welfare of the farmer and of the industrial worker are so closely associated as they are in the case of the cotton grower and the textile worker

of the United States. Cotton is grown on two million farms in the United States, supporting nearly ten million people, or about one-third of the farming population of the country. Both cotton growers and textile workers are interested in a larger volume of output for the cotton textile industry and desire a higher standard of living for the combined cotton growing and manufacturing industry. The cotton producers' problem is complex and for that reason a large and varied program was necessary to cope with it.

Mr. Edward F. McGrady, United States Assistant Secretary of Labor, stated that the composition of the Textile Conference and its purpose represented a milestone in international affairs. International assemblies of employers to discuss the problems of a specific industry were not unique, nor was there anything abnormal in international gatherings of workers. Such meetings, however, had as their ultimate purpose the furthering of the interests of particular groups. In this Conference, the interests of all three forces of the economic world were represented —employers, workers and governments—and it was only through common action, forged out of the divergent interests of these three groups, that industrial progress and social justice could be attained. The policies of the United States Government were designed to provide a greater measure of social justice and opportunity for all men to receive a more assured and sufficient livelihood. The need for a more sufficient livelihood exists in every section of the globe. In some quarters, there is a disposition to think that there is a high standard of living in the United States. The facts, however, show that "we in the United States have far to go before there becomes available to a large portion of our population those essentials which are necessary to a standard of living consistent with the potentialities of the natural and technical resources of modern civilization."

In closing, Mr. McGrady gave particulars of the earnings and expenditures of typical working-class families in the United States and dwelt on the need for more adequate purchasing power on the part of the middle and lower wage groups.

Following the introductory proceedings, the first ten plenary sessions of the Conference from April 2 to 9 were devoted to a general discussion of the various aspects which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in different branches of the textile industry, in which a number of the Government, employers' and workers' representatives participated.

Address of Canadian Workers' Delegate

Mr. P. M. Draper, the Canadian Workers' Delegate, addressed the Conference on April 5th. In opening, he referred to the intimate social and economic relationship existing between the United States and Canada and observed that in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries, the movement of the workpeople he represented there had been of material assistance.

In dealing with the scope of the present conference, Mr. Draper pointed out that the social conditions are an index of progress and a yardstick by which to measure variations between one country and another. Continuing, he set out certain general principles of chief importance to the workers of Canada, stating that the recognition of these principles would give a greater measure of fairness to the treatment of the employed and would lay the foundations for international accord in textile matters:—

Interests of Canadians

"There are now 63,000 workers employed in the primary Textile Industry in Canada, and these workers are producing almost entirely for their home market—the export of semi- or fully-manufactured textiles from Canada being so negligible that they do not appear in the tables of Part 2 of the White books. The exports of semi- or fully-finished textiles were only one per cent of the value of the total exports from Canada in 1935. Consequently, an ever-increasing number of Canadians have a primary interest in the Textile Industry—as workers in the employment it affords, or as producers of the Canadian raw materials the industry consumes. To these people the social conditions which the industry creates or promotes are of essential importance, and here is introduced the question of competition from abroad with its effects on our domestic production, and upon those social conditions associated with the Canadian industry. Here it becomes of consequence to us that we should not have the scale of living which our own industry would give normally worsened by competition from any quarter where the industry does not aim at giving an equal standard to those employed, and conversely it becomes our interest to give what we may of co-operative thought towards assisting in standardizing upward, both as regards our own and other countries, the welfare of textile employees, so as to place international competition on a fair footing.

"The interest of Canadians in the textile industry is not confined to the interest of the producer. We have a vigorous climate, and one that necessitates an abundance of warm clothing—especially woollens—to clothe our population, particularly in the winter time. Our native textile industry is not able to supply completely the domestic demand, and further our domestic primary producers are not able to fully supply the raw materials needed for our Canadian textile factories. Hence, we are sizable importers of both raw materials and finished textiles, and from this aspect we require for our consumers a sufficient supply of such classes of these commodities as we must import. But the workers of Canada, as a large class of consumers, have some interest in co-operating with the workers of other countries to see that the lines we import are produced under fair conditions. This secondary interest makes the Conference of added importance to Canadian workers.

Right to Organize

"The first phase of conditions in the textile industry is that of the right to organize on the part of the employees, whether in primary or secondary branches of the industry, in order that the wage earners may adequately provide means of securing for themselves a standard of living consistent with that obtaining in other industries in the same country and consistent with that provided by the same industries in other countries. It is of first importance that employees have the right to organize themselves into free trade unions, organizations with liberty to pursue the destiny of their members, under the laws of the land, but without interference of a kind calculated to fetter the progress of the workers. A first step towards international standardization is this right to organize, recognized by national laws in each country, and supported by law where protection against the opposition of capital may be necessary. This right needs more to support it than a mere pious declaration; it must be real and actual and fairly uniform throughout all countries in order to let the unions work out their own salvation. Half measures are not effective. Given the right to organize as here suggested, with legal support, trade unionism may be relied upon to furnish the first factor tending to stabilize conditions in the textile industry. Without it, the bargaining strength of the workers will be weak, wages will suffer as a result, and the equilibrium necessary in world competition will be destroyed.

Question of Wages

"It is to be anticipated that the Conference will give some thought to the question of wages and it is not proposed to here deal with the rates obtaining in Canada—statistics on that subject will be available for study. But the wage question introduces several issues which are so closely related as to be almost inseparable. From the practical standpoint, we must consider the general standard of wages prevailing in each country, with a view to determining whether textile wages are in fair proportion to those paid in other industries. Then we must give some attention to the productivity of the textile trade in the various localities; some attention to how far mechanization has proceeded, in order to see whether the wages paid in one country, though less or more than in another, correspond with those paid elsewhere when related to a given quantity and value of product. This is a very important item, especially as the introduction of machinery since the Great War has revolutionized so many industries. Other conditions surrounding a comparison of wage levels will arise, but the two here mentioned are among the most important and certainly no valid conclusions can be reached on the entire comparative wage question without these two being settled, at least tentatively.

Hours of Work

"Although Canada has ratified the Convention on limitation of hours of work in industrial undertakings, the terms of the Convention are not in force throughout Canada as the regulation of hours of work is still a matter of provincial jurisdiction. Ninety per cent of primary textile workers in Canada are engaged in establishments in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the greater part of the remainder are in the Maritime Provinces. The normal hours of work in the Central Eastern provinces are therefore of major significance in the Canadian textile industry. The operating periods for textile mills in Canada are nine hours to ten hours per day, for the day shift; and for the night shift, on which men alone are employed, are ten to twelve hours five nights per week. The normal working week is between fifty and fifty-five hours for workers on day shifts, and fifty to sixty hours for men on night shifts. The normal hours of work as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1935 were 51·6 hours for all primary textile industries in Canada, ranging from 49·6 hours for the knit goods and hosiery industry to 52·9 for the cotton yarn and cloth industry. The actual hours of work per week vary above and below the normal work week, depending on the level of activity in the industry. The organized work-people of Canada for whom I am speaking are strongly in favour of a reduction of the hours of work in the textile industry to forty per week without any reduction in their earnings.

International Competition

"It is to be expected that international competition will prove an absorbing topic to the Conference, and it is one which the workers' delegates, as well as the government and employers' delegates, will wish to study closely. The three topics here mentioned, namely, the right to organize, the wage question and hours of work, are intimately connected with international competition, particularly so in the case of the wage question and hours of work. But it may be assumed that the questions of tariffs, quotas, export combines, and the like, will also arise under the heading of international competition. It would be better, perhaps, that the main question involved should be the subject-matter of consideration in the first instance by governments and employers, though the workers are as deeply interested in the final analysis as are the two other groups.

"In a country like Canada, still busily engaged in building up industries, one may expect to find a more restrictive view on the subject of the international exchange of goods, so that it may be well to attempt to summarize the views of Canadian labour on this subject of the inward flow of raw and manufactured textiles. Canadian labour has been slow at all times to take sides officially in the discussions which have raged on high and low tariffs but it has felt that once industries are established, once men and women are put to work in them, it is a most serious matter, and one of purely domestic concern to each country, if these industries are later to be crowded out of the home market. Perhaps the views of the workers the world over would not differ in this statement of the case. But Canadian labour has at no time encouraged action to exclude competitive goods in order that the home market might be unduly exploited, nor has Canadian labour failed to realize that alongside domestic products in the textile line—whether primary or secondary—there is room for the products of other countries, and our annual imports show this admission in practice.

Address of Canadian Government Delegate

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, the Government Delegate for Canada, addressed the Conference on April 6 as follows:—

"Speaking on behalf of the Government delegation from Canada, I should like to mention first that during the past year a Royal Commission appointed by the Federal Government has been making a comprehensive survey of all the labour problems of the textile industry. In connection therewith, public hearings have been held in the principal centres in which the manufacture of cotton, wool, silk and other branches of the textile industry are carried on, so that an opportunity has been afforded both to the workers and to the employers to state their case. The hearings together with the argument, before this Royal Commission were concluded very recently. The findings of the Royal Commission have not as yet been submitted to the Government, but the report is awaited with widespread interest and the findings will doubtless have considerable influence on public policy in Canada. Naturally, this Tripartite Technical Conference on the Textile Industry convened by the International Labour Organization, is one of great interest to us at this particular time when we have so recently completed a searching scrutiny of our domestic problems. Canada is represented, therefore, at the present Conference by a government delegation and by delegations selected in consultation with organizations of employers and of workers. Under the federal system of government existing in Canada there is a division of legislative authority between the central parliament and the respective provincial legislatures; the government delegation in attendance here accordingly includes representatives of the two largest industrial provinces, namely, Ontario and Quebec.

"The division of authority in respect of labour matters, referred to, has led to differences of view as to the jurisdiction of the federal parliament to give effect to some of the I.L.O. conventions. I do not propose, however, to enter into this subject here, having in mind the well known saying that 'qui s'excuse s'accuse.' Moreover, Mr. Draper, the workers' representative from Canada, has already dealt with this aspect and it is unnecessary that I should add anything to what he has said on this point.

"As regards the question of working hours in the textile industry, a questionnaire issued by the International Labour Conference last year on the subject of the 40-hour week in this industry was communicated by our Federal Government to the respective provinces of Canada and replies from six of the nine Provinces, including the Prairie Provinces, in which very few textile plants are located, have been sent forward to Geneva. It may be of interest to those here present for me to say that the replies of the large industrial Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in which the textile in-

dustry is mainly centred, both favour the adoption of a single draft convention covering textile works of all kinds.

"I might add that these two Provinces have given affirmative answers to a further question which was put to them in the terms following: 'Do you consider that hours of work should be limited to 40 per week?' The answer of the Province of Ontario was 'Yes.' The answer of the representative of the Province of Quebec was, 'Yes, but as the working week in the Province of Quebec is 52½ hours in the large industry and 55 hours in the small industry operating in rural centres, I consider that as a first step hours of labour should be reduced to 44 per week; that is, 8 hours per day for the first five working days of the week and 4 on Saturday.' The provincial government of British Columbia in its answer to the questionnaire has observed that while the textile industry is not a factor in the industrial life of that province they express their endorsement in principle of the proposal contained in the questionnaire as being in line with legislation already enacted by British Columbia.

Minimum Wage Legislation

"In regard to wages matters, I am asked by the representatives of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to state that in both these Provinces measures are in contemplation to provide for the introduction of minimum wages for male workers in industry and commerce, in addition to the systems of minimum wages for female workers which have been in force for many years past. In Ontario, the legislation to permit of the establishment of minimum wages for male workers has already been adopted within the past month and we are given to understand that corresponding legislation for the Province of Quebec will be introduced during the present session of the legislature of that province.

"Let me add that, apart from Ontario and Quebec, most of the other provinces have laws on their statute books authorizing minimum wages and maximum working hours for both male and female workers in various branches of the industry.

"By reference to the White Report issued in advance of the present meeting, I observe with much pleasure that in a computation of wages in the textile producing countries, reduced to a common gold basis, Canada is bracketed with the United States in the highest scale of all.

"Perhaps I should mention as well for purposes of general information that in Canada night work for women and girls is prohibited by law, and that like action has been taken to prevent the employment in industry of children of tender years.

"Apart from the foregoing observations, which relate in the main to matters of statutory regulation, there is a notable increase taking place at present in labour organization in the textile industry in different parts of the country and, indeed, it is not too much to say that union membership in Canada is larger to-day than has been the case at any previous stage in the history of the textile trade in which approximately 63 thousand persons are employed."

Address by Canadian Employers' Delegate

Mr. H. G. Smith the Canadian Employers' delegate addressed the conference on April 7 in the terms following:—

"As the employers' delegate from Canada, I appear before this Conference with great interest since this is the first time the primary textile industry of Canada has been directly represented at such a gathering.

"Canada, a country of just over eleven million people, occupying the northern half of the North American continent, has its population spread over a narrow area bordering the United States for three thousand miles. Partly as a result of its contiguity to the United States, and partly because of the character of its people, it has a standard of living which approximates to that of the United States.

"The textile industry is not a new industry in Canada. It had its origin in the pioneering days of French occupation. But it has kept pace with world developments in mechanization and in methods of management, and now provides employment for 63,000 workers, or one in ten of all those gainfully employed in manufacturing industries. The industry manufactures cotton, wool, silk and rayon and many of its mills will stand comparison with the best of any other country.

Textile Market

"Exports of textiles produced in Canada are negligible and the total hours of work per year available to our textile workers may be said to depend entirely on the volume of consumption of textiles in Canada, and the share of that volume the Canadian industry can obtain. Not only is the total market relatively small, but part of that market is supplied by countries which export textiles. Canada's export trade is principally in products of the farm, mine, forest and fisheries, and the volume of textiles

the workers in these activities can buy is determined by the relation of textile prices in Canada to the general price levels in Canada. The share of this volume which is obtained by the domestic industry depends on the price of Canadian produced goods in relation to the laid down costs of imported goods. During recent years the trend of textile employment in Canada has been steadily upward, the gain from 1930 to 1936 being 26 per cent, and there is practically no textile unemployment in Canada at the present time. However, as the conditions under which the industry competes with its principal competitor have been recently changed, it is too early yet to forecast employment trends for the next two or three years.

Wage Levels

"In regard to wages textile workers in Canada are bracketed with those in the United States as the highest paid in the world. Furthermore the average weekly earnings of females in the primary textile industry in Canada are higher than the average weekly earnings of females in all other principal industries.

"In order to give the Conference some idea of the level of textile wages paid in Canada, and as British wages are grouped in the highest class outside the North American Continent, I am quoting from a Canadian Tariff Board Report as follows: 'It has been established that hourly wages in Canada exceed those paid for corresponding occupations in the United Kingdom by 55 to 60 per cent in the woollen industry, 76 to 78 per cent in the worsted spinning industry, and 65 to 75 per cent in the worsted weaving industry.' The evidence before a Royal Commission on the Textile Industry was that hourly wage rates in the cotton industry in Canada are over 60 per cent higher than the hourly wage rates in Great Britain, and that, generally speaking, the wages in Canada for females in February, 1936, were as high as those in Northern United States mills immediately previous to the N.R.A., and definitely higher than in Southern United States mills.

High Manufacturing Cost

"Manufacturing burden is relatively high as compared with the principal exporting countries, owing to the level of wages paid in Canada for all the labour and services that enter into overhead costs. Our northern climate with its extremes of temperature affects costs of production by virtue of the substantial factory construction required and of the extra cost of fuel needed to take care of Winter heating loads which are superimposed on the processing steam requirements. This same condition, applies, of course, to the Northern United States and certain other countries.

"It appears to me that the problem facing our workers and manufacturers is to produce textiles at prices which will ensure the largest volume possible and to produce at such prices as, under existing tariffs or tariffs which may be imposed in the future, will enable us to retain a major share of our domestic market in competition with countries exporting textiles.

"Since the beginning of the present century—and I speak of that period because it comes within the limit of my personal experience—there have been great technological improvements in all branches of the industry in Canada. These have resulted in increasing the productive capacity of each worker in the industry, reducing cost and improving quality. The gains resulting from this increased efficiency have been largely passed on to the worker in shorter hours worked per week and increased annual earnings, the consumer also benefited by reduced prices and improved quality, while I doubt whether returns to capital are as great as they were 37 years ago.

"In support of these statements, the evidence before the Royal Commission on Textiles shows that the average per year of real wages in the cotton yarn and cloth industry was $702 in 1926, $727 in 1930 and $912 in 1934, and in the hosiery and knit goods industry $728 in 1926, $725 in 1930, and $841 in 1934, while the financial returns for a period of ten years ending 1935 covering approximately two-thirds of the whole primary industry, and that the most sucessful portion, showed an average annual return of 4·8 per cent on the net assets employed.

"While we are open to conviction, and while we are anxious to do everything in our power to improve the social conditions of the workers in our industry, we are not as yet clear what effect a reduction in hours of a substantial nature would have on those engaged in our industry, either as employers or employees. There is nothing in the proposal which would conceivably increase the productivity of the textile workers or the incomes of those engaged in farming, mining, lumbering and fishing. Hence, if the result was to increase costs and selling prices of textiles, it would mean that the gain made by one class of worker would be taken from another class of worker. The effect of this might be to reduce the volume of our products consumed in Canada, and therefore be to the detriment of the textile workers. We also question whether the establishment of a 40-hour week throughout the world would not result in increasing the present disparity of costs between high and low-wage countries and weaken our competitive position.

Social Conditions and Productivity

"We also desire to know if the natural aspirations of textile workers for improved social conditions, whether represented by shorter hours or higher earnings, can be achieved in the higher wage countries otherwise than by increasing the productive capacity of the worker through improved machinery and methods, taking into account the price factor in relation to international trade and consumer purchasing power. If the Conference concludes that this can be done, we feel that the means by which this is to be accomplished ought to be fully demonstrated. Ontario and Quebec, the two Canadian Provinces in which 90 per cent of the textile industry is located, have recent legislation which encourages collective bargaining. Legislation has been enacted by the Province of Ontario, and similar legislation is being drafted for Quebec, for minimum wages for men. These Provinces established minimum wages for women some years ago and over a period of time have made considerable social advances and have the employers behind them. We suggest that great and sudden changes are dislocating to business, and that forward movement, to be sound, should be one step at a time, so that the effect can be tested out, and industry and the country can adjust itself.

"I have spoken so far of the textile industry in general but now I propose to say a few words concerning one branch in particular: the knit goods industry. It differs from the other primary sections in that its product is largely delivered to its customers in complete form ready for direct use by the customer. It therefore is a complex industry in that it is both primary and secondary. It can very well be argued that it does not properly come within the scope of this study because of the fact that it is to a substantial extent a needle trade. It competes with pure converting establishments which buy knitted cloth which is cut and sewn into finished garments. As such, they are not open to regulation by any action which may result from recommendations made by this Conference."

Closing Proceedings

From April 9 until April 16 the Conference met daily in Committee of the Whole and the proceedings were brought to a conclusion on April 17 by the unanimous adoption of reports on the social and economic aspects of the textile industry and the need for fuller statistical information. (Summaries of these three reports are appended to the present article.)

The closing proceedings included addresses by Miss Frances Perkins, U.S. Secretary of Labor, and by Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, both of whom congratulated the Conference on the notable success which had been achieved in its work; also by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, and Mr. E. J. Phelan, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, who dwelt on the success which had been achieved by collaboration between all the groups responsible for the destinies of the textile industry.

The Honourable John G. Winant, President of the Conference, in summing up its results, asserted that the findings which are recorded in the reports on Economic and Social Problems and on Statistics in the Textile Industry were not predetermined but were the result of honest enquiry and the collective experience of those who participated in the Conference. The ultimate value attaching to them would, he stated, depend on the use which was made of them. The machinery was at hand both at home and abroad. The will to act would, therefore, measure the social progress which was to follow. "Ours," he said, "has been a unique experiment. For the first time in the world's history representatives of workers, employers and governments have come together from many nations to discuss, with the informality common to a New England town meeting, the every-day business of an occupation centuries old, employing a substantial percentage of the world's industrial workers, with a single purpose of trying to understand its social impact on the lives of those dependent on it in a modern world. . . . Scientific equipment and secretarial proficiency have overcome the barriers of language and good will has permitted us to reconcile conflicting interests in a common desire to seek truth that we might profit by it in the larger experience. . . . . In the great wealth of information that has been accumulated, two conclusions stand out: governments singly within their own borders, and governments severally through co-operative action, must share responsibility with employers and workers if we are to find greater security for investors and workers in the textile industry.

Report Adopted by the Conference on the Social Problems of the Textile Industry

During the preliminary discussion which occurred at the first ten plenary sittings of the Conference, many references were made to the social aspects of the textile industry. Sub-

sequently the Conference resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider this particular aspect, the following agenda being adopted for consideration of the social problems of the textile industry:—

I. Methods of regulating conditions:
Collective bargaining and agreements.
Legal enforcement of agreements.
Minimum wage machinery.

II. Hours of work and wages in relation thereto:
Working week and overtime.
Shift work.
Night work.
Rest periods and holidays—weekly rest, annual holidays with pay.

III. Health and efficiency:
Number of machines per worker.
Employment of children.
Health and safety.

IV. Social services:

The discussion revealed a striking consensus of opinion among Government, employers' and workers' representatives states the report, as to the necessity and value of collective negotiation and agreement concerning conditions of employment. It also evoked a number of valuable suggestions, based on practical experience, as to the desirability of reinforcing the system of collective negotiation and agreement by the intervention of the State. By coincidence, this discussion took place on the day when the United States Supreme Court gave judgment upholding in five cases the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and when in Great Britain an Order of the Minister of Labour came into force giving compulsory legal effect, under the Cotton Manufacturing (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, to voluntary agreements entered into by the employers' and workers' organizations in a section of the British cotton industry. This coincidence emphasized the practical character of the discussion.

Agreement on Collection Bargaining.—In connection with the general agreement which was reached as to the principle of collective bargaining, it was pointed out by several speakers that the efficacy of the regulation of conditions of employment by this method depends on the effectiveness of the organization on both sides, and that to secure the general and strict observance of agreements, supplementary action had been shown by experience to be necessary. In the absence of such supplementary action, parties to agreements had in practice found their intentions defeated by the non-compliance of persons who were not members of, or subject to control by the organizations negotiating the agreement. Steps had therefore been taken in various countries to extend agreements concluded voluntarily between employers' and workers' organizations so as to make them apply compulsorily to all employers and workers in the particular field covered.

Hours of Work.—The discussion in Committee of the Whole concerning hours of work in the different branches of the textile industry revealed a much wider divergence of view than occurred in respect of the question of collective negotiations and agreement. The United States' delegation rendered material service to the Committee by furnishing detailed statistical analyses of some of the results of the introduction of the 40-hour week in textile undertakings. The first statement, submitted on behalf of the Employers' delegate of the United States, concerned costs in a typical undertaking during a 6-year period in which working hours were 55 a week and during the last three years since hours were reduced to 40 a week.

The possibilities of improvements in production were also stressed in a second statement furnished by the U.S. Government delegation, based on a study which had been made of technological progress in a number of cotton mills. The employers' representatives of other countries, however, were not prepared to accept the experience of the United States in these matters as conclusive.

International Competition.—The question of foreign competition, and particularly competition between Western and Oriental countries, was discussed at considerable length. It was stated that in Japan the actual hours of work in cotton spinning and large scale weaving factories are 8½ per day with a weekly rest. In silk reeling, which employs 330,000 workers—more than cotton spinning and weaving combined—the hours of work are generally 10 a day, with two rest days a month. This, however, is a seasonal industry and the number of working days in the year is only about 250. Rayon yarn production employs 72,000 workers. Of this total, 28,000 work on continuous processes and 95 per cent of those work on a three 8-hour shift basis. Of the remaining 44,000, employed on non-continuous work, 99 per cent work from 7 to 9½ hours a day, 8½ hours being the average, and only one per cent exceed 9½ hours a day. Night work of women and young persons has long been prohibited. The proportion of young persons employed has also been substantially reduced, having fallen from 13 per cent in 1921 to 9 per cent in 1932. It was contended that the dormitory system was necessary, and indeed desirable, in the special conditions of Japan. The girls spend only a few years in the factories after leaving the primary school—in a typical case, 86 per cent of the girls worked for only 2 years; only

10 per cent for more than 2 years, and the rest for more than three years—and in many respects their way of life, apart from their work in the factory, might be compared with that of girls in a boarding school.

As regards China, the Chinese workers' delegate stated that there are 500,000 workers in modern textile factories, three-quarters of whom are women and children. Hours of work are very long, an 11 hour day and 66 hour week being common, and wages low, the pay received by a Chinese worker for an 11 hour day being only 60 Chinese or 18 United States cents. An especially important feature of the situation in China is that 46 per cent of the Chinese textile workers are employed in factories owned by foreigners. As will be seen later in this report, the Committee devoted special consideration to the problem of foreign undertakings in China.

In India there had been considerable reductions of hours of work in recent years. The working week, which at one time was 72 hours, had been reduced first to 60 hours and then, since the beginning of 1935, to a legal maximum of 54 hours. From 1931 to 1935 the jute manufacturing industry voluntarily worked on a 40-hour week basis and to-day, according to the statement of the Indian Employers' delegate, it is mostly on a 48-hour week basis, though it still has to contend with serious difficulties.

Apart from the question of the shorter working week, an informative discussion took place on the question of shift working and night work. There appeared to be general agreement that where the shift system was introduced the duration of the shift should be shorter and that a maximum working week should be fixed. Further, strong opposition was displayed by the Workers' representatives to night work by women and young persons.

As regards wages, if the intentions of those who advocate the shorter working week are to be realized, it was indicated that the reduction of hours of work must be accompanied by the maintenance of weekly earnings.

The attention of the Conference and of the Committee was drawn to the anomalous situation existing in the textile industry in China. It was pointed out that during the last twelve years the Chinese imports of textiles have been reduced by about two-thirds. The textile mills in China were more and more fulfilling the requirements of the Chinese markets at the expense of other textile-producing countries. Nevertheless, 45 per cent of the Chinese production was in the International Settlements where it was not subject to Chinese jurisdiction.

Summary of Report

The following summary is taken verbatim from the report of the General Committee on the Social Problems of the Textile Industry:—

"It will be seen that the discussion by the Committee of the social problems of the textile industry covered a wide range of subjects, furnished an occasion for a very useful exchange of information and views and evoked a considerable number of interesting suggestions. The principal features of the discussion may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1. Voluntary organization of employers and workers in the textile industry for the purpose of joint consideration and settlement of conditions of employment by means of collective agreements is of very great value and should, therefore, be encouraged.

2. Nevertheless, collective agreements do not always afford adequate safeguards for the effective regulation of working conditions and the establishment of a basis for fair competition between all employers. The end desired may be more surely attained by the enactment of legislation in the national sphere and the adoption, ratification and effective application of international conventions.

3. The information that has been made available and the exchange of views that has taken place at this Conference have served to throw light upon the problems arising in connection with the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, the practicability of and the necessity for which were urged by all the workers' representatives and by certain Government and employers' representatives. On the other hand, other employers' and Government representatives urged that the reduction of hours of work was impracticable. It will be for the International Labour Conference which will meet in June next to come to a decision upon the question of the adoption of a Draft Convention on this subject.

4. Shift working in the textile industry raises special problems. The experience of responsible leaders of the industry both among employers and among workers suggests that night shifts should be resorted to only when required as a matter of strict necessity. Where two daytime shifts are worked with a working week of 48 hours or more, a reduction of the length of the shift should be considered.

5. Night work by women and young persons should be absolutely prohibited. It would be desirable if those States which have not yet ratified the existing Conventions on this subject would give further consideration to the possibility of ratification.

6. The Conventions relating to the weekly rest and to annual holidays with pay likewise merit serious consideration by Governments with a view to ratification.

7. Where measures of rationalization are introduced, the risk of excessive fatigue due to the intensity of the effort called for from the worker and the conditions under which the work has to be performed require careful consideration, and every effort should be made to secure, by agreement between the employers, and workers' organizations, such adjustment of work assignments as will take account of the human needs of the workers as well as of the economic requirements of the undertaking.

8. It would be useful if the International Labour Office could make available, in a form readily accessible to all parties concerned, the results of studies of the problems of fatigue, health and accident prevention in the textile industry, as affected by such matters as lighting, posture, temperature, atmospheric conditions, seating accommodation, lifting of heavy weights, dust, etc.

9. It is desirable that a minimum age should be fixed by law in all countries for the admission of young persons to employment in the industry. In this connection the attention of the Governments might usefully be invited to the desirability of giving consideration to the ratification of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, and of any revised Convention on this subject which may be adopted by the International Labour Conference in June next.

10. It is desirable, in the general interests of the textile industry as a whole, that the International Labour Office should renew its efforts to bring about a solution of the problem of the regulation of labour conditions in the International Settlements in China."

Report Adopted by the Conference on the Economic Problems of the Textile Industry

The report on economic problems adopted by the Conference was based on the consideration which was given to these matters during the general discussion which occurred at the first ten plenary sessions of the Conference, also on the further examination of the economic problems which was made subsequently at three successive sittings of the Conference meeting in Committee of the Whole. The discussion at the three last mentioned sittings was conducted on the following basis:—

I. Consumption

(*a*) Consumption Needs:
- I. Agricultural population.
- II. Industrial population.

(*b*) Consumption Expansion:
- I. By increasing purchasing power.
- II. By reducing prices — Is price reduction inconsistent with higher wages or better standards?
- III. By the effect of changing fashions and the shifting of consumption.

2. Production and International Trade

(*a*) Existing Situation:
- I. Changing distribution.
- II. Restriction of production
  - (*a*) By internal action for reducing excess capacity or limiting output.
  - (*b*) By restriction on international trade (Tariff quotas; gentlemen's agreements, etc.).
  - (*c*) Exchange restrictions.
  - (*d*) Raw materials.
- III. Export subsidies, direct and indirect.

(*b*) Remedial Possibilities:
- I. Conditions of "fair competition" as an aid for lowering barriers.
- II. International agreements as means toward adjusting production and consumption of different textile products.
- III. Possibility of improving international organization dealing with above problems.

Mr. Wisselink (Government Delegate, Netherlands), in submitting the report on Economic Problems, which was adopted by the Conference, was convinced particularly of two facts, viz: That the improvement of social conditions can only be achieved or maintained if the economic basis of an industry is sound, and that social desirabilities can therefore only be discussed within the boundaries of economic possibilities. If social workers leave this basis, it can only cause disappointments, which any man or woman with a sound sense of social responsibility cannot want. The second fact is this world-wide international entanglement of all economic and social conditions in the textile industry.

There was no question in the Conference or in the General Committee that the end of their deliberations was the improvement of economic and social conditions in the textile industry on a world scale. Various members of the General Committee stressed the fact that the restoration of a healthy condition in the textile industry is closely related to economic improvement in general and to the progressive rise of living standards in all countries. It was underlined that the chief reason for the slow increase in the consumption of textiles during the past decade or so has been the insufficiency of income of the mass of the people. The conclusion was drawn from this that in order to expand the consumption of textile products it is necessary to increase mass purchasing power and to find ways and means of raising standards of living.

Purchasing power.—The speakers before the Conference and the Committee were agreed that a material increase in mass purchasing power which would raise consumption levels would help to remove many of the obstacles now in the way of improving social conditions in the textile manufacturing industry. At

the same time, several of the speakers pointed out that where demand was elastic, as in the case of textile goods, consumption might be discouraged by ill-considered increases in the cost of production leading to an advance in sales prices.

Some divergencies of opinion, and of emphasis, appeared in the formulation of methods for expanding purchasing power. Workers' delegates maintained that the best formula for expanding purchasing power was to raise wages and increase labour earnings. They argued that wages were only a small share of the total costs of production in textile manufacturing, so that the resulting cost increases, if any, would be moderate. They further argued that the limits of improved efficiency and productivity in textile manufacturing were far from reached, so that considerable possibilities still remained for raising wages without advancing manufacturing costs.

The majority of the employers' spokesmen were of the opinion that the most appropriate method of enlarging purchasing power was to lower the sales prices of textile goods. They contended that measures such as a shorter working week, with maintained weekly earnings, would operate to force production costs upward and should be avoided. In this connection stress was laid both on the substantial ratio of labour costs to total production cost, and on the pyramiding of higher costs from one manufacturing process to the next.

An orderly expansion of the textile industry, however, was held to depend upon an orderly development of international trade in textiles. In the course of the discussion repeated references were made to the fact that most countries must export either textile raw materials or textile manufactures or both, and that few countries do in fact consume the total output of their textile industries.

In considering the relationship between newer and older textile areas, it was generally accepted that the spread of the textile industry to new countries was inevitable and that on the whole it represented a means for improving the economic condition of the world. The desirability of a balanced growth between the textile industries of different countries and regions was thus indicated. It was in this connection especially that the importance of labour standards was emphasized. It was maintained that the wide disparities in labour standards were largely responsible for the strains in international competition and for the restrictive commercial policies adopted by high wage countries against the countries with lower wage standards.

Many members of the Committee stressed the view that competition should not work itself out by the lowering of labour standards. It was pointed out that no area of the world could expect to reap advantages from low-wage standards and excessive hours of work for very long, that such advantages were temporary in character and that the only way for permanent economic and industrial development is by means of a levelling up of labour standards everywhere.

Summary of Report

The summary following is taken verbatim from the report of the General Committee on Economic Problems:—

"That the economic problems of the textile industry, above all other industries, call for international action as the proper solution, is a point upon which all speakers agreed. The outstanding suggestions which have been advanced during the course of the discussion may be summarized as follows:—

1. That, in framing their commercial policies, Governments should take account of social conditions prevailing in countries with which they have trade relations, and in particular should bear in mind the standards set by international labour Conventions.
2. That, in the interests of enlarged trade as well as of improved social conditions, Governments should seek every opportunity to reduce unreasonable trade barriers.
3. That an International Tripartite Committee might be set up within the International Labour Organization to study measures necessary to achieve prosperity and social justice in the textile industry, or more generally to consider all the economic and social problems of the textile industry.
4. That the efforts now being made to co-ordinate the interests of producers and consumers of textile raw materials should be further pursued and further implemented, with particular emphasis on raising the suitability and accessibility of raw materials for the technical and economic requirements of the industry in order to improve efficiency and lower costs.
5. That Governments might contemplate the establishment of an International. Commission to consider production and prices in the textile industry as a whole. In this connection, it was said that greater balance in the world textile industry involves to a certain degree industrial planning on an international scale.
6. That minimum wage-fixing machinery and trade boards be established in countries where they do not exist to regulate wages and working conditions.
7. That efforts be made to raise the purchasing power of consumers in agricultural countries.

"The general sentiment of the Committee which seems to emerge from the speeches made

during its sittings is that the discussion of the economic problems of the textile industry by representatives of Governments, employers and workers which has been made possible for the first time in the present Conference has served a very useful purpose. It has enabled the difficulties which confront the industry to be more clearly visualized; the obstacles in the way to further social progress to be seen in their correct perspective. The large consensus of opinion expressed in favour of international action being taken with a view to overcoming these obstacles through diminishing the economic difficulties which are at present hampering the industry, suggests the necessity for the continuous consideration of the problems and policies of the industry and the desirability of creating the necessary instruments for that purpose."

Report Adopted by the Conference on Textile Statistics

In accordance with a decision of the plenary Conference, a Committee on Statistics, consisting of eighteen members (six from each group) was appointed. The Canadian representatives on the Committee of Statistics were Mr. A. S. Whiteley, as Government representative, and Major Douglas Hallam, as employers' representative.

Although the Committee expressed its appreciation of the high value of the statistics assembled by the International Labour Office and published in the Report presented to the Conference, it was found that the possibilities of international comparisons of social and economic conditions in the textile industry are greatly restricted by the wide disparities in the character of the data collected and published in different countries. The Committee found that deficiencies in the available data are especially marked in regard to the statistics of wages, hours of labour and other working conditions. The deliberations of the Committee were thus directed mainly to the deficiencies in the existing information and to the possibilities of indicating lines along which the future development of internationally comparable statistics relating to the textile industry might most usefully proceed.

The recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Statistics may be summarized as follows:—

1. That the Governing Body of the I. L. O. should consider the desirability of proceeding at an early date with an enquiry into wages and hours of labour for each of the principal branches of the textile industry. In 1931, a questionnaire was drawn up for the cotton and wool textile industries by a committee of the Governing Body but owing mainly to the abnormal conditions prevailing at that date, the enquiry was not instituted. The Committee on Statistics also recommended that further enquiries on similar lines should be made in each country at regular intervals, at least once in every five years, and preferably, once every two years.
2. That in each country, statistics should be regularly collected at intervals of not more than three months, showing for a representative sample of establishments in each of the principal branches of the textile industry (*a*) the total number of workpeople employed by the establishments; (*b*) the total amount of wages paid to these workpeople; and (*c*) the aggregate number of man-hours worked in a week or other customary pay-period. It was felt that such current data would serve to indicate the trends in hours of labour and earnings in the periods intervening between the more comprehensive surveys suggested in the first recommendation.
3. That the Governments of the principal textile producing countries should publish at regular intervals the fullest possible statistics as to employment and unemployment in each branch of this industry.
4. That the International Labour Office should continue the researches which it has instituted into working-class standards of living and relative levels of cost of living in different countries with a view to obtaining comparable data on these subjects and that for this purpose those countries in which representative family budget enquiries have not been made in recent years, should be urged to undertake such enquiries in the near future.
5. The Committee on Statistics regarded it as especially important that statistics should be made available showing the ratio of the total wages paid to the net value of production in the principal branches of the textile industry and recommended that the I. L. O., in collaboration with other competent international organizations, should endeavour to arrange for the collection, if possible, at intervals of not longer than two years, of data which will enable such statistics to be compiled for textile-producing countries for which such information is not now available.

A sub-committee on Economic Statistics submitted a report in the form of minutes of the discussion which had taken place. The deliberations of the sub-committee were divided into two parts, the first being devoted to the question of costs of production figures and the second to questions of statistics on trade and

production. A difference of view was found in the sub-committee on the question of the possibility of attempting to make international comparisons of unit costs of production for a very limited group of staple textile products. At the conclusion of the discussion the sub-committee noted the dissent of some representatives but recorded its conviction that a study of international comparisons in the cost of production of a limited number of typical textile products is both feasible and desirable. The second part of the discussion of the sub-committee on economic statistics was devoted to technical matters in the classification and enumeration of raw materials and manufactured textile products.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

Industrial employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,089 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,011,474 persons, or 32,155 more than in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 106·3, as compared with 103·0 at April 1, and 99·5 at the beginning of May last year. In the preceding fifteen years, the indexes for May 1 were as follows: 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0, 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8; 1927, 101·8; 1926, 95·4; 1925, 91·9; 1924, 92·9; 1923, 92·5; 1922, 84·3 and 1921, 85·1. The industrial expansion indicated at the latest date was on a scale rather greater than the average between April 1 and May 1 in the years, 1921-1936; the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, therefore, rose slightly from 109·2 in the preceding month to 109·4 at the beginning of May.

Unemployment in trade unions.—At the beginning of May, 1937, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,810 local trade unions with an aggregate of 188,887 members, 20,958 or 11·1 per cent of whom were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 12·9 at the beginning of April, 1937, and 15·1 at the beginning of May, 1936.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains in the business transacted by those offices during April, 1937, when compared both with that of the preceding month and also with that of April, 1936, services, farming and construction and maintenance being the groups in which the highest gains were shown under the first comparison and logging, services and manufacturing under the second. Vacancies in April, 1937, numbered 30,168, applications 57,778, and placements in regular and casual employment 27,089.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.28 at the beginning of May as compared with $17.18 for April a slight decline in the cost of fuel being more than offset by increases in the cost of food and rent. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.36 for May, 1936; $15.97 for May, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.49 for May, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 moved within narrow limits during May and was 85·1 for the week ended May 28 the same as for the week ended April 30. On a monthly basis the index number was 86·1 for April; 71·8 for May, 1936; 72·2 for May, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·4 for May, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 594. The index of the physical volume of business based upon 1926 as 100 and adjusted where necessary for seasonal variation was higher in April continuing the recovery which commenced in March following a decline of several months duration. The figures for April were 120·5 as compared with 118·7 in March, 115·0 in February and 111·0 in April, 1936. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index, manufacturing, trade employment and car loadings recorded slight decreases in the month under review as compared with the previous month while mineral production, imports and exports showed marked increases. Construction and electric power output also recorded advances. All of the above principal factors were higher in April, 1937, than in April, 1936, with the exception of exports. Information available for May indicates decline in wholesale prices, gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, and in contracts awarded as compared with April but considerable increase over May,

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	123,798,330	160,348,820	143,636,306	100,181,180	127,247,070
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	56,891,072	70,990,029	59,120,840	42,217,004	52,665,119
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	65,516,661	88,326,529	83,819,751	57,423,830	73,445,474
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	7,591,775	9,820,796	8,100,861	6,153,811	7,508,479
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,376,200,540	3,189,836,520	2,979,198,678	2,773,756,280	2,598,810,717
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	110,953,496	112,600,768	123,371,431	120,015,322	123,665,982
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,583,327,255	1,583,780,912	1,526,915,696	1,536,100,556	1,532,157,747
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	710,442,224	694,215,664	699,774,131	725,484,153	732,657,582
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	132·2	136·2	147·2	112·8	115·9	117·4
Preferred stocks.....	100·2	103·1	102·6	74·6	76·0	76·3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	74·5	77·9	78·5	76·6	78·5	77·3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	†85·1	86·1	85·5	71·8	72·2	72·4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $	17·26	17·18	17·13	16·36	16·33	16·63
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	79·2	73·4	77·2	73·0	65·2
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	78·3	75·3	72·2	70·3	71·8
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	106·3	103·0	102·8	99·5	97·4	98·9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·1	12·9	13·7	15·1	14·5	13·8
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	192,535	190,802	189,322	174,314	179,258	177,341
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,870,826	17,056,398	16,631,981	15,400,121	15,041,771	14,470,710
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,464,243	12,153,730	11,341,511	11,304,708
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $	.....	11,870,019	11,748,389	11,222,507	10,580,236	10,679,577
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	10,021,609	10,010,225	9,772,218	9,242,778	9,331,843
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,209,094,823	1,989,966,915	2,080,508,091	2,056,215,991
Building permits..... $	.....	6,098,036	6,654,516	4,165,838	3,237,366	2,368,537
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	24,170,500	24,426,600	16,058,100	14,962,800	9,815,100	10,289,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	78,147	68,138	70,986	58,832	54,045	55,009
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	120,843	121,426	125,104	94,602	107,220	101,092
Ferro-alloys.....tons	6,201	5,965	3,868	6,171	4,437	5,455
Lead.....lbs.	.....	35,154,985	35,207,467	32,047,660	33,670,727	31,294,840
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	33,121,107	31,437,089	29,629,858	23,704,058	26,287,026
Copper.....lbs.	.....	41,989,288	41,796,786	35,044,332	35,491,618	36,478,815
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	20,266,884	18,193,641	11,815,188	11,018,947	15,666,457
Gold.....ounces	.....	323,337	326,275	308,492	299,269	299,102
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,488,350	1,658,546	1,419,146	1,461,621	1,460,402
Coal.....tons	.....	973,142	1,090,931	997,109	936,933	1,028,661
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	56,307,660	50,480,000	103,520,000	54,140,000	65,380,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	3,009,970	5,852,000	4,975,000	2,416,000	4,052,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	15,463,000	9,859,000	7,123,000	13,558,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	4,525,000	3,084,000	1,670,000	3,831,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	223,109,849	158,343,059	256,544,426	.....	208,370,230
Flour production.....brls.	.....	1,051,564	1,098,544	1,196,339	1,009,464	1,171,741
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	87,559,375	49,055,445	30,233,930	86,330,367	46,454,928	22,330,875
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,219,297	2,387,124	1,795,518	2,065,587	2,110,598
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	77,429,000	77,814,000	67,194,000	72,154,000	68,886,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	82,577,000	31,741,000	28,189,000	28,601,000	30,404,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	298,350	301,110	267,070	258,720	243,900
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	12,927	19,313	16,389	20,247	14,488
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	120·5	118·7	107·6	111·0	104·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	124·0	122·4	108·5	113·1	105·2
Mineral Production.....	.....	185·2	161·1	165·5	174·1	142·9
Manufacturing.....	.....	113·2	115·4	106·4	110·7	102·2
Construction.....	.....	85·7	83·0	39·5	39·3	52·4
Electric power.....	.....	239·3	237·7	210·3	223·0	210·5
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	110·5	107·9	104·9	104·8	100·5
Trade employment.....	.....	130·4	131·3	128·4	125·1	124·2
Carloadings.....	.....	80·2	80·6	71·8	74·6	72·2
Imports.....	.....	101·6	85·0	82·9	87·6	74·5
Exports.....	.....	107·0	89·0	106·5	109·8	87·8

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended May 29, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 29, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 22, April 24, and March 27, 1937; May 16, April 18 and March 21, 1936.

(7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

1936. Employment and car loadings recorded increase in both the above comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during May was 44, involving 10,225 workers and causing time loss of 56,920 man working days. The most important disputes were those involving dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., knitting factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and foundry workers at Sorel, P.Q. There were, however, nine other disputes each causing time loss of over 2,000 days but none of these involved more than 300 workers. In April, 1937, there were 38 disputes involving 13,097 workers, causing a time loss of 148,677 days, due chiefly to the strike of automobile plant workers at Oshawa, Ont., and to that of dress factory workers at Montreal carried into May. In May, 1936, there were only 14 disputes, involving 3,928 workers and causing a time loss of 28,712 days, due chiefly to a strike of loggers and sawmill workers on the coast of British Columbia. Of the forty-four disputes recorded for May, thirty were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, nine in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in seventeen cases. Fourteen disputes, involving approximately 3,600 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month, the Department has received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company and its coast station, ships' and transoceanic telegraphers. The text of the report is given in the section detailing recent proceedings under the Act, commencing on page

There were also three applications for the appointment of Boards under the Act.

Effectiveness of Collective Bargaining Emphasized by Minister of Labour

Speaking recently at Coaticook, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in referring to industrial unrest, reiterated his belief in a clear recognition of the right of workmen to combine in any lawful organization for the promotion of their common welfare. He considered that experience in Canada and other countries had demonstrated the advantages of collective bargaining as an effective method of maintaining industrial peace.

In this respect he declared that "no government, corporation or individual should neglect any measure that might bring about an improvement in industrial relations," and that every effort should be made to settle disputes peacefully and without interruption to the country's productive machinery.

Statement of National Employment Commission on Price Increases

The National Employment Commission recently issued the following statement dealing with recent assertions that prices of building materials have been increased unduly to the detriment of the Home Improvement Plan.

"The National Employment Commission has noted in recent weeks items and editorials appearing in newspapers referring to increasing cost of building materials and deploring such alleged increases on the ground that they will retard recovery. In its capacity as sponsor of the Home Improvement Plan, the Commission is vitally interested in the success of the Plan and is definitely opposed to anything which might imperil that success. That fair dealing by all concerned is the only basis on which this success can be built is self-evident; and at this time it seems advisable to emphasize again the co-operative nature of the Home Improvement Plan.

"By co-operation between the Dominion Government and the banks, the Plan came into being. By the co-operation of public-spirited citizens right across the Dominion, it is being successfully promoted. By the co-operation of those who borrow and those who sell their materials and services under the Plan, it is becoming a great and beneficial factor in the recovery of Canada. Any partner in this co-operative movement, whether he be supplying material, performing labour, or having work done, who is guilty of abuse in any form, hurts the Plan and those who are working for it.

"The National Employment Commission recognizes the importance of restoring prices, which during depression years dropped unreasonably, to a fair level. That such recovery be made is important to the worker as well as to the employer. In cases where prices have fallen during periods of depression to points where it became almost impossible to continue production, it is only natural that they should swing upward with a return to normal conditions.

"Also, it must be remembered that factors which enter into certain price levels spring from Canada's position as an exporting country. The price of lumber, for instance, has advanced, because of export demands, until it is now slightly above the 1929 pre-depression level. Demands of armament manufacture abroad, as

well as of the automobile industry at home, tend to increase steel prices at home. Such products are in a similar position to wheat. Naturally, everyone is glad to see better wheat prices. Higher wheat prices mean a more prosperous farming community with money to spend on farm machinery and other necessities. Thus additional work is created.

"It has been gratifying to see that in general, particularly insofar as the wholesale price level is concerned, available figures do not indicate that there have been undue increases in prices for building products, as a result of activity in the Home Improvement Plan. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, prices of building and construction materials at the end of March, 1937, stood at 97·3 as compared with 99·0 in 1929; painters' materials at 72·5 against 92·0; lumber at 104·5 against 103·5; and 'miscellaneous' at 96·5 compared with 96·3. Since the end of 1936 there has been some increase in all these classes.

"The National Employment Commission presented the Home Improvement Plan to the Canadian public as a nation-wide co-operative effort to assist in relieving unemployment. It is the hope of the Commission that Canadians will continue their co-operation, so generously shown thus far, until the Plan achieves complete success."

Federal-Provincial Youth Training Plans

In the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 414, reference was made to the vote of $1,000,000 "to provide for development and training projects for unemployed young people." Since then, communications have been sent to all the Provincial Governments by the Federal Department of Labour, advising them of this vote and allocating a specific amount for each province.

This sum will be expended under agreements to be made with the Provinces upon a dollar for dollar basis, in the form of federal contributions to approved provincial schemes where such fall within the following categories: (a) training projects of an occupational nature, devised to increase employability; (b) short term learnership courses, to provide theoretical training along with employment; (c) work projects of a reconditioning or training nature to restore loss of morale and also conserve natural resources; and (d) training projects of a physical nature to help maintain health and morale.

These projects, open to young men or women, unemployed, but not necessarily on relief, are being considered by the provinces, and the federal Government awaits the submission of definite plans.

Mr. R. F. Thompson Appointed Supervisor of Training for Unemployed Youth

With reference to the establishment of unemployed youth, the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, has announced the appointment of Mr. R. F. Thompson as supervisor of training projects for unemployed young people. To assume his new duties, Mr. Thompson has resigned as a member of the Youth Employment Committee functioning under the National Employment Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1936, page 769).

Mr. Thompson is a native of Sarnia, Ontario, and was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1910 with a Bachelor of Arts degree and three years later with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Following graduation, he spent two years in pioneer missionary work in the Peace River District; then served as chaplain with the Fourth Field Artillery Brigade for the period of the war, winning the Military Cross.

On his return from overseas, he was Personnel Manager for the Massey-Harris Company for over ten years, during which time he served on the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and was also active in various private social welfare organizations in the city of Toronto.

Upon the formulation of the Municipal Department of Public Welfare in Toronto, Mr. Thompson was appointed Superintendent. Following this, he served as Secretary for Toc H for some years and was actively interested in some projects with unemployed men in Toronto.

In the summer of 1936 he was appointed a member of the National Advisory Committee on Youth Employment.

Canadian Legislation on Occupational Diseases

An article entitled "Legislation in Canada concerning Occupational Diseases" is published in this number of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Except for regulations for the prevention of anthrax infection and phosphorus poisoning by prohibiting the importation into Canada and, in the latter case, by forbidding also the manufacture of articles likely to cause these diseases, the laws and regulations relating to occupational diseases are made by the provinces. Compensation to workers suffering death or disability from certain diseases arising from their employment is paid in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Only in a few provinces are there special regulations for the protection of workers exposed to such health hazards as silica dust, work in compressed air, lead, benzol or other industrial poisons.

In addition to the summary of such measures, information is given concerning other activities of Dominion and provincial health authorities in the field of industrial hygiene. Particular attention is paid to the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ontario Department of Health, and reference is made to the newly established Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Dominion Department of Health.

New Labour Legislation in Quebec

At the recent session of the Quebec Legislature, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, which was passed in 1934, was repealed and a new statute entitled an Act respecting Workmen's Wages was enacted in its stead. Last fall, a committee was appointed by the Quebec Government to consider amendments to the Collective Labour Agreements Act. The Workmen's Wages Act embodies recommendations made by this committee with a view to rendering the law more effective.

A Fair Wage Act designed to supplement the Workmen's Wages Act was also passed by the Legislature. A Fair Wage Board of five members is to be established with power to fix rates of wages and to specify the hours to which such rates are to apply. The Act is applicable to all employees who are not governed by an agreement under the Workmen's Wages Act. Agricultural workers and domestic servants are outside the scope of both statutes.

The July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE will contain a review of labour measures enacted at the 1937 session of the Quebec Legislature.

Health Insurance Plan Endorsed by Electors in B.C.

Contributory health insurance was sanctioned by the electorate of British Columbia at the provincial elections held on June 1. The Act providing for a contributory system was passed by the Legislature on March 31, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 422). It was to come into effect upon proclamation, and the levies upon pay-rolls and wages were scheduled to begin on March 1, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1937, page 126). But on February 19, the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Premier of the province, announced postponement of its operation (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1937, page 263). It was then decided to place the matter before the electors at the general provincial election in the form of a referendum (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 481).

According to press reports on the result of the plebescite a "comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied" was endorsed by a substantial majority.

Voluntary-Contributory Health Insurance in Ontario

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March at page 263, to the possible establishment of a system of voluntary health insurance in Ontario.

On May 31, the Associated Medical Services, Inc., sponsored by the Ontario Medical Association, commenced to function, the first applicant for this new voluntary health insurance plan being Hon. Dr. J. A. Faulkner, Ontario Minister of Health.

By the plan, any wage earner regardless of income may obtain medical, surgical and nursing care through a system of monthly payments—$2 a month for himself; $1.75 a month for his first dependent; $1.50 a month for his second dependent; $1.25 for the third, and $1 for the fourth and each subsequent dependent. Thus an average family of four may voluntarily budget against the total cost of illness for $6.50 a month.

Subscribers to the plan have the privilege of selecting their own physician or surgeon, and the new organization is prepared to pay all reasonable charges incurred for medical, surgical and nursing care. Physicians and surgeons will have their fees paid by the corporation. Participation in the scheme by doctors is voluntary, but as regular physicians' fees are to be paid it is expected that all doctors will participate. All fees collected will be expended in the form of service for subscribers, the plan having been organized on a non-profit basis.

The following are the benefits to the subscriber: the services of participating physicians in home, office or hospital, including consultations; surgical procedures within the scope of a competent surgeon; semi-private accommodation, or a sum not exceeding $3.50 a day toward the cost of hospitalization; all necessary nursing; child birth in cases where dues have been paid for ten consecutive months previous to confinement. There is a two months' waiting or probationary period, and the subscriber must pay three months' subscription before becoming entitled to any service.

The application for health insurance is divided into two parts. The first part being similar to health reports required by insurance companies when no medical examination is required. The second part is for the report of the examining physician (nominated by the Associated Medical Services) should any physical disabilities be revealed by the first questionnaire.

The following conditions, if institutionalized, are not covered by the service; mental illness of any type; epilepsy; chronic tuberculosis; or any condition which is the responsibility of any body or agency.

Associated Medical Services Inc., has its head office in Toronto, and branches may be established in any centre upon application of the county medical society. The corporation consists of medical and non-medical members with powers defined by the Companies Act. The affairs of the corporation are managed by a board of directors elected by the members.

Personnel of Ontario Labour and Industry Board

During the month, announcement was made by Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, Premier of Ontario, of the appointments to the newly established Labour and Industry Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 505). The Board is composed of five members and its chairman is Mr. E. J. Young, formerly Member of Parliament for Weyburn, Saskatchewan, and latterly a member of the National Employment Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 392.) Representing the employers on the Board is Mr. R. B. Whitehead, of Toronto. Mr. Whitehead was formerly solicitor for the Massey-Harris Company and served on several committees of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. The representative of organized labour on the Board is Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Toronto, formerly vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who has frequently served as the appointee of labour on boards of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Others whose appointments to the Board are reported are: Miss Mary F. Mangan, formerly a teacher in the Northern Vocational School, Toronto; and Mr. J. Clifford Adams, solicitor to the provincial departments of Labour and Welfare.

The Board administers the Minimum Wage Act, 1937 (applicable to both male and female employees) and the Industrial Standards Act.

Fifth Canadian Conference on Social Work

The fifth Canadian Conference on Social Work, which was convened in Ottawa on June 1 to 3, dealt comprehensively with three major activities — public welfare, social care work and community planning. Under the heading of "public welfare," various phases of the problem of unemployment and relief were presented in papers contributed by outstanding authorities. Among these were addresses by Miss Zoe L. Puxley, O.B.E. Principal Officer of the Division of Public Assistance, British Ministry of Health, who spoke on "Recent Developments in Public Assistance in Great Britain;" and also on "The Relation of Central and Local Governments in Relief and Assistance in Britain." The particular aspects of the relief problem in Canada were described in addresses by Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission; Mr. Tom Moore, vice-chairman of the National Employment Commission; and by Mr. A. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Labour, Manitoba. Participating in the discussion on unemployment relief administration were: Professor L. Richter, Dalhousie University, Mr. F. L. Stapleford, Toronto; and Major C. S. Ford, Ottawa.

In addition to the above, other papers relative to relief were presented as follows:

"The Ontario Medical Relief Scheme"—Dr. H. C. Wales, Toronto.

"The Winnipeg Medical Relief Scheme"—Dr. E. S. Moorhead, Chairman Committee on Sociology, Manitoba Medical Association.

"The Integration of Indigent Medical Services with Health Insurance and Public Health"—Dr. Grant Fleming, Dean of Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal.

"Recent Progress in Health and Welfare Services in British Columbia"—H. M. Cassidy, Director of Social Welfare, Province of British Columbia.

"Changing Concepts"—Miss Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E.

"Housing and Social Work"—Professor E. J. Urwick, Department of Social Science, University of Toronto.

"Significant Efforts to Solve the Transient Problem in the United States"—Miss Bertha McCall, Director National Traveler's Aid Association, New York.

"Municipal Residence Rules"—George F. Davidson, Ph.D., Vancouver Council of Social Agencies.

"Social Service for Non Residents in Montreal"—Miss Mary E. Ramsden, Family Welfare Association, Montreal.

Presiding at one of the sessions was the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers.

Convention of International Association of Public Employment Services

Attended by 321 delegates, the 25th annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services of the United States and Canada was held on May 5, 6, and 7, at Washington, D.C. Representing the Employment Service of Canada, was Mr. A. J. Odam, Employment Statistician, who presented a paper on the "Progress of the Canadian Employment Service." One of the chief

features of the convention were the discussions centering on unemployment compensation. Ottawa was chosen as the convention city for 1938, and elected to slate of officers was Mr. V. C. Phelan, Director of Registration, National Employment Commission.

Proposed Extension of Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain

The *London Times* of May 5, 1937, states that the British Minister of Labour is proposing to extend unemployment insurance to about 200,000 persons in certain types of "domestic service" who are at present excepted because they are held to be employed in a trade or business which is not carried on for the purposes of gain. The Minister has submitted draft regulations described as "Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations," to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and report.

President's Message to Congress on Social Legislation

In a message to Congress on May 24, President Roosevelt set forth his proposal for federal standards in wages and hours in the United States. Immediately following the President's message, legislation was introduced practically reviving the NRA to the extent of a federal law regulating maximum hours and minimum wages, and barring from interstate commerce the products of labour of children under sixteen.

The President's message was notable for its declaration that:

"Our Nation so richly endowed with natural resources and with a capable and industrious population should be able to devise ways and means of insuring to all our able-bodied working men and women a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. A self-supporting and self-respecting democracy can plead no justification for the existence of child labour, no economic reason for chiseling workers' wages or stretching workers' hours.

"Enlightened business is learning that competition ought not to cause bad social consequences which inevitably react upon the profits of business itself. All but the hopelessly reactionary will agree that to conserve our primary resources of man power, Government must have some control over maximum hours, minimum wages, the evil of child labour, and the exploitation of unorganized labour."

Legislation to fix hours and wages standards in U.S.A.

Implementing the President's message and defining its intent and objectives, legislation was introduced (the Black-Cannery Bills) providing for establishment by centralized federal authority of minimum wage and maximum hour standards in all classes of industry.

In broad outline, the main features of the bills include:—

(1) Mandatory standards for minimum wages and maximum hours to be applicable to all enterprises engaged in manufacturing, mining, handling or transporting goods that enter into interstate commerce.

(2) Prohibition against employment of any persons under the age of sixteen, or persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, in occupations held hazardous.

(3) Prohibition of employment of strike-breakers during labour controversies and of persons engaged in industrial espionage.

(4) Administration by federal Labour Standards Board having broad discretionary powers, including the power to make exceptions and exemptions and to fix separate wage rates for particular occupations and industries, in whole or in part.

These requirements would be enforced by preventing interstate movement of goods produced in violation of the terms of the measure, by direct Board orders to compel compliance with assistance of the courts, and by criminal penalties. In their present form, the bills do not include the specific standards for minimum wages and maximum hours that would be generally applicable. These are left for determination of the committees of Congress to which the bills have been rendered—the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Committee on Labor. The sponsors of the legislation, however, have indicated that the basic minimum wage would probably be fixed at about sixteen dollars a week, and that basic maximum hours would be fixed at between thirty and forty a week.

None of the provisions of the legislation would become operative until one hundred and twenty days after its enactment.

Social Security Act upheld by U.S. Supreme Court

In a judgment announced on May 24, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the constitutionality of the major provisions of the Social Security Act, viz.—the unemployment insurance and old age pensions sections. (This legislation was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1935, page 801.)

The court's decision resulted from two test cases based upon the constitutionality of the taxes imposed to support the unemployment insurance and old age pensions provisions of the legislation. The former was upheld by 5 to 4 and the latter by 7 to 2.

By five to four decisions, the Court also upheld two other important measures. These were: the Alabama State Unemployment In-

surance laws, and the Wisconsin State labour code, establishing peaceful picketing and prohibiting state court injunctions against lawful exercise of that right.

Approximately thirty million employers and wage earners are affected by these decisions.

"I.L.O.—The Unregarded Revolution"

"I.L.O.—The Unregarded Revolution" is the title of a recent informative volume by Kathleen Gibbard in which this writer sets forth in intriguing style "the beginnings of social justice," as represented by the functioning of the International Labor Organization. The book is a graphic portrayal of the meaning, purpose, and *modus operandi* of what has been described as "a successful effort in international co-operation." It takes the reader into the background of an organization salvaged out of the back-wash of war insurgency; how its constitution was incorporated with the peace treaty; of its struggle for existence, and the vitalizing power of its first Director, Albert Thomas.

In Part II the writer sketches its solid achievements in safeguarding the rights of seamen, changing the conditions of labour in Africa and the East, protecting children, struggling to help the unemployed, and assisting the spread of social insurance.

This book is published in London by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., and costs 2s. 6d. net.

Public Works Planning in U.S.A.

Public Works Planning is the title of a report issued by the United States Natural Resources Committee. The report recommends "a proposed policy of planning, programming, timing, and division of costs of public works". These recommendations are based on special investigations by the Water Resources Committee on drainage basin problems and programs, by the Projects Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works on a six-year program of Federal construction, and by a special research staff on division of costs of public works.

Constituting Part II of the report, the section on Drainage Basin Problems and Programs contains suggestions for the formulation of a national water plan and program. Project lists embodied in this section of the report "provide a reservoir of undertakings" intended to cover a period of 10 or more years.

Statements in the report regarding timing and division of costs of public works emphasize the need: (1) for developing a long-time public works policy, and (2) of relating this policy to business cycles or other crises. Procedures are laid down to avoid some of the past difficulties in the choice of projects, the timing of their consturction, and the division of costs. As a means of organizing long-time public works plans the Committee suggests:—

1. A national development agency or public works authority.

2. A panel of appraisers under this agency for allocation of costs.

3. A fiscal advisory committee to adjust public works programs to the national needs for economic stabilization.

Health Plan for Hollinger Mine Workers

According to a recent announcement, over 97 per cent of the employees of Hollinger Mine in Ontario accepted a group plan whereby not only the employee but his family as well would be included for all forms of medical and surgical service. The employees were in favour of a plan which provides all medical, surgical and hospital services to Hollinger Mine employees and their families at a rate of $2.65 per period for married men and $1.75 per period for single men.

It is proposed that an organization known as the Hollinger Employees' Medical Association be formed. Employees and their dependents will be registered and those participating in the scheme will authorize the company to deduct a specified sum each period from their wages. Moneys so deducted will be placed in a special fund to be administered by two committees, one appointed from the employees and the other by the doctors. Both of these committees are to act together. Medical services will be given either at home or hospital as the circumstances of the case may warrant. All major operations will receive the benefit of a consultation as well as a qualified assistant. Maternity cases will also be looked after under the plan. Hospital expenses and the cost of all x-rays will be taken care of by the fund.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued recently a quarterly report on "Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada" for the period January, February, and March, 1937, in which it is stated that coal production in Canada during the period under review totalled 3,881,639 tons, as compared with 3,912,389 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1936. Output consisted of 2,537,725 tons of bituminous coal, 145,152 tons of sub-bituminous and 1,198,762 tons of lignite coal.

Canadian coal mines employed 27,928 men in January, 27,449 in February and 25,747 men in March. Each of these men produced on an average, 144 tons during the period, or an average output of 2·7 tons per man-day.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Three applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

1. From 1,110 employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being motormen, conductors and busmen, and Mechanical and Track Department employees. These workmen, members of the Street Railway Employees Unit, One Big Union, seek restoration of the 1929 wage rates.
2. From 145 employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being operators, mechanics, meter repairmen, maintenance and construction, telephones and signals repairers, patrolmen and appliance repair employees, members of the Winnipeg Electric Substation and Hydro Plant Unit of the One Big Union. They request restoration of peak wages, shortening of period during which holidays are given, changes in overtime rates for maintenance construction employees, change in wording of Training Period Clause for substation operators, and an agreement with the company covering Electrical Appliance Repair Department.
3. From 771 employees of the Revenue Accounting Department of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal being clerks, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and others who have authorized in writing the said Brotherhood to represent them. The employees desire to negotiate with the company a schedule of rules to govern working conditions and rates of pay.

Applications Withdrawn

The two applications for the establishment of Conciliation Boards submitted in October (Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 980) by telegraph messengers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Telegraphs, respectively, have been withdrawn, a basis for direct negotiations having been arranged as a result of conferences held by departmental officials in Montreal on May 27 with representatives of the employees, and on May 28 with officials of the telegraph companies.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Marconi Company and Its Coast Station, Ships' and Trans-Oceanic Telegraphers

A unanimous report was presented to the Minister of Labour on June 2 by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in April to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company and its coast station telegraphers, ships' telegraphers and trans-oceanic telegraphers, members of the Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The Board was composed of the following: Mr. H. H. Ward, of Ottawa, Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, of Montreal, nominated by the company; and Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Toronto, nominated by the employees. The employees, 200 in number, sought restoration of the 1929 basic wage scales and allowances as applying to the marine agreement, and an upward revision of the basic wage scales and allowances under the trans-oceanic agreement; also changes in certain operating practices.

During proceedings before the Board the parties reached agreement on certain points in dispute. They were unable to agree, however, on all phases of the wages question, as well as on various other items involving additional expenditure, and in regard to these matters the Board submitted unanimous recommendations.

In connection with the marine service the Board recommended for coast station telegraphers cancellation of the existing 5 per cent wage deduction after July 31, 1937; and for ships' telegraphers, cancellation of the existing 10 per cent wage deduction by progressive steps, the 10 per cent deduction to become 5 per cent after October 31, 1937, and 2½ per cent after April 30, 1938, with basic rates restored on November 1, 1938.

With respect to trans-oceanic telegraphers the parties themselves agreed before the Board to new classifications and wage rates for probationers and junior grades. In regard to the regular grades the Board recommended new basic rates ranging from $140 per month for the fifth year to $175 per month for the fourteenth year; also wage rates of $175 per month for a new classification of technical supervisor, 1st year, and $180 per month, second year.

The text of the Board's report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 112, and

In the matter of differences between the Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability) and certain of its employees being coast station telegraphers, ships' telegraphers and trans-oceanic telegraphers, members of the Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you under date of March 27, 1937, to inquire into the matter as above referred to begs leave to report, advise and recommend as hereinafter set forth.

The Board was composed of H. H.. Ward, Ottawa, appointed as Chairman on the joint recommendation of the other two members in the persons of F. Curzon Dobell, Barrister, of Montreal, and Thomas W. Taylor, of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employer and employees respectively.

The personnel of the Board was completed by the appointment of the Chairman under date of April 14, 1937.

The Board, to suit the convenience of the parties, was convened at Montreal on the morning of Monday the 26th day of April, 1937, and proceeded, after first taking its oath of office, to familiarize itself from the Reference received from the Registrar under the Act with the nature of the dispute.

The parties to the Reference were called to appear before the Board at 2.30 p.m., April 26, 1937, and were represented as follows:—

For the Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability):

S. M. Finlayson, Assistant to General Manager.
W. J. Gray, Marine Superintendent.
G. F. Eaton, Division Manager, Toronto.
P. J. Murphy, Traffic Manager.
A. J. Sundstrom, Assistant to Traffic Manager.
A. Wilkins, Assistant to Marine Superintendent.
James Fergus, Secretary to Company.

For the Employees:

W. L. Allen, International Secretary-Treasurer.
Frank C. Allen, General Chairman, Division No. 59.
P. J. McMenemy, Chairman, Great Lakes Ship Dist., Div. No. 59.
C. Wilkins, Atlantic Ship District, Div. No. 59.
L. J. A. Chevron, Eastern Chairman, Div. No. 59.
C. H. Ross, District Chairman, Trans-Oceanic, Div. No. 59.

At the opening session the Chairman read the Commission giving the Board authority to function, and the Reference, being the employees, statement of application for a Board and the company's statement in reply, was then reviewed with the parties, and each side made formal statements of the nature of the dispute and the history of events leading up to the establishment of the Board.

The Board at its second session proceeded to hear the formal presentation of the case of each, and the presentation, because of the complexity of the points in dispute, required a number of days, during which time voluminous statements and exhibits were placed before the Board with a view to assisting it in a proper appreciation of the situation.

The items in dispute were those set forth in the application for the appointment of a Board, and are herewith set out:

"We seek the revision of the 1929 Agreements (Marine and Trans-Oceanic).

Restoration of the basic wage scales and allowances, as applying to the Marine.

Upward revision of basic wage scales and allowances for Trans-Oceanic Telegraphers.

We claim violation by the company of the spirit and intent of the existing Trans-Oceanic Agreement:—

(A) The company uses Supervisors on its operating circuits at certain periods, where we claim Telegraphers should be used;

(B) The substitution of check boys, service clerks, etc., (unscheduled) in the operating service which we claim is properly the work of a scheduled Telegrapher;

(C) Other grievances in connection with operating practices, which we allege are flagrant violation of the Agreement."

It quite early developed during the Sessions that, apart entirely from the question of restoration of basic wage scales and allowances as applying to the Marine Agreement, and upward revision of basic scales and allowances under the Trans-Oceanic Agreement (main issues, of course, in themselves), the revisions being sought in the two agreements were very extensive and complicated, and certain other points in the Trans-Oceanic Agreement rather technical in their nature, thus placing no minor task on the members of the Board in reviewing the very extensive evidence submitted by the parties, both written and oral. In many instances the subject matter under

review required practical elucidation, and to this end the Board found it essential to visit the various departments of the company's telegraph service for fuller enlightenment.

During the sessions both sides to the dispute produced to the Board proposed draft agreements which they desired put into effect. It was ascertained that both parties were in agreement on a number of articles, but in a great many others considerable difference of view existed. During the several days' deliberations the parties, with the Board's assistance, came to further agreement on certain points, but there still remained several items, mostly if not all involving additional expenditure, and including the wage question, on which the parties found it impossible to agree.

With full discussion having taken place on all disputed points, and there appearing very little that the Board could further accomplish by way of conciliation, the proceedings for evidence and argument were concluded, and the Board then proceeded to its own deliberations, which required some little time, as to the recommendations which it should submit in its report.

The Board is pleased to report, after a thorough review of all evidence submitted, that with respect to those Articles, or clauses of Articles, left for it to deal with, it has arrived at a unanimous decision.

Attached hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B" are draft Agreements for the "Marine Section" and "Trans-Oceanic Section," respectively, and which the Board recommends and believes should be entered into between the parties to the dispute.

The Articles, or portions of Articles, which were not agreed upon between the parties are, in the attached draft agreements, set out in large type, and represent as above stated the unanimous opinion and recommendation of the Board for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

All clauses, other than those set out in large type in the attached draft agreements and other than certain suggested clauses whose inclusion the Board does not recommend, are satisfactory to and have been approved by the two parties.

The Board in expressing the hope that its unanimous recommendations will be accepted by both parties, desires to acknowledge the very excellent, comprehensive and fair manner in which their evidence and argument relative to the matters in dispute were presented, and is convinced that the friendly relationship so thoroughly manifest throughout the entire proceedings will continue to exist.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) H. H. WARD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. CURZON DOBELL,
Member.

(Sgd.) THOS. W. TAYLOR,
Member.

Dated at Montreal, P.Q., Monday the 31st day of May, 1937.

EXHIBIT "A" TO REPORT OF BOARD OF CONCILIATION DATED MAY 31, 1937

AGREEMENT *Between Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability) and Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Governing Rates of Pay and Conditions of Service of Wireless Telegraphers Engaged in the Marine Service.*

AN AGREEMENT made this day of Nineteen Hundred and

at Montreal, P.Q., between Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability), hereinafter called the Company, and a subordinate unit of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, known as Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, hereinafter called the Union.

WITNESSETH:

ARTICLE 1

Clause A

The Company shall furnish annually during the term of this agreement to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the Union, in triplicate, by March 1, a list showing the seniority of all Telegraphers and the divisions to which they are attached as at December 31, and such list shall be kept up to date monthly by advising this Officer of any changes. The monthly amendments shall indicate the divisions to which new entrants are attached.

Clause B

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall be advised, as soon as possible after the first day of each month, of the month-end location of all Telegraphers who have been transferred during the preceding month and such advice shall show the location of new entrants.

Clause C

The right of seniority shall govern in all cases, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

Clause D

All seniority shall be determined by accumulated service and seniors under this clause who have the requisite ability, technical and otherwise, shall be eligible for, and shall receive consideration in the matter of appointments to the higher positions in the service.

Clause E

In cases of absences due to illness, consideration will be given by the Company to individual cases with respect to continuity of seniority.

ARTICLE 2

Clause A

Any Telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction in staff shall be given preference in the filling of new positions or vacancies, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

Clause B

In the case of reduction in staff the junior Telegrapher shall be dispensed with first, having due regard to the exigencies of service. If due to the exigencies of service at the close of navigation on the Great Lakes a junior Telegrapher continues to be engaged to the disadvantage of a relatively senior Telegrapher, the said senior Telegrapher shall not suffer loss of seniority to a greater extent than fifteen days in respect to his relative position with the said junior and shall be given priority in the matter of reassignment to duty.

Clause C

Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord shall be required to give the Company fifteen days' previous notice in writing and acknowledgment of the receipt of such notice shall be sent without delay by the proper authority.

Clause D

1. IN THE EVENT OF REDUCTION OF STAFF OF COAST STATION TELEGRAPHERS, THE COMPANY SHALL GIVE FIFTEEN DAYS' PREVIOUS NOTICE IN WRITING OR FIFTEEN DAYS' WAGES INCLUSIVE OF ALL ALLOWANCES IN LIEU THEREOF.

2. IN THE EVENT OF REDUCTION OF STAFF OF SHIP TELEGRAPHERS, THE COMPANY WILL ENDEAVOUR TO OBTAIN ADVANCE NOTICE FROM THE SHIPOWNER CONCERNED AND WILL GIVE THE TELEGRAPHER THE SAME NOTICE AS IT RECEIVES, WHICH SHALL IF POSSIBLE BE FIFTEEN DAYS' PREVIOUS NOTICE OR FIFTEEN DAYS' WAGES IN LIEU THEREOF.

Clause E

Dismissal cases consequent upon proved misdemeanor shall not be entitled to previous notice or pay in lieu thereof, as provided in the foregoing clause.

ARTICLE 3

Clause A

No Telegrapher shall be suspended except for investigation, and no Telegrapher shall be disciplined or discharged until his case has been investigated and he has been proved guilty of the offence (s) charged against him. Any Telegrapher who has been suspended and disproving the offence (s) charged against him, shall be reinstated and reimbursed for all loss of pay.

Clause B

A Telegrapher, leaving the service, shall, upon application, be furnished with a certificate of discharge by the Company and such certificate shall show length of service, capacity in which employed, and if desired by the Telegrapher, a recommendation as to character and ability. This certificate shall be available to the Telegrapher with his settlement cheque, and within a reasonable time.

ARTICLE 4

Clause A

GENEROUS EFFORT SHALL BE MADE TO GRANT VACATIONS OF UNCERTAIN AND VARIABLE DURATION WITH FULL WAGES AS PER SCALE TO SHIPS' TELEGRAPHERS WHO HAVE BEEN ON EXTENDED SHIP'S SERVICE AND WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SECURE SHORE LEAVE FOR A PROLONGED PERIOD, SUCH VACATIONS TO TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY UPON THEIR RETURN TO THEIR DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Clause B

TWO WEEKS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE, WITH FULL WAGES AND MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE AS PER SCALE, SHALL BE DUE TO TELEGRAPHERS UPON COMPLETION OF ONE FULL YEAR'S SERVICE AT COAST STATIONS, AND YEARLY THEREAFTER.

Clause C

Vacations shall be granted subject to the mutual convenience of the Telegrapher and the Company, and as far as possible between the months of May and October inclusive.

Clause D

ON ALL COAST STATIONS, Full holidays shall be granted on the Dominion Public Legal Holidays named in Clause E of this Article.

Clause E

Dominion Public Legal Holidays (New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day and Christmas Day), which occur during the term of A COAST STATION TELEGRAPHER'S vacation shall not be deemed a part of such vacation, and extra days shall be allowed.

Clause F

COAST STATION TELEGRAPHERS who are required to work on any of the above mentioned holidays shall be paid for same on a pro rata basis inclusive of maintenance allowance.

Clause G

At Coast Stations on Dominion Public Legal Holidays, the Officer in Charge is authorized to requisition the services of sufficient Telegraphers (of whom he may be one), to carry on the work.

Clause H

Vacation periods shall not be cumulative and payment in lieu of lapsed vacations shall not be made except as provided in Clause A of this Article. In special cases, consideration relative to cumulation will be given upon application.

Clause I

Casual service aboard ship of regularly appointed Coast Station Telegraphers by way of temporary relief shall not be deemed a reason for denial of annual vacations as per Clause B of this Article.

ARTICLE 5

Clause A

WAGE SCALE AND ALLOWANCES

First year	$ 70.00	per	month
Second year	80.00	"	"
Third year	90.00	"	"
Fourth year	100.00	"	"
Fifth year	110.00	"	"
Sixth year	122.50	"	"
Seventh year	127.50	"	"
Eighth year	132.50	"	"
Ninth year and thereafter	135.00	"	"

Clause B

In addition to the above scale, an allowance of $40 per month shall be paid to COAST STATION TELEGRAPHERS where maintenance is not furnished.

Clause C

Full maintenance allowance shall be paid in all cases where a Coast Station Telegrapher has been temporarily assigned to ship duty for a period of three weeks or less.

Clause D

A bonus of $15 per month shall be payable to regularly appointed Officers in charge of Coast Stations.

A similar bonus shall be payable to any Telegrapher temporarily appointed to the duties of Officer in Charge except as provided in Clause E of this Article.

A Telegrapher, alone on a Coast Station, where such Coast Station is in operation, shall be entitled to and shall receive the bonus attached to the position of Officer in Charge.

Clause E

Regularly appointed Officers in Charge of Coast Stations shall not suffer loss of bonus due to absences on annual vacation, but such bonus shall not be payable to substitutes.

Clause F

On ships carrying two or more Telegraphers, a bonus of $10 per month shall be payable to the Officer in Charge on such ships.

Clause G

A UNIFORM ALLOWANCE OF $20 FOR EACH SIX MONTHS OF SERVICE SHALL BE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE TO SHIPS' TELEGRAPHERS WHERE UNIFORM IS REQUIRED TO BE WORN BY SHIPS' REGULATIONS.

TRIMMINGS SHALL BE SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE BY THE COMPANY AND SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

Clause H

IN THE EVENT OF A COAST STATION BEING SHORT STAFFED, OVERTIME FOR THE EXTRA DUTY IN EXCESS OF EIGHT HOURS PER DAY SHALL BE PAID AT THE RATE OF TIME AND ONE HALF OF THE REGULAR WAGE, INCLUSIVE OF ALL ALLOWANCES, AND BASED ON THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN WORKING DAYS PER YEAR.

Clause I

When acting on instructions received from the Company's Officials, a Telegrapher, in addition to his own tour of duty, proceeds to inspect, overhaul, and/or repair apparatus, other than that of his own station, overtime shall be paid for such additional work as per Clause H of this Article.

Clause J

In the event of a Telegrapher on any Coast Station, after having completed his regular tour of duty, being transferred to and reporting for duty on a ship, on the same day, such Telegrapher shall be allowed the regular overtime rate of pay as from the time he proceeds to move until he arrives on shipboard, or until he ceases duty on that day, whichever shall be the later.

Clause K

Following assignment and on arrival at Coast Stations, third operators (and fourth) may, at the discretion of the Officer in Charge, be advanced a maximum of $5 to enable them to take up residence and such advances shall be chargeable to their current maintenance allowance.

Clause L

ALL AMOUNTS FOR WAGES AND ALLOWANCES MENTIONED IN CLAUSES "A" TO "J" INCLUSIVE OF THIS ARTICLE,

(*a*) IN THE CASE OF COAST STATION TELEGRAPHERS TO BE LESS 5 PER CENT UP TO JULY 31st, 1937; and

(*b*) IN THE CASE OF SHIPS' TELEGRAPHERS TO BE LESS 10 PER CENT UP TO OCTOBER 31st, 1937, THEREAFTER TO BE LESS 5 PER CENT UP TO APRIL 30th, 1938, AND THEREAFTER TO BE LESS 2½ PER CENT UP TO OCTOBER 31st, 1938.

Clause M

SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 2, CLAUSE D, A SHORE ALLOWANCE TO COVER LIVING EXPENSES, BASED ON $40 PER CALENDAR MONTH, SHALL BE PAID TO SHIPS' TELEGRAPHERS WHEN SHIP IS LAID UP AND SUCH TELEGRAPHERS STILL ON LAY-OFF NOTICE AND UNABLE TO LIVE AND MESS ABOARD.

ARTICLE 6

Clause A

SUBJECT AT ALL TIMES TO THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE OWNER OF THE STATION, OR OF THE CONTROLLING ADMINISTRATION, AS THE CASE MAY BE, THE NORMAL STAFF ON COAST STATIONS OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY (TWENTY-FOUR (24) HOURS PER DAY, THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE (365) DAYS PER YEAR) SHALL BE FOUR (4) MEN PER STATION. AT SUCH STATIONS, EACH MEMBER OF THE STAFF SHALL BE RELIEVED OF DUTIES ONE (1) DAY IN EACH WEEK.

Clause B

The staff carrying out the duties appertaining to any Coast Station shall, while so engaged, be entitled to any benefits accruing to Coast Station service, excepting only such casual relief Telegraphers as may on occasion be required to fill temporary vacancies caused by unforeseen happenings, such as sickness, etc.

In so far as it is mutually desirable and can be arranged, the junior members of such staffs who are laid off at the close of navigation each year shall again be appointed to the same stations at the re-opening of navigation in the following and succeeding years.

Clause C

Vacancies for the positions of Officer in Charge and/or Second Operator on Coast Stations shall be bulletined by the Company, in so far as this is practicable.

ARTICLE 7

Clause A

Cheques in payment of wages shall be available to Telegraphers as soon as possible after the first of the month following that for which payment is due, and not later than the fifteenth.

Clause B

A Telegrapher upon being laid off as provided herein (Article 2, Clause D), shall be entitled to wages, transportation, including reasonable baggage transfer, and expenses until his return to Divisional Headquarters to which he shall proceed without needless delay; provided that if with the sanction of Divisional Office a Telegrapher proceeds elsewhere than to Divisional Headquarters, he shall receive wages, transportation, including reasonable baggage transfer, and expenses, but not in excess of the amount necessary to bring him to Divisional Headquarters from point of lay-off.

Clause C

A Telegrapher who resigns from the service, or who is dismissed on account of proven misdemeanor, shall not be entitled to transportation and/or expenses to his Divisional Headquarters or elsewhere.

Clause D

In all cases of transfer, sufficient funds shall be advanced to cover reasonable expenses, including baggage. Telegraphers travelling upon the Company's service between points on the North American Continent shall be entitled to first class rail and/or steamship fare, reasonable hotel accommodation and board. When travelling to or from points other than on the North American Continent, Telegraphers shall be entitled to second-class steamship fare and/or rail fare equivalent to first-class accommodation on Canadian railways. Reasonable hotel accommodation will be allowed.

Clause E

Vouchers shall be obtained and shall be filed with the Company when statements of expense are submitted.

ARTICLE 8

Clause A

Wages shall commence from, and shall include the date upon which the Telegrapher is engaged by the Company, which date shall mean the day upon which the Telegrapher reports for duty at the Station to which he is assigned, or the day upon which he leaves the appropriate Divisional Office of the Company to assume the assignment.

Telegraphers receiving telegraphic or telephonic instructions to take up assignments shall not be required to pay charges on such communications.

When a Telegrapher is instructed to report direct to a designated station, his wages shall commence on the same basis as would obtain had he first reported for duty to the Divisional Headquarters nearest the point at which he receives his instructions.

Clause B

No deduction from wages or allowances shall be made where a Telegrapher, acting on instructions received from the Company, is travelling on the Company's business.

Clause C

In the case of transfer of a Telegrapher from one Coast Station to another, travelling expenses shall be paid in lieu of maintenance allowance.

ARTICLE 9

Clause A

No Telegrapher shall be transferred unjustly or unfairly.

Married men, when being transferred on the initiative of the Company, shall, immediately prior to transfer date, and without monetary loss to themselves, be freed from Station (Coast Station) duty for four (4) days. This provision shall not apply in the case of temporary transfers.

Clause B

Orders of transfer shall be in writing and may be communicated by message, letter, or transfer card.

Urgent instructions received by telephone shall be subsequently confirmed in writing.

ARTICLE 10

Clause A

A Telegrapher aboard ship shall hold the title of "Wireless Officer" and the Company will endeavour to arrange with ship owners to have Wireless Officers sign the ships' articles as such.

Clause B

The Company undertakes to insert in its future agreements with shipowners for the provision of Telegraphers' services a clause providing that the shipowners shall furnish Wireless Officers with medical and other attendance and comfortable sleeping accommodation in accordance with the terms of the ship's articles, and where more than one Wireless Officer is employed, to provide sleeping accommodations for them in a suitable room separate from the Wireless cabin.

ARTICLE 11

Clause A

The Company shall not be held liable for damage to or loss of Telegraphers' personal property in stations or dwellings through fire or any other cause.

Clause B

Rentals on dwellings shall not be more than nine dollars ($9.00) per month.

Clause C

Fuel shall be supplied by the Company in accordance with actual requirements for operating individual stations, but not for dwellings, except where the dwelling and the station are in one building, in which case fuel shall be supplied by the Company for station and dwelling combined.

Clause D

The Company shall supply light for all stations and dwellings attached thereto.

The Company shall pay all taxes on station property and buildings.

ARTICLE 12

Clause A

Absence from duty consequent upon authorized Union or Company conferences shall not affect seniority.

Clause B

If at any time a negotiating or other authorized Union Committee expresses the desire to

have an International Officer of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union or his duly accredited deputy present at conferences, the Company will offer no objections.

Clause C

(1) The Company, upon request of the General Chairman, shall meet a Committee to discuss grievances, whether actual or alleged.

(2) The District Manager or Divisional Superintendent, upon request of the District Chairman, shall meet a Committee to discuss grievances, whether actual or alleged.

(3) Where negotiations as between the District Chairman and the District Manager, or Divisional Superintendent fail, the Company, on request of the General Chairman, shall meet a further Committee, to be named by the General Chairman.

ARTICLE 13

Clause A

This Agreement shall be effective as of June 1, 1937, and shall supersede all previous Agreements.

This Agreement shall remain in force until May 31, 1939, and shall thereafter renew itself for periods of two years unless or until either party shall notify the other in writing at least sixty days before the end of the initial or any subsequent period of its desire to revise or terminate said Agreement.

Clause B

It is understood and agreed that this Agreement does not apply to the Coast Stations in Newfoundland operated by the Company under contract with the Newfoundland Government.

In witness whereof:

We have hereunto affixed our hand and seal, the day of Nineteen Hundred and Thirty

CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY,

..... Director

..... Secretary

CANADIAN MARCONI SYSTEM, DIVISION NO. 59, THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA,

..... General Chairman

..... General Secretary-Treasurer

Approved:

(Sgd.) THOS. W. TAYLOR
(Sgd.) F. CURZON DOBELL
(Sgd.) H. H. WARD.

EXHIBIT "B" TO REPORT OF BOARD OF CONCILIATION DATED MAY 31, 1937

AGREEMENT *Between Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability) and Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Governing Rates of Pay and Conditions of Service of Operators Engaged in the Transoceanic Service.*

AN AGREEMENT made this day of Nineteen Hundred and at Montreal, P.Q., between Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability), hereinafter called the Company. and a subordinate unit of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, known as Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, hereinafter called the Union.

WITNESSETH:

ARTICLE 1

Clause A

The Company will furnish a list showing the seniority of all Technical Supervisors and regular grade operators, in triplicate, to the District Chairman of the Transoceanic unit, and such lists shall be kept up to date by periodical amendments as found necessary consequent on lay-offs, promotions, etc.

Current amendments shall show the accumulated seniority of those laid off on account of staff reductions, and probationary promotions which have been confirmed as permanent since the last amendment.

Clause B

The right of seniority shall govern in all cases, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

Clause C

Seniority shall be determined by accumulated service.

Seniors shall receive consideration in the matter of appointments to the higher positions in the service, and, in such event, seniority shall govern as per Clause B of this Article.

Clause D

In the event that an operator is transferred from the Montreal Transoceanic Central Office to some other branch of the service and in time returns to the former (Transoceanic Service), he shall not forfeit previously accumulated seniority in that service, and his seniority shall continue as from the date of his return to the Transoceanic Service. When an operator has been seconded and voluntarily or at the request of the Company returns to the C.T.O. prior to his new position being confirmed, such operator's seniority in C.T.O. shall be continuous during the interim.

ARTICLE 2

Clause A

TWO WEEKS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITH FULL PAY SHALL BE DUE TO OPERATORS UPON THE COMPLETION OF ONE FULL YEAR'S SERVICE AND YEARLY THEREAFTER.

Clause B

Vacation periods shall not be cumulative and payment in lieu of lapsed vacation shall not be made. In special cases, cumulative vacations may be granted upon application and at the discretion of the Company.

Clause C

Applications for vacations filed in January and February of each year shall be given preference in the order of seniority of applicants, and such applications shall have preference over later applications. So far as possible, the Company will arrange vacations between and including the months of June and September when so desired by the applicant.

ARTICLE 3

Clause A

The Company, upon request of the District Chairman, shall meet a Committee to discuss grievances, whether actual or alleged; such request to be in writing with the subject clearly indicated.

Clause B

Where negotiations as between the Company and the District Chairman fail, the Company, upon request of the General Chairman, shall

meet a further Committee to be named by the General Chairman.

ARTICLE 4

Clause A

Operators leaving the service of their own accord shall be required to give the Company fifteen days' previous notice in writing, and acknowledgment of the receipt of such notice by the Company shall be made in writing by the proper authority without delay.

Clause B

The Company shall be required, in the event of reduction in staff, to give fifteen days' previous notice in writing, or fifteen days' wages in lieu thereof.

Clause C

Dismissal cases, consequent upon proven misdemeanor, shall not be entitled to previous notice or pay in lieu thereof.

Clause D

No operator shall be disciplined, suspended or discharged except for misdemeanor, lack of ability or other just cause, and any operator who has been so suspended or discharged and disproving the charge (s) made against him, shall be reinstated without prejudice and shall be reimbursed for all loss of pay.

Clause E

An operator on leaving the service shall be furnished with a certificate by the Company, upon application, stating length of service, capacity in which employed and, if desired by the operator, a recommendation as to character and ability. Such certificate shall be available to the Operator with his settlement cheque and within a reasonable time.

ARTICLE 5

Clause A

Wages shall commence from and shall include the date upon which an Operator assumes the duties to which he has been appointed by the Company.

Clause B

No deduction from wages shall be made where an Operator is travelling on instructions received from the Company.

ARTICLE 6

Clause A

In all cases of transfer sufficient funds shall be advanced to cover reasonable expenses, and Operators travelling on the Company's service shall be entitled to first class rail and steamship fare, reasonable hotel accommodation and board.

Clause B

Vouchers shall be filed with the Company when statements of expenses are submitted.

Clause C

Orders of transfer shall be in writing and may be communicated by message, letter or transfer card.

Clause D

No operator shall be transferred unjustly or unfairly, and married men, when being transferred on instructions from the Company, shall immediately prior to transfer date, and without monetary loss, be freed from station duty for four days.

Clause E

The travelling expenses of an operator's immediate family, plus the transportation costs of his domestic goods and chattels, shall be paid by the Company where such operator is acting on instructions received from the Company.

ARTICLE 7

Clause A

Eight hours shall constitute a working day, and forty-eight hours shall constitute a working week. Sundays shall not be considered as part of the working week.

Clause B

A meal relief of forty (40) minutes shall be provided on all regular tours of duty.

Clause C

On completion of the regular eight-hour tour of duty, an Operator, if kept on overtime, shall be granted a meal relief of twenty (20) minutes within and for each four hours of such overtime.

Clause D

All time worked in excess of the regular eight-hour tour of duty, and all time worked on Sundays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half of the regular wage rate.

Clause E

ALL TIME UP TO EIGHT HOURS WORKED ON DOMINION PUBLIC LEGAL HOLIDAYS, REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE F OF THIS ARTICLE, SHALL BE PAID FOR AT PRO RATA RATES IN ADDITION TO THE MONTHLY WAGE. AFTER EIGHT HOURS WORKED ON SUCH HOLIDAYS TIME AND ONE-HALF SHALL BE PAID.

Clause F

Full holidays shall be granted on all Dominion Public Legal Holidays. Said holidays to be: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, and Christmas Day, eight (8) days in all.

Clause G

If a sufficient number of Operators do not voluntarily agree to work on public holidays, the Company will have the right to assign the required number of Operators to each successive public holiday in regular staff rotation.

Clause H

Overtime shall be computed on a basis of three hundred and five (305) working days per year.

Clause I

Dominion Public Legal Holidays as per Clause F of this Article, which occur during the term of an Operator's annual vacation, shall not be deemed as part of such vacation, but extra days in lieu thereof shall be allowed.

ARTICLE 8

Clause A

Salary cheques shall be available to the Operators semi-monthly, on the 15th and last day of each month, and when possible not later than 8.00 a.m. for the midnight to 8.00 a.m. staff.

Clause B

Overtime worked in any month shall be paid for not later than the fifteenth of the following month.

Clause C

When wage cheques indicate that other than straight salary is being paid, a slip shall be furnished with the cheque showing any plus

or minus amounts so added or deducted and the reason (s) therefor.

ARTICLE 9

Clause A

In the event of the absence of a Traffic Supervisor on vacation or for other cause, the Technical Supervisor shall act as Traffic Supervisor, and the senior operator on duty with the staff affected shall act as Technical Supervisor for such period, subject to the provisions of Article 1, Clause B.

Clause B

Substitute Traffic Supervisors under Clause A of this Article shall receive Junior Traffic Supervisor's salary rating after a one (1) day period. Operators acting as Technical Supervisors shall after a one (1) day period receive Junior Technical Supervisor's salary rating.

ARTICLE 10

Clause A

WAGE SCALE—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Probationers—			
1st Year.....	$ 80.00	Per	Month
2nd "	90.00	"	"
Junior Grade—			
1st Year.....	$100.00	Per	Month
2nd "	110.00	"	"
3rd "	120.00	"	"
4th "	130.00	"	"
Regular Grade—			
5th Year.....	$140.00	Per	Month
6th "	145.00	"	"
7th "	150.00	"	"
8th "	155.00	"	"
9th "	160.00	"	"
10th "	165.00	"	"
11th "	167.50	"	"
12th "	170.00	"	"
13th "	172.50	"	"
14th "	175.00	"	"
Technical Supervisor—			
1st Year.....	$175.00	Per	Month
2nd "	180.00	"	"

Clause B

For purpose of continuity in the wage scale and the relation of the junior grade to the regular grade operators, the first two years of employment will be classed as probationary to be followed by four years labelled 1 to 4 inclusive in the junior grade. For all other purposes, however, the terms junior and probationer are to be considered as synonymous and all regulations applying to the junior group shall apply with equal force to the probationers, i.e., the two probationary years and the four junior grade years are for practical purposes a single unit in organization. Wherever in the agreement reference is made to junior grade, the reference applies equally to probationers.

Clause C

Promotions from junior to regular operating grade will be made as vecancies, other than temporary, occur in the regular grade and in accordance with Article 1, Clause B.

Clause CA

Probationers and Junior Grade operators shall be employed, promoted and dismissed by the Company in its discretion. The Company will, however, apply the provisions of Article 3 of this Agreement to probationers and Junior Grade operators in any case in which it appears desirable so to do.

Clause D

Regular grade operators will be eligible for promotion to positions of Technical Supervisors in accordance with Article 1, Clause B, as and when vacancies occur.

Clause E

The foregoing scale of wages shall apply to Operators engaged on the existing Trans-Oceanic circuits (which include the New York circuit) or additional circuits of similar type at the Montreal Central Telegraph Office so long as the present system of sending and receiving now used by the Company remains in use.

Clause F

Operating duties within the meaning of this Agreement are:—

(*a*) The perforation of all classes of messages for transmission and the transcription of all classes of messages received over the telegraph circuits in Central Telegraph Office under the present system of communication.

(*b*) Duties pertaining to the transmission, checking and movement of traffic in Central Telegraph Office as designated by the Traffic Supervisor.

Clause G

In the case of reduction in staff the principle of seniority shall govern. Thus, the services of first and second year probationers shall be dispensed with in that order, to be followed by the Junior Grade Operators in the first, second, third and fourth years. When all the Junior Grade shall be laid off and further reductions in staff are necessary, the same principle shall be applied to the regular grade.

Clause H

When the occasion arises to fill new positions and/or vacancies, the procedure outlined in Clause G above shall be reversed. Regular Grade Operators shall be reinstated first providing that the layoff period of any operator has not exceeded twelve months. However, any Operator in good standing who has been laid off for more than twelve months shall be given prior consideration in the filling of new positions or vacancies should the Company consider such operator to be suitable for re-employment.

Clause I

Junior Grade Operators will at no time be called upon to work overtime on "live" traffic except when regular operators are not available.

Clause J

It is understood that the total number of hours worked in any twenty-four (24) hour period by the Junior Grade Operators shall not exceed eight boy hours, or 10 per cent of the ordinary time worked by the regular grade, whichever be the greater. This working period may, however, be divided amongst several or all the Junior Grade Operators in accordance with the needs of the business, subject, however, to Clause K of this Article.

Clause K

When a Junior Operator has attained a total working period on the circuit of 2,440 hours, he shall not be further employed on the circuit until such time as all other junior operators have attained the same working experience on the circuit. Such retention shall not preclude annual increases, as per Article 10, Clause A.

Clause L

Traffic Supervisors shall not perform operating duties to the complete exclusion of the regular operators.

ARTICLE 11

Clause A

This Agreement shall be effective as of June 1, 1937, and shall supersede all previous Agreements.

It shall remain in force until May 31, 1939, and shall thereafter renew itself for periods of two years unless or until either party shall notify the other in writing at least sixty days before the end of the initial or any subsequent period of its desire to revise or terminate said agreement.

In Witness Whereof:

We have hereunto affixed our hand and seal this day of Nineteen Hundred and Thirty

Approved:

(Sgd.) Thos. W. TAYLOR
(Sgd.) F. CURZON DOBELL
(Sgd.) H. H. WARD

CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY
..... Director.
..... Secretary.

CANADIAN MARCONI SYSTEM, DIVISION NO. 59, THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION
.....General Chairman.
.....General Secretary-Treasurer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1937

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for May, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*May, 1937.....	44	10,225	56,920
*Apr. 1937.....	38	13,097	148,677
May. 1936.....	14	3,928	28,712

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for May was somewhat greater than in April, there were decreases in the numbers of workers involved and in the time loss. In April over sixty per cent of the workers involved and seventy-five per cent of the time loss were due to two prolonged disputes involving large numbers of workers, namely the strike of automobile factory workers at Oshawa, Ont., and that of dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q. The most important disputes in May were those involving dress factory workers at Montreal (carried over from April), knitting factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and foundry workers at Sorel, P.Q. In May, 1936, the only important strike was that involving loggers and saw and shingle mill workers in Vancouver Island and the adjoining mainland.

Seventeen disputes, involving 4,503 workers, were carried over from April and twenty-seven disputes commenced during May. Of these forty-four disputes, thirty terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, nine in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in seventeen cases. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record fourteen disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., bottle washers, Toronto, Ont., gold miners, Wells, B.C., coal miners, Inverness, N.S., coal miners, Stellarton, N.S., knitting and spinning factory workers, Kincardine, Ont., clothing factory workers, Sorel, P.Q., tailors, Toronto, Ont., knitting factory workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q., furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont., automobile castings factory workers, Windsor, Ont., sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont., carpenters and labourers, Glace Bay, N.S., and highway construction workers, New Glasgow District, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; glass factory workers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers;

restaurant workers, Toronto, Ont., February 1, 1937, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; meat packing workers, Edmonton, Alta., April 3, 1937, three employers; and laundry employees, Edmonton, Alta., April 8, 1937, two employers.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistance or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

An inquiry by a commission into the strikes of meat packing plant employees and laundry workers at Edmonton, Alta., during April was announced by the Minister of Trade and Industry for the province on May 14.

On May 27, as a result of disorders at the time of the strike of wheel factory workers at Windsor, Ont., from December 16 to December 29, 1936, two men were sentenced to imprisonment, one for six months and one for two months, having been convicted by a jury on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly in connection with picketing (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, p. 21).

A minor dispute involved fourteen employees of a scrap metal dealer at Saint John, N.B., for one and one-half hours on May 10, 1937, their demand for an increase in wages from 20 cents per hour to 25 cents being granted.

A minor dispute involved forty-seven employees of a lime manufacturing establishment at Saint John, N.B., on May 12, 1937, for one hour, an increase in wages from 25 cents-30 cents per hour to 30 cents-35 cents being secured.

A minor dispute involved four or five taxicab drivers at Sudbury, Ont., about May 20, 1937, the men being dismissed as a result of protesting against the employment of drivers from another locality. They were reinstated in a short time.

A minor dispute involved five truck drivers operating their own trucks on a highway construction job near Lindsay, Ont., on May 28. They demanded an increase in wages and, being refused, secured work elsewhere.

A minor dispute involved ten employees in a sawmill at Clayton, Ont., on May 27, 1937, who ceased work when their demand for an increase in wages was refused. They were reported to have been replaced next day.

A minor dispute involved sixteen men in one brush manufacturing establishment at Verdun, P.Q., on May 3, who ceased work when their demand for an increase in wages was refused. Eight returned later in the day and the others were replaced the next morning.

A cessation of work on May 28 by seventy employees in a lumber mill at Crooked River, Sask., demanding an increase in wages to 25 cents per hour, has been reported in the press. Particulars as to this dispute have not yet been received.

A dispute involving coal miners at Florence, N.S., caused stoppages of work on May 17 and May 31. Machine runners, twenty in number, required to work on Sunday nights to prepare for work on Monday asked for an increase in pay for this work and, being refused, did not work on the two Sunday nights so that the mine could not be operated on Monday, indirectly affecting about 650 workers for that day. Negotiations did not result in a settlement, and on Tuesday, June 1, the other miners ceased work for one day in protest against the action of the machine runners.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month, giving particulars as to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Mining

Two of the five disputes were carried over from April, namely those involving coal miners at River Hebert and New Waterford in Nova Scotia.

The strike of gold miners in the Cariboo District of British Columbia involved members of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Toward the end of May the western representative of the Department of Labour was on the way to the district to bring about a settlement or a reference of the dispute to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The coal miners at Inverness objected to a system in force for some time whereby men alternated in working, losing one-third in time, in order to spread employment. They claimed that the provincial government, which has been operating the mine for some years, following the bankruptcy of its former owners, had promised to change the system when the market for coal improved, but the authorities stated that the market was still inadequate. Early in June a resumption of work pending negotiations was reported.

The coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., were demanding the same wage scale as in the principal mines in Nova Scotia. Since 1934

the wage scale has been substantially lower, the mine being in receivership.

Manufacturing

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.—The report of a Commissioner appointed by the provincial government to investigate the strike of meat packers at Vancouver, B.C., commencing in December, 1936, is given elsewhere in this issue with an outline of the dispute.

FUR, LEATHER, ETC.—Judgment in the suit for damages against certain union members entered by one of the employers involved in the strike of fur workers commencing in August, 1936, was rendered on May 6 and is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

TEXTILES, CLOTHING, ETC.—Two disputes were carried over from April, that of dress factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., and that of knitting factory workers (silk) at Toronto, Ont.

The dispute involving knitting and spinning factory workers at Kincardine, Ont., in two establishments under the same management, was due to the shutting down of the plants on May 4 when three men dismissed for activity in forming a local of the United Textile Workers of America requested the intervention of the Ontario Department of Labour. The employer refused to accept the suggestion of the conciliator that the dismissed men should be reinstated and refused further concilitation. The employees then requested investigation by the Dominion Department of Labour but the employer refused the Minister's offer to send a conciliation officer. The mills were re-opened on May 6 with about one-third of the employees resuming work and by the end of the month it was reported that seventy-five per cent had returned. In connection with picketing towards the end of May some thirty-five persons were tried on charges of vagrancy, intimidation, etc., several being convicted and given suspended sentence.

Two strikes of clothing factory workers, members of the National Catholic Clothing Workers' Union, occurred at Sorel, P.Q., the first being settled on the day it started, when the employer agreed to increase wages and sign an agreement with the union; while the second occurred in the same establishment four days later because the agreement had not been signed.

A strike of custom tailors at Toronto, Ont., against one establishment, occurred on May 20 when the employer refused to negotiate with the union. The union had agreements with twelve out of thirty shops in that part of the city and negotiated agreements with all the others except one, a stoppage of work for one day being arranged for this purpose. At the end of the month a settlement with the remaining employer had not been reported.

The strike of knitting factory workers (silk hosiery) at Sherbrooke, P.Q., commencing on May 29, to secure increases in wages of fifteen to twenty per cent, was unterminated at the end of the month but was settled by conciliation of the provincial Department of Labour on June 2, increases of five to ten per cent being given, a shop committeee to be recognized and working conditions to be adjusted later.

MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS.—One dispute was carried over from April, that involving furniture workers at Hanover, Ont.

The dispute involving box and barrel factory workers at Tavistock, Ont., on May 17 was settled on the same day through the mediation of the local member of the provincial legislature. The employer agreed to recognize a shop committee, to pay time and one-half rates for certain overtime, and to give a graded scale of increases in wages.

A strike of furniture factory workers in eight establishments in Toronto, Ont., on May 25 involved members of the Furniture and Interior Store Fixture Workers' Union, Local 1415 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to secure an agreement providing for 65 cents per hour for skilled men and 45 cents per hour for unskilled men. The employers refused to agree to minimum rates higher than those specified in the agreement for furniture factories in Ontario under the Industrial Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1937, p. 457). At the end of May officials of the Ontario Department of Labour were reported to be conferring with the parties involved.

METAL PRODUCTS.—The most important dispute in this industry was the strike of metal workers in three foundries at Sorel, P.Q., on May 1 for a closed shop agreement with the National Catholic Metal Workers' Syndicate. An increase in wages had been given in March and another agreed to for May 1 but the employing firms, under the same management, refused to recognize the union. As a result of ill feeling between the strikers and strike breakers, it was reported that on May 27, following the breaking of windows in the home of the president of the union a number of persons smashed windows in the foundries and in a shipyard plant under the same management and also in the homes of officials of the plants. The disturbers dispersed before the arrival of provincial police and no arrests have been re-

ported. On May 30, as a result of conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour, the management agreed to recognize the union and work was resumed next day. A second strike involving the shipyard as well as the foundries occurred on June 1, the workers claiming that the terms of settlement had not been carried out and strike breakers kept in employment instead of reinstating union workers. This dispute was settled the following day through conciliation by the provincial authorities, it being reported that the management agreed to employ only union members or those who would join the union within fifteen days.

The strike of two hundred workers at Windsor, Ont., in an establishment manufacturing automobile seat springs, from May 11 to May 19, involved members of the United Automobile Workers of America. Negotiations for wage increases, reduced hours, etc., had been broken off when the management refused to recognize the union, claiming that a majority of the employees did not belong to it. The establishment was picketed and about seventy-five employees were reported to have continued to work. About five pickets were reported to have been arrested on charges of intimidation, assault, etc., and twenty-one provincial police were sent to Windsor at the request of the Police Commission. As a result of negotiations between local union officials with the legal representative of the union and the management, participated in by a conciliation officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, a settlement was reached and an agreement signed on May 18. A compromise was reached on wage increases and the nine hour day agreed to with time and one-half rates for overtime, seniority being recognized. On May 27 two of those arrested were convicted of intimidation and fined and one was remanded for trial.

A strike of about one-half of the employees in an establishment at Windsor, Ont., producing castings for automobiles, began on May 13, the strikers being members of the United Automobile Workers' Union of America. The management had refused to negotiate with outside union representatives. The union sought increases in wages, the forty-four hour week and the abolition of piece work. The plant continued production with a reduced staff until May 21 when work was suspended until May 25 and strikers notified to return to work or lose their positions. By May 27 about 150 workers including about twenty new employees were reported to be at work and the management agreed to meet a committee of the strikers. A conference on May 28 did not result in a settlement but it was stated that the only point in dispute was union recognition. The union stated that union members in other establishments would refuse to handle the products of the company. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. Early in June it was reported that shipments from the company had been refused in two automobile and parts manufacturing plants. A union representative stated the union would accept recognition of a shop committee as equivalent to union recognition. As a result of further negotiations participated in by a conciliation officer of the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached on June 4, wages being increased and hours reduced.

Construction

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.—The strike of carpenters and labourers at Glace Bay, N.S., on May 1 was due to the demand of the men for wage increases which had been given by other contractors, the employer stating that he could not pay more than the rates prevailing when the contract was taken. Work was suspended. On May 18 a conference of the parties involved called by the Mayor at which he acted as mediator did not result in a settlement.

HIGHWAY.—Labourers and skilled classes of labour on a provincial highway contract west of Toronto ceased work on May 4, their demand for wage increases having been refused. Conciliation officers of the Ontario Department of Labour participated in negotiations on May 6 and following days and it was reported that an agreement was reached as to rates for all classes except labourers who held out for 50 cents per hour, refusing an increase to 40 cents from the 35 cent rate previously paid. It was stated that 50 cents per hour was the municipal rate for labourers in the district. The contract provided for a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and the eight hour day and required the contractor to hire seventy-five per cent of the workers required fom the locality. The provincial authorities stated that the province was not responsible for the road through these municipalities, that the province had contracted on the improvement to help the unemployment relief situation, and closed down the work on May 14.

The strike of labourers on highway construction near Springhill, N.S., on May 19 was terminated following conciliation by the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, the men

resuming work on May 21 at eight hours per day pending further negotiations with contractors for the increase in wages demanded, 30 cents per hour instead of 27 cents.

The labourers on highway construction work near New Glasgow, N.S., ceased work on May 27, also demanding an increase from 27 cents per hour to 30 cents on account of the rise in the cost of living. The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia met the parties on May 29 and stated that the contract had been let in the previous autumn at prevailing rates of pay. A settlement was not reached by the end of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.	1	200	1,800	Alleged lockout commenced April 8, 1937, reduction in wages and for changes in working conditions; negotiations resulted in datal wage increases, terminated May 12.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	34	68	Commenced April 26, 1937, for wage increases; terminated May 3, in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—				
Animal Products—				
Meat packing workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	140	3,000	Commenced Dec. 29, 1936; against discharge of employees claimed to be for union activity; terminated May 26 by negotiations following Royal Commission, compromise.
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	7	100	2,000	Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and 40-hour week; unterminated.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont.	1	185	2,000	Commenced April 14, 1937; for increased wages and closed union shop agreement; terminated May 15, by conciliation (Dominion); compromise on wages and agreement.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	100	2,500	7,500	Commenced April 15, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 7 by conciliation (provincial); agreements signed, hours reduced, wages to be arbitrated.
Knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	300	4,100	Commenced April 28, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages; terminated May 20, 1937; employees' committee to be recognized and wages adjusted.
Other Wood Products—				
Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	1	73	73	Commenced April 7, 1937; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity and for recognition of shop committee; terminated May 1 by negotiations, shop committee recognized and men to be reinstated.
Printing and Publishing—				
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	5	85	325	Commenced April 20, 1937; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 8 by conciliation (Dominion); union agreement with several firms, compromise on wage increase.
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	1	25	175	Commenced April 29, 1937; sympathy with strike of artists commenced April 20, 1937; terminated May 8, compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1937—*Concluded*				
Metal Products—				
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.	1	47	94	Commenced April 20, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 3 by conciliation (Crown Attorney); compromise on wage increase.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Fire brick and tile workers, New Glasgow, N.S.	1	92	600	Alleged lockout, commenced April 24, 1937; *re* increased wages; terminated May 8, by conciliation (provincial); 10 p.c. increase made.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Longshoremen, Toronto, Ont.	3	350	3,500	Commenced April 15, 1937; for increased wages; terminated May 15 by conciliation; (Dominion); and negotiations, compromise.
Longshoremen, Hamilton, Ont.	3	214	2,100	Commenced April 15, 1937; for union recognition, increased wages and improved conditions; terminated May 15, 1937, by conciliation (Dominion) and negotiations; compromise.
Longshoremen, Point Edward (Sarnia), Ont.	1	150	1,500	Commenced April 16, 1937; for increased wages; terminated May 15 by conciliation (Dominion) and negotiations; compromise.
TRADE—				
Bottle washers, Toronto, Ont.	1	5	125	Commenced April 21, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business—				
Restaurant workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	3	12	Commenced April 22, 1937; against discharge of union worker; terminated May 5 by negotiations; workers reinstated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Wells (Cariboo District), B.C.....	2	378	2,000	Commenced May 25, 1937, for union recognition and wage increases; unterminated.
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	1	350	1,050	Commenced May 27, 1937, *re* distribution of work; unterminated.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	1,100	1,100	Commenced May 31, 1937, for increased wages; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Cannery workers (female), St. Davids, Ont.	1	165	83	Commenced May 27, 1937; for increased wages; terminated by negotiations the same day; compromise.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q..	1	100	150	Commenced May 26, 1937, against dismissal of certain officials; terminated May 27 by return of workers; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Knitting and spinning factory workers, Kincardine, Ont.	2	200	2,000	Alleged lockout for union activity, commenced May 4, 1937; unterminated.
Clothing factory workers, Sorel, P.Q.	1	250	250	Commenced May 19, 1937, for union recognition and wage increases; terminated May 19 by negotiations, in favour of workers.
Clothing factory workers, Sorel, P.Q.	1	250	1,500	Commenced May 24, 1937, for enforcement of agreement terminating strike of May 19; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1937—*Continued*				
Tailors, Toronto, Ont.	1	20	200	Commenced May 20, 1937; for union recognition, wage increase, etc.; unterminated.
Woollen textile factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q.	2	200	800	Commenced May 27, 1937; for reinstatement of employees in accordance with strike settlement on April 13; terminated May 31 by conciliation (provincial) in favour of workers.
Knitting factory workers (silk), Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	650	1,300	Commenced May 29, 1937, for increased wages and improved working conditions; unterminated.
Miscel. Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers (and lime quarry workers), St. John, N.B.	1	52	175	Commenced May 15, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 19, 1937, by negotiations, in favour of workers.
Box and barrel factory workers, Tavistock, Ont.	1	50	50	Commenced May 17, 1937, for increased wages and for shop committee; terminated May 17, by conciliation (provincial), in favour of workers.
Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	8	110	600	Commenced May 25, 1937, for agreement with wage increases, etc.; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers, Sorel, P.Q.	3	300	7,500	Commenced May 1, 1937, for closed union shop agreement and reinstatement of men discharged; terminated by conciliation (provincial) May 30, open shop union agreement, wages to be arbitrated.
Metal factory workers, St. John, N.B.	1	300	2,000	Commenced May 7, 1937, for wage increase and 44-hour week; terminated May 15 by negotiations, compromise, 10 p.c. wage increase and 50-hour week.
Automobile seat spring factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	200	1,300	Commenced May 11, 1937, for union recognition, increased wages, reduced hours; terminated May 19, 1937, by conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Automobile castings factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	200	3,000	Commenced May 13, 1937, for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; unterminated.
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	17	85	85	Commenced May 31, 1937; for increased wages; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Fertilizer factory workers, St. John, N.B.	1	150	225	Commenced May 3, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 4 by conciliation (provincial) in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Carpenters and labourers, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	22	500	Commenced May 1, 1937, for increased wages; unterminated.
Elevator constructors, etc., Montreal, P.Q.	3	60	500	Commenced May 1, 1937, for increased wages; terminated May 12, by negotiations; compromise.
Highway—				
Labourers and cement finishers, New Toronto, Ont.	1	40	400	Commenced May 4, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; lapsed by May 15, job closed down.
Highway construction workers, Springhill District, N.S.	1	140	280	Commenced May 20, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 21 by conciliation (provincial); compromise, hours reduced.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1937*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1937—*Concluded*				
Highway construction workers, New Glasgow, N.S.	1	140	420	Commenced May 27, 1937; for increased wages; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Recreational—				
Caddies (golf), Winnipeg, Man.	1	175	350	Commenced May 22, 1937; against dismissal of workers and for increased wages; terminated May 24, 1937, by negotiations; compromise.
Business and Personal—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	35	30	Commenced May 11, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours and union agreement; terminated May 11 by negotiations; compromise, hours reduced, wage increase pending.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in April was 115 and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 126 in progress during the month, involving 79,200 workers with a time loss of 478,000 man working days for the month.

Of the 115 disputes beginning in April, 35 were over demands for increases in wages and 24 were over other wage questions; 6 were over questions of working hours; 25 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10 were over other matters concerning working conditions; 12 were over questions of trade union principle and 3 disputes were due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements were reached in 90 disputes during April of which 22 were settled in favour of the workers, 39 were settled in favour of the employers and 29 resulted in compromises. In the cases of 10 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of London busmen, reported in the May LABOUR GAZETTE, was terminated on May 28 when the busmen returned to work under conditions similar to those prevailing before May 1, when the strike began. The return to work was ordered by the Transport and General Workers' Union, which took over the negotiations from the Central Bus Committee about May 25, after the report of a court of inquiry stated that the men's claims regarding impaired health due to working conditions should be investigated further by a properly qualified body. In ordering the 25,000 men to return to work the secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union stated that a foundation had been laid "for building up a new and proper structure of agreement and schedule-making for the bus industry."

A dispute over jurisdiction between the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain and the Nottinghamshire Miners' Industrial Union threatened to involve the entire coal mining industry of Great Britain in a strike during the

latter part of May. The smaller union had agreed to amalgamate with the Federation but friction arose in regard to the taking back of some workers who had been on strike at a colliery in Harworth, Nottinghamshire, as a result of which the component parts of the Federation gave notice of their intention to call a nation-wide strike. Negotiations between the unions involved, the mine owners and representatives of the government were successful in arranging terms satisfactory to all parties of the Harworth dispute and in completing the amalgamation of the unions, thus removing the threat of the nation-wide strike.

Mexico

On or about May 28, about 17,000 workers in the oil industries of Mexico went on strike demanding a daily minimum wage of $1.70, a forty-hour week, forty-six holidays with pay per year, pensions of from 75 to 100 per cent after 25 to 30 years' service, and free medical care. Under the Mexican law, if in the opinion of the National Labour Board, a strike has been legally called, the employers must pay the strikers while arbitration is being carried on. In the present instance the Board has ruled that the strike was legally called. While negotiations are going forward, the government owned oil company has been supplying gasoline and oil for buses, trucks and in some cases private cars.

United States

Statistics for the year 1936 show that it was characterized by a relatively large number of strikes, which on the average were small as measured in terms of the number of workers involved and resulting time loss. There were 2,172 strikes in 1936—an increase of 8 per cent over 1935, an increase of 17 per cent over 1934 and a larger number than in any year since 1921. The number of workers involved in the 1936 strikes was 788,648—29 per cent less than in 1935 and 46 per cent less than in 1934. The number of man-days of idleness because of strikes in 1936 was 13,901,956, which was 10 per cent less than in 1935 and 29 per cent less than in 1934. (United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, May 1937.)

The decline in the number of workers involved in 1936 as compared with the two previous years is explained in part by the fact that there were no extremely large strikes during the year, whereas in September, 1935, there was a short but wide-spread strike of 400,000 bituminous coal-miners, and in September, 1934, there was the general textile strike, in which more than 300,000 workers were involved.

The greatest number of strikes in any one industry group was in the textile industries where 455 occurred during 1936. The other industry groups affected by large numbers of strikes were: building and construction, 230; transportation and communication, 165; trade, 164; lumber and allied products, 143; domestic and personal service, 116; and food and kindred products, 106. The industry groups with the largest numbers of workers involved in strikes during the year were: textiles, 128,578; transportation and communication, 83,231; rubber products, 76,699; domestic and personal service 72,246; mining, 56,063; and transportation equipment, 54,049. Nearly 60 per cent of the 1936 time loss occurred in five industry groups: textiles, 2,777,498; transportation and communication, 2,095,435; mining, 1,237,470; lumber and allied products, 1,019,284; and machinery manufacturing industries, 944,720.

In approximately half of the strikes ending in 1936, in which an equal proportion of the workers were involved, the major issues were union recognition, discrimination, or other union organization matters. "Recognition, wages, and hours" was the most common combination of issues. In 35 per cent of the strikes, involving a like proportion of workers, the major issues were wages and hours with demands for wage increases predominating.

Of the 2,156 strikes which ended in 1936, 991 were settled substantially in favour of the workers, 508 were settled by making partial concessions to the workers or by compromises with them; and 592 strikes were settled in favour of the employers. Results in the remaining 65 strikes were indefinite.

Settlements of 43 per cent of the strikes, including about an equal proportion of the workers involved, were negotiated directly by the employers and representatives of the organized workers. In about 30 per cent of the strikes, including 41 per cent of the workers involved, the parties to the dispute were assisted by government conciliators or labour boards, in reaching settlements. In most of these cases the workers were represented by union officials. Private conciliators or arbitrators were instrumental in negotiating settlements of 3 per cent of the strikes.

"Sit-Down" Strikes

The article in the Monthly Labour Review dealing with industrial disputes in 1936 contains a section dealing with the so-called "sit-down" or "stay-in" strikes. In part, it states:—

So called "sit-down" or "stay-in" strikes seem to fall into five groups:—

(1) A stoppage for a few moments or a few hours until a specific grievance is settled, at which time work is resumed.

(2) A stoppage by a group of workers which arouses sentiment for a general walk-out. The general walk-out thereupon develops into a regular picketing strike.

(3) A sit-down for a few hours, when the employer forces the employees out and closes the plant. The dispute thereupon assumes the nature of a lock-out.

(4) A procedure whereby dissatisfied employees report for work each day or shift but sit at their places and refuse to work. They go home at the end of each shift.

(5) A stay-in strike, in which a portion of all of the strikers stay in the plant overnight.

In 48 of the 2,172 strikes which began in 1936, the strikers stayed in the plants for one day or longer after quitting work. In some of these cases, the disputes were settled by the close of the day and work was resumed the following day. In others, workers were ejected or walked out at the close of the shift and set up picket lines around the plants until the disputes were adjusted. In 22 instances the strikers stayed in the building one or more nights. Usually the "stay-in" was only a night or two. Some, however, lasted a week or more. In one case the strikers stayed in the plant for 8 weeks.

Preliminary figures indicate that about 610 strikes began in March, 1937, in which about 265,000 workers were involved. There were 140 strikes which continued into March from preceding months making a total of 750 in progress during the month. About 317,000 workers were involved in these strikes which resulted in 3,820,000 man days of idleness in March. As compared with the previous month, the March figures indicate increases of 165 per cent in the number of strikes, 148 per cent in the number of workers involved, and 121 per cent in time loss.

Since the summer of 1936, the Steel Workers' Organization Committee has been attempting to organize steel industry workers in unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. An agreement with the largest company in the industry was signed in March without a strike. On May 12, about 25,000 employees of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburg and Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, ceased work demanding a written collective bargaining contract. The strike was terminated on May 14, when the employers agreed to deal with the union if a referendum under the auspices of the National Labour Relations Board showed that the majority of their employees wished to be represented by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, through the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. On May 19, more than 80 per cent of the workers voted for representation by this union. On May 26, about 75,000 employees of five other companies located in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York ceased work demanding union recognition. Disorders occurred at several points the most serious being at South Chicago on May 30 when five men were killed and over 75 strikers and policemen were injured. Attempts to reach a settlement in this dispute are still being made.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER IN DISPUTE BETWEEN BURNS AND COMPANY LIMITED AND EMPLOYEES AT VANCOUVER PLANT

THE report of the Commissioner appointed by the provincial government under the Public Inquiries Act, Mr. Justice J. C. McIntosh of Victoria, to investigate the dispute causing a cessation of work since Dec. 30, 1936, was made public recently.

A number of employees, apparently about 140 out of 280, had ceased work on Dec. 30, following the dismissal on Dec. 29, of 19 employees including the officers and executive of the Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees Union, Federal Local 95. The union claimed that the dismissals were for union activity, and that several had previously been urged by the management to leave the union, whereas the company stated that their services were unsatisfactory. The packing plant and retail stores selling the company's products were picketed.

At the request of the officers of the Trades and Labour Council the western representative of the Department and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia interviewed the management but were not successful in bringing about a settlement. (Labour Gazette, January 1937, p. 18.) Later a conference called by the Minister of Labour for British Columbia on Jan. 19, did not result in a settlement, and subsequent proposals that the dispute should be referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were not successful as the employees would not resume work unless the management would reinstate those dismissed. In the meantime about 100 of the strikers were stated to have been replaced. The appointment of a provincial commission on Feb. 17 followed. After taking evidence from March 17 to March 30, the Commissioner presided at a conference of the representatives of the parties but a settlement was not reached.

Following the publication of the report, the union announced that the recommendations of the Commissioner were acceptable but the company refused to reinstate the strikers, because it would be necessary to discharge many of those working in the establishment for some months. An offer was made

to take the strikers back as there was room for them if the dispute was called off. This offer, however, had not been accepted by the end of the month, but a number of employees returned to work on May 26, and negotiations as to others were reported to be in progress early in June.

The text of the report follows:

Text of Commissioner's Report

To

His Honour,

The Administrator of the Province of British Columbia:

May it please your Honour:

By virtue of the commission issued to me under the Great Seal of the Province to hold an inquiry under the provisions of the Public Inquiries Act into the causes leading up to the labour dispute between Burns & Company Limited and its employees; into the question of what efforts have been made towards settlement of the said dispute; into all matters incident to the foregoing; and to report in writing as soon as conveniently may be after concluding such inquiry, and to include recommendations as to settlement of the dispute in a fair and amicable manner; and such inquiry having been held, no objection having been taken by either party to its jurisdiction or the right to pass upon and adjust the present differences between the parties, it is expedient and in the public interest because of the serious and emergent situation which exists, that immediate effect be given thereto by the instant making and public release of such report and recommendations, which procedure you have graciously approved, and with the consent of the Honourable George S. Pearson, Minister of Labour, the following is submitted.

The situation disclosed is unusual in labour disputes in Canada. No question of wage scale, hours of work or working conditions has arisen or is involved, as all such conditions were and are satisfactory to those affected, but consisted wholly of the activities of the newly formed labour union to which the majority of the employees belonged and the retaliatory reaction of the employing company's manager in relation thereto. Much valuable data was supplied relating to the operations of the company here, the uninterrupted continuity of which is so important to the community, the difficulties which beset those operations, and the contemplated plans for pensions and improved working and social conditions, but such recitals are unnecessary in deciding the main issue as they are merely corollary thereto. It is also considered unnecessary to set forth in detail all the happenings which have taken place, as many were unfortunate and ill advised, and their repetition would only tend to disrupt the avowed desire of both parties to reach a satisfactory conclusion of their differences, aided by the conduct of the employees during a very trying period, which has, generally speaking, been admirable. Several indecisive conferences of an authorized committee of the employees and the management of the company, at the request of your Commissioner, have been held during the inquiry without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Therefore the real issue only will be dealt with, and the resulting conclusions and recommendations stated.

In April, 1936, a number of the plant employees considered it desirable and in the interest of all, to form a trades union, and in due course a charter was granted to them by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees Union, Federal Local 95, and a constitution was adopted which contained no power for the extension of membership to others than craftsmen. This union was formed with the sole purpose of advancing and protecting the interests of the company's plant employees and meat cutters generally in Vancouver and vicinity, and to improve the conditions of the workers, and with no ulterior motive.

As is usual in such cases, a business agent was appointed in the person, unforunately as it developed, of one confessedly and wholly without experience in trade and union practices, and whose activities outran his discretion and authority as to the union's true objectives. He received from some unknown source the unfortunate and mistaken idea of recruiting owners of retail butcher shops, being employers of labour, in addition to those workmen properly eligible as trade unionists, to extend the membership and to increase his remuneration, and with the object of increasing the force of the union by adding such retailers as members of a section of it, which is foreign to regular trade union practice in the type of employment here involved. This mistake was later recognized and rectified by the formation of a separate and distinct organization by the retail butchers concerned. His activities in this direction were unknown to many members of the union, but must have been known to the members of the executive.

This repugnant affiliation had serious repercussions in the broken relationships of the company and its customers, and was later greatly detrimental to its business operations. The activities of the business agent, the wearing of union buttons by certain employees of the company while at work, and the general activities of the union, so disturbed the manager (only recently appointed and not fully

conversant with local conditions and the personnel of the plant) that in November he had the employees of several departments in the plant brought before him in groups and as individuals, and informed them (among other things) that they must discontinue their union activities or be penalized in the manner described by reliable witnesses; that he would not allow union activities to interfere with or be projected into the business of the company. No complaint was made by the manager of the service rendered by the employees, and an increase in pay was promised and later put into effect. He also informed the employees that they should seek to deal with the company in matters of mutual concern only through the medium of a plant or company union with no outside affiliations, this being the method adopted by most packing plants of consequence in Canada and United States, of bargaining between the employees and employer, functioning in many cases side by side with a local union in such plants.

On December 29, 1936, on instructions of the manager, nineteen employees of the company were discharged, all being members of the union, and including all members of the union's executive and its officials, without assigning any legitimate reason or excuse for such action, although most of these employees had been long with the company and the previous service of most of them satisfactory. These men thus reasonably assumed that they had been dismissed for their union activities and not for unsatisfactory service. The executive of the union thereupon, acting upon the authority vested in them by a resolution of the union previously passed in general meeting, declared a strike of the employees of the company, which action was confirmed the following day by a secret ballot of the members at a general meeting with only three dissenting votes, and was further considered confirmed in January 12, 1937.

Two major mistakes were thus made by the two representatives of the parties, that of the business agent of the union and that of the manager of the company which precipitated the present crisis. The provocation of the union in bringing in as a section of the union the retail butchers, many of whom were customers of the company, was followed by the retaliatory discharge by the company of the nineteen employees without (although not legally necessary) assigning a proper and legitimate reason for such drastic action. The intermingling of those nine employees against whom cause could be assigned, and those ten against whom no cause could be assigned except their activities as executives of their union, left only one implication. The manager must have known and anticipated that his action would culminate in a walkout of the employees, being members of the union.

Both mistakes were grave errors of judgment, made without proper deliberation and thought as to the results. Both parties were equally culpable in the making of them and both are equally responsible for the strike which ensued. The result has been far reaching in its effects, and the community in general as well as the company have suffered from the disruption of normal business relations, and the employees have suffered from the consequent misery and privations of themselves and their families, all established citizens of the community and not transient labour. This unfortunate condition would never have arisen if just consideration had been given to the rights of each by reasonable and deliberate discussion at the proper time. Settlement could have been had if the mediation offered by Government labour officials had been accepted, or by a conciliation board established under the prescribed conditions of the Department of Labour of Canada. The unnecessary loss of employment by the others has happily brought forth the bona fide desire of the parties to effect a fair and reasonable settlement. Both are agreed in principle that the present condition is untenable and should be ended. This can only be accomplished by the agreed return of the employees to their regular employment with the company, and difficulty in reaching such a desired conclusion lies only in the detail to be worked out and followed. This detail is the manner of return, in what numbers and the time for reemployment of the employees affected. There is also the question of the dismissal and disposal of the nineteen employees, members of the union, and of its executive, seemingly dismissed for their union activities, nine of whom, however, it is found were discharged in fact for services unsatisfactory to the company. The situation is complicated by the fact of a number of employees, not members of the union, continuing in their employment, the taking on by the company of new employees in the place of those who left, and the lapse of time since the strike occurred, all making for some difficulty of adjustment. As is usual in such cases the men taken on for the duration of the strike will probably leave of their own accord on settlement being made.

No agreement having been arrived at by the parties, it has been devolved upon your Commissioner to supply a plan of settlement which is possible of application, workable, and effective within a reasonable time.

It is submitted as a reasonable plan for the reinstating in employment of the 131 employees affected, apart from the nine mentioned, that the company shall re-employ 50

of those former employees in April 1937, 41 in May 1937, and the remainder being 40, in June 1937, accelerating the numbers if the opportunity offers, at the scale of wages and working conditions now existing with the following provisos:

(*a*) The selection of such employees shall be by some arrangement agreeable to the parties, married men in any event to be first selected when possible.

(*b*) Upon this settlement being made effective the union shall immediately return the products of the company to the fair list.

(*c*) There shall be no discrimination on the part of the company towards returning employees because of their former union activities.

(*d*) The employees shall have the right to belong to any organization or association of their own choosing, and the company shall recognize a committee elected by all of its employees to represent them in their dealings with the company's management.

(*e*) The nine employees objected to by the company for cause shall have the privilege of appearing before the management of the company and being heard.

It is considered advisable that the President and General Manager of the Company, Mr. John Burns, or his personal representative meet the committee of the union which had been appointed during the negotiations, at the earliest possible date to implement these recommendations. The services of your Commissioner (if required) to be at all times available.

It is not submitted but suggested for obvious reasons, having regard to the future harmony of all concerned, that both the business agent of the union and the manager of the company be transplanted by their respective employers to other fields of endeavour.

It is to be expected that the lessons of the past will so heavily weigh upon the minds of everyone concerned that future disturbances will be carefully avoided by the use of conciliatory methods.

Effective machinery should be provided by the Legislature of the Province for the amelioration of industrial disputes, as the subsisting legislation is sadly inadequate.

A pleasing and satisfactory factor apparent throughout the proceedings was the consistently pacific attitude of Mr. John Burns, President and General Manager of the company, who reached far in friendly advances toward settlement, reminiscent of the late lamented Senator Burns whose just and generous treatment of his employees is still a living memory.

Due recognition is given to the efforts of the Department of Labour of British Columbia through its Minister, Honourable George S. Pearson, its Deputy Minister, Mr. Adam Bell, and the Department of Labour of Canada through its western representative, Mr. F. E. Harrison, to end this complicated dispute.

My personal thanks are due to C. H. Locke, Esquire, K.C. of counsel for the company and to W. W. Lefeaux, Esquire, of counsel for the union, for their unfailing courtesy and their fair and reasonable presentation of the claims of their respective clients, which has proved invaluable.

Occupational-Disease Legislation in the United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has published a bulletin (No. 625) entitled "Occupational-Disease Legislation in the United States, 1936". In a preface to the bulletin, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics states that "One of the most serious flaws of accident compensation systems in the United States is the failure of most State legislation to include injuries due to occupational diseases." The Commissioner points out that at present, the systems in operation in 16 States, as well as those of the Federal Government and of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Phillippine Islands, compensate for at least some types of occupational disease; while a few have a complete coverage. The other 30 States having accident compensation make no such provisions, their laws distinguishing between injuries due to sudden physical violence and those resulting from slow development of disease.

The report deals with the history and development of occupational-disease legislation in the United States. It gives the provisions of existing laws for those jurisdictions where such laws exist.

The United States Employment Service has published two bulletins prepared by the Division of Standards and Research, one entitled "Filling 9 Million Jobs," the other "Who are the Job-Seekers."

For three years the United States Employment Service has been developing a statistical reporting program designed to reflect the activities of the Service and to provide reliable information concerning employment conditions as reflected in the employment offices. The bulletin "Filling 9 Million Jobs" presents an analysis of all registrations received in the two-year period, July 1, 1934—June 30, 1936, and of all placements made during the same period. The national situation is stressed in the analysis referred to. The report states, however, that similar data is available for each State. The report "Who are the Job Seekers" gives an analysis of the occupational and employment characteristics of some 7,800,000 persons actively registered with the employment offices in December, 1935, and approximately 6,600,000 job-seekers in July, 1936.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA CONCERNING OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Survey of Regulations of Dominion and Provincial Authorities

"NO really satisfactory definition of occupational disease exists," it was stated by the Committee on Occupational Diseases of the International Labour Conference, 1925, but, for the purpose of this article, the term is used loosely to apply to diseases affecting certain classes of workers, diseases caused by the occupation or the conditions under which the occupation is carried on. An industrial disease, on the other hand, is common to all workers in the industry and not confined to certain occupations but the terms are used interchangeably. While some diseases have been recognized for centuries as occupational in origin, it is only within the last few decades that the regulation of unhealthy trades has been carried out in most industrial countries by scientific methods.

The risks to which workers are exposed vary from one industry to another. During and since the war, in addition to the better known hazards to health arising from harmful conditions of work such as excessive heat or dampness, glare, noise, skin irritation, or nerve or muscle strain due to abnormal position, and from the use of certain substances producing dust, gases, vapours and fumes, often poisonous, there have been added the dangers from poisonous substances used in new industries or in connection with new methods in established industries. Among the newer industries are those producing artificial silk, certain chemicals, rubber goods and electrical apparatus.

On the other hand, the improvement of industrial methods and the introduction of safety devices, better ventilation in workshops and strict rules for collective and individual hygiene can do much to mitigate the harmful effects of operations previously considered as being dangerous or unhealthy.

In older industrial countries, knowledge of occupational diseases has been increased through the adoption of three principal measures: (1) the compulsory notification of such diseases, (2) the organization of medical inspection in industry and (3) their compensation. The reports on the administration of these measures provided a source of steadily increasing information and facilitated the study of certain diseases and the conditions causing them. Subsequent legislation providing for detailed regulation of working conditions in dangerous industries and prohibiting or restricting the use of certain substances has been based on the information thus obtained. Without such information, provisions for the safety and health of industrial workers were necessarily directed to ensuring that young persons entering employment were physically fit and requiring the maintenance of such general hygienic conditions as satisfactory ventilation, temperature and relative freedom from dampness, dust, fumes and so on.

In Canada where industry developed later and where mining and, particularly, manufacturing are of more importance in some provinces than in others, there are fewer statutory regulations with respect to dangerous trades and, except in the matter of compensation for industrial diseases, these are chiefly confined to two or three provinces. Under the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts, compensation is paid to workmen suffering from certain industrial diseases. In Ontario, since 1932, physicians have been required to report industrial diseases coming to their attention to the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health. In none of the other provinces does the law require the notification of such diseases but in Quebec, by an amendment to the Public Health Act in 1928, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, has power to make regulations respecting the notification of occupational diseases.

As regards medical inspection of industry, there can hardly be said to be any inspection of this kind in Canada. In no Canadian province do medical inspectors form part of the factory inspectorate and there is no regular medical inspection of factories as in Great Britain and several European countries. The services of the provincial health authorities may be called on in special cases and in Ontario there is active co-operation between the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour and the Division of Industrial Hygiene. In all the provincial factory laws, except that of New Brunswick, there is a section, copied originally from the British Act, permitting the factory inspector to take with him into any factory a qualified physician.

In some large plants a physician is employed for full time; in many others part-time services are provided. Important as industrial health services may be, such voluntary provision by employers for the medical care of their employees, falls outside the limits of this article. It is proposed to set out here what has been done (1) by the Dominion and (2) by the provincial authorities with respect to occupational diseases and hygiene. Only legislative and administrative action by public authorities is dealt with.

DOMINION

In February, 1919, largely as a result of the reports of the Health of Munitions Workers' Committee and of the newly created Industrial Fatigue Research Board in Britain, the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Dominion Government established a Committee on Industrial Fatigue. Its purpose was, "in the first place, to consider to what extent fatigue is a factor in industry in Canada and to what extent it calls for scientific investigation; in the second place, to establish means for research if this should seem desirable." The committee of nine members was composed of leading physiologists in the universities, a psychologist, a representative of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and one of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and a woman conversant with the problems of women in industry.

The Committee set up a local bureau in Toronto to collect literature and compile information pertaining to industrial hygiene and decided "to undertake certain investigations into working conditions in Toronto and neighbourhood" under the direction of Dr. J. G. Cunningham, at that time lecturer in industrial hygiene in the University of Toronto. A survey of general conditions in industries in Toronto was accordingly made and the results published in 1921 as No. 7 of the reports of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. After pointing out the need for research into some specific problem in order to gain the confidence of industry, the report states:—

> In addition to this need of conducting some definite research it is felt that the whole position as regards occupational disease calls for investigation. This should include research into the effects of substances in use with recommendations as to the best preventive measures.

The Committee on Industrial Fatigue requested in 1920 that its name be changed to that of the Committee on Industrial Hygiene but since public health is one of the functions of the Dominion Department of Health which was created in 1920, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research recommended that the work of the Committee should be taken over by that Department in order to avoid duplication. No action was taken by the Dominion Department but the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario established in the same year a Division of Industrial Hygiene with Dr. J. G. Cunningham as Director.

In 1926, the Dominion Department of Health referred to the National Research Council of Canada (the successor of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) the question of the health hazard connected with the spraying of paint by compressed air machines on buildings, railway cars, ships, automobiles, furniture, enamel ware, etc. Action on the matter had been urged for some time by labour organizations. An Associate Committee on Spray Painting, which was appointed by the Research Council, published in 1930 a *Review of Literature dealing with Health Hazards in Spray Painting*. Certain recommendations as regards the ingredients in the paint, ventilation of the operator's booth, masks for operators and the air pressure, were made with a view to lessening the danger. It was recommended, further, that no person under 20 years of age should be engaged as an operator of a paint-spraying machine, that operators should be medically examined to determine their fitness for the work and should be re-examined every three months to ensure against ill effects. Another publication of the Research Council deals with *Health Hazards in the Radium Industry* (1935).

Under the Department of Health Act of 1919 the powers given to the Minister included all matters relating to the health of the people of Canada over which the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction. The Act provided for co-operation with provincial and other health authorities with a view to the co-ordination of the efforts for improving public health and for the collection and publication of information relating to public health, improved sanitation and the social and industrial conditions affecting the health of the people. The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act. In explaining certain increases in the estimates for the Department of Pensions and National Health for the fiscal year, 1937-38, the Minister told the House of Commons on January 10, 1937, that it was his intention to appoint to his department an officer to deal with industrial hygiene. He stated:—

> It is proposed to enlarge the sphere of the activities of the Department . . . and to make a further study of industrial hygiene. It is proposed to go in for more publicity and health education. . . It will also give us an opportunity, not to overlap provincial work on industrial hygiene, but of doing what a great many provincial ministers of health asked us to do, of making studies which they require. For instance, there has arisen in the country and in the republic to the south of us a great demand for a further knowledge of silicosis. So far, that has been looked after entirely by the provinces. . . . But if a certain further amount were granted it would be possible for the federal government to give what the doctors are fond of calling "leadership in health" in respect to certain industrial diseases which are common to all the provinces. . .

Accordingly, a division of industrial hygiene has been established in the Dominion Department of Health and it is expected that it will be functioning within a few months.

Two measures taken by the Dominion authorities were designed directly to prevent anthrax and phosphorus poisoning. Both have to do with the importation of articles.

ANTHRAX

An order in council of August 12, 1920, revised on March 12, 1930, protects from anthrax persons whose employment necessitates the handling of wool and hair. These regulations of the Dominion Government made under the authority of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and requiring certificates from foreign exporters that wool and hair destined for Canada are free from infection, give effect to a Recommendation of the International Labour Conference of 1919.

PHOSPHORUS POISONING

The White Phosphorus Matches Act was enacted in 1914. This action, too, was taken as a result of an international labour conference, a forerunner of the International Labour Conference provided for by the Treaty of Peace. In 1906 at a meeting of the International Association for Labour Legislation at Berne, Switzerland, a convention was drawn up providing for the prohibition of the importation and manufacture of matches made with white phosphorus. Great Britain gave its adherence to the Berne Convention in 1908 and at that time the Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the Governor-General of the Dominion of the action of the British Government and inquired whether the Canadian Government desired to join the United Kingdom in the matter. The Dominion Department of Labour, thereupon, obtained information from the provinces as to the extent of the match-making industry and the need for legislation on the subject. Factories using white phosphorus were found to exist in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec and one was starting business in Ontario. A number of deaths from phosphorus poisoning had already occurred in Canada and there were cases of illness due to it. A Bill to implement the Convention was introduced in the House of Commons in November, 1910, and finally passed in May, 1914.

PROVINCIAL

The regulation of workplaces and of employment conditions is, in general, a matter for the provincial authorities and not for the Dominion. Under the Public Health Acts of all the provinces general power is given to the provincial health authorities to inspect workplaces and make regulations regarding them but in all the provinces the inspection of working conditions has been left mainly to the department of government administering labour laws. In Quebec, however, regulations governing industrial establishments have been made by the provincial Bureau of Health. In all the provinces the health authorities are responsible for hygienic conditions in construction, mining and lumbering camps.

Only in Alberta is the prevention of industrial diseases expressly mentioned in the Public Health Act. Since 1919 the Alberta Board of Health has had power to issue regulations for the prevention and remedying of industrial and occupational diseases. No orders appear to have been made under this section, however. In Ontario there is an industrial hygiene branch of the Department of Health.

In Saskatchewan the Public Health Act was amended in 1934 to provide for a Health Services Board which "may advise employers and employees in cities with respect to the establishment of health services for such employees."

Laws providing for the regulation and inspection of mines and factories have been enacted in all provinces but Prince Edward Island. All the Factory Acts contain general provisions as to sanitation and the statutes of British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan stipulate that no person shall keep a factory so that the health of any person is likely to be permanently injured. Except that the word "permanently" is omitted, there is the same requirement in the Alberta and Ontario laws. Under this general stipulation the factory inspectors may determine what conditions are likely to injure the health of any worker.

Two Recommendations of the International Labour Conference have to do with the prevention of industrial diseases through labour inspection. In 1919, a Recommendation was adopted—

> that each member of the International Labour Organization which has not already done so should establish as soon as possible, not only a system of efficient factory inspection, but also in addition thereto a government service especially charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the workers, which will keep in touch with the International Labour Office.

In 1923, the Conference approved a Recommendation setting out the "general principles which practice shows to be the best calculated to ensure uniform, thorough and effective enforcement. . . of all measures for the protection of the workers," including the functions and powers of inspectors, their qualifications and training and the standard and methods of inspection. The following paragraph of the Recommendation relates directly to the inspection of dangerous trades:

In view of the difficult scientific and technical questions which arise under the conditions of modern industry in connection with processes involving the use of dangerous materials, the removal of injurious dusts and gases, the use of electrical plant and other matters, it is essential that experts having competent medical, engineering, electrical or other scientific training and experience should be employed by the State for dealing with such problems.

It was also recommended that, as far as possible, every establishment should be visited by an inspector for purposes of general inspection at least once a year and that certain establishments including those in which dangerous or unhealthy processes are carried on should be visited much more frequently.

On this latter point, it is interesting to note that the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene of the International Labour Organziation, which consists of prominent scientists in various industrial countries (and of which Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of the Ontario Division of Industrial Hygiene is a member) considered the subject of medical inspection of unhealthy industries with a view to introducing uniformity on this subject in the laws of the different countries. The Committee was of the opinion:—

1. That medical inspection should be carried out by medical factory inspectors or, if such were not available, by doctors appointed by the competent authority.
2. That the industries and callings which in the first place should be subjected to periodical medical inspection should be the following—

Industry	Minimum Periodicity of Visits of Inspection
Manufacture of lead colours and other lead compounds	At least once a month
Mining of lead, zinc, mercury, and their ores	" " " "
Manufacture of storage batteries	" " " "
Manufacture and use of aromatic nitro and amido-derivatives	" " " "
Grinding of basic slag	Every three months
Manufacture of indiarubber, lead processes, carbon bisulphide processes, benzol processes	Every month
Use of lead in the pottery industry	" "
Manufacture of alkaline chromates	" "
Compressed air work	According to special circumstances
Hair cutting	Every three months
Manufacture and use of carbon bisulphide in the manufacture of artificial silk	Every six months
Hot enamelling on metal	Every month
Tinning or zincing of sheet metal by alloys containing lead	Every three months
Chromolithography by powdered colours containing lead	Every month

In all the Canadian provinces except Prince Edward Island there is a Workmen's Compensation Act which includes within its scope persons employed in mines and factories and on construction works. This legislation renders collectively liable for compensation for accidents and certain specified diseases the employers in each group of industries in which they are classified for purposes of assessment. Provision is made also for the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases. In Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the Workmen's Compensation Board may make regulations to this end. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, associations of employers, and in Saskatchewan associations of employers and workmen, in any of the classes into which the industries are divided, may make safety rules.

The associations organized in each province under the Workmen's Compensation Act are given financial assistance by the Workmen's Compensation Board. They employ inspectors, distribute posters and pamphlets to their members and while they devote themselves chiefly to the prevention of accidents, in the highly industrialized province of Ontario they are giving increasing attention to the prevention of the better known industrial diseases for which compensation must be paid to workmen. In combating these and, particularly, various forms of industrial poisoning, expert assistance is sought by the employers' associations.

Division of Industrial Hygiene in Ontario

In Ontario, assistance of this kind is given by the Division of Industrial Hygiene which was established in the Department of Health in 1920. The purpose of the Division, as stated in its annual report for 1925, is "to help industry to help itself by reducing the suffering and loss in production caused by ill-health, physical defects and industrial accidents." It set about its task, therefore, by seeking the co-operation of employers and offering its services in the solution of the complicated health problems arising under modern industrial conditions. In 1922 it was noted:—

A small demand has been created among employers and physicians for information on special

problems dealing with health in industry. This phase of the work should grow rapidly now that a beginning has been made.

Since that time there has been a gradual extension of the service to employers as the Division has won their confidence. The report for 1927 states that:

there has been more enquiry regarding physical examination among employees and more plants have instituted this procedure than in any of the eight years previous.

In 1934, a conference of representative foundry men was called by the Department of Health to discuss measures for dust control to prevent silicosis among foundry workers. In the following year, the foundry executives in the Border Cities, organized for accident prevention, instituted health supervision by medical men, including periodic physical examinations of all workers in their plants. At the request of the Ontario Mining Association, examinations to determine the presence of silicosis were made in 1935 of 550 miners who had not a medical examination before being employed in the mines. Other groups of workers who were examined for silicosis or lung fibrosis were employed in the manufacture of sanitary ware, electrical porcelain and china-ware and in talc milling.

Investigations into the occurrence of other occupational diseases and recommendations for their control have been made from time to time by the Division of Industrial Hygiene. Cases may be brought to the attention of the Division by interested physicians, by employers or the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations or by factory inspectors or the Workmen's Compensation Board. Technical assistance has been given "in the diagnosis of occupational diseases, field and laboratory determinations for the identification of dangerous substances and in measures for the control of dust, fumes and other irritants."

Closer co-operation between the Division of Industrial Hygiene and the Department of Labour has resulted from regulations made in 1932 under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act requiring manufacturers and distributors of benzol or of lead or its compounds for use in any industrial process to label distinctly the containers of these substances. Manufacturers, distributors and employers using substances dangerous to health may be required by the Chief Factory Inspector, on the advice of the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, to display posters indicating to employees the dangers and the precautions necessary for their protection.

Thus, industrial hygiene in Ontario is being promoted through collaboration among the various provincial services concerned with industrial health. In 1932 the Division of Industrial Hygiene reported:—

These arrangements have strengthened the contact with the Factory Inspection Branch. With benzol and lead labelled, inspectors now have a guide which can be followed in the plant to determine the presence of an exposure and its importance. . . . A similar service is available to and used by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations inspectors so that the two field staffs are served by a small central technical staff for the control of occupational disease.

In 1934,—

an increased number of visits to factories to evaluate occupational hazards has been necessary to meet requests from the Factory Inspection Branch, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Accident Prevention Associations, physicians and employers or employees, individually or in groups.

Publicity through technical and popular literature and through public addresses has been given by the Division of Industrial Hygiene to the waste from sickness among wage-earners due to lack of industrial hygiene and to suggestions for its prevention or mitigation. Two short bulletins on lead poisoning were issued, one intended for physicians and the other for employers. Other bulletins deal with poisoning from benzol, chromium, hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide. A concise manual on occupational diseases was published in 1926 for the use of the medical profession. A revised edition has been issued recently.

Recommendations of Quebec Commission

In 1930, the Quebec Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to consider "the establishment in this province of a system of social insurance and of a family placement system." Under this statutory authority, the Government appointed a commission with instructions to study, among other matters,

Sanitary conditions of factories and of workers in those factories; occupational illnesses; medical inspection of workmen employed in dangerous tasks; medical attention in the workshop; sanitary education of the worker.

In its fourth report, made in March, 1932, the Commission points out:—

It is imperative at the present time that in factories industrial hygiene should be added to general hygiene . . . . Now the increase in machinery and the expansion of great industrial establishments, along with the field covered by the latter and its repercussions both material and social, have created living conditions which now demand, for the protection of the worker's health, not only doctors who are specialists in hygiene, but those who are specialists in industrial hygiene and who bring an efficient collaboration to the work of industrial hygiene properly so-called, whose direction ought to be in the hands of the Provincial Bureau. These specialists would occupy themselves, among other things, with the periodical medical examination of the workmen, with the effects on their health of cramped and unhealthy working places, with

the handling of poisonous products, the effects of work on the woman and the child and the results of the handling of certain minerals. All of these activities, along with many others, are, in reality, part of the duty of the hygiene specialist who ought to be in a position to propose remedies for unsatisfactory conditions. . .

The Commission recommended,—

that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council draw up regulations concerning industrial hygiene . . . and appoint a competent staff, charged with the application of such regulations.

A division of the industrial hygiene service should be formed within the Provincial Hygiene Service, with a specialized and competent staff, and powers ought to be accorded to it to insure the efficiency of its work.

The chief inspector of industrial establishments and the head doctor of the industrial hygiene service ought to work together for the organization of a necessary collaboration of their services. They ought, if possible, to have their offices in the same city, and to confer regularly every week concerning the work done and concerning the direction to be taken by future work.

The Commission recommends the appointment of a chemist specially attached to the office of the inspection of labour and industrial hygiene. . . .

The work of women and children will be supervised closely by the new hygiene department and will be the object of frequent inspections and repeated medical examinations, especially in the textile industry. The woman who is pregnant should stop work, in certain industries, from the beginning of the eighth month of pregnancy, and continue work only after one month from the date of birth of the child.

Establishments employing a certain number of persons will be required to organize a medical service and infirmary service. As we have said above, in the centres where the arrangement is possible, the small industrial will be grouped in order to share the expenses of a doctor and the service of a nurse.

Sanitary education of the worker, need of which is making itself felt, should be offered by the medical service of the industrial establishments, working with the service of inspection of labour and the department of industrial hygiene.

As a result of the great development of the mining industry in the Province, and of the dangers created by this industry in the matter of hygiene, the new department of industrial hygiene should extend its activities to mines and quarries. . . .

General reference has been made to the provisions of the provincial factory and mining laws and the Workmen's Compensation Acts. More detailed information is given below under the headings, Medical Examination of Workmen, Regulation of Working Conditions, and Compensation for Industrial Diseases. In some cases, this is supplemented by information concerning action taken by the International Labour Conference or the laws in Great Britain or the United States.

Medical Examination of Workmen

Medical examination to determine the physical fitness of persons to take up or to continue employment in certain occupations is the most common method of preventing industrial diseases where general measures to ensure suitable temperature, humidity, ventilation and removal of dust, gases, etc., are not sufficient to remove the hazard and where it is not considered necessary to forbid the use of any dangerous materials that may be used. An examination before beginning work and periodic examinations thereafter are required of persons employed in processes involving the use of dangerous substances. Prohibition or suspension of employment may result if the workman cannot be certified physically fit for the occupation.

Where the susceptibility to certain substances is common to a whole class of workers, as in the case of women to lead, or of young persons to any industrial poison, the employment of all such workers in occupations exposing them to the risk may be forbidden. The exclusion of women or young persons from certain occupations is usually effected by statute while administrative bodies are generally given power to make regulations concerning the working conditions of adult males in dangerous trades and of all workers in processes deemed unhealthy but less hazardous than some.

By a 1921 statute of the United Kingdom, women and young persons under 18 years of age are excluded from certain classes of employment where there is serious danger of lead poisoning and, in processes involving the use of lead compounds, they may be employed only on certain conditions among which is a medical examination once in three months. This statutory requirement is in accordance with a Recommendation of the International Labour Conference in 1919. Since 1891, but more effectively since 1901, the British Home Secretary has had power under the Factory and Workshop Act to make regulations for dangerous trades. The regulations provide for periodic medical examination of all workers in certain occupations. Monthly medical examinations are now required in certain lead processes and in lead smelting, the manufacture of storage batteries, rubber goods, paints and colours, and in processes where nitro and amido derivatives of benzene and chromate and bichromate of potassium or sodium are used. Quarterly examinations are required in vitreous enamelling the tinning of metals and the heading of yarn by means of lead compounds. In the manufacture of certain compounds of lead, a weekly examination is required and workers engaged

in the electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by the use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds must be examined every fourteen days. The certifying surgeon may suspend or forbid employment after the examination.

In Canada, Ontario is the only province which has made regulations providing for the medical examination of adult workmen employed in factories other than foundries. Construction workers employed in compressed air, divers and miners or persons employed in ore or rock-crushing are required in some provinces to undergo a physical examination. Such regulations in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec relate to work in compressed air and in Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan affect certain occupations involving exposure to silica dust.

In 1932, an order in council approved regulations under a new section of the Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which had been enacted to give the Government power to take steps to prevent industrial diseases. As amended in 1936, the clause expressly applies not only to persons employed in processes involving the use of industrial poisons but to workmen using any dangerous or harmful substance. The regulations were drawn up by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health and the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour after consultation with representatives of manufacturers of paints, rubber goods, leather, etc. Examinations of workmen by qualified physicians were not made directly compulsory in any industry by the order in council but the Chief Inspector of Factories, on the advice of the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, may require at specified intervals, at the expense of employers, medical examinations of workmen employed at the time of the factory inspector's visit, or within the previous six months, in any industrial process which is considered detrimental to health.

Compressed Air

In Ontario, regulations for the prevention of caisson disease or compressed air illness were made under the Public Health Act in 1926 and assigned to the Department of Labour for enforcement. Similar regulations were issued in Quebec in 1935 under the authority of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act.

Under these rules, only men physically fit for the work may be employed. If a workman has had no experience in compressed air, the examination must include a test under pressure in a medical lock before he begins work in a pressure exceeding seventeen pounds and he must be re-examined at the end of the first half-day. If a workman is absent for ten consecutive days, he may not resume work until after an examination. Neither may he be employed continuously for more than two months without an examination.

In British Columbia, similar regulations were laid down in 1933 under the Workmen's Compensation Act. A workman employed as a diver in British Columbia must also undergo a medical examination and, if employed for longer than a month, he must be re-examined and declared fit for the work.

Silicosis

In Ontario, the Mining Act, as amended in 1928 and 1933, requires metal miners, before being employed underground for more than 50 hours a month, to be examined by a medical officer appointed by the Workmen's Compensation Board and certified to be free from diseases of the respiratory organs and fit for such work. Every twelve months during employment they must undergo a medical examination. A certificate of freedom from respiratory diseases is also required of a workman engaged in ore or rock-crushing operations at the surface of a mine unless the ore or rock is crushed in water or in a chemical solution and is kept constantly moist. The chief inspector of mines may exempt from these provisions such mines as do not contain silica in quantities likely to produce silicosis and such as for good and sufficient reason he considers should be exempt. At the present time four examining clinics are operated in Ontario, at Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury and Fort William. From Kirkland Lake and Fort William travelling clinics serve the miners in the adjoining districts.

Under the Manitoba Mines Act, regulations for the prevention of silicosis similar to those in Ontario were issued in 1928, but it was stipulated that they should not come into effect until proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and no such proclamation was made. In 1931, however, regulations under the Manitoba Public Health Act required a workman employed underground to be examined by a medical officer approved by the Minister of Health and Public Welfare and to hold a certificate that he was fit for work underground. In other particulars, the regulations were similar to those in Ontario. When the Manitoba Public Health Act was revised in 1934, these regulations were reissued and in 1937 they were revised and extended to cover workmen employed in mining or in any occupation in iron, steel, or non-ferrous metal foundries in

which the workmen are exposed to the inhalation of dust containing silica for 50 or more hours a month. Only workmen holding licences granted after medical examination, including the taking of X-ray plates, by a medical officer appointed by the Minister may be employed and a re-examination is required every year. Where such an examination is impracticable a temporary permit valid for six months may be obtained after examination by a medical officer designated by the Minister.

In Saskatchewan, a regulation of 1935 made under the Mines Regulation Act applies to mine employees working in an atmosphere containing rock dust in quantities likely to be injurious to health. Workmen must be examined yearly and none found suffering from silicosis may be permitted to work under conditions tending to aggravate the disease. Where the medical examiner's report shows that silicosis is prevalent in any mine, the chief inspector may require all reasonable measures to be taken to eliminate as far as possible injury to the health of workmen from this source.

In 1929, a Silicosis Act applying to granite workers was passed in Ontario but has not been put into force. This statute provided that any employee engaged in cutting, polishing or finishing granite must be certified physically fit for the work. Employers were to be required to provide such masks and other protective appliances for their workmen as might be approved by the Minister of Health. Regulations might be made under this Act for the better protection of granite workers against silicosis or other industrial diseases and the Act might be extended to include persons employed in cutting, polishing or grinding any stone or substance other than granite.

In 1931, the Quebec Legislature enacted a Silicosis Act like that of Ontario and amended the Quebec Mining Act to include silicosis provisions similar to those in the Ontario Mining Act. In 1933, however, both the Quebec enactments of 1931 were repealed.

YOUNG PERSONS

There appears to be general agreement that young persons are more susceptible to fatigue and industrial diseases than are adults. Accordingly, many countries forbid the employment of young persons in certain hazardous occupations and require periodic examinations of those working in certain other occupations. Frequently, a medical examination is necessary before employment of any kind is permitted.

In Canada, statutory provision is made for the medical examination of young persons before they may be employed at sea and in two provinces, Nova Scotia and Quebec, the law provides for the examination of children in order to ensure their fitness for employment. None of these provisions, however, is designed to prevent any particular industrial disease but merely to safeguard growing children from the fatigue and general risk of employment.

The Canada Shipping Act, 1934, stipulates that any young person under 18 years of age who is employed at sea must have a certificate that he is physically fit for such employment from a qualified medical practitioner. This provision, first enacted in 1924, gives effect to a convention of the International Labour Conference of 1921 which was formally ratified by the Dominion Government on March 31, 1926.

In Nova Scotia, the School Attendance Act, 1915, required that in cities and towns where any child of 13 years of age was exempted from school attendance in order to enter employment, he must obtain a certificate from a school medical officer or other physician as to his fitness for the work. This section of the law, reproduced in the revised Education Act of 1933, now applies to all parts of the province. In the case of towns and cities, its administration is in the hands of local school boards and it appears not to be enforced. Where exemption has been granted to children in rural or village sections, the provincial Education Office has been assured of the physical fitness of the children but no medical examination has been required.

In Quebec, the Industrial Establishments Act, as originally enacted in 1885 and copied from the British factory law, provided for the appointment of "sanitary physicians" to issue age certificates for employed children and to assist in administering the provisions of the Act for ensuring the health of the workers. The present statute stipulates that a new examination of boys under 16 and girls under 18 may, at the request of the factory inspector, be made by one of the sanitary physicians or by any other physician and, upon the advice of such physician, the employee may be discharged as being physically unfit. No sanitary physicians have been appointed, however, since the first appointees died or left the service and this section of the Act seems to be inoperative.

Reference has been made to the Employment of Women and Children (Lead Processes) Act, 1921, in Great Britain which excludes young persons under 18 from certain occupations with a serious risk of lead poisoning and permits their employment, or that of women, in processes in which lead compounds

are used, only on condition that they undergo a medical examination every three months. Under the Factory and Workshop Act, a medical examination must be made of any young person between 14 and 16 years of age within seven days of employment in any factory or in certain classes of workshops.

In the United States, employment certificates are required by forty-four states and the District of Columbia for children under 16 years of age before they may be employed in most kinds of factory work or, in many of these states, before employment in shops or other occupations. In twenty-four states and in the District of Columbia, the employment certificate is conditional on a certificate of physical fitness. In eleven others, the officer issuing the work permits may require medical certificates. Usually re-examination is required upon change of a job. The United States Children's Bureau points out, however, that "in practice physical examinations are seldom sufficiently thorough to prevent children in poor physical condition from going to work."

Regulation of Working Conditions*

As stated above, the factory inspectors of all the provinces but New Brunswick and Quebec are given general powers to require precautions to be taken so that the health of no employee is likely to be injured by conditions in the factory and general requirements as to certain matters are laid down in the factory laws. All the Acts provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the proper carrying out of the Act and in some cases he is expressly authorized to issue orders for the health and safety of the workers. Only in Quebec and Ontario has action been taken under this authority.

In Great Britain, numerous Factory and Workshop Orders have been made by the Home Secretary under the powers granted by the Act for the detailed regulation of unhealthy trades. These include file-cutting, wool sorting and carding, spinning and weaving of hemp and jute, flax and tow, manufacture of paints and colours, pottery, and other trades where lead or lead paint is used, casting of brass, handling of hides and skins, manufacture of rubber and articles wholly or partially of rubber, works where certain chemicals are manufactured, recovered or used, storage batteries, grinding of metals, cutlery and edge tools, handling or crushing of refractory material and the manufacture of silica bricks, chromium plating, asbestos industry, and others.

The Canadian Factory Acts, or in Quebec the regulations, stipulate that industrial establishments must be kept clean, be adequately heated and ventilated and reasonably free from vapours, gases and fumes. In some provinces, the temperature and the number of cubic feet of air space for each worker are specified. In others, there is only a general stipulation on these points. In all the provinces but New Brunswick and Quebec, it is provided that where dust is generated to a dangerous extent, the factory inspector may direct the employer to install mechanical means for removing it. In Quebec, the Act states that factories must be provided with effective means of expelling dust generated in any process and the by-laws of the provincial Board of Health give definite instructions for removing dust, gases and fumes and providing adequate ventilation. The Quebec regulations specify also the degree of humidity to be permitted in cotton mills. The scale of temperature and humidity is the same as that laid down in Britain.

In British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, young persons and women may be forbidden by the inspector to eat meals in a room where a manufacturing process is being carried on. In Alberta and Quebec, this provision applies to all workers. In the former province and in Ontario, no person may take food into any room where paint, varnish, dye, white lead, arsenic or other poisonous substance is exposed or where deleterious fumes, dust or gases are present. The British Factory and Workshop Act prohibits women or young persons taking meals or remaining during the time allowed for meals in certain kinds of factories. In addition, the Home Secretary is empowered to extend the prohibition to other factories or parts of factories where it appears that, by reason of the nature of the process, the taking of meals is specially injurious to health. Orders under this section apply to certain processes in the manufacture of glass, matches, earthenware, chemicals, white lead and textiles and to wool or rag-sorting, fur-pulling, grinding or polishing on a wheel, brass-casting, metal-bronzing and other processes in which dry powder or dust is used.

Printing establishments are expressly dealt with in the Alberta and British Columbia statutes due, no doubt, to the danger of lead poisoning. Where there are three or more type-setting machines, the employer is required to see that the melting pots of all type-setting and type-casting machines and similar apparatus are properly piped and provided with hoods so as to carry off all noxious fumes and gases. The inspector may require

* A Standard Code of Industrial Hygiene was published by the International Labour Office in 1934.

that exhaust fans or other suitable devices be provided also. In Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, printing offices are classed as factories for the purposes of the Act and the general provisions as to cleanliness and the removal of gases and fumes apply to them.

Foundries are subject to special regulation in Nova Scotia and Quebec. In Nova Scotia, employers in brass, iron and steel foundries must meet certain requirements as to lighting, ventilation, heat, washrooms and lockers for clothing. Smoke, steam and gases must be removed and castings milled and cleaned in rooms not used at the time for other purposes. Under the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act, regulations have been laid down requiring adequate ventilation, heat and washing facilities in foundries. The factory inspector may require that effective devices for expelling dust, fumes or gases be installed. In other provinces there are no special regulations relating to foundries but such establishments are factories under the Acts.

All these provisions have been on the statute-books for some years. More recently, regulations have been made under the factory law of Ontario to lessen the risk from certain industrial poisons and harmful substances.

In Ontario, as mentioned above, special precautions must be taken where lead and its compounds or benzol are prepared or used in any industrial process. It has been noted that containers of benzol or lead or its compounds for industrial use must be clearly labelled by manufacturers or distributors. Lead compounds used only as dryers in the preparation of paint products or paint products prepared for use by brush or dipping process only are not required to be labelled.

In addition, the regulations stipulate that, when required by the Chief Factory Inspector on the advice of the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, manufacturers, distributors and employers using any substances dangerous to health must post notices setting out the dangers and indicating the precautions necessary for the protection of employees. Accurate information must be provided regarding the percentage of the dangerous ingredients when requested by the Chief Factory Inspector or by the Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

In 1935, the Quebec Government made regulations under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act for the protection of workers employed in painting buildings. These were revoked, however, by order in council in 1936. The regulations provided that when use was made in painting of "white lead, linseed oil containing lead and any other special product containing white ceruse, saturnine red, salts of lead, white lead or carbonate, hydrate of lead as well as salts of copper," some "antitoxic or antiseptic substances" must be mixed with the paint in sufficient quantities and according to a proper formula "so as to neutralize the effects of lead poisoning." The order was to come into effect when the Minister of Labour gave notice that he had accepted a product or products as satisfactory agents in preventing lead poisoning.

The prevention of lead poisoning was the object of a draft convention approved by the International Labour Conference in 1921. Under the convention, the use of white lead and sulphate of lead and of all products containing these pigments is prohibited in the internal painting of buildings except where it is considered necessary for railway stations or industrial establishments by the authorities after consulting employers' and workers' organizations. White pigments containing a maximum of 2 per cent of lead are permitted to be used and the prohibition does not apply to artistic painting or fine lining. The employment of boys under 18 years of age and of all girls and women is forbidden in any industrial painting involving the use of white lead or sulphate of lead or products containing them. The convention lays down certain principles for the regulation of the use of these substances in operations for which their use is permitted. These include their use only in the form of paste or paint ready for use, safety measures in spray painting and in dry rubbing down and scraping, adequate washing facilities, overalls for workmen, notification of lead poisoning, medical examination of workers and general hygienic instructions to painters.

The International Labour Conference in 1919, "in view of the danger involved to the function of maternity and to the physical development of children," adopted a Recommendation that women and young persons under 18 should be excluded from employment in furnace work in the reduction of zinc or lead ores, or of ashes containing lead, in the desilverizing of lead or in melting lead or old zinc on a large scale, in the manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than 10 per cent of lead, or of litharge, massicot, red lead, white lead, orange lead, or sulphate, chromate or silicate of lead, in mixing or pasting in the manufacture or repair of storage batteries, or in cleaning workrooms where any of these processes are carried on. Where lead compounds are used, women and young persons should be employed only where there is locally applied exhaust ventilation, clean-

liness of tools and workrooms, notification of lead poisoning and compensation therefor, periodic medical examinations, provision of sufficient cloak-room, washing and dining-room accommodation and special protective clothing, and where food may not be brought into workrooms.

Special protection for young persons against unhealthy occupations was provided for in the first factory laws enacted in all the Canadian provinces but Alberta. Except in Quebec no use has been made of this provision which gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to prohibit young persons being employed in occupations deemed dangerous or unhealthy. In the past, this clause has applied to boys under 16 and girls under 18 in all the provinces except New Brunswick. From 1920 to 1937, the age of boys in the New Brunswick section was 14 years but in the new Factories Act the age has been raised to 16 years. In Quebec an Act has just been passed enabling the Government to make regulations for boys and girls under 16 years of age and also for those under 18.

In Quebec regulations were made under the dangerous trades clause in 1890 and revised in 1934. In the latter year, power was given to the Government to prohibit the employment of women as well as of young persons under 18 in establishments deemed to be dangerous or harmful to their health. The orders affecting women and young persons under 18 prohibit their employment in establishments where arsenic, white lead or paris green is used or where iron, brass, lead or zinc is smelted or rolled or where cement, lime, stone or plaster is crushed or where there are fumes from muriatic, nitric or sulphuric acid or from galvanizing iron or where there is vapour from mercury in the plating of mirrors. Boys under 16 or girls under 18 may not be employed in certain occupations including boxing baking powder, cleaning wools, beating carpets, soldering cans, grinding cutlery, dry polishing crystal, iron, brass or horn, polishing marble, mixing and dipping in a match factory, handling iron oxide, sorting rags, varnishing in a rubber works, or tinning wire or sheet iron utensils.

In British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec, there are regulations for the protection of persons employed in compressed air. These relate to hours of work, the rate of decompression, the proper maintenance of locks, working chambers and gauges, wash and rest rooms, sanitation, ventilation and medical attendance. Work in tunnels and open caissons is also governed by special rules in these provinces and in British Columbia there are regulations protecting men employed as divers.

Compensation for Industrial Diseases

As indicated above, workmen's compensation laws requiring the payment of compensation for certain industrial diseases are in force in all the Canadian provinces except Prince Edward Island. In the Island where fishing and agriculture occupy a large part of the population, railway workers and other Dominion Government employees are provided for in a Dominion statute.

The diseases for which compensation is payable are set out in a schedule to each Act except in New Brunswick but in each province the Workmen's Compensation Board has power to add to the list. In New Brunswick, the Board was given authority to determine by regulation all the diseases to be compensated.

Under all the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts, compensation is awarded for anthrax and for poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus, arsenic or their sequelae. In addition, provision is made in each province for compensation for other diseases peculiar to the industries of the province. The diseases for which compensation is paid are shown below. The scale of cempensation and a summary of the chief provisions of the statutes are given in a mimeographed article on Workmen's Compensation Laws in Canada, which may be obtained from the Department of Labour at Ottawa.

The worker has the right to compensation under all Acts "if the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which he was engaged at any time within twelve months previous to the date of his disablement." In all the provinces but Alberta, however, it is stipulated that compensation shall not be paid "if at the time of entering into the employment he had wilfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease." Special conditions are laid down with respect to silicosis wherever compensation is made.

A convention of the International Labour Conference of 1925 which was revised in 1934 has to do with compensation for death or disability from occupational diseases. The diseases to be compensated under the convention are anthrax, silicosis, poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic or their compounds and poisoning by benzene or its homologues or their nitro and amido-derivatives and by the halogen derivatives or hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series, or pathological manifestations due to radium and other radioactive substances or to X-rays, and primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin. A Recommendation of the Conference is to the effect

that provision should be made for some simple procedure for revising the list of diseases to be compensated.

The industrial diseases for which compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Acts are as follows:—

Anthrax	All provinces.
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae	All provinces.
Lead poisoning or its sequelae	All provinces.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae	All provinces.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae	All provinces.
Ammonia poisoning or its sequelae	New Brunswick.
Ankylostomiasis	British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan.
Benzol poisoning	Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan.
Benzene and its homologues, nitro and amidoderivatives of, poisoning	Alberta, British Columbia.
Brass, zinc or nickel poisoning	Ontario.
Acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow)	British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario.
Cancer arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar	Ontario.
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	New Brunswick, Ontario.
Carbon dioxide poisoning	New Brunswick, Ontario.
Carbon monoxide poisoning	Ontario.
Subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee)	British Columbia, Nova Scotia.
Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand)	Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia.
Chrome poisoning	Ontario, Quebec.
Compressed air illness	British Columbia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan.
Conjunctivitis and retinitis due to electro- and oxy-acetylene welding	Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan.
Dermatitis and infection of skin or contact surfaces due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust (Alberta only) flour (Saskatchewan only), liquids, fumes, gases or vapours.	Alberta, Saskatchewan.
Dermatitis caused by any process involving the use of or direct contact with acids and alkalies or acids and oils.	Ontario.
Dermatitis caused by cement or red cedar or by handling of copra	British Columbia.
Dermatitis and ulcerations and infections of the skin due to employment carried on by following classes of workers: Abattoir and stockyard workers; boiler washers (steam) bricklayers; cement (Portland) workers; dyers (in clothes cleaning establishments); furriers and fur workers; laundry workers; lime workers; masons; metal platers (including galvanizers and bronzers); plasterers (including lime whitewashers); painters (including paint mixers and French polishers): printers (including engravers, electrotypers and lithographers); tanners (leather including hide-workers).	Manitoba.
Frostbite	Nova Scotia.
Glanders	Alberta, New Brunswick.
Infection from handling sugar	New Brunswick.
Infected blisters from any process involving continuous friction, rubbing or vibration	British Columbia, Ontario.
Inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths	Ontario.
Miners' phthisis	Saskatchewan.
Nitrous fumes, poisoning by, or its sequelae	Ontario.
Pneumoconiosis	Ontario, Saskatchewan.
Pneumoconiosis (deemed to be silicosis, siderosis, lithosis)	Alberta.
Silicosis	Ontario, Saskatchewan.
Silicosis due to employment in mining and in iron, steel and metal foundries	Manitoba.
Silicosis due to employment in metal mines or ore or rock-crushing operations	British Columbia.
Stone workers' or grinders' phthisis	Ontario, Saskatchewan.
Sulphur poisoning or its sequelae	British Columbia, New Brunswick.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

AT the recent sessions of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Legislatures several outstanding measures of importance to labour were enacted. In Saskatchewan, in addition to amendments to existing labour legislation there was enacted a new law establishing collective labour agreements. Featuring the labour legislation adopted in Alberta during the past session was the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act. There were also a number of amendments to other social measures. The legislation in both provinces is summarized in the following article.

Saskatchewan

Measures of labour interest enacted by the Saskatchewan Legislature during the session which began on February 11 and ended on April 16, 1937, included a new law dealing with collective agreements, and amendments to statutes governing minimum wages, labour contract, workmen's compensation, unemployment relief, weekly half-holiday, mothers' allowances and old age pensions.

Industrial Standards

The Industrial Standards Act is similar in the main to the Ontario statute bearing a like title enacted in 1935. It applies to any business, trade, calling, undertaking, and work, and any branch and combination thereof except mining and agriculture, but does not apply to persons employed by the Provincial Government or by a municipal corporation. The Act is to be administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and authority to enforce it and the regulations made under it is given to the Commissioner of Labour who is to be assisted by one or more Industrial Standards officers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Minister may designate any part or parts of the province as a zone or zones for purposes of the Act and, upon petition of employers or employees in any industry, may authorize an industrial standards officer to call a conference of employers and employed in such industry for the purpose of investigating labour conditions and practices and negotiating an agreement concerning maximum hours of labour per day and per week, the particular days of the week for the performance of such labour and the periods for, and conditions governing overtime, minimum rates of wages, including overtime rates, and the classes of employees to which any of these matters may apply. If, in the opinion of the minister, a schedule embodying any or all of these points is agreed upon by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve it and, upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare it to be binding during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in it, upon all employers and employees in the industry in the designated zone or zones. Schedules are not to become effective until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in the Saskatchewan *Gazette*. When a schedule has been in force for not less than twelve months, a new conference may be held to consider any changes in the schedule. An employer affected by a schedule must keep a copy posted in a conspicuous place.

The Bill as introduced contained a section similar to one included in the Ontario Act in 1935, but replaced in 1937, enabling the minister to inquire into any partnership or association and, if such was being used to defeat the purposes of the Act, to declare any or all members of the association to be employees within the meaning of the Act and regulations. In committee, this section was replaced by one similar to that recently incorporated in the Ontario statute, declaring that every person engaged in any industry shall in so far as he personally performs work in such industry be deemed an employee and in so far as he employs another person or is the proprietor of a business, either alone or in partnership with another, be deemed to be an employer. The Act and regulations and schedules are to be construed accordingly notwithstanding that such person may become both an employer and an employee.

The Minister may set up an advisory board for each zone or group of zones to hear complaints, assist in the enforcement of the Act and regulations and fix special minimum rates of wages for handicapped workers. Such boards are to consist of two representatives nominated by employers and two by employees with a chairman appointed by the Minister. The provision for the inclusion of employers' and workers' representatives was inserted when the Bill was in committee. An appeal may be taken from the decision of an advisory board to the Commissioner of Labour.

In the case of persons to whom the Minimum Wage Act applies, wage rates fixed by a schedule may not be less or hours of labour

greater than those fixed by that Act or the orders made under its authority. The Commissioner may require employers affected by a schedule to keep records showing the names, addresses, and ages of all employees and such information regarding wages, hours and days and conditions of labour as he deems necessary and to produce books, registers, payrolls, and other documents for inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

An employer who contravenes the provisions of a schedule is liable, in the case of a first offence, to a fine ranging from $25 to $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than two months. A subsequent offence is punishable by a fine of from $50 to $500 or in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than six months. In every case he is also to be ordered to pay the difference between the wages fixed by the schedule and the amount actually paid. If the magistrate finds, however, that any employee has participated in the offence he may order such unpaid wages to be paid to the minister for the use of the Province. An employee contravening the provisions of a schedule is liable to a fine of from $5 to $25 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than ten days. No prosecution may be instituted without the written consent of the Commissioner.

A section added while the Bill was in committee requires copies of all schedules and regulations made under authority of the Act to be submitted to the Legislature within fifteen days of the opening of the next session.

Wages

Amendments in the Minimum Wage Act, which came into force on May 1, 1937, include a change in the definition of the term "employee" to make it apply expressly to workers whose duties, in whole or in part, are performed outside the shop or factory of the employer but in connection with the operation of the business of the employer. The clause enabling the Minimum Wage Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to extend the provisions of the Act to any class of employees not mentioned in it was repealed but a new section provides that the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare the Act to apply to any building or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place in which any industry, business, trade or occupation is carried on, in which case such building, booth, stall, or place is to be deemed to be a shop for the purposes of the Act.

New powers are conferred on the Board which may now determine who are handicapped, inexperienced, or part-time employees, learners or apprentices, and what number or proportion of the employees in any shop or factory may be part-time employees, and may fix a wage lower than the minimum wage for those classified as handicapped, apprentices, learners, or inexperienced.

The section was amended which deals with the production of copies of orders or regulations in court. Such orders must have endorsed on them a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Minimum Wage Board stating that the copy is a true copy and that the order or regulation was published in the Saskatchewan *Gazette* and came into force on the specified date.

The section fixing penalties to be imposed on an employer violating the Act or any regulation was amended to provide that in case of a second or subsequent offence such employer shall be liable to a fine ranging from $50 to $200 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than three months.

The Workmen's Wage Act, which was designed to prevent the truck system, was amended to permit an employer to deduct from the wages of a workman amounts owing by the workman for goods voluntarily purchased from the employer.

A change in the Masters and Servants Act clarifies the requirement that in order to be valid in law every hiring or contract of service for a period of more than one year must be in writing and signed by the contracting parties.

The section of the Companies Act was amended which provides that a director of a company is not liable for wages of employees or for workmen's compensation assessments unless the company has made an assignment or a receiving order has been made against it or it is being wound up or has been struck off the register. As from May 1, 1937, it is stipulated that the exception in cases of assignments, etc., is limited to assignments made within one year after the debt becomes due.

An amendment, effective May 1, 1937, in the Attachment of Debts Act provides that proceedings by way of garnishee summons to attach wages or salary shall be taken only where the claim of the creditor is upon a judgment. A court or judge, however, if satisfied that the ends of justice will thereby be served, may permit the issue of a summons before judgment and any party affected may move to set aside the summons. In the section dealing with exemption of wages from at-

tachment the definition of "employee" was repealed.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act was the subject of a number of amendments. Rail-welders and helpers were added to the classes of railway employees excluded from the operation of the Act unless admitted by the Board upon application of their organization following a majority vote of the members.

The waiting period is reduced from seven days to three as it is in Alberta and Manitoba. If the disability lasts longer than three days no compensation other than medical aid is payable for the first three days. Formerly when disability lasted longer than seven days compensation was payable from the first day. The clause, providing that where the injury is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman no compensation is payable unless death or serious disability results, was amended to provide that no compensation is payable unless the injury is also permanent.

The Board may now of its own motion refer a case to a medical referee. Formerly this might only be done on application of the employer or the workman.

In case of hernia, the workman is now required to report his condition to his employer within the seven calendar days immediately following the occurrence of the strain or accident. Formerly, he had to report immediately or to cease work and report within seventy-two hours. The clause requiring the workman to submit to an operation for hernia within two weeks of the accident or occurrence was amended to enable the Board to extend the time.

The section which provided that artificial members and apparatus were to be kept in repair for one year was amended to enable artificial limbs and eyes and surgical appliances such as belts, braces, supports and orthopaedic shoes, whether supplied before or after the enactment of the amendment, to be repaired, maintained and renewed as may be necessary by reason of accident or ordinary wear and tear and through no misconduct on the part of the workman.

Another change in the Act makes it necessary for only the chairman, not each member, of the Board to devote all his time to his duties under the Act.

To the schedule of industrial diseases to be compensated were added conjunctivitis and retinitis due to electro or acetylene welding and infection or inflammation of the skin due to employment in any process involving the handling of oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, flour, liquids, fumes, vapours or gases. Dermatitis (venenata) caused by employment in processes involving use of acids, alkalies or acids and oils was removed from the list.

Unemployment Relief

A number of changes in the Direct Relief Act, 1936, which enables the council of a municipality to grant aid to indigents, are retroactive to April 1, 1936, when the principal Act came into force. The clause providing that a minor may acquire a separate residence by being hired and serving for a year for wages was amended to permit any person to acquire residence in such manner. No provision may be made by a municipality for medical or hospital care and treatment of a resident of another municipality without the consent of the council of the latter, except on a medical certificate to the effect that the life or health of the patient will be imperilled by delaying treatment until such consent can be obtained. The Act formerly provided that the Minister of Municipal Affairs might provide for the medical and hospital care of indigent transients. The Minister may now provide such care for any indigent person and may recover the amount spent from the municipality of which such person is a resident. The provisions of the Act governing residence are to apply only to persons making application for relief after March 31, 1936, and not in receipt of relief before that date or within one year immediately preceding the date of such application. The residence of any person who was receiving relief before April 1, 1936, and has continued to receive it or again makes application for relief before the expiration of one year from the date when he last received it, is to be determined in the manner in which residence was determined at the time when such person first applied for relief.

The Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid Act and an amendment to the Local Improvement Districts Relief Act provide for further assistance to distressed persons in rural areas including the winter maintenance of live stock and the marketing or disposal of surplus live stock.

Chauffeurs

A section added to the Vehicles Act, and effective from May 1, 1937, provides that upon receipt of a written report that the holder of an operator's or chauffeur's licence is suffering from any physical or mental disease or disability which might prevent him from maintaining control of his vehicle, the Minister may, after investigation, suspend or revoke the licence until he receives a medical certifi-

cate that such person is not suffering from any disability which might cause his driving to be a danger to passengers or the public.

Compulsory Labour for Fighting Forest Fires

The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, which consolidates and amends the law on this subject, empowers any person employed by the Department of Natural Resources to enforce the Act to summon in emergency to fight a forest fire any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. Trainmen, telegraphers and dispatchers on duty, physicians and persons who are physically unfit are exempt. Remuneration for such assistance is to be determined by the Minister of Natural Resources. Any person refusing to obey such summons or leaving a fire before it is extinguished or before he is released by the fire guardian is liable to a fine ranging from $10 to $50 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than thirty days. Formerly persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty years were liable for such service and postmasters were included in the list of exempt persons.

Fire Departments—Hours of Labour

The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act was amended to make it applicable only to cities with a population of 15,000 or over instead of to those of 10,000 or more as formerly.

Weekly Half-holiday

An amendment to the Weekly Half-holiday Act, in force May 1, 1937, provides that in a city in which a half-holiday by-law has been enacted applying to any class of shops and covering the period from April 1 to August 31 or longer the Act shall not apply to that class of shops so long as the by-law remains in force.

Weekly Holiday

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act, which applies only to cities, was amended to exempt from its operation any class of employees in hotels, restaurants and cafés where there are not more than two employees of that class, but such employees are to be entitled to at least two half days' rest in every seven days.

Municipal By-Laws

In the revision of the Town Act and in amendment in the City Act, both effective May 1, 1937, changes were made relating to early closing by-laws. In both cities and towns, such by-laws may now provide that during the period from May 1 to September 30 any class of shops shall be closed on each or any day of the week during any time between 5 p.m. and 5 a.m. of the following day. Where more than one class of trade or business is carried on in a shop and a by-law requires the closing of shops carrying on any class of trade or business carried on in such shop, the shop shall, with respect to that class of trade or business, be closed during the period required by the by-law. When an early closing by-law has been passed, no employer may suffer or permit any employee to be in his shop during the time it is required to be closed, except for one-half hour at the commencement of the period, under penalty not exceeding $25. This provision does not apply, however, where two or more classes of businesses or trades are carried on and the by-law does not apply to all such classes. The provision that no early closing by-law shall be repealed unless more than one-third of the occupants of the class of shops affected are opposed to its continuance, was amended to make it apply only to by-laws passed on petition. The definition of shop does not now include places where the only or principal business carried on is that of a tobacconist, news-agent, hotel, inn, victualling house or refreshment house. The words "or principal" are new. The definition of "closed" in the new Town Act was amended to correspond with that of the City Act and the expression, "serving of customers," includes the receiving of orders from customers. The section of the City Act was repealed which stipulated that the provisions governing by-laws for a weekly half-holiday should not apply to cities within the scope of the Weekly Half-holiday Act.

The clause of the City Act which enabled city councils to pass by-laws prohibiting the delivery of milk by retail before 7 a.m. during the period from November 1 to April 30 was repealed and new provisions substituted under which such by-laws may fix the prohibited hours and may make them applicable during all or any part of the year.

Clauses added to the City Act, the Town Act, the Village Act and the Rural Municipality Act, all of which came into force May 1, 1937, enable councils to pass by-laws licensing, controlling and regulating operators of wood-sawing or wood-cutting machines and enforcing the use of such safety devices and other precautionary measures as may be recommended by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Mothers' Allowances and Old Age Pensions

Sections of the Child Welfare Act relating to mothers' allowances were amended as from

May 1, 1937. Changes in wording were made in the section setting out the qualifications for an allowance and it was stipulated that allowances are to be a charge against any land owned by the father or mother or the child.

The Old Age Pension Act was amended by the addition of a section similar to that added to the Child Welfare Act providing that pensions are to be a charge against land owned by the pensioner. In the case of the Old Age Pension Act, the provision is retroactive to the commencement of the Act.

The Urban Municipal Employees Superannuation Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, applies to permanent employees of any city, town, or village except members of the fire department and police force of Saskatoon. The Act provides for a contributory system of pensions administered by a board of three members, one of whom is to be appointed by the municipal council, one by the employees concerned and the third by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Alberta

The 1937 session of the Alberta Legislature opened on February 25, and on April 14 was adjourned to June 7, unless sooner summoned. To date a number of labour laws have been enacted, including a new statute dealing with freedom of association, a revision of the law relating to employment offices, and amendments to Acts governing factories, industrial standards, workmen's compensation, unemployment relief and old age pensions.

Freedom of Association

The Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, which follows the lines of the Bill proposed for enactment in each province by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, declares it to be lawful for employees to form themselves into a trade union, which is defined as any association or organization of employees, whether employed by one employer or more, which is formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner the interests of such employees in respect of the terms and conditions of their employment and which is free from undue influence, domination, restraint or interference by employers or associations of employers. The Act also declares it lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employer or employers and to conduct such bargaining through their trade union and its duly chosen officers. It is made unlawful for an employer to insert any clause in a written contract, or to impose any condition in a verbal contract of employment, or to continue such clause or condition hitherto in effect, which seeks to restrain any employee from exercising his rights under the Act. Any such clause or condition is null and void. An individual employer who intimidates an employee, or threatens an employee or employees generally with loss of employment, or discharges, penalizes or threatens to penalize any employee or employees generally with the object of preventing any employee or employees generally from belonging to a trade union, is liable to a fine not exceeding $100 and costs, for each such offence or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than thirty days. Where the employer is a corporation, the penalty for such offence is a fine not exceeding $1,000. Every person who is a director or the manager of a corporation which commits such an offence is to be deemed to have committed the act unless he proves either that he had no knowledge of it or that he endeavoured to prevent it.

Employment Offices

The Employment Offices Act, 1937, re-enacts the provisions of the 1919 statute bearing the same title but changes the name of the branch of the public service administering it from the Alberta Government Employment Bureau to the Alberta Government Employment Service.

Bureau of Labour

The Bureau of Labour Act, 1922, was repealed. This Act made provision for a bureau consisting of a Commissioner of Labour and other officers to supervise the collection of labour statistics and administer the statutes assigned to it.

Factories

The Factories Act was the subject of a number of amendments some of which were made necessary by the transfer of administration to the Department of Public Works following the abolition of the Bureau of Labour. Provision is made for the appointment of male or female factory inspectors and of a Chief Inspector, the latter taking over the duties hitherto performed by the Commissioner of Labour under the Factories Act. Every inspector is to be furnished with a certificate of appointment which he is required to produce on applying for admission to any premises. The section was repealed which provided that

nothing in the Act should extend to a mechanic, artisan, or labourer repairing machinery in a factory, shop, bake-shop, or office building or to any person temporarily engaged in such repairing. A new section excludes from the scope of the Act shops in which only members of the employer's family are employed.

The clauses which provided that, where a minimum wage had been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker might be employed in such class at a lower wage were repealed as unnecessary since the enactment of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936. The section was also deleted which required wages earned during the first fifteen days of any month to be paid not later than the first Saturday after the fifteenth and wages earned after the fifteenth to be paid not later than the first Saturday of the following month.

The clause enabling the inspector to order installation in a shop or factory of mechanical means of preventing the inhalation of injurious dusts was amended to specify that the inspector may order adequate measures to be taken to prevent such inhalation.

A change in the section requiring dangerous machinery to be guarded makes it apply to shops and office buildings as well as to factories and that requiring inflammable and combustible materials to be stored in a separate building or in a fireproof compartment approved by the inspector was made applicable to office buildings as well as to factories and shops.

The section was repealed which forbade a bake-shop to be kept in a basement or in a part of a building below the street or road level. A similar provision was added to the Bread Act.

Automobile service stations were added to the schedule of establishments to which the Factories Act applies.

Industrial Standards

The Industrial Standards Act which was administered by the Commissioner of Labour was amended to provide for its administration by the Board of Industrial Relations. By a further change any person who wilfully defaults in complying with any order of the Board is made liable to a penalty not exceeding $30 and costs and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than one month.

Workmen's Compensation

A number of changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). The Board is given power to acquire such premises as it may consider necessary for purposes of administration and also to administer such Acts and perform such duties as may be assigned to it by Order in Council. The Board may differentiate in its levies as between employers in the same class, having regard to accident cost or accident hazard.

The estimate of wages which has to be made when an employer applies to have himself or members of his family brought within the scope of the Act is now to be made for the current year or balance thereof instead of for the ensuing year as formerly.

The section providing for examination of an injured workman by a medical referee and appointment of an advisory medical board was replaced by new provisions under which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appoint a panel of forty qualified medical practitioners selected equally from the northern and southern portions of the province. From such panel the Workmen's Compensation Board may select medical boards of not less than three members referring to them such cases as it may deem proper. The remuneration of, and necessary expenses incurred by a medical board in the performance of its duties are to be paid out of the Accident Fund. Where a member of the panel has been employed as a medical practitioner in connection with a compensation claim by the employer or workman concerned, he may not act on a medical board in such case. The Workmen's Compensation Board is to notify the workman and employer of the time and place for holding an examination. The medical board is to certify to the Workmen's Compensation Board as to the condition of the workman, his fitness for employment, and if unfit the cause of such unfitness, and the extent of the workman's permanent or temporary disability.

The Board is authorized to replace and repair dentures which are broken by an industrial accident.

Under the section relating to compensation in case of disfigurement, the board may now estimate the impairment of earning capacity from the nature and degree of the remaining disability and award compensation accordingly.

The section relating to industrial diseases was amended to define "silicosis" and to provide that in cases of silicosis, whether contracted before or after the passing of the amendment, the board may extend the time for claiming compensation if it considers the claim is a just one. Compensation is not payable, however, unless the workman has been a resident of Alberta for the five years preceding disablement and has been exposed to silica dust in employment within the province for periods amounting in all to at least five years preceding disablement. Three months of such period must have been in the last

three years before disablement. A further condition is that the workman must not have had silicosis before his exposure to silica dust in employment in Alberta. If he has been exposed to such dust elsewhere before exposure for the specified period in the Province, the amount of compensation is to be reduced by the proportion which the period of exposure outside the Province bears to the total period. A workman who has left his employment must claim compensation within two years. This last provision does not apply, however, to claims made prior to its enactment, April 14, 1937.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, Continuation Act, 1937, stipulates that the 1933 statute shall remain in force until March 31, 1938. The Act which had expired on March 31, 1937, is to be deemed always to have been in effect. It enables the Government of the province to make agreements with the Government of Canada and with municipalities respecting relief measures. Obligations created under the Act prior to March 31, 1937, may be discharged out of the General Revenue Fund, notwithstanding the expiration of the Act on that date.

Drivers of Public and Commercial Vehicles

A clause added to the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act requires the Provincial Secretary, before issuing a chauffeur's licence, to be satisfied that the applicant, if he is to operate a public service or commercial vehicle, has the medical certificate required for drivers of such vehicles by the regulations issued in 1936 under the Public Service Vehicles Act.

Steam Plants

The Boilers Act was amended to extend its application to include all steam plants, refrigerating plants having a capacity of three tons or over and pressure vessels which are within or subject to the legislative power of the Province. The Act requires the annual registration of pressure vessels and also provides for the appointment of assistant inspectors of boilers and machinery and prescribes their qualifications. The chief engineer of a steam plant is made responsible for any interference with valves, gauges, and other appliances.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment in the Old Age Pensions Legislation Act enables the Government of the province to take advantage of amendments made this year by the Parliament of Canada to the Old Age Pensions Act extending the provisions of that Act to blind persons forty years of age and over.

Co-operative Associations

The Co-operative Associations Act was revised and amended and its administration transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Wages and Hours of Common Labourers in the U.S.A.

"Entrance Rates and Full-Time Hours of Common Labourers Employed by Cities, September, 1935" is the title of a bulletin (No. 627) prepared by the Division of Wages, Hours and Working Conditions of the United States Department of Labour. The bulletin describes the coverage of the third survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common laborers employed by cities. The first of these surveys was conducted in 1928 and the second in 1932.

The report states that "for the country as a whole, the average hourly entrance rate in September, 1935, of common labourers employed by cities of 10,000 or more population on street and sewer work was 50·6 cents an hour. The hourly entrance rate of approximately one-tenth (10·6 per cent) of the workers was under 37·5 cents, and half (51·1 per cent) of them earned 37·5 and under 52·5 cents an hour. One-third (33·8 per cent) earned 52·5 and under 72·5 cents, and 4·5 per cent earned 72·5 cents an hour and over.

There was a wide difference in the average hourly entrance rate between the cities of the North and South, the average rate for the northern cities being 53·2 cents as against 32·0 cents for the southern cities. Only 3·0 per cent of common labourers in the North earned less than 32·5 cents an hour, compared with 65·7 per cent in the South.

At the 13th annual meeting of the Montreal and Ottawa Conference of the United Church of Canada held in Montreal recently, it was affirmed that "until adequate measures are taken to abolish unemployment, society is under obligation to provide food, clothing and shelter for those who are unemployed through no fault of their own." A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that provision of relief must continue to be an obligation of the government, despite alleged abuses, as it was beyond the resources of private charity.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE, CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Recommendations Respecting Minimum Wages, Industrial Codes, Apprenticeship and Health Insurance

INCLUDED in the report of the Executive Council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, presented at the annual convention held in Toronto recently, was a survey of industrial conditions by the Industrial Relations Committee. This important section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association dealt with specific phases of the industrial situation in the following paragraphs extracted from its report:—

Minimum Wage and Industrial Codes Legislation

The chief development of the past year under this head, has been the enactment of minimum wage (for men) legislation in Ontario and Quebec, following the industrial standards, or in other words, "standard wage" legislation passed in recent years in the same provinces.

When the Ontario minimum wage bill was introduced, it was decided that representations to the Government should take the form of urging that the bill should be amended so as to make it clear that it was a minimum wage bill, pure and simple, and not a standard wage, or a limitation of hours measure, as the bill, as originally drafted, seemed intended to be. These representations were successful, and the bill was amended so as to make it clear that it is to be interpreted and enforced as a minimum wage act and nothing more. The other point on which strong representations were made was that it was imperative that the Board, which is to administer the act, should have as chairman, a person of independent and judicial character, and that employers and employees should have equal representation. With the bringing down of similar minimum wage (for men) legislation in Quebec, both provinces are now provided with the two systems, namely, minimum wage, and industrial code or standard wage, machinery, and it remains to be seen how the two different systems will work, side by side.

Apprenticeship

The Committee has been giving considerable attention to the question of apprenticeship and the training of young workers from the two points of view of helping to solve the problem of unemployment among young persons, and providing industry with that supply of skilled workers which is so essential to its welfare, and which, at the present time, is anything but assured.

In these circumstances, the Committee is definitely of the opinion that energetic steps should be taken by industry itself, where it has not already been done, to train young workers by means of an apprenticeship or other training scheme. Unless industry itself takes the matter in hand, the Committee feels that pressure might be brought upon governments to pass compulsory legislation, which the Committee does not consider would be in the best interest of industry, or of the young workers themselves.

Another phase of the question to which the Committee has been giving attention, is the relationship between industry and the technical schools, on which so much public money has been spent. Conferences have been held with government educational authorities, and representative technical school principals, with a view to securing the establishment in the technical schools of a standard of training which will be to industry what matriculation is to the university. There is a definite prospect of steps being taken in this direction in the near future by, at least, one of the most important industrial provinces. In the opinion of the Committee, it is of the utmost importance that this movement to link up technical education more closely with industry, and the training of recruits for industrial employment should be supported.

In connection with this question, the Committee has collaborated closely with the so-called Youth Employment Committee, which was set up to act in an advisory capacity to the National Employment Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. B. Purvis. - If, as the result of the work of this Committee, steps should be taken by the Government to facilitate and encourage the use by employers of technical schools, the Committee is of the opinion that everything possible should be done to urge employers to make the fullest use of any facilities which may be offered.

Health Insurance

The Committee has paid particular attention to the first health insurance act to be passed in Canada, namely, that of British Columbia. It will be recalled that the British Columbia Division strongly opposed the bill, when it was before the Legislature, on the ground that

it had not been well thought out, in respect either of its financing or its benefit provisions. Such strong opposition developed before the act was to be brought into effect on the 29th of March last, that the date for bringing it into effect was postponed, and a plebiscite on the question is to be held at the time of the provincial general election on the 1st of June. The Committee is strongly of the opinion that the sound method of procedure in the matter of health insurance is provincial co-operation under Federal supervision, and that it is unwise for a single province to embark on a scheme independently of all the other provinces, and of the Dominion.

International Labour Organization

There has been an unusual amount of activity during the past year in connection with the work of the International Labour Organization. The Committee arranged for the nomination of representatives of the employers of Canada to attend the Special Maritime Conference held last October in Geneva, a Special Tripartite World Textile Conference held in Washington, in April, and the regular Annual International Labour Conference, which is to open at Gevena, on June 3rd. The delegate nominated for the Special Maritime Conference to consider the application of International Labour Conventions to shipping was Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, Manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada, of Montreal. For the Textile Conference, the delegate nominated was Mr. H. G. Smith, of Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, with Mr. Jackson H. Marx, of Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Mr. A. V. Young, Hamilton Cotton Company Limited, Hamilton, and Mr. Douglas Hallam, of the Primary Textiles Institute, Toronto, as advisers. For the Annual International Labour Conference to be held this month, Mr. A. R. Goldie, Chairman of the Committee for the past five years, was nominated as delegate, and Mr. H. W. Macdonnell as adviser. The principal items on the agenda are the questions of the forty-hour week in the textile, chemical and printing industries, the planning of public works in relation to employment, and the revision of the existing convention fixing fourteen as the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment.

It should also be mentioned that Mr. J. H. Sherrard, of Simmons Limited, of Montreal, a past-president of the Association, attended in February, a meeting of the Governing Body, i.e., the Board of Directors of the International Labour Organization, as substitute for the South African employer, Mr. William Gemmill, in accordance with a rotation agreement that the seat at present occupied by Mr. Gemmill should be treated as a British-Dominion seat, and occupied by the employers of the four British Dominions, in turn.

Unemployment

With a view to giving all possible assistance to the National Employment Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. B. Purvis, of Canadian Industries, Ltd., appointed last year, and to a special sub-committee on youth unemployment, the Committee arranged for the sending out of several questionnaires asking for information as to present employment conditions, the general outlook for the immediate future, the possibility of a shortage of skilled workers, views as to the training of young workers, including the advisability of some kind of apprenticeship system, and suggestions as to how industrial employment could be increased. The information received was summarized and communicated to the National Employment Commission, with which close contact has been maintained by interview and correspondence.

A delegation from the Alberta branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association recently interviewed Premier William Aberhart, urging that a committee of three consisting of a judge, one representative from the workers, and the other from employers be appointed to investigate the operations of the Workmen's Compensation Act, instead of the present legislative assembly committee (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 480) of nine members. The delegation pointed out that a similar investigation had been conducted in Ontario several years ago by a single member, Mr. Justice Middleton, who was named to make the inquiry in that province.

Relief Appropriation in the U.S.A.

On May 25, the United States House of Representatives approved a relief appropriation of $1,500,000,000, for the fiscal year 1938. However, amendments to the original bill earmarked $505,000,000 for specific purposes as follows: (1) $300,000,000 for the Public Works Administration; (2) $150,000,000 of relief funds for the construction of first and secondary roads in the Federal aid system; (3) $55,000,000 was set aside for flood control and water conservation projects.

Another amendment made ineligible for relief those persons declining jobs in private employment for wages at or above the relief wages prevailing, with a proviso that persons leaving the rolls for private employment could again return if their private employment terminated.

MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC, BRITISH COLUMBIA SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

Recent Orders of Provincial Boards

Quebec

Included in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of May 22 is the provincial Minimum Wage Board's Order No. 12. This Order, governing the tobacco industry and effective August 1, 1937, replaces previous Orders (No. 12 and 12a) which were in effect since May 1930 (Labour Gazette, May 1930, page 524). The new Order, which is on an entirely different basis than that which it replaces and which designates the work of men in the group, is as follows:

ORDER No. 12.—*tobacco industry, cigars and cigarettes. For the object of this Order and by virtue of Section 6a of the Women's Minimum Wage Act, it is decreed that all operations, other than the heavy handling of the raw product, are considered as female labour; therefore, employees of both sexes are subject to same (except the men who do the heavy handling).*

1. *Minimum:* The following minimum wages apply to tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacturers, excepting manipulators of Canadian raw leaf tobacco who are covered by Section 1a. The territorial jurisdiction for the purpose of the Present Order shall be:—

Zone 1.—City and Island of Montreal—and a radius of ten (10) miles in a straight line, from the boundaries of the Island:

Experienced Workers:—

After 24 months' experience at the trade, no worker shall be paid less than $12.50 per week.

Apprentices:—

Beginners, not less than $7.00 per week.

After 6 months' experience, not less than $8 per week.

After 12 months' experience, not less than $9.50 per week.

After 18 months' experience, not less than $11 per week.

Zone 2.—The Province of Quebec—Excepting Zone 1:

Experienced Workers:—

After 24 months' experience at the trade, no worker shall be paid less than $10.00 per week.

Apprentices:—

Beginners, not less than $6 per week.

After 6 months' experience, not less than $7 per week.

After 12 months' experience, not less than $8 per week.

After 18 months' experience, not less than $9 per week.

(a) *Canadian Raw Leaf Tobacco Industry:* Employeees of manipulators of Canadian raw leaf tobacco outside of manufacturing plants, are covered by the following special schedule:—

Fifty per cent of the employees, at not less than 12½ cents per hour.

Fifty per cent of the employees, at not less than 16 cents per hour.

These minimum wages apply to both male and female workers. The 50 per cent rule shall be established separately for both men and women, but in the aggregate, not more than 50 per cent of the total working force can receive less than 16 cents per hour.

2. *Experience of Employees:* The time of experience of the employees shall be counted upon the working hours they have actually worked, based upon a working week of 48 hours, fifty (50) weeks constituting one year; therefore, 1,200 hours of work mean six months of experience, 2,400 hours, one year; 3,600 hours, eighteen months; and 4,800, two years' experience at the trade.

3. *Maximum of Apprentices:* The number of apprentices (of either sex) shall not exceed one-third of the total number of employees. Any person having less than 24 months' experience at the trade shall be considered as an apprentice.

4. *How Wages Must Be Paid:* The employees' wages shall be paid to them wholly in cash; no deduction being permitted for any cause or purpose whatsoever. Said wages shall be given to them in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: their name, their register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight they have worked, the number of hours they have performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money enclosed in the envelope; same must be initialled by the person who pays the employees. The wages are payable weekly, but in exceptional cases, where it is the custom, they may be paid fortnightly, but not later. Employees are advised to keep their pay envelopes so they could be used, as proof, whenever necessary.

(a) All employees—manual and non-manual—are covered by this Order, no matter what occupation they fill or the work they perform. The system of periodical changes from piece rates to hourly rates, or vice versa, for same operation, is prohibited, as such changes permit an illegal reduction of wages; the piece rates shall be uniform for all employees performing same operation.

5. *Duration of Labour:* The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid, shall be 48 hours per week. Work in excess of the above period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than the regular rate of wages of the employees.

The total of working hours, insofar as female workers are concerned, and boys under eighteen years of age, cannot in any case, exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Inspection Department. (Chap. 182, R.S.P.Q. 1925). Work in excess of the above period of 55 hours, shall be paid at not less than time and a half; this to apply to both piece and time workers.

After having left the employer's premises, any employees who may be recalled to do regular or overtime work, shall receive an amount equivalent to at least two hours' work.

6. *Waiting Time:* Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

7. *Deduction:* No deduction shall be made for work that has been spoilt. No deduction

below the minimum wage for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, based on the wage of the employee.

8. *Exemption:* The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions, it may also issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers.

9. *Discharge of Employees:* No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act. All complaints are strictly confidential.

The Order contains the usual provisions regarding posting, penalties, etc.

British Columbia

ORDERS NO. 43 AND 44.—*establishing a minimum wage for janitors and janitresses.*

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations has recently issued Minimum Wage Orders No. 43 and No. 44, governing the employment of janitors and janitresses, respectively. Both Orders, which become effective on June 1, 1937, are in substitution for previous Orders which have been in operation since April 18, 1935, and October 3, 1935, respectively (Labour Gazette, May 1935, page 428, and November 1935, page 1009).

In each of the new Orders (which establish identical rates and working conditions for janitors and janitresses) there is an increase of 2½ cents per hour in the minimum wage of janitors (or janitresses) employed in apartments of four suites or less, the new rate being 37½ cents per hour.

In buildings with more than four suites the minimum wage is graded on a monthly basis according to the number of apartments, ranging from $22 per month for five residential suites to $125 per month for 48 or more suites.

Provision is made whereby if one or two janitors are designated by the employer as resident on the premises such janitor or janitors are to be paid the minimum monthly rate specified according to the number of suites. If more than two janitors are employed they are to be paid not less than the minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour for each hour of work. (This same stipulation applies also in the case of janitresses.)

Conditions of Labour and Employment.—Since the conditions of labour and employment are equally applicable to men and to women in this occupation, to avoid repetition, the following paragraphs, detailing such conditions, are extracted from Order No. 43, covering janitors:

4. When a janitor is employed in any apartment building and resides on the premises, there may be deducted from his wages a sum equivalent to a fair rental value for such provided accommodation in proportion to the rental value of the other suites in the said apartment building: Provided, however, that not more than twenty (20) dollars a month may be deducted from his wages for a suite of two (2) rooms and bathroom, and not more than five dollars ($5) a month may be deducted from his wages for each room in excess of two (2) in the said suite, but in no case shall the total rental value so deducted exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) per month.

In cases where the janitor is furnished with electricity and (or) gas, and the janitor uses the same, not more than the sum of four dollars ($4) per month may be deducted from his wages for the said electricity and (or) gas, or, in the alternative, meters shall be installed and the janitor shall thereupon pay for the consumption of the said electricity and (or) gas according to the said meters.

5. (a) Every janitor in any apartment building containing twenty (20) residential suites and over shall be given a rest period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours free from duty in each calendar week, of which he shall be duly notified by his employer.

(b) Every janitor employed in any apartment building containing not more than nineteen (19) and not less than twelve (12) residential suites shall be given a rest period of eight (8) consecutive hours in each calendar week, of which he shall be duly notified by his employer.

6. When a substitute janitor (including any member of the janitor's family) is employed in an apartment building during the rest period, or any part thereof, such substitute janitor shall be employed and paid by the owner or agent of the apartment building according to the provisions of this Order.

In apartment buildings where there is no central heating plant or where there are no facilities for supplying central heat to the tenants the resident janitor may be paid on an hourly basis according to section 2 of this Order. [37½ cents per hour.]

ORDER NO. 18c.—*re minimum wages for stationary steam engineers in apartment buildings.*

This Order, effective May 14, 1937, places steam engineers employed in apartments in the same category as janitors for minimum wage purposes. It partially rescinds Order No. 18a (Labour Gazette, May 1935, page 427) and stipulates that the wage rate for such steam engineers be not less than the rate fixed for janitors by Order No. 43, viz., 37½ cents per hour. In effect it provides a wage increase of 2½ cents per hour for steam engineers employed in apartments.

Saskatchewan

By Orders which came into effect on June 2, 1937, the application of the Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act has been extended to cover male and female employees in shops and factories within a five-mile radius of each city

in the Province. The Act, as revised in 1936, applied to female employees in shops and factories in cities but the Minimum Wage Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, was empowered to declare its provisions applicable to other portions of the Province and to male employees in shops and factories within the scope of the Act.

An order of the Minimum Wage Board declaring the Act to apply to male employees in shops and factories in cities was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on October 2, 1936, and gazetted. This order was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, p. 998, and has been in effect since November 1, 1936. Owing to some technical error in the procedure, it has been considered necessary to publish the order as it appears in the *Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 31, 1937. At the same time, the Minimum Wage Orders were made to apply to territory within a radius of five miles of a city.

Alberta

An Order in Council, effective May 31, 1937, approves Regulations made by the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations under authority of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936. These rules provide that where a minimum wage has been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker may be employed in such class at a less wage. Exception is made in the case of apprentices whose indentures have been approved by the Board and who are under proper instruction. For contravention of these provisions an employer is liable to a fine not exceeding $500 and must also pay to the worker the difference between the wages actually received and the minimum wage. Provisions similar to the above were contained in the Factories Act but were repealed during the 1937 session of the Legislature (see page 639). The new regulations also require all overtime permitted under the Hours of Work Act, 1936, to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1935-36

Third Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

EMPLOYMENT gains evident in the two preceding years were maintained and somewhat increased during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936, according to information contained in the third annual report of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour. The Department was established under the Department of Labour Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1934, page 748), and included in the annual review are the reports of the Deputy Minister, the Minimum Wage Board, the Employment Service Offices, the Inspector of Factories, and the Supervisor of Unemployed Relief.

Unemployment and Relief.—The relief situation in the province is reviewed in the reports of the deputy minister and the provincial relief supervisor. Summarizing the improved condition of the province during the period under review, the deputy minister states:

"The payment of Direct Relief, which is fair indication of employment especially in urban and industrial areas, has shown a further reduction of 28 per cent; being during the present year lower than in any year since 1931. This together with the reduction in the number of single men applying for assistance demonstrates a more healthy employment condition.

"A reduction of over $300,000 in direct relief payments compared with the previous year in view of the fact that according to Federal estimates the population of Nova Scotia increased by ten thousand persons during the past year indicates the extent to which recovery has already been achieved in Nova Scotia.

"The population increase in the years 1935 and 1936 was greater than the number of persons receiving relief in the year 1936.

"During the year considerable progress has been made toward a permanent solution of this problem. An agreement was arranged by the Department between the employees and employers in the coal industry providing for the employment of an extra crew to eliminate all overtime work in that industry.

"In New Waterford alone this placed in employment two hundred and forty men and its application throughout the Province should eventually place in employment about seven hundred young men, thus relieving one of the most pressing problems in mining areas besides providing a surplus force of trained workers to eliminate the need of importations as employment expansion develops.

"A careful study of the possibilities of apprenticeship training has been conducted by the Department of Labour during the year, and valuable data gathered relating to this subject."

The relief supervisor noted that in the industrial centres many of those who became unemployed when at the age of 50-55 are now finding it very difficult to secure work, and in

many cases it is doubtful if they will again be profitably employed.

Employment Service.—The annual report of the provincial employment offices, operated in conjunction with the Employment Service of Canada, indicated that placements were well up to the five-year average, and in this respect the superintendent reported that "the figures for 1936 approach more closely to a normal year than any other since 1931." A tabular summary gives a comparison of the cost for placement in the various provinces for the year ending March 31, 1936. This table showed that Manitoba had the lowest cost per placement at 87 cents with Nova Scotia second at $1.14. Commenting on the operation of the Nova Scotia offices, the deputy minister observed: "The cost of the service compares favourably with that of the other provinces of Canada, being second lowest and there can be no doubt that the workers were protected from exploitation at the hands of private agencies."

Factory Inspection.—The report of the factory inspector indicated that the number of accidents in the factories of the province for the year ended November 30, 1936, was 477 as compared with 551 in the previous year. In both years there were six fatal accidents. During the year 481 factories were inspected, some of the establishments being visted two or three times in connection with accident investigations or to ensure compliance with orders. Of the total number of accidents, 133 (including four fatalities), occurred in sawmills. The inspector pointed out that small mills are usually located in remote places, and "have been in the same family from one generation to another, doing a little custom sawing, and going on year after year with the same old equipment." He regarded his experience in trying to get owners to understand the danger of some conditions as "mostly a waste of time." The inspector considered that the general standard of factory sanitation in the province is being raised, and that each year there are some outstanding examples in improved lavatory, heating and ventilating equipment.

Dealing with accident prevention and the safety movement, the inspector observed: "The 'safety-first' movement is essentially a condition of mind, a habit-forming matter, and it is the duty of those in responsible positions in industry to keep the idea before the workers at all times. Organized safety has paid large dividends in this Province, and it is not unreasonable to expect, now that business has become at least normal in most industries, that it will resume its place in industry with even greater enthusiasm on the part of all concerned than ever before."

Report of Minimum Wage Board

The sixth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board, covering the administration of the Act during the fiscal year ended November 30, 1936, is included in the report of the Department of Labour.

Prefacing its presentation of tabular summaries, the Board outlined the activities of the year. With returning prosperity and increased industrial operations, the Board noted the advent of new business enterprises. It pointed out that frequently the persons engaged in new business were without experience and had only slender resources. At first it was usually the policy of such people to keep wages down with the result that the Board "had to be on the alert in order to protect the workers who under such circumstances might be exploited."

Special attention was given by the Board to inspections. Wage sheets were checked and adjustments were made where it was found that they deviated from the provisions of the Act. A total of 338 complaints were received and investigated, and $758.93 was recovered in wage claims.

During the year the Board issued one new Order governing office employees (Labour Gazette, December 1936, page 1135), and amended Orders Numbers Three and Seven governing employment in hotels and restaurants, and retail stores, respectively. By the amendment to Order No. 3, the time required for women employed in hotels and restaurants to become rated as experienced workers was reduced from one year to three months. Also uniforms are required to be supplied and laundered by the employers. Order No. 7, covering clerks in retail stores, was revised (Labour Gazette, November 1936, page 1002) by the addition of a clause whereby all part-time workers hired for special working hours will receive the full minimum rate per hour, eliminating rates formerly classed as "inexperienced" for this type of work.

The tabular statistics indicate an increase in the average weekly wage in all industries under the Act. In several cases this was attended by a decrease in the average weekly hours. The situation with respect to average weekly wages and hours in the various industries as compared with the previous year (1935) is as follows:—

Laundries and dye works—average weekly wage increased from $10.10 to $10.18; average hours reduced from 46 to 44.

Confectionery, baking and allied food trades—average weekly wages increased from $8.54 to $9.48; average hours reduced from 45 to 44.

Textile, needle and leather trades—average weekly wages increased from $10.23 to $10.43; average hours reduced from 51 to 49.

Hotels, restaurants and tea rooms—average weekly wages increased from $8.28 to $8.52; average hours remained the same at 53.

Telephone operators—average weekly wages increased from $11.34 to $11.82; average hours remained the same at 48.

Small factories, paper trades and printers—average weekly wage increased from $12.02 to $12.04; average hours remained the same at 47.

Retail stores, millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing—average weekly wages increased from $10.56 to $10.60; average hours increased from 48 to 51.

Beauty parlours (Order operative in 1936; no comparison with 1935)—average weekly wage $10.70; average hours, 49.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1936

The annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the calendar year 1936 again records an increase in the total number of all kinds of accidents as compared with the previous year, the total number of accidents in 1936 being 10,538 as against 9,562 in 1935—a difference of 976. The total cost of all accidents for 1936 under Part 1 of the Act as far as could be estimated at the time of publication of the report was nearly $1,382,092, which amount is exclusive of administration expenses and cost of safety associations.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure for 1936 indicates that $104,813.06 was paid for medical aid in all classes. The sum of $9,039.79 was expended on safety associations. Administration costs during 1936 amounted to $104,141.69.

For industries under Part 1 of the Act the total income for the year 1936, actual and estimated, amounted to $1,368,212.09, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was $1,495,272.90, showing a deficit for the year's operations of $127,060.81. The surplus brought forward from prior years was $439,066.41, leaving a surplus at December 31, 1936, of $312,005.60. The amount reserved for bad and doubtful debts at December 31, 1935, was $20,000. The report states that the Board decided to carry to this reserve the sum of $91,000, making a total at December 31, 1936, of $111,000.

The 10,538 accidents reported to the Board for the year 1936 are classified as follows: fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced, 37; fatal accidents, burial expenses paid, no dependents, 5; fatal accidents reported, pending adjustment, 7; fatal accidents, claim non-compensable or disallowed, 4; accidents causing permanent partial disability 247; accidents causing total disability for seven days or over, 6,757; accidents where medical aid only has been paid 2,131; accidents pending adjustment, no payments, 560; accidents non-compensable, other than fatal, 790.

At the end of the year, reviewed by the report, the persons receiving compensation for 1936 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows 612; children under sixteen 755; dependent mothers 62; dependent fathers 19; other dependents 12; workmen disabled for life (partially or totally) 1,075.

The average rate of assessment levied on payrolls under Part 1 since the commencement of the Act has been $1.93 per hundred dollars of payroll, the rate varying from year to year. The average rate for 1935 was $2.43 and the average rate for 1936 was $2.46.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure by classes to December 31, 1936, shows that mining held first position in so far as revenue accrued from assessments and also disbursements was concerned. Revenue derived from assessments on the mining industry during 1936 was estimated at $591,127.92, while the total expenditure for the industry was placed at $695,637.78. Of this amount $113,115.60 was for compensation paid other than pensions, $83,398.21 was transferred to reserve for pensions, $414,165.48 was for compensation estimated outstanding, the balance being for this industry's proportion for medical aid, safety associations and administration.

Summary of Twenty Years' Administration.—During the twenty years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1936, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 148,525 were reported. During that time 1,645 workmen were fatally injured.

The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents and for medical aid during the twenty years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1936 was $15,342,944.97, and the amount required at the end of 1936 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was $7,936,275.58.

The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents and for medical aid for the twenty years amounts to $23,279,220.55.

This amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the twenty-year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included.

There were 902 widows to whom pensions for life or until remarriage were awarded; 2,071 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 458 were awarded compensation; 35 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions or lump sums were awarded to 5,241 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability and during the seventeen years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was $1,553,499.36. In the mining and iron and steel classes the greater portion of medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes and consequently is not furnished by the Board.

The report also gives complete statistics for 1935 dealing with accidents, by classes, months of occurrence of compensated accidents, time loss, average wage and age, nature of industries, causes of accidents, etc.

REGULATIONS IN MANITOBA FOR PROTECTION AGAINST SILICOSIS AND RESPECTING CONSTRUCTION CAMPS

By an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba, enacted in 1936, persons employed in mining or in iron, steel, or metal foundaries at an occupation where silicosis may be contracted must comply with the provisions of the Public Health Act and regulations made under it (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936, page 403). Prior to that amendment, regulations under the Public Health Act, in so far as such were designed to safeguard workers against silicosis, were applicable only to workmen employed in underground mines (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 197).

Now, however, by new regulations and amendments to Consolidated Regulations under the Public Health Act, this protection is extended to "workmen employed in certain industries where silicosis may be contracted." These regulations, as published in the Manitoba Gazette of May 22, now become Part V, Division II, of the Consolidated Regulations. The former regulations (241-253) are repealed and are substituted by the following:—

241. In the regulations contained in this division, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression.

(*a*) "prescribed occupation" means any occupation in the industry of mining and in iron, steel and metal foundaries in which the workman is exposed to the inhalation of dust containing silica, but does not include an occupation wherein the workman is not exposed for a period of less than fifty hours in any one calendar month to the inhalation of such dust.

242. No workman shall engage or continue to engage in any prescribed occupation, nor shall any person employ or continue to employ any workman in any prescribed occupation, unless the workman is the holder of a subsisting licence or temporary permit issued under this division.

243. (1) The Minister may issue a licence in such form as he may prescribe to any workman to engage in any prescribed occupation upon being satisfied that the workman is physically fit therefor.

(2) A licence issued under this regulation shall remain in force until revoked or suspended by the Minister.

244. Any workman applying for a licence under the preceding regulation shall submit himself, for medical examination to a medical officer or officer appointed by the Minister. Every such examination shall include the taking of X-Ray plates of the chest.

245. Every workman holding a licence issued under regulation 243 shall submit to a re-examination by a medical officer or officers mentioned in regulation 244 once in each year.

246. The Minister may appoint medical officers for the purpose of performing the examinations referred to in the preceding regulation and in regulation 245 and may prescribe the character of the examination to be made and the reports to be submitted to him for the purposes of this division.

247. The medical officer or officers shall report to the Minister upon every such examination made under regulation 245.

248. (1) If any workman holding a licence neglects or refuses to submit to the annual examination, or if the report or reports of the examination indicate that the workman is physically unfit to engage in any occupation the Minister may revoke or suspend the licence.

(2) Notice of revocation or suspension may be given by the Minister by letter sent by registered mail addressed to the licensee at the address given in the licence and shall be effective from the date named in the letter.

249. (1) In any case where it appears to the Minister advisable before granting a licence or cancelling a licence to obtain a further report as to the physical fitness of an applicant or licensee or where an applicant or licensee or a proposed employer or employer requests that the Minister obtain a further report, he may request the permanent independent Board of Physicians appointed under sub-section (10) of section 80 of "The Workmen's Compensation Act" to make an examination of the applicant or licensee and report thereon to him.

(2) If the request is made by the applicant, licensee, or employer, that person shall pay the cost of the examination by the Board.

250. If any case where it is impracticable for a person desiring to engage in an occupation to submit himself for examination to a medical

officer or officers referred to in regulation 245, he may submit to an examination of such character as the Minister may prescribe to some medical officer designated by the Minister.

251. (1) If the medical officer is satisfied that the person is physically fit to engage in an occupation he may issue a temporary permit to the person in such form as the Minister may prescribe.

(2) Subject to the provision of subsection (3) a temporary permit shall expire six months after the date of issue.

(3) If it appears to a medical officer designated by the Minister that it has been impracticable during the period of the temporary permit for the permittee to submit himself to the required examination for the licence referred to in regulation 243, the medical officer may renew the temporary permit for a further period of six months.

252. (1) Unless the workman delivers to him a subsisting licence or temporary permit issued under this division, no owner, manager, superintendent, foreman or person shall employ a workman or permit a workman to be employed in any prescribed occupation.

(2) Any licence or temporary permit delivered as required in subsection (1) shall be retained by the person to whom the same was delivered during the period of the workman's employment in the prescribed occupation and shall be redelivered to the workman upon the termination of his employment if still subsisting.

253. If during the period of the workman's employment in a prescribed occupation his licence or temporary permit is revoked, cancelled or expires, no owner, manager, superintendent, foreman, or person in charge shall permit any workman to continue in any occupation during the time the workman is not the holder of a subsisting licence or temporary permit.

253A. No workman shall be in possession of, or deliver to any person mentioned in regulation 251 a licence or temporary permit not duly issued to him or one which has been revoked or suspended or which has expired.

253B. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations contained in this division shall be liable to the penalty provided in section 34 of the Act.

Construction Camps

The same issue of the Manitoba Gazette contained the amended regulations respecting industrial and construction camps, now under Part V, Division 5, of the Consolidated Regulations, Public Health Act.

These regulations apply "to any construction, lumbering, wood-cutting, timbering, fishing, mining camp or industry of a temporary or permanent nature." The medical arrangements prescribed for such camps are set forth as follows:—

150. (1) Where 50 or more men are employed, the employer shall contract with one or more legally qualified medical practitioners for the medical and surgical care of his employees and for the regular inspection and sanitary supervision of the camp, and such official shall be known as the medical officer.

(2) Where less than 50 men are employed, the employer shall either contract with one or more legally qualified medical practitioners for the medical or surgical care of his employees or make such other arrangements for legally qualified medical and surgical services as may be necessary and satisfactory to the Minister.

(3) The medical practitioner shall provide medical and surgical attention to the employees. Every employer shall provide and maintain a sufficient supply of bandages, dressings, and other requisites in case of accident and also a supply of such medicines as the medical practitioner in charge prescribes for use in case of sickness.

(4) For the purpose of providing such medical and surgical services the employer may deduct from the pay of each employee a sum not exceeding one dollar ($1.00) per month. Such sum, together with any other sum necessary, to provide these services shall be paid to the medical practitioner or practitioners without rebate or deduction.

(d) That subsection (1) of Regulation 154 be repealed and the following be substituted therefor:—

"154. (1) In order to safeguard the health of all persons employed or to be employed in the lumbering, woodcutting, timbering, or mining industry, or in any construction camp, the Minister, from time to time, by order, may require that every person employed or to be employed in any such industry or camp, established or to be established, shall be vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid, and every foreman or person in charge of employees in any existing camp in respect of which such an order has been made shall forthwith discharge from employment any person who refuses to comply with any such order, and after an order has been made in respect to any existing camp or to any camp to be established no person shall engage any employees for such camp unless such applicant for employment shall have first been vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid. This section shall not apply to any members of the running trade or telegraphers or to persons who can produce evidence that they have suffered from smallpox or typhoid fever."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

THE thirty-fifth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in Kitchener, Ontario, on May 24, there being 108 delegates in attendance representing organizations in various sections of the province.

Regret was expresed at the opening session of the convention when the Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Rod Plant, read a telegram from Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, presently Director of Labour Transference in the Department of Labour, Ottawa, stating that due to unforeseen circumstances he was unable to attend the convention. Later, during the election of officers a special resolution was unanimously adopted expressing "deep appre-

ciation of the services rendered the Association by Mr. Mitchell, both as president and vice-president, offices which he occupied for a number of terms as a delegate to the annual conventions for many years." Sessions of the convention were, therefore, presided over by Vice-President O. H. Hughes, assisted by Mr. Tom Moore who was chosen as vice-chairman.

In welcoming the delegates on behalf of the organized workers of Kitchener, Vice-President Hughes, who is also president of the Twin City (Kitchener-Waterloo) Trades and Labour Council, referred to the growth of the international trade union movement in Kitchener since the Association last met in the city in 1934 and mentioned as recent acquisitions to the rolls local unions of fire fighters, furniture workers, milk drivers and general labourers. He said that members of the movement in Kitchener were always pleased to welcome their fellow trade unionists from other sections of Canada and hoped their visit on this occasion would be a happy one.

The visiting delegates were welcomed by Mayor J. A. Smith of Kitchener who paid tribute to members of the labour movement in Kitchener, whom he stated had, through the local Trades and Labour Council always co-operated in matters aimed to social betterment and development of the city.

Greetings from the Federal Government were conveyed by the Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Referring to present economic conditions the Minister stated that the stage had been reached when labour must not be considered as a commodity to be bought at the lowest price. "It is the just and wise thing for employers to ensure to their workers not only a living wage, but something more," he declared.

Officers' Reports

The report presented by the Executive Board reviewed in detail the various activities carried on throughout the past year and also dealt with a number of matters of current interest to labour in which the fullest co-operation of the affiliated membership was urged with a view to implementing labour's policies in respect thereto. The presentation made to the Ontario Government following the last convention was outlined and other efforts made to secure social and economic improvements were referred to. A section dealing with the right of workers to organize cited activities of the Association in supplementing those of the Trades and Labour Congress to secure enactment of the draft bill relating to the question which had been presented to the Government early in January this year.

Another section referred to Employment and Relief for the Unemployed and labour's policy that this should be the responsibility of the Federal Government was strongly emphasized. Reference was also made to the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council respecting the various pieces of social legislation including Unemployment Insurance enacted by the Federal Parliament in 1935. Expressing the opinion that statements made by both the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice during the recent session indicated that the Federal Government was contemplating discussion with the provinces with a view to enactment of such legislation, the report stated:

"Labour has consistently maintained that such legislation to be effective must be national in its scope, knowing only too well from experience with such measures as the Old Age Pensions Act, the delays and confusion when provincial legislation must be awaited. It is hoped, therefore, that in any further action to be taken in respect to social reforms, quibbling on the question of jurisdiction may not supersede the all too apparent need for legislating in the interests of the people of Canada as a whole."

The Home Improvement Plan evolved by the National Employment Commission was welcomed by the executive as a means through which much needed employment could be provided for building trades workers and those engaged in allied industries. The hope was expressed for full utilization of the facilities of the same in order to ensure success of the plan.

Another section of the report dealt with Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons and the membership was urged to put forth every effort to extend the demand for union labelled products and union services.

Commenting on the necessity for public manifestation against war and in favour of international peace, the executive directed attention to the peace action campaign about to be undertaken in Canada, suggesting that the League of Nations Society of Canada be the body through which the campaign be conducted. It was also recommended that the Association subscribe for a Corporate Membership in the Society as a tangible evidence of the desire to further the work being carried on in the interests of human security and further that every assistance be extended the Society by the affiliated membership.

Other sections of the report dealt with the necessity for reducing hours of labour; reduction in the qualifying age for Old Age Pensions; amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; minimum wages and the

development of natural resources under public ownership and control.

The report which was unanimously adopted without amendment was discussed by section by section and a number of items at some length, particularly that dealing with the right of workers to organize.

Resolutions

In all, twenty resolutions were considered by the convention. These dealt with the following matters:

Workmen's Compensation. — Two resolutions concurred in, called for amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act in order to bring all workers within its provisions and that payment of full compensation be made to injured workers until they are able to resume their usual occupation. The opinion was expressed that the latter change would prevent reduction in benefits on the ground of the worker being fit for legal work which in many cases could be obtained.

Health and Safety.—Grouped under this heading were five resolutions all of which were adopted. Stricter enforcement of existing laws governing the use of dangerous materials used by hand or spray methods and regulations covering description of ingredients used in the manufacture of paints, lacquers, etc., was the subject matter of one resolution. Another called for prompt action on the part of the Department of Highways towards protecting pedestrians by construction of walks or paths paralleling the highways.

A check up on operating schedules of street railways operating one-man cars was urged in another resolution with a view to enactment of adequate safeguards against traffic hazards due to this type of transportation.

Right to Organize.—In addition to the section in the executive report dealing with workers' right to organize a resolution was unanimously adopted referring to this subject.

Superannuation.—The convention went on record as favouring superannuation for employees of the Federal Government who are employed at "prevailing rates" such employees including tradesmen of various types and who are not at present covered by the Superannuation Act. A further resolution called upon the affiliated membership throughout the province to co-operate with organized civic employees in any efforts made to secure superannuation protection for all classes of workers employed by the corporations of their respective municipalities.

Industrial Standards Act.—The Convention decided to immediately request the Ontario Government to take action making existing schedules under the Industrial Standards Act conform with amendments enacted at the last session of the Legislature. The resolution adopted was the result of recent court decisions declaring schedules as being beyond the scope of the Act.

Other Resolutions.—Other resolutions dealt with the redemption of soiled bank notes; condemnation of the control of the age limit for employment in industries carrying group insurance on their employees by insurance companies instead of by industry itself; opposing the system inaugurated recently whereby postal service employees are required to work on Saturday afternoons and public holidays, etc.

The election of officers resulted in the following persons being elected: President, O. H. Hughes, Kitchener; Vice-President, Peter Grant, St. Catharines; Secretary-Treasurer, Rod. Plant, Ottawa; Executive Board: F. Ackerknecht, Kitchener; Mrs. E. Finkle, Toronto; J. Cauley, Hamilton; Ed. S. Walker, London; Robt. J. Barnett, Ottawa; Wm. Stokes, St. Thomas; F. J. Fishleigh, St. Catharines; Frank Healey, Niagara Falls; J. P. Nicol, Thorold and Geo. Lauder, Windsor. Brantford was elected as the Convention City for 1938.

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE PLANS OF SWIFT CANADIAN COMPANY

In a brief introduction to a summary of its industrial relations program, the Swift Canadian Company draws attention to the emphasis placed on social security in the Dominion during recent months. In this respect the Company declares that its policy has always been to consider its employees "as men and women—not just workers" and that it has endeavoured for many years to merit the confidence and trust of all the members of its organization, many of whom are shareholders.

Indicative of the development of its industrial relations program over a considerable period of years, an outline of the Company's plans for employees' welfare is as follows:—

Pensions.—Since August, 1916, non-contributory pensions (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1916, page 1535) have been granted to retired and disabled employees of the Company. The pension fund, which is separate from the Company's business, is invested in high grade and well diversified securities.

Vacations with Pay.—Vacations with pay for manual workers were started in the meat packing plants of the Company in 1923, and gradually extended to other parts of the business.

In February, 1937, the vacation plan was expanded so that hourly-paid workers receive vacations with pay for one, two or three weeks. The new plan provides one week's vacation for all hourly-paid workers with two years or more continuous service; two weeks' vacation for those with five years' service; and the three-week vacation period to women with fifteen years' and to men with twenty years' continuous service.

Guaranteed Hours.—The pamphlet points to the great variation in production in the meat packing industry due to the fact that operations are dependent upon the uncontrollable factor of the varying numbers of live animals which come to the market.

In view of fluctuating receipts of live stock, which would result in variable wage income, the Company, in 1912, began to guarantee pay for meat packing plant workers for a minimum number of hours per week. The guarantee is now 40 hours per week, assuring this minimum to the Company's permanent employees. The Company has always maintained a policy of retaining older workers, and, as a result, employees with long service records have a high degree of security of income.

Accidents and Sickness.—Recognizing that first aid should be preventive, Swift Canadian Company has carried on an active anti-accident campaign for more than 25 years. This policy, it is stated, has resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of accidents in its plants. The interest of the Company does not cease when the employee leaves the plant, the Company maintaining that the loss is just as great to the employee, and nearly as great to the employer, if an accident occurs away from the place of business. Accordingly, a campaign for the prevention of automobile accidents was started by the Company more than a year ago.

In the event of an employee becoming injured or incapacitated because of illness, the Swift Canadian Company maintains a definite program which provides special assistance, varying with the type of affliction, length of service, and other similar factors.

Employees' Benefit Association.—In addition to the Company program, more than 90 per cent of the employees of Swift Canadian Company, have protected themselves from loss through accident, sickness and death by joining the Employees' Benefit Association, which was founded in 1907 under the sponsorship of the Company.

Group Life Insurance.—Through an arrangement by which the company participates in the cost, group insurance is available to employees at low rates. Approximately $300,000 has been paid in death benefits during the last eleven years.

Employee Representation.—In 1919, an idea founded on co-operation between employer and employee was given a trial at two plants of the Company. The experiment proved to be so successful that this idea, now recognized as the Employee Representation Plan, is in force at all of the Company's plants.

The plan is one of joint representation of elected employee representatives (in whose selection the management has no voice or influence), and appointed management representatives. It functions in all matters pertaining to wages, hours, and working conditions, and to the settlement of complaints. The assemblies have at various times discussed, investigated, and agreed on rates of pay. Under this plan of employee representation, workers are secured against unjust discharge or unfair treatment.

Promotions.—In the matter of promotions the Swift Canadian Company has adhered to the policy of its founder, G. F. Swift, who fifty years ago declared: "I can raise better men than I can hire."

A short time ago a survey was made of the executive force of the Company's organization, and it was found that 80 per cent of the executives began in the lower positions of messenger boys, labourers, or clerks; 15 per cent began in slightly higher positions, such as assistant foreman; and 5 per cent entered the organization in various managerial positions. This 5 per cent consisted largely of those with special knowledge and training, such as professional and technical men.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PLAN OF T. S. SIMMS AND COMPANY

The industrial relations program of T. S. Simms and Company is outlined in three booklets issued by the company.

A pamphlet entitled "Book of Information for Employees" sets forth in detail the working conditions to be observed by workers, such as hours of work, starting and closing time, lateness, absence from work, pay, etc.

Advancement.—Dealing with the subject of advancement it is stated that "it is the policy of this company to give wage increases whenever they are earned, without waiting for employees to ask for more pay, and to promote employees to better positions whenever there is an opportunity. The payroll is gone over regularly once a year, namely, July 1st, when the whole wage situation is discussed, in order to ascertain whether or not all are equitably paid. The wages of new employees will be considered as their advancement may warrant throughout the year. New employees are taken on trial for six weeks, at the end of which time, if they prove satisfactory, they will be advanced; otherwise the firm may

dismiss them." Employees are invited to approach the management in reference to his or her wages if at any time it is felt that their pay is not satisfactory or that there is some job they are better qualified to do.

Certain rules and regulations are prescribed regarding waste, care of machines and tools, cleanliness, smoking, etc. Health and Safety is also dealt with, under which heading it is pointed out that the company maintains a hospital or accident room which is in charge of someone appointed from the office and always available on a moment's notice.

Factory Services.—The company maintains a cafeteria for employees, where meals are served at below cost, or employees may bring their own lunches and use the cafeteria during lunch time.

A reading room, with an assortment of the best current magazines and papers is maintained by the company, and may be used by the employees during the noon hour period. Employees are also entitled to the privileges of a library.

Employees' Co-operative Plan—Works Committee.—In 1921 the T. S. Simms Company Employees' Co-operative Plan was formed, the objects of the scheme being:—

(*a*) To promote and maintain just and harmonious relationships between the company and its employees.

(*b*) To expedite the settlement of any matters requiring adjustment between the company and its employees.

(*c*) To further the efficiency and to improve the working conditions of the plant through the co-operative development of constructive policies by the employees and the management.

Each department of the factory elects one or more representatives each year to a factory committee called the "General Works Committee." The committee meets regularly to discuss factory problems and to take up with the management matters which are of interest to employees and the company. The Works Committee participates in the active management which directly affects workers. Employees are invited to refer to their representative any matters which they consider should have his attention or that of the Works Committee.

Mutual Benefit Association.—The company maintains a Mutual Benefit Association which entitles contributing members to benefits for time loss through sickness and such accidents not incidental to the employment of the member. Benefits payable to members are computed on the basis of $1 per week for each cent contributed per week to the funds of the association and it is provided that such benefits shall not be less than $3 nor more than $10 per week, and that in no case shall such benefits exceed two-thirds of the employee's weekly pay. Sickness is counted as beginning with the first full day's absence from work through illness.

Benefits are not payable for any sickness exceeding twenty-six weeks' duration, and not more than twenty-six weeks' benefits are to be paid during any period of twelve months.

In the case of the death of a member, his or her heirs are entitled to a death benefit equal to fifteen weeks' sick benefit, but in no case is such a payment to be less than seventy-five dollars.

T. S. Simms and Company contributes weekly to the funds of the association an amount equal to the dues paid by the employee-members.

In the event of an employee becoming temporarily unemployed for a period not exceeding four weeks, such an employee is entitled to benefits as if dues had been paid weekly, all arrears of contributions to be paid as soon as possible after resuming work. Arrears may be deducted from accrued benefits.

Systematic Saving.—In order to encourage and assist employees to save a specific amount each week, the company will, upon being requested, deduct each week from the employee's pay any amount designated, and place the same to his or her credit in a savings bank. Accounts so established, may be drawn upon at any time. The employee notifies the management the amount he or she desires to have taken out each week. Amounts lower than twenty-five cents per week are not accepted but any amounts from twenty-five cents a week and upwards are acceptable.

Employees' Insurance Plan.—Group life insurance is provided for employees, a large part of the cost being paid by the company. On beginning employment with the company the employee is required to apply for this life insurance, which, however, is not effective until the employee has the required income and period of service. To be eligible for insurance a male employee must be under sixty years of age, have earnings of $520 or more per year and have completed one year's service. For female employees the requirements are that she be under sixty years of age, have earnings of $520 or more a year and have completed two years' service with the company.

All eligible employees, regardless of salary class, are insured for a minimum of $1,000. Benefits under this policy are payable to the beneficiary named by the employee in the event of the latter's death from any cause and at any time, either before or after retirement. Should an employee become totally or permanently disabled before reaching the age of 60, the full amount of the death benefit is paid to the assured person. If an employee leaves the service of the company and desires to maintain his life insurance he may convert his policy into any of the standard plans of life or endowment assurance provided by the company administering the company's group plan.

REPORT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1936

The annual report of the British Ministry of Labour, outlining the work carried on during 1936, was published recently. As reviewed in the May issue of the British Ministry of Labour Gazette, its main sections deal respectively with employment, and unemployment insurance; training and instructional centres; and welfare schemes for the unemployed; industrial relations; work of the employment agencies; etc.

Employment.—It is stated in a general review of the state of employment during the year that three facts stand out from a study of the employment position during 1936. There was an exceptionally sharp rise in the numbers available for employment; large increases took place in the numbers in employment; and a marked decrease occurred in the numbers unemployed. From March, 1936, onwards the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, exceeded all previous records, reaching a total of 11,132,000 in December, 1936, or just over half a million more than in the preceding December. At the close of the year, the number of persons registering as unemployed was 1,629,000, or nearly 250,000 below the total for the previous December.

As in the three previous years the improvement was general, but the heavy incidence of unemployment in the North and in Wales, as compared with the remainder of the country, persists, and, on the average, unemployment in Wales during 1936 was more than twice as severe as in the country as a whole. Briefly, while one-half of the total insured population is in the north and Wales, those areas account for two-thirds of the total unemployment.

The Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies.—The number of vacancies notified in 1936 was 3,102,758, nearly 200,000 more than in 1935, and the number of vacancies filled was 2,624,213, over 110,000 more than in 1935. This represents a percentage of 84·6 of vacancies filled in 1936, as compared with a percentage of 86·3 in 1935; the increased difficulties of meeting the demands of employers owing to the lack of applicants on the registers possessing the qualifications and experience required are reflected in the smaller percentage for 1936.

A table is published in the report which groups the principal industries under 32 heads, and gives, for each group, the number of engagements of wholly unemployed workpeople made through the exchanges, expressed as a percentage of the total number of such engagements. The overall percentage was 28·9, and it is stated in the report that, while there is a continued increase in the use of the exchanges for labour engagement, there is no doubt that the range of their effective service could, with advantage to industry, be extended over a wider field.

Training and Instructional Centres; and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed.—The number of training places provided at the training centres increased during the year from 4,245 to 6,255. The additional places were mainly in the engineering and building trades. A total of 10,693 men completed a course of training in 1936, and of these 10,398, or over 97 per cent, entered employment.

The number of men admitted to instructional centres and summer camps during the year was 20,872, of whom 3,830 entered employment.

The Ministry's physical training activities were expanded during the year. The Ministry continued to co-operate with the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment in the provision of training for unemployed women and girls; it also continued the grant to the National Council of Social Service towards the cost of assisting and encouraging local voluntary efforts on behalf of unemployed persons in occupational centres, welfare centres, etc.

Boys and Girls.—In spite of the fact that the total juvenile population was higher than in 1935 by approximately 150,000 there was a marked improvement during 1936 in juvenile employment conditions, the average monthly live register of unemployed juveniles being 105,915 (of whom 54,567 were boys and 51,348 girls), or 12,563 less than in 1935. Tables of the distribution of juvenile unemployment for each of the divisions show that three-quarters of the total was in the north of England, Scotland, and Wales, a position which corresponds almost exactly with that of 1935.

The report refers to the arrangements for giving advice to boys and girls with regard to choice of employment, and gives particulars of the placing of boys and girls in employment.

The number of juveniles transferred during 1936 under the juvenile transference scheme reached the record total of 15,407, as compared with 10,024 in 1935. The report gives particulars of the arrangements made for the accommodation and welfare of transferred juveniles, also of the opening of further transfer centres and camps, the object of which is to improve the physical condition of juveniles before taking up employment in an area away from home. Reference is also made to the

short courses of vocational training for boys and girls, and to the extension of the co-operation on the part of local education authorities in the transfer of juveniles.

The aggregate number of boys and girls who attended junior instruction centres and classes during the year was about 191,000. Reductions in most areas in the numbers of unemployed juveniles caused the attendances for the last quarter of the year to be substantially below those for the corresponding period in 1935.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.—The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture (including horticulture and forestry), and the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) (Extension) Act, which extended to March 31, 1936, the period of operation of the Act requiring the payment of grants to local authorities in consequence of the postponement of the "second appointed day" for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, received the Royal Assent during the year. At the close of the year it was estimated that about 600,000 persons were insured under the agricultural insurance scheme.

The report describes the administration of the unemployment insurance scheme under various headings; also the administration of Unemployment Assistance and the proceedings of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee.

Industrial Relations.—The improvement in the industrial position gave rise to widespread movements for increases in wages, and to greater trade union activity resulting from strengthened organization. Although, however, there were more disputes than in any year since 1920, they mostly affected individual undertakings, and in most cases were of short duration.

The smoothness with which adjustments in working conditions were generally made affords further evidence of the effectiveness of the various forms of joint machinery, and of the resolve of employers' and workpeople's organizations to use constitutional methods of settlement. On the other hand, many of the stoppages of work which took place were of an unofficial character, and the report comments at some length on this class of stoppages.

The ministry was concerned with differences and disputes between employers and workpeople in a wide range of industries. Wherever possible an endeavour was made to incorporate in any settlement reached better provision for the avoidance and proper negotiation of future difficulties. Considerable attention was also given to strengthening and establishing proper joint machinery for the negotiation of wages and working conditions and the settlement of differences, where there was evidence that the existing methods were inadequate.

The report refers to negotiations and settlements as regards wages both in the spinning and in the weaving sections of the cotton industry; to the recommendations of a Board of Enquiry into wages and hours of work in the wool textile industry; to the appointment of a committee to examine the working conditions of road transport workers; to the results of a meeting of the minister and representatives of employers' organizations in the distributive trades; to the results of discussions initiated by the minister with representatives of certain industries involving the possibility of reducing working hours; to the proceedings of the Railway Staff National Tribunal; to the setting up of a Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal for dealing with questions affecting conditions of service of civil servants, which had hitherto been referred to the Industrial Court; and to the proceedings of the Joint Industrial Councils.

The Industrial Court issued 35 awards during the year; awards were given by single arbitrators in nine cases; and there were 80 conciliation settlements, of which 45 were industrial, and 35 were cases under the Road Traffic Act.

Industrial Accidents in Ontario

Details supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board concerning industrial accidents in Ontario are given in a circular issued by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations as follows: There were 5,069 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during May, 1937, compared with 4,574 in the same month a year ago. Of these accidents, 24 were fatal compared with 18 in May, 1936. Total awards for compensation and medical aid during the month amounted to $501,288.17, the cost of medical aid only being $109,229.93.

By a resolution adopted at the Montreal and Ottawa Conference of the United Church of Canada, labour's right to organize and bargain collectively was recognized. The resolution in addition to urging recognition of this principle in the operation of the United Church Publishing House also called upon the provincial governments of Ontario and Quebec "to enact legislation protecting workers in the exercise of their rights to organize, similar to the Trade Union Act of Nova Scotia and the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act of Alberta."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 10,089, the employeees on their payrolls numbering 1,011,474 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,810, having an aggregate membership of 188,887 persons, 11·1 per cent of whom were without employment on May 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 officers of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1937, as Reported by the Employers

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,089 firms showed a pronounced increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,011,474 persons, or 32,155 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 103·0 at April 1 to 106·3 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930. The industrial expansion indicated at the latest date was on a scale rather greater than the average between April 1 and May 1 in the years, 1921-1936, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, rose slightly from 109·2 in the preceding month to 109·4 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows: 1937, 106·3; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8; 1927, 101·8; 1926, 95·4; 1925, 91·9; 1924, 92·9; 1923, 92·5; 1922, 84·3 and 1921, 85·1.

Manufacturing reported improvement at the date under review, mainly in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel divisions. With the exception of logging and coal-mining (which showed seasonal curtailment) the non-manufacturing industries also afforded considerably more employment; the gains in construction were especially pronounced, being the largest recorded at May 1 in any year since 1930, and greatly exceeding the average for the same date in the period, 1921-1936. There were also marked increases in transportation, with smaller gains in communications, services and trade and in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals except coal.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1936, shows that the 9,544 firms then co-operating and employed 939,409 persons, as compared with 918,983 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade had shown improvement, but the increases were not so large as those indicated at the beginning of May in the present year.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in each of the five economic areas, where the gains since the preceding month ranged from over two per cent in Ontario to six per cent in British Columbia. The situation generally was better than at May 1 in any of the preceding five years.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a considerable advance, which was larger than that recorded at May 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1930. The index for the latest date was over seven points above that for May 1, 1936. Six hundred and ninety-seven firms reported 79,815 employees, or 3,895 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and lumber factories), mining and construction showed gains; those in the last-named, which were pronounced, occurred

largely in highway work. On the other hand, logging and transportation released many workers, the declines being mainly seasonal in character. The 670 employers furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 73,950 persons, being greater by 1,232 than at April 1, 1936.

Quebec.—Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,409 employers of 292,764 persons, as against 284,249 in the preceding month; this increase of 8,515 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1936. Notable gains were made in manufacturing, particularly of food, pulp and paper, textile, lumber and iron and steel products. Transportation, building and highway construction, mining and services also afforded more employment, the additions to staffs in shipping and construction being especially large. However, there were important declines in logging as the active season drew to a close. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,253 firms had reported 266,340 employees, or 13,731 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—The trend was upward in Ontario, the indicated increase rather exceeding that recorded, on the average in the years since 1920. Marked improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while there were smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade; the exception to the generally upward movement was logging, in which seasonal curtailment of operations considerably reduced employment. In the manufacturing group, there were increases on the whole in all divisions but tabocco and beverages, those in iron and steel and lumber mills being most noteworthy. The working forces of the 4,466 co-operating firms aggregated 432,624 employees, compared with 422,856 at April 1. This was an advance of over two per cent. Employment at May 1, 1936, had shown no general change, and the index then was nearly eight points lower than at the latest date, when it was 111·2. The 4,219 establishments from which information was tabulated for the same date of last year had reported staffs aggregating 397,535.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade reported heightened activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the improvement took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



were compiled from 1,453 employers in the Prairie Provinces whose staffs rose from 113,752 persons at the beginning of April to 118,731 at May 1. The advance was much greater than that recorded at the same date in 1936, also exceeding the average increase noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 93·2, was fractionally higher than at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,400 firms with 117,444 employees, or 2,691 more than at April 1, 1936.

British Columbia.—The increase in British Columbia was larger than normal according to the experience of the last sixteen years. The May 1 index, at 103·4, was higher than at that date in any other year since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 87,540 persons was employed by the 1,064 firms furnishing data, who had 82,542 employees at April 1, 1937. Logging, mining, building, highway and railway construction, trade and manufacturing showed improvement; within the last-named, the greatest gains took place in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. For May 1, 1936, 1,002 employers had reported 84,140 workers, as compared with 81,563 in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Improvement was shown in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal. Except in Ottawa (where there was little general change), the situation in these centres was better than at May 1, 1936.

Montreal.—Manufacturing, transportation, building construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in lumber, food, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and other factories. The 1,395 co-operating employers reported 151,781 persons on their payrolls, compared with 145,340 at April 1. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85·1	98·2	77·0	89·0	86·0	79·9
May 1, 1922	84·3	92·4	77·4	87·8	83·0	81·0
May 1, 1923	92·5	101·0	86·1	97·6	89·8	86·4
May 1, 1924	92·9	98·9	89·7	95·6	88·7	91·2
May 1, 1925	91·9	97·2	89·8	93·4	87·4	93·3
May 1, 1926	95·4	94·1	94·4	96·3	91·8	100·7
May 1, 1927	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
May 1, 1928	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
May 1, 1929	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
May 1, 1930	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
May 1, 1931	102·2	104·0	102·3	103·8	100·0	96·1
May 1, 1932	87·5	87·8	86·0	89·5	87·6	82·7
May 1, 1933	77·6	80·3	75·4	79·5	79·2	72·2
May 1, 1934	92·0	98·3	85·5	98·5	85·4	88·4
May 1, 1935	95·2	97·4	89·7	101·7	87·9	92·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1937	100·0	7·9	28·9	42·8	11·7	8·7

Note.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

the beginning of May in the years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1936, when the general gain indicated by 1,312 establishments had been somewhat larger; they then employed 139,007 men and women.

Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 176 firms with 13,033 employees, as against 12,461 at April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, building and manufacturing. The increase involved practically the same number of workers as that recorded at the corresponding date in 1936, when the index was rather lower. The 168 employers furnishing data had then had 12,745 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.—Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was of a general character, but the largest additions to personnel were in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. According to information furnished by 1,524 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 133,499 persons, as compared with 131,508 at April 1. This increase was similar to that indicated at May 1 of last year, and also approximated the average gain at the same date in the fifteen previous years for which data for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,435 establishments employing 122,705 assistants, as compared with 120,825 in the preceding month; the index then, at 100·2, was decidedly lower than that of 107·4 recorded at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; 200 employers reported payrolls aggregating 14,140, compared with 13,531 in the preceding month. The general increase in this city was on much the same scale as that noted at the beginning of May, 1936, but the index then stood at 107·7, compared with 106·6 at the date under review. For the former, 179 firms had made returns, showing personnel numbering 13,996, or 612 more than at April 1, 1936.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 36,085 was employed by the 290 co-operating establishments, as against 34,902 at April 1. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, and

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83·2	.....	93·8	.....	.....	.....	90·7	82·6
May 1, 1923	90·0	.....	97·4	101·0	97·5	.....	88·3	79·5
May 1, 1924	93·5	.....	94·5	104·7	90·9	.....	84·9	88·5
May 1, 1925	92·9	92·9	96·0	97·8	86·7	.....	87·4	90·0
May 1, 1926	97·2	101·5	99·2	97·5	98·9	108·1	94·9	101·1
May 1, 1927	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
May 1, 1928	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
May 1, 1929	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
May 1, 1930	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
May 1, 1931	107·0	125·7	111·4	123·4	108·0	105·5	97·1	104·6
May 1, 1932	91·1	104·0	97·5	102·5	86·9	88·3	86·1	87·6
May 1, 1933	79·5	93·7	85·6	87·2	69·4	80·6	77·0	79·2
May 1, 1934	82·9	96·3	92·9	100·8	83·9	109·3	81·2	85·9
May 1, 1935	86·3	96·7	96·7	101·3	90·3	133·5	85·5	93·4
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·1	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1937	15·0	1·3	13·2	1·4	3·6	2·1	4·0	3·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

transportation also showed improvement, while little general change was noted in other lines of business. Industrial activity was at a decidedly higher level than in the same month of 1936, when a smaller advance had been indicated by 280 employers, who reported a staff of 31,531 workers.

Windsor.—Further moderate improvement was shown in Windsor, most of the gain occurring in construction work. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 177 firms with 20,878 workers, compared with 20,692 in the preceding month. Larger additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the 170 industries reporting at May 1, 1936, when they employed 18,498 men and women. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 136·1, as compared with 152·9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 481 co-operating employers had 40,079 persons on their payrolls, compared with 39,245 at April 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date of last year, when a decline had been noted in the 474 establishments for which information had been furnished; their personnel included 37,542 men and women, or 327 fewer than at April 1, 1936.

Vancouver.—The number of persons employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, the lumber and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; trade and construction were also rather brisker, while transportation was not so active. According to data received from 442 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 34,065 employees, compared with 33,695 at April 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, although a larger advance had then been reported in the payrolls of the 421 co-operating business men, whose staffs had numbered 32,613 persons.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—The number of persons employed in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,894 manufacturers hav-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1921	85·1	86·8	90·1	90·9	88·6	86·8	56·9	82·1	93·5
May 1, 1922	84·3	85·5	66·8	94·4	86·3	91·1	62·0	79·9	89·4
May 1, 1923	92·5	97·9	86·2	101·1	85·7	93·9	62·3	81·1	91·0
May 1, 1924	92·9	94·9	98·1	108·1	93·0	97·8	68·2	90·3	91·2
May 1, 1925	91·9	93·7	85·6	98·6	94·0	92·6	77·1	91·8	94·2
May 1, 1926	95·4	98·8	72·7	93·0	99·5	94·9	82·6	95·7	96·3
May 1, 1927	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
May 1, 1928	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
May 1, 1929	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
May 1, 1930	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·0	128·9	125·6
May 1, 1931	102·2	100·7	55·9	106·0	104·0	96·6	106·6	123·1	123·3
May 1, 1932	87·5	85·8	32·5	97·9	94·1	84·3	83·2	114·7	116·2
May 1, 1933	77·6	76·8	35·1	89·9	83·7	78·9	60·8	99·9	108·6
May 1, 1934	92·0	90·2	80·5	103·6	76·9	78·5	95·8	111·7	115·6
May 1, 1935	95·2	95·6	93·9	116·2	77·5	80·1	84·7	116·4	119·3
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1937	100·0	57·1	2·4	6·7	2·2	10·1	8·4	2·7	10·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

ing 577,413 employees, compared with 562,171 at April 1, 1937. This advance was slightly greater than normal, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 110·8 in the preceding month to 113·8 at May 1, 1937; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 113·2, or rather better than a point higher than at April 1.

The crude index numbers at May 1 in the years for which data are available are as follows: 1937, 113·8; 1936, 102·7; 1935, 95·6; 1934, 90·2; 1933, 76·8; 1932, 85·8; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 112·4; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 109·0; 1927, 103·9; 1926, 98·8; 1925, 93·7; 1924, 94·9; 1923, 97·9; 1922, 85·5 and 1921, 86·8.

The most marked improvement at May 1, 1937, took place in lumber, iron and steel, textile, food and pulp and paper mills, but rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also showed important gains. The advance in textiles was contra-seasonal. On the other hand, tobacco factories reported curtailment.

For May 1, 1936, information had been compiled from 5,652 manufacturing establishments, employing 518,327 persons, an increase of 8,324 over their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, iron and steel, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions.

The experience of the years since 1920 shows that factory employment at June 1 has almost invariably increased, so that continued improvement may be anticipated for the next report.

Animal Products, Edible.—Large increases in employment were noted in fish and meat-packing plants and dairies; the improvement was not quite so extensive as that reported at May 1, 1936, but the index was then nearly ten points lower. Statements were tabulated from 300 firms in this group, employing 24,271

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	May 1, 1937	April 1, 1937	May 1, 1936	May 1, 1935	May 1, 1934	May 1, 1933	May 1, 1932
Manufacturing—	57·1	113·8	110·8	102·7	95·6	90·2	76·8	85·8
Animal products—edible	2·4	125·6	119·9	115·9	111·1	103·2	97·7	97·1
Fur and products	·2	97·9	92·5	91·4	84·8	76·9	72·9	75·9
Leather and products	2·4	117·8	117·3	112·7	108·8	99·9	87·8	91·4
Boots and shoes	1·6	120·1	120·9	116·5	113·4	106·7	95·4	99·1
Lumber and products	4·4	83·5	77·0	73·2	67·2	63·2	49·1	60·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·4	72·8	63·8	64·7	56·3	51·8	37·3	45·5
Furniture	·8	88·3	88·3	76·6	70·9	74·2	62·9	77·1
Other lumber products	1·2	113·2	109·6	97·6	98·2	90·5	75·1	91·6
Musical instruments	·1	45·9	44·8	36·6	29·0	27·3	22·6	33·7
Plant products—edible	3·0	103·7	101·8	102·2	92·6	92·4	88·0	93·4
Paper and paper products	6·5	107·4	105·6	99·2	93·4	90·3	82·1	87·3
Pulp and paper	2·9	98·7	95·4	88·8	81·6	79·1	67·9	72·4
Paper products	1·1	133·0	133·1	119·1	108·0	103·4	93·4	96·2
Printing and publishing	2·5	110·1	109·6	106·0	104·1	100·8	97·4	104·2
Rubber products	1·3	104·6	102·1	96·0	91·2	92·3	74·8	85·9
Textile products	11·0	128·8	127·3	118·6	111·9	110·7	91·5	100·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·3	142·7	140·9	132·6	124·2	124·8	95·4	108·5
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·0	102·8	101·0	92·0	85·8	89·7	67·1	80·6
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	150·5	151·1	140·6	128·3	128·8	95·0	111·8
Silk and silk goods	1·0	548·9	547·4	527·9	508·9	481·7	373·1	381·1
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	128·6	125·7	123·8	117·1	120·4	100·0	111·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·6	120·4	120·3	108·8	102·9	96·7	87·8	93·0
Other textile products	1·1	112·3	110·3	99·0	95·2	95·0	77·9	83·9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·6	122·9	124·8	120·8	109·7	108·5	105·4	120·6
Tobacco	·8	101·7	105·4	108·3	94·1	100·4	102·9	120·3
Distilled and malt liquors	·8	154·3	153·7	139·0	130·4	119·2	108·7	120·3
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	157·3	149·6	139·5	111·8	136·7	100·0	91·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·3	154·6	149·2	140·1	130·6	125·2	109·4	113·6
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	89·7	82·1	79·7	69·4	64·1	50·2	77·0
Electric light and power	1·4	114·3	111·3	113·6	109·0	105·8	108·4	114·1
Electrical apparatus	1·9	138·7	133·7	117·3	106·0	100·5	84·1	116·5
Iron and steel products	14·1	109·4	106·6	94·1	86·0	75·7	60·8	70·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	141·0	137·8	115·2	98·7	91·8	43·1	65·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	128·3	123·7	100·9	88·7	76·3	61·3	81·7
Agricultural implements	·6	74·1	72·0	67·4	61·2	45·4	33·4	27·3
Land vehicles	6·2	103·4	101·8	94·9	89·1	79·4	70·4	73·7
Automobiles and parts	2·3	164·9	166·8	154·1	154·6	116·8	78·6	81·7
Steel shipbuildings and repairing	·3	79·2	72·8	63·1	69·1	51·2	54·6	65·9
Heating appliances	·6	127·1	121·7	107·0	94·3	85·0	65·2	73·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	119·0	114·6	84·1	72·1	56·5	45·8	71·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	121·3	118·2	100·6	92·7	77·2	62·5	74·9
Other iron and steel products	2·0	109·1	105·2	89·9	80·2	75·5	58·8	76·0
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	151·9	148·9	126·8	119·0	106·5	75·1	83·2
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	146·2	140·9	133·1	129·3	129·7	114·8	119·4
Miscellaneous	·6	133·7	129·7	124·7	118·7	109·4	90·8	102·8

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the porportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

workers, or 1,143 more than at the beginning of April. There was expansion in all five economic areas, the largest being in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario.

Fur and Fur Products.—Employment in the fur division gained, according to the 62 co-operating manufacturers, who had 2,067 workers, compared with 1,952 at April 1. Activity was greater than in the corresponding period of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

Leather and Products.—The leather group showed moderate improvement, according to 301 manufacturers with 24,048 employees, as compared with 23,953 in the preceding month. The gain, which occurred mainly in Ontario, was not so large as that noted at May 1, 1936; however, the index then was several points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, particularly in sawmills. Data were received from 866 employers of 44,520 persons, as against 40,949 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces. Smaller additions to staffs had been registered at May 1, 1936, and the index then was below its level at the begining of May of the present year.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was an increase in the production of vegetable foods, chiefly in sugar and syrup and fruit and vegetable canneries. The general improvement was not so pronounced as that indicated by the firms co-operating at May 1, 1936, when the index stood at 102·2, or slightly lower than that of 103·7 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 475 employers, whose pay-rolls aggregated 30,145, as compared with 29,586 at April 1. The gains took place chiefly in Quebec.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Further improvement was noted in these industries, in which employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1936, when a similar advance had been reported. Increases took place at May 1, 1937, in pulp and paper and paper product mills, while printing and publishing houses generally showed little change. The working forces of the 609 co-operating establishments aggregated 65,483 employees, as against 64,382 in their last report. The largest gain was in Quebec, but the tendency was also favourable in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber factories showed another increase at May 1, 1937, when the index was rather higher than in any other month since the beginning of 1931. Returns were tabulated from 54 manufacturers employing 13,327 workers, or 319 more than at the commencement of April, 1937.

Textile Products.—The trend of employment continued generally upward in this group at the begining of May, according to statistics from 1,078 manufacturers having 111,081 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 109,855 at April 1. Cotton, knitting and garment and personal furnishing factories were busier. The situation at the same date of last year had been practically unchanged from the preceding month; the May 1, 1936, index stood at 118·6, compared with 128·8 at the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 186 plants in this group employing 16,787 persons, or 258 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease, which was much smaller than that recorded at May 1 of last year, took place chiefly in tobacco manufacturing in Ontario. Activity was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1936.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed an increase; this occurred mainly in Ontario, although there was also an upward trend in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Information was compiled from 202 manufacturers, whose staffs included 12,760 men and women, as against 12,290 in April. The gain was larger than that of May 1 a year ago, when the index was many points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement, but this resulted in the employment of a rather smaller number of additional workers than that reported at the beginning of May last year; however, the index was then ten points lower. The 203 co-operating firms had 9,922 employees, as against 9,084 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Improvement was recorded at May 1 in electric current plants, in which employment was rather brisker than in the spring of 1936. Statements were received from 96 companies employing 14,436 workers, an increase of 377 over their April 1 forces.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment, on the whole, advanced substantially in electrical appliance works, according to data furnished by 125 establishments, which had 19,070 employees. Smaller additions to staffs had been registered at May 1, 1936, when the index was considerably lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The rolling mill, machinery, land vehicle, iron and steel fabrication, heating appliance, sheet metal, agricultural implement, foundry and machine shop and some other groups reported moderately heightened activity at May 1, employment in the iron and steel group as a whole showing its fifth increase this year. Returns were tabu-

lated from 872 manufacturers with 142,650 operatives, as compared with 138,912 in the preceding month. Smaller gains had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, and employment was then in less volume. The movement was upward in all five economic areas, that in Ontario being especially pronounced.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Non-ferrous metal products showed heightened employment, according to data from 172 firms with a working force of 24,217 persons, or 471 fewer than at April 1. Most of the advance took place in smelters and refineries. Curtailment had been recorded in this group in the same month in 1936, and the index number was then much lower.

Mineral Products.—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products division; the increase in personnel was much larger than that which occurred at May 1 of a year ago, when the index number was decidedly lower. Reports were received from 143 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 14,706 persons, as compared with 14,165 in the preceding month. The greatest advances were in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Logging

Seasonal losses that exceeded the average for May 1 in the last sixteen years were recorded in logging; increases in British Columbia were more than offset by reductions in the other provinces. The 352 co-operating firms employed 24,822 men, or 13,161 fewer than at April 1. The index, at 86·7, was slightly lower than at the beginning of May in 1936, but was higher than at May 1 in many years of the record.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal-mining showed a seasonal contraction; although this was smaller than that noted in the same month of last year, the index was practically the same as at May 1, 1936. Data were received from 105 operators with 22,775 employees, as compared with 23,757 in the preceding month. The decline took place mainly in the coalfields in the Prairie Provinces, there being moderate improvement in those in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Metallic Ores.—There was a further increase in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 36,196 persons was employed by the 218 co-operating firms, who had 35,526 workers in their last report. A slightly larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, but activity then was not so great as at the date under review, when it reached the highest level recorded in any year since 1920.

Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in this group showed a seasonal gain; 83 employers enlarged their payrolls by 905 workers to 9,038 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported hightened activity. The index was higher than at May 1, 1936, when the indicated improvement had been on a smaller scale.

Communications

An increase was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was higher than at the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,143 persons, or 388 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Improvement was shown in local transportation at May 1, when the 237 firms from whom information was received, reported 26,313 employees, or 173 more than in the preceding month. The index was rather higher than at the same date in 1936, although a larger gain had then been noted. The Prairie Provinces registered most of the advance recorded at May 1, 1937, but the tendency was generally favourable except in the Maritime Provinces.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere heightened activity was shown. Statements were received from 100 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 57,787 persons at April 1 to 59,594 at the beginning of May. A minor gain had been noted at May 1, 1936, when the index was between two and three points lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 16,261 men, as compared with 11,596 in the preceding month, was reported by the 111 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. The seasonal improvement approximated that noted at the same date last year, and the index then was practically the same. Reductions in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were more than offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed further and greater expansion, but the industry was not so active as at May 1, 1936. The working forces of the 718 co-operating contractors aggregated 18,486 persons, as against 14,867 at the beginning of April. The trend was favourable in all prov-

inces, being particularly so in Quebec and Ontario.

Highway.—Work on roads and highways increased at the beginning of May; 14,051 men were taken on by the 332 employers making returns, who had 40,216 workers at May 1. There were gains in all five economic areas, those in Quebec being most noteworthy. A much smaller advance had been recorded at the same date last year, when employment on the highways was in greater volume than in the spring of the present year.

Railway.—Thirty-seven companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 26,097 workers, as against 22,731 in their last report. There were general increases except in Quebec, but the improvement in the Prairie Provinces was most pronounced. Expansion involving a smaller number of workers was noted at the beginning of May a year ago; the index number then was some three points lower than at the date under review.

Services

The service group showed considerably heightened activity, according to statements from 470 establishments employing 27,246 persons, as against 26,692 in their last report. Gains were made in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Employment was brisker than at May 1 of 1936, or of any other year since 1930.

Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in wholesale and retail trade; 1,349 trading establishments enlarged their forces by 858 persons to 104,874 at the date under review. The increase in the group as a whole approximated the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1936. The index was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record.

TABLES

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at May 1, 1937.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1937

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

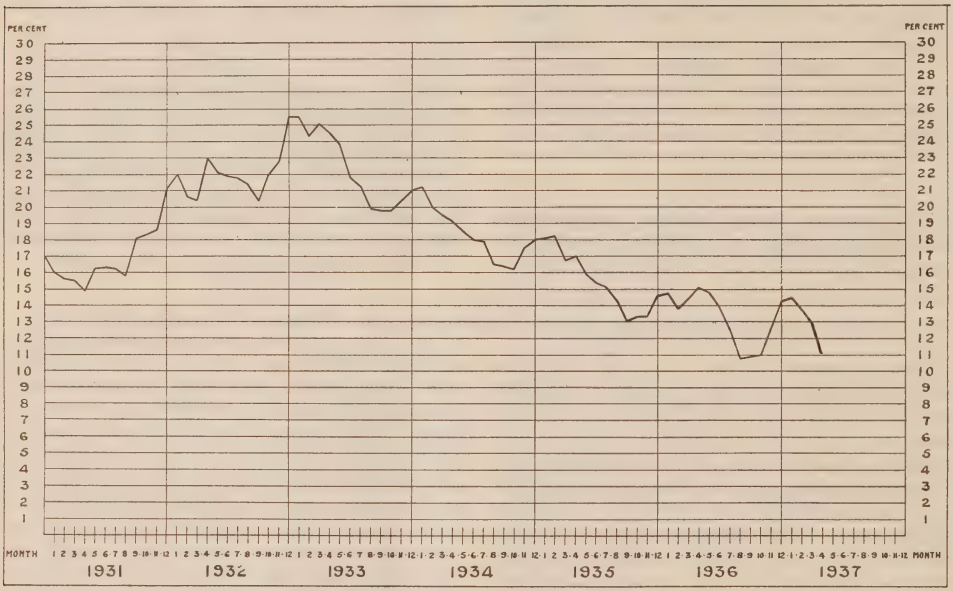
Slight improvement in the local trade union situation was apparent at the close of April from the preceding month, according to the returns compiled from a total of 1,810 labour organizations involving 188,887 members. Of these, 20,958 or a percentage of 11·1 were without work as compared with a percentage of 12·9 in March. The level of activity was also higher than that of April, 1936, when 15·1 per cent of unemployment was reported. Conditions for Quebec and Ontario members were moderately better during April than in the previous month and gains, on a smaller scale, were manifest by British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba unions. Employment for Alberta members, however, was somewhat retarded during April, and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia very slight recessions were evident. When contrasted with the returns for April, 1936, Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario unions reported noteworthy employment advancement during the month reviewed, and in Manitoba and New Brunswick increases of much lesser degree occurred. Alberta and Saskatchewan unions showed but a slight upward tendency. In Nova Scotia, however, the unemployment percentage remained identical with that of April, 1936.

Returns on unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. During April, Montreal and Regina unions showed rather noteworthy gains in work afforded over March, and in Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto and Winnipeg lesser improvement was registered. Some falling off in employment, however, was apparent among Halifax members, and in Saint John an adverse tendency was noted though the change from March was very slight. Compared with the reports for April a year ago, Saint John members were considerably better engaged during the month under survey, and the level of activity for Edmonton, Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto members showed a substantial

rise. In Winnipeg, more moderate advances were noted, Regina unions showing but a slight employment increase. Halifax unions, however, reflected a less favourable situation than in April, 1936.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the course of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. The trend of the curve during April was downward from the previous month and evidence of a greater volume of work available. At the close of the month the curve reached a point below that of April, 1936, showing a betterment of conditions during the period surveyed.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Heightened activity, on a small scale, was manifest in the manufacturing industries during April, over both the preceding month and April last year, the 498 organizations furnishing reports with an aggregate of 63,966 members showing that 6,800 or 10·6 per cent were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 12·2 in March and 11·4 in April, 1936. The garment trades registered improvement in conditions from March affecting the greatest number of members, the gains being almost wholly confined to the province of Quebec. A decidedly better situation also obtained for hat, cap and glove workers than in March, and considerable expansion was indicated also, by metal polishers and woodworkers. General labourers showed but moderate employment advancement and nominal increases in activity were reflected by iron and steel, and jewellery workers, meat cutters and butchers, pulp and paper makers, and bakers and confectioners. Brewery workers, on the contrary, recorded marked increases in slackness from March, and among leather and glass workers recessions of much smaller proportions were noted. Activity for printing tradesmen, textile and carpet, cigar and tobacco workers also, eased off slightly from March. Among fur workers, however, the same volume of employment was afforded as in the previous month. Conditions were substantially more favourable for wood, textile and carpet, hat, cap and glove workers, and metal polishers, than in April last year, and among cigar and tobacco workers, and bakers and confectioners noteworthy expansion was evident. Printing tradesmen, and iron and steel workers showed more moderate gains, and among leather and jewellery workers, and general labourers, the tendency was upward, though the changes were less than one per cent. On the other hand, glass and fur workers, whose combined membership was rather small and hence did not materially affect the percentage in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, registered pronounced percentage losses in employment from April last year. Among brewery and garment workers curtailment of noteworthy degree was recorded, pulp and paper makers, and meat cutters and butchers showing lesser declines in work available.

There was some slowing up in activity among coal miners during April from the preceding month as evident from the reports received from 51 unions with a membership numbering 18,277 persons. Of these, 2,963 or 16·2 per cent were idle at the end of the month as compared with a percentage of 13·5 in March. Inactivity in the Alberta coal mines was the determining factor in this adverse situation noted from March. Conditions varied very slightly in Nova Scotia from March, though the tendency was less favourable. British Columbia unions alone recorded increased employment, on a small scale. Unemployment in the coal mining industry, as a whole, remained at much the same level as in April, 1936, when 16·6 per cent of inactivity was recorded. In this comparison, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all showed a less favourable trend of employment during the month reviewed, but the changes were quite slight. In addition to the miners reported as entirely out of work, a considerable number were indicated as working at greatly reduced time.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
April, 1919.....	2·4	2·5	4·4	4·3	1·7	4·0	2·3	10·1	4·4
April, 1920.....	·6	1·0	2·6	2·3	2·7	3·2	1·7	6·0	2·5
April, 1921.....	21·6	12·4	20·7	11·9	10·1	12·8	12·7	25·7	16·3
April, 1922.....	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
April, 1923.....	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
April, 1924.....	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
April, 1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
April, 1926.....	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
April, 1927.....	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
April, 1928.....	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
April, 1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
April, 1930.....	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0
April, 1931.....	7·2	9·8	14·9	15·2	14·4	14·6	20·3	17·8	14·9
April, 1932.....	8·9	16·0	28·1	24·0	21·9	16·9	26·1	21·5	23·0
April, 1933.....	21·3	15·1	25·7	26·5	20·9	17·5	28·1	22·6	24·5
April, 1934.....	10·9	9·6	22·3	18·6	19·5	15·6	22·4	19·2	19·1
April, 1935.....	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
May, 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June, 1935.....	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July, 1935.....	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935.....	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935.....	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936.....	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936.....	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar., 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan. 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1

Continued employment expansion was noted in the building and construction trades during April, unemployment standing at 30·8 per cent as contrasted with a percentage of 39·1 in March. The percentage for April was based on the reports tabulated from 202 associations involving 18,445 members, 5,678 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Substantial recovery was also reflected from April, 1936, when 44·8 per cent of idleness was recorded. Steam-shovelmen, and tile-layers, lathers and roofers showed extensive percentage gains from March which, however, affected few workers as their membership was small. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paper-hangers were afforded a much greater volume of work than in March and conditions were considerably better for carpenters and joiners, and granite and stone cutters. More moderate improvement was evident among electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers and plumbers and steam fitters. Hod carriers and building labourers alone, reported losses in employment from March which were rather noteworthy. In making a comparison with the returns for April, 1936, all groups of tradesmen with the exception of granite and stonecutters, participated quite substantially in the more favourable employment movement noted during the month surveyed. The gains, viewed from a percentage basis, were more particularly pronounced among steam-shovelmen, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers, though the improvement recorded by carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, and bricklayers, masons and plasters involved the greatest number of members. The recessions noted by granite and stone-cutters, however, were rather moderate.

A favourable trend of employment was indicated in the transportation industries during April from the preceding month, though the change was slight as manifest by the reports forwarded from 812 associations with a membership aggregating 61,330 persons. Of these, 4,045 or 6·6 per cent were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with a per-

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
April, 1919	0	....	2·2	3·3	2·2	·7	·8	·6	....	1·1	1·3	2·0	0	....	9·5	4·3	4·9	7·9	....	....	12·1	3·6	21·1	2·3	2·2	0	0	....	2·2	2·8	0	6·2	4·4
April, 1920	0	....	1·2	2·2	5·1	·9	0	1·2	....	·2	·2	·1	·4	....	3·3	3·0	·2	1·9	....	1·4	5·9	1·9	2·7	2·4	·8	·1	·1	....	0	1·9	·4	2·9	2·5
April, 1921	26·3	46·6	21·4	21·7	4·9	5·7	7·5	4·7	....	13·3	38·2	3·8	60·4	....	8·7	27·3	24·9	23·5	16·9	6·6	20·0	9·4	4·5	10·9	4·8	5·6	5·6	....	0	3·8	3·8	4·2	16·3
April, 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	....	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
April, 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	....	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
April, 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	....	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	0	0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
April, 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	....	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
April, 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	0	4·0	....	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
April, 1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	....	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	....	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	....	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
April, 1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	....	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
April, 1931	2·4	37·3	13·0	11·1	11·1	10·3	17·9	6·8	....	28·8	13·2	21·0	13·3	2·1	8·3	8·3	5·6	41·9	0	32·8	40·5	9·8	33·0	10·6	1·3	6·9	7·0	0	2·1	6·8	·1	14·1	14·9
April, 1932	0	26·1	13·5	25·5	12·5	14·5	19·5	12·7	....	58·6	35·8	18·6	38·5	8·6	25·6	24·5	11·5	18·9	....	61·9	62·7	13·2	33·6	14·9	1·3	9·3	9·4	0	2·9	11·4	5·6	20·8	23·0
April, 1933	2·0	34·3	17·1	28·3	17·8	16·8	19·2	15·7	0	39·6	25·7	26·8	26·5	7·5	21·5	34·9	46·8	23·0	0	61·6	66·7	14·1	30·4	16·3	1·0	14·7	15·0	0	2·0	11·4	6·0	20·8	24·5
April, 1934	2·2	29·9	19·3	16·4	7·2	10·4	7·9	11·8	0	21·4	11·2	23·8	11·4	·4	11·2	19·5	33·3	10·2	0	65·2	61·3	11·4	40·4	11·9	·8	13·4	13·5	7·5	6·8	6·3	1·7	15·2	19·1
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	19·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	49·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	49·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	49·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	49·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1

centage of 7·5 per cent in March. Improvement in slightly greater measure was reflected from April, 1936, when 9·0 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Steam railway employees whose returns constituted about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were slightly better engaged both when compared with the returns for March and for April, 1936. The situation for navigation workers was considerably more favourable than in March, and employment advances, on a small scale, were evident from April last year. Among teamsters and chauffeurs, nominal increases in employment were recorded from the previous month, but noteworthy gains were shown from April, 1936. Activity for street and electric railway employees, however, eased off very slightly both from the preceding month and April a year ago.

No unemployment was reported by retail shop clerks during April as in March, though in April last year 4·4 per cent of inactivity was registered. For the month reviewed 3 associations of these workers made returns to the Department embracing a membership of 1,016 persons.

Civic employees during April maintained an almost unchanged situation from March, the 77 associations from which reports were tabulated with a total of 8,611 members, showing that 134 or 1·6 per cent were idle at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 1·7 in March. A more favourable tendency was noted from April last year when 3·2 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

The 129 unions in the miscellaneous groups of trades from which returns were compiled during April, comprising a membership of 7,409 persons showed that 561 or a percentage of 7·6 were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 7·7 in March. Stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees showed a slight rise in work afforded from March which was largely offset by the recessions evident among barbers and unclassified workers. Conditions in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, were substantially improved from April a year ago when 16·9 per cent of idleness was reported, barbers particularly showing extensive gains. Among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen, increases in activity, on a much smaller scale, were manifest, unclassified workers alone, showing a nominal adverse change.

Fishermen, with 3 unions reporting a membership of 590 persons, showed an unemployment percentage of 3·2 as contrasted with a percentage of 9·4 in March and 0·7 in April last year.

The trend for lumber workers and loggers during April was toward increased activity though the change from March was less than one per cent. This was evident from the reports tabulated for April from 2 unions with a membership numbering 1,166 persons, 2·3 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in comparison with a percentage of 2·7 in March. Pronounced employment recovery was apparent however, from April last year when 16·1 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive and for each month from April, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1937

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1937, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed gains of more than 16 per cent over March and of nearly 4 per cent over April a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month, all industrial divisions, except logging, registered increases, the highest being in services, farming, construction and maintenance and manufacturing. When compared with the corresponding period a year ago, logging, services, manufacturing, transportation and mining also reported increased placements, the most noteworthy additions being in the first two groups, while construction and maintenance and farming recorded fairly heavy declines and trade a minor reduction.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1935, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined very slightly during the first half of the month, but followed a marked upward course during the latter half of the period under review, reaching levels about four points higher than those registered at the end of April a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 47·0 and 58·1, respectively, during the first and the second half of April, 1937, in contrast with ratios of

50·2 and 53·8 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 42·5 and 51·9, as compared with 46·0 and 48·6 during April, 1936.

The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,161, as compared with 1,006 in the previous month and with 1,106 in April a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,223, as compared with 2,034 in March and with 2,119 in April a year ago.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during April, 1937, was 1,042, of which 702 were in regular employment and 340 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 895 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,005 daily, consisting of 593 placements in regular and 412 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 28,397 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,089 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 18,244, of which 13,359 were of men and 4,885 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,845. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 18,182 for men and 11,986 for women, a total of 30,168, while applications for work numbered 57,778, of which 43,921 were from men and 13,857 from women. Reports for March, 1937, showed 25,126 positions available, 50,848 applications made and 22,353 placements effected, while in April, 1936, there were recorded 26,521 vacancies, 50,836 applications for work and 24,102 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (4 months)	70,515	30,903	101,418

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during April, 1937, were nearly 14 per cent better than during the preceding month and also the corresponding month of last year. There was likewise an increase of almost 13 per cent in placements when compared both with March, 1937, and with April a year ago. The only increase of importance in placements over April, 1936, was in services, although logging showed a moderate gain. The heaviest decline was reported in construction and maintenance. Nominal changes only were reported in all other groups. During the month 272 placements were effected in construction and maintenance, 71 in logging, 40 in manufacturing and 535 in services. Of the latter, 366 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 144 of men and 79 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of April, positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick were over 33 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 30 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 32 per cent when compared with March, 1937, and of more than 29 per cent in comparison with April, 1936. The most important gain in placements over April last year was in services. Changes in other groups were small. Placements during the month in services numbered 723, of which 532 were of household workers. There were 23 men and 123 women placed in regular employment.

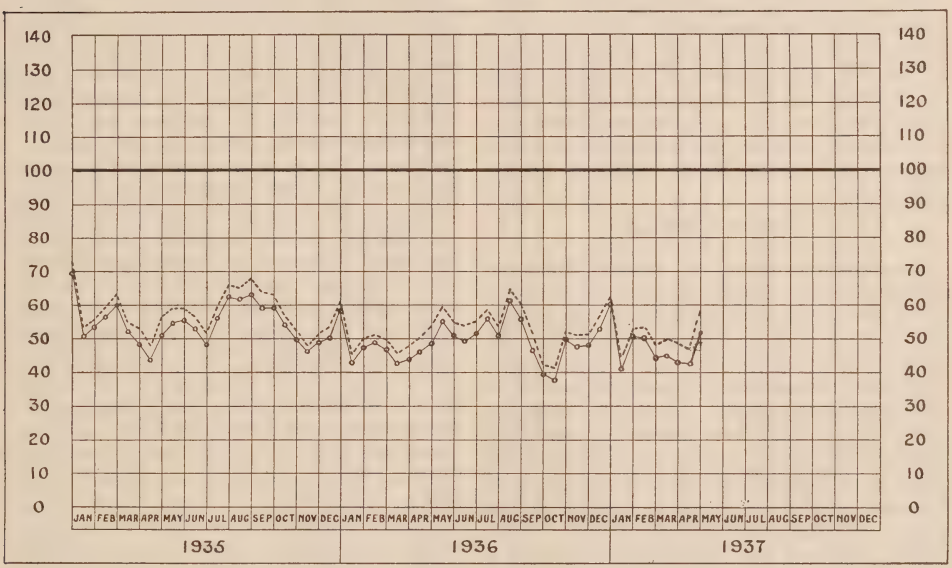
QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 26 per cent in the number of orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during April when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 42 per cent in comparison with April, 1936. Placements were 25 per cent higher than in March and more than 39 per cent above April a year ago. The substantial increase in placements over April, 1936, was due to gains in construction and maintenance, logging, services and manufacturing, small gains only being reported in all remaining groups. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 495; logging, 819; farming, 45; construction and maintenance, 1,782; trade, 92 and services, 2,523, of which 2,244 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during April numbered 3,094 men and 1,756 women.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during April, was nearly 31 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 9 per cent above that reported during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were about 35 per cent above March, 1937, and 9 per cent above April, 1936. Nearly all industrial divisions reported gains over April a year ago, the highest being in logging, manufacturing, services, farming and transportation, below those of April, 1936. Marked declines in placements from April last year were registered in farming and construction and maintenance, with other smaller losses shown in services and trade. The only noteworthy gain was in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 23; logging, 163; farming, 682; construction and maintenance, 85; trade, 20 and services, 570, of which 487 were of household workers. During the month 934 men and 309 women were placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



with a heavy decline recorded in construction and maintenance, in which group fewer placements on relief projects had been made. Placements by industrial groups included:—manufacturing, 781; logging, 842; farming, 1,524; mining, 74; transportation, 219; construction and maintenance, 2,449; trade, 280 and services, 4,007. Of the latter, 2,555 were of household workers. There were 4,822 men and 1,430 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

Orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during April called for nearly 3 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but over 22 per cent fewer than during April a year ago. Placements were 2 per cent less than in March and nearly 24 per cent

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment offices in Saskatchewan during April were nearly 44 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 8 per cent below those recorded in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase also in placements of 66 per cent when compared with March, but a decline of 6 per cent in comparison with April, 1936. Farm placements were considerably less than during April last year and largely accounted for the decline under this comparison, although minor decreases were reported in construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing, services alone showing a moderate gain. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—farming, 1,350; construction and maintenance, 101 and

services, 799, of which 648 were of household workers. There were 1,357 placements of men and 484 placements of women in regular employment.

ALBERTA

During the month of April, positions offered through Employment offices in Alberta were over 23 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but only slightly above those reported during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of 25 per cent when compared with March and of 3 per cent in comparison with April, 1936. Gains in placements over April last year were shown in construction and maintenance, services, transportation and logging, but these were largely offset by a substantial loss in farming and a smaller one in manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 71; logging, 30; farming, 879; transportation, 44; construction and maintenance, 485; trade, 32 and services, 622. Of the latter, 446 were of household workers. During the month 1,475 men and 423 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment offices in British Columbia were notified of over 17 per cent fewer vacancies during April than in the preceding month, but nearly 32 per cent more than in the corresponding month a year ago. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Increased placements during April, 1937, were shown in nearly all groups, the most noteworthy gains being recorded in logging and services, followed by increases of smaller volume in manufacturing, mining, farming, transportation and trade. Construction and maintenance alone showed a decline. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—manufacturing, 79; logging, 561; farming, 203; mining, 53; construction and maintenance, 1,363 and services, 956, of which 543 were of household workers. There were 1,510 placements of men and 281 placements of women in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 18,244 placements in regular employment, 9,221 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 843 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 697 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 146 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during April originated at Hull and were of bushmen, 99 in number bound for employment in the Pembroke zone. Ontario offices issued 549 certificates for reduced transportation during April, 546 provincial and 3 interprovincial. The latter were granted at the Sudbury office to mine carpenters travelling to the Rouyn zone. Provincially, from Port Arthur 292 bushmen, 12 mine workers, 2 fishermen, one teamster, one blacksmith, one blacksmith's helper and one hotel worker were transferred within the territory covered by that city office, while from Fort William 142 bushmen, 3 hotel workers, 2 painters and one stationary engineer, and from Sudbury 74 bushmen journeyed to employment within their respective zones. The Sudbury office, in addition, shipped 3 miners to Port Arthur. From North Bay 6 painters were conveyed to Timmins. The Pembroke office was instrumental in transferring one cook and one night watchman to North Bay, the Hamilton office one gardener to Ottawa, the Timmins office one mine mechanic to Fort William and the Windsor office one clothing worker to Hamilton. The Winnipeg office was responsible for all transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during April totalling 65, of which 21 were to provincial centres and 44 to other provinces. Workers travelling within the province were destined to the Winnipeg zone, among whom were 10 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 3 mine workers, 2 cooks, one blacksmith, one labourer, one bushman and one barber. Of the transfers outside the province 43 were to the Port Arthur zone, and included 32 bushmen, 3 sawmill workers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 cooks, one mechanic, one hoist engineer, one hotel waiter and one housekeeper. To the Yorkton zone one farm hand was conveyed at the reduced rate. In Saskatchewan during April 3 persons profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, these going to provincial employment. From Saskatoon 2 bushmen journed to Prince Albert and from Moose Jaw one teacher was sent to a situation within the same zone. The labour movement in Alberta during April was entirely provincial and comprised the transfer of 110 persons. Travelling from Edmonton 26 bush workers, 23 transportation employees, 12 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 8 oil well employees, 6 fish company employees, 5 highway construction workers, 5 mine workers, 5 hotel employees, 4 household workers, 2 cafe cooks, 2

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,018**	**40**	**1,189**	**959**	**223**	**727**	**1,953**	**208**
Halifax	441	35	601	401	35	366	1,211	45
New Glasgow	233	5	223	214	161	44	329	112
Sydney	344	0	365	344	27	317	413	51
New Brunswick	**804**	**15**	**885**	**796**	**146**	**650**	**1,198**	**91**
Chatham	29	0	55	29	16	13	204	7
Fredericton	5	4	16	3	2	1	326	4
Moncton	376	11	384	370	102	268	114	55
St. John	394	0	430	394	26	368	554	25
Quebec	**7,719**	**2,073**	**15,588**	**6,732**	**4,850**	**954**	**6,819**	**3,299**
Chicoutimi	455	0	1,517	455	451	4	459	426
Hull	729	12	1,297	850	813	21	300	647
Montreal	4,259	1,190	7,842	3,363	2,191	623	3,589	1,053
Port Alfred	35	5	221	33	32	.....	88	.....
Quebec	1,021	569	3,394	859	414	237	2,204	404
Rouyn	398	0	474	401	356	44	52	79
Sherbrooke	527	144	598	548	449	21	76	509
Three Rivers	295	153	245	223	144	4	51	181
Ontario	**11,116**	**699**	**22,824**	**10,432**	**6,252**	**3,936**	**54,864**	**4,177**
Belleville	173	0	356	173	123	50	330	66
Brantford	237	16	323	229	181	48	1,277	141
Chatham	183	1	283	170	142	28	555	119
Ft. William	395	0	433	394	337	57	922	57
Guelph	115	26	128	139	76	22	811	84
Hamilton	684	44	1,317	673	378	279	5,482	248
Kenora	172	0	446	172	126	46	877	.....
Kingston	473	28	630	440	380	60	791	210
Kitchener	202	16	344	191	126	63	1,025	84
London	1,097	37	1,088	1,136	607	473	2,037	403
Niagara Falls	182	11	149	168	115	52	1,256	79
North Bay	205	0	292	208	180	28	829	29
Oshawa	598	0	718	587	51	536	1,117	113
Ottawa	559	7	1,553	547	330	211	5,508	361
Pembroke	201	0	288	150	54	96	78	49
Peterborough	143	12	221	143	112	31	786	91
Pt. Arthur	516	0	465	465	453	12	461	321
St. Catharines	311	32	305	290	176	114	2,251	98
St. Thomas	137	1	138	131	87	44	294	62
Sarnia	371	4	366	372	218	154	679	100
Sault Ste. Marie	149	7	649	144	93	47	617	35
Stratford	89	0	524	82	75	7	1,506	107
Sudbury	138	0	1,268	139	110	29	1,094	53
Timmins	447	0	1,291	448	222	226	1,287	107
Toronto	2,714	404	8,559	2,239	1,181	940	16,755	946
Windsor	625	53	690	602	319	283	6,239	214
Manitoba	**1,614**	**112**	**3,742**	**1,576**	**1,243**	**311**	**14,882**	**1,671**
Brandon	186	32	229	163	157	6	581	239
Winnipeg	1,428	80	3,513	1,413	1,086	305	14,301	1,432
Saskatchewan	**2,386**	**247**	**2,670**	**2,333**	**1,841**	**489**	**1,359**	**2,038**
Estevan	38	11	39	28	28	0	7	39
Moose Jaw	496	83	482	454	344	107	365	418
North Battleford	85	9	84	82	69	13	19	106
Prince Albert	145	16	218	132	93	39	144	63
Regina	707	57	825	732	616	116	276	560
Saskatoon	332	15	359	335	306	29	389	435
Swift Current	139	26	167	132	102	30	131	158
Weyburn	148	9	182	165	137	28	3	139
Yorkton	296	21	314	273	146	127	25	120
Alberta	**2,216**	**65**	**5,161**	**2,178**	**1,898**	**280**	**11,465**	**1,839**
Calgary	813	53	2,031	789	712	77	5,773	636
Drumheller	133	0	474	124	91	33	302	124
Edmonton	922	0	2,169	916	841	75	4,411	604
Lethbridge	111	9	272	109	101	8	662	153
Medicine Hat	237	3	215	240	153	87	317	322
British Columbia	**3,295**	**25**	**5,719**	**3,391**	**1,791**	**1,498**	**7,883**	**893**
Kamloops	51	4	283	57	35	1	25	24
Nanaimo	372	0	398	357	262	95	285	416
Nelson	237	0	249	234	76	158	12	14
New Westminster	152	0	154	152	68	84	138	30
Penticton	52	2	67	53	29	24	40	12
Prince George	4	4	14	1	1	0	3	.....
Prince Rupert	94	0	110	91	19	72	112	15
Vancouver	1,393	15	3,199	1,497	1,092	324	6,389	270
Victoria	940	0	1,245	949	209	740	879	112
Canada	**30,168**	**3,276**	**57,778**	**28,397**	**18,244**	**8,845**	**100,423**	**14,216**
Men	18,182	248	43,921	18,241	13,359	4,726	87,821	9,809
Women	11,986	3,028	13,857	10,156	4,885	4,119	12,602	4,407

• 237 placements effected by offices since closed.

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sawmill workers, one cleaner, one blacksmith, one granite cutter and one labourer went to various sections of the Edmonton zone, and one domestic to Calgary. The Calgary office was instrumental in the despatch of one farm hand to Drumheller, one machinist to Medicine Hat and 3 farm hands within the Calgary zone. Offices in British Columbia granted 17 certificates for reduced transportation during April to provincial centres. On certificates received at Vancouver 2 farm hands, one farm cook and 2 mine workers proceeded to Kamloops, one labourer and one hotel waitress to Nelson and 7 mine workers to employment in the Vancouver zone. The Penticton zone was the destination of one farm hand travelling from Nelson. Within its own zone the Prince George office transferred one sawmill labourer and one teamster.

Of the 843 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April 331 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 491 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8 by the Northern Alberta Railway, 7 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during April, 1937

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 58 cities which granted permits for construction work valued at $6,098,036 during April, as compared with $6,654,516 in the preceding month, and $3,237,366 in the same month of last year. There was, therefore, a decline of $556,480 or 8·4 p.c. as compared with March, but in the more significant comparison with April, 1936, there was an increase of $2,860,670, or 88·4 p.c.

The estimated value of the construction authorized in the first four months of the present year was $16,568,165; this was considerably higher than the aggregate of $8,829,837 reported in the period January-April, 1936, being also higher than in these months of any other year since 1931. The cumulative total for the first four months in each of the last six years has been very much lower than in any earlier year of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials, though showing an upward movement in recent months, continue below the average for the seventeen years, 1920 to 1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for April, 1937, showing that they had issued more than 500 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $1,800,000, and for over 2,700 other buildings, estimated to cost almost $3,400,000. There was also reported one engineering project, valued at $357,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of about 370 dwellings and 1,600 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,210,000 and $5,400,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during April as compared with the preceding month, the greatest gain of $764,079 or 119·4 p.c. taking place in Quebec. In Ontario and British Columbia there were in this comparison declines of $1,192,677 or 30·5 p.c. and $828,410, or 44·3 p.c., respectively.

As compared with April, 1936, there were increases in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, that of $1,386,619 or 104·3 p.c. in Ontario and $970,045 or 218·4 p.c. in Quebec being most noteworthy. In this comparison, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta showed declines, of which that of $389,069 or 59·6 p.c. in Alberta was greatest.

Three of the four largest cities,—Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg—registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with April, 1936. In Vancouver, the value was lower than in March, 1937, but higher than in April of last year. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo and North Vancouver reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with March, 1937, and also with April, 1936.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given, (1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1937	6,093,036	16,568,165	39·9	93·8
1936	3,237,366	8,829,837	21·3	84·2
1935	6,300,046	14,807,316	35·6	81·5
1934	2,269,157	4,980,156	12·0	82·4
1933	1,595,502	4,661,323	11·2	75·1
1932	4,370,863	13,823,873	33·3	79·1
1931	13,495,165	38,241,259	92·1	83·7
1930	16,978,076	46,471,338	111·9	96·2
1929	29,656,709	72,606,937	174·8	99·4
1928	18,606,167	51,769,505	124·6	95·7
1927	17,312,470	42,340,823	101·9	96·3
1926	19,044,499	41,538,073	100·0	101·7
1925	15,482,383	35,463,398	85·4	103·1
1924	13,689,101	31,737,100	76·4	111·6
1923	19,530,851	39,008,970	93·9	110·8
1922	15,833,688	34,513,861	83·1	107·7
1921	13,500,360	27,069,872	65·2	136·9
1920	15,648,915	34,558,901	83·2	143·1

As already stated, the aggregate for the first four months of this year was decidedly higher than in the same period of 1936, and also substantially exceeded that for any preceding year since 1931. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in 1937, though higher than in the months, January-April in any of the preceding six years, continue lower than in the same period in each of the years, 1920-1930.

Table 1 gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during April and March, 1937, and April, 1936. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "x."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	April 1937	Mar. 1937	April 1936	Cities	April 1937	Mar. 1937	April 1936
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				**Ontario**—con.			
Charlottetown	5,725	4,590	11,675	*St. Catharines	85,069	17,252	15,874
Nova Scotia	170,339	82,140	108,865	*St. Thomas	1,812	2,750	3,530
*Halifax	113,799	75,905	102,215	Sarnia	9,023	6,580	5,720
New Glasgow	18,550	250	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie	43,640	6,045	27,735
*Sydney	37,990	5,985	6,650	*Toronto	908,436	527,018	530,942
New Brunswick	55,834	16,326	61,100	York and East York Townships	236,559	163,400	239,700
Fredericton	1,400	Nil	37,550	Welland	11,873	8,294	8,080
*Moncton	37,660	11,500	10,415	*Windsor	58,409	2,041,881	39,835
*Saint John	16,774	4,826	13,135	Riverside	6,300	3,350	4,700
Quebec	1,414,261	640,182	444,216	Woodstock	10,300	3,465	9,749
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,033,065	491,782	304,766	**Manitoba**	287,100	37,045	67,725
*Quebec	60,356	71,760	35,590	*Brandon	8,775	4,100	925
Shawinigan Falls	17,225	3,850	7,525	St. Boniface	22,825	2,945	1,200
*Sherbrooke	180,000	30,500	23,175	*Winnipeg	255,500	30,000	65,600
*Three Rivers	37,315	8,690	32,350	**Saskatchewan**	142,956	23,930	55,976
*Westmount	86,300	33,600	40,810	*Moose Jaw	5,910	4,235	1,200
Ontario	2,716,529	3,909,206	1,329,910	*Regina	37,146	11,155	40,816
Belleville	7,580	36,575	5,350	*Saskatoon	99,900	8,540	13,960
*Brantford	9,640	10,925	6,138	**Alberta**	263,574	70,969	652,643
Chatham	9,300	11,200	37,975	*Calgary	61,939	33,049	212,343
*Fort William	43,480	2,475	23,725	*Edmonton	155,880	34,320	408,225
Galt	22,517	40,885	16,925	Lethbridge	42,405	3,600	31,525
*Guelph	19,912	6,775	4,251	Medicine Hat	3,350	Nil	550
*Hamilton	189,864	107,231	106,896	**British Columbia**	1,041,718	1,870,128	505,256
*Kingston	36,395	16,770	12,883	Kamloops	5,900	4,700	18,990
*Kitchener	129,728	33,038	26,662	Nanaimo	16,786	3,020	6,142
*London	179,885	61,965	59,285	*New Westminster	53,600	60,670	24,990
Niagara Falls	15,115	3,572	9,485	Prince Rupert	500	1,425	320
Oshawa	1,200	950	16,345	*Vancouver	922,620	1,754,630	396,040
*Ottawa	223,355	768,315	71,485	North Vancouver	6,080	2,110	2,070
Owen Sound	10,879	Nil	6,113	*Victoria	36,232	43,573	56,704
*Peterborough	18,484	10,795	26,872				
*Port Arthur	421,087	10,170	12,900	Total—58 cities	6,098,036	6,654,516	3,237,366
*Stratford	6,687	7,530	755	*Total—35 cities	5,573,004	6,349,860	2,731,942

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MAY, 1937

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of May, 1937, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy with spring planting, but in some districts work had been retarded to cold wet weather. Pulp cutting was in progress with a steady demand for experienced pulp cutters, peelers and mill labourers. Three sawmills also were in operation in the up-river section of the Miramichi and rafting of logs at booms along the river was progressing. Fishermen were busy and catches of salmon, lobster, cod, shad and gaspereaux were fairly heavy. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to five days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from four to five days. Manufacturing remained unchanged, nearly all plants running steadily and conditions generally good. Many alterations and improvements to premises accounted for increased activity in the building trade. Highway construction was progressing rapidly. Transportation was brisk and trade, both wholesale and retail, was seasonally good. Many requests also were received for household workers in the women's division and placements made accordingly.

Farm placements in the Province of Quebec increased considerably and the previous activity noted by Hull and Chicoutimi in logging continued, several thousand men being engaged in log driving. Mining showed little change. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Hull—match, paper and toy plants in full operation; Montreal—clothing, boots and shoes active, but tobacco, cigars and rubber quiet; Quebec City—factories busy. Building construction showed improvement. General construction undertakings, as well as paving and repairs, were numerous, many skilled tradesmen thus obtaining employment. Trade, in general, was better. A number of vacancies for charwomen and cooks were listed in domestic service in the women's division, but in some districts a scarcity of applicants was noticeable.

Numerous requests for farm help were listed in Ontario, with experienced hands difficult to obtain in some localities. Tobacco planting, also, was under way in Brant and Norfolk counties. The demand for experienced pulp wood cutters exceeded the supply, although in other branches of logging plenty of men were available. Nearly all sawmills were running and some river driving had been done. Activity at the producing mines remained steady, but smaller prospects were handicapped by lack of funds for development. Improvement recorded in manufacturing during recent months was well maintained. Additional workers had been taken on in some industries and minor reductions had been made in others, but pay rolls in practically all lines were well ahead of those of a year ago. Few skilled iron, steel or metal workers were idle and at Brantford, boys had been placed with a number of local concerns in order that they might learn skilled and semi-skilled trades; while at Toronto several ex-service men had found employment with manufacturing concerns under the probational training scheme arranged by the Federal Government. Building construction was fairly active, a large amount of work under the Home Improvement Plan being well under way, thus many unemployed stone masons and bricklayers had been absorbed, with a large reduction also noted in unemployed carpenters. Highway construction in many districts was progressing favourably, and men were being placed daily on this work in the various townships. Some employment was also available on extra gangs on the railways. The grain movement at Fort William was slow, only 20,000,000 bushels having been shipped since the opening of navigation. There were numerous requests for household and hotel and restaurant help in the women's division, some of which were difficult to fill owing to the small wages offered, or to the lack of suitability of applicants applying. A few women were placed in clerical or industrial positions, but vacancies of this kind were still rather scarce. As the season advanced, however, it was expected that a large number of girls and women would be placed at berry picking, or be employed by the canning factories.

Although the crop situation had been improved recently by heavy rains, calls for farm help in the Prairie Provinces were few in number. Wages, however, were a little higher than last year's. There was still a good demand for bush men, but this was chiefly due to requests from operators in the Port Arthur district for experienced cutters. Sawmills also were opening. Mining was very quiet and manufacturing only fair. Building construction, likewise, showed little increased activity, and railway and highway construction, too, was slowly getting under way. Trade was dull. There was a number of calls for domestics in the women's division, but a scarcity of housekeepers and domestics was reported for country positions.

Field work in British Columbia was almost finished, consequently a decrease was shown in farm orders. Logging camps were working with full crews and saw and shingle mills were all very busy. Steady development was reported from the mining areas, consequently in some districts there was a shortage of experienced drillers. Manufacturing at Nelson was unchanged. An upward trend in building construction resulted in a demand for skilled mechanics. Provincial Government forestry and road camps were filled to capacity and extra railroad gangs had been sent out for maintenance work. Shipping and longshoring were very active at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, but quiet at Vancouver, while ship yards at Victoria were only fairly busy. Trade was good. In the women's division considerable seasonal work was available and girls and women were taking these jobs in preference to regular domestic service. Placements also were made in hotels and camps, but there still was a lack of cooks general and of good domestics.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a marked improvement in employment in April; the improvement was greatest in building, public works contracting and stone-quarrying (in which employment in March was adversely affected by bad weather), in coal mining, ship building and repairing, the engineering, metal goods, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industries, the distributive and tailoring trades, and the road transport, port transport, and hotel and boarding house services. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture.

It is estimated that at April 19, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,394,000. This was 152,000 more than at March 15, 1937, and 609,000 more than at April 27, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at April 19, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped) was 10·8, as compared with 11·8 at March 15, 1937, and 13·6 at April 27, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at April 19, 1937, was 10·5, as compared with 11·5 at March 15, 1937, and 13·4 at April 27, 1936.

At April 19, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,254,646 wholly unemployed, 128,655 temporarily stopped, 71,142 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,454,443. This was 146,758 less than a month before, and 376,787 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,141,011 men, 41,315 boys, 227,026 women, and 45,091 girls.

The total of 1,454,443 persons on the registers at April 19, 1937, included 621,082 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 30,674 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,973 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit. There were also 611,790 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 3,423 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 181,501 other persons, of whom 43,733 were juveniles under 16 years of age. The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,455 for whom payment of allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorized.

The extension of the scheme of unemployment assistance as from April 1, 1937, has enabled considerable numbers of persons to qualify for unemployment allowances who, before that date, were not entitled to apply.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at April 19, 1937, was 1,525,708, as compared with 1,676,825 at March 15, 1937, and 1,895,122 at April 27, 1936.

United States

In a statement issued recently by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, further gains in employment and pay rolls between March and April were reported in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Approximately 98,000 additional workers found employment in these industries over the month interval and weekly pay rolls in April were $8,200,000 greater than in the preceding month, it was pointed out.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Factory employment rose 1·1 per cent from March to April and pay rolls increased 3·7 per cent. The employment gain raised the April index (102·2) above the level of any month since November, 1929, and the April pay-roll index (104·8) stood above the level of any month since October, 1929. Comparisons with April, 1936, show gains of 14·7 per cent in employment and 32·2 per cent in weekly pay rolls over the year interval.

Fifty-eight of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval and 63 industries reported increased pay rolls. Some of the more pronounced increases in employment were seasonal, among them being canning, 24·1 per cent; beet sugar, 13·3 per cent; fertilizers, 11·5 per cent; brick-tile-terra cotta, 8·4 per cent; ice cream, 7·2 per cent; marble-slate-granite, 6·4 per cent; cement, 6·0 per cent; paints and varnishes, 2·7 per cent; and beverages, 2·2 per cent. Cane sugar refining showed an increase of 9·9 per cent; locomotives, 6·0 per cent; steam and electric-railroad car building, 5.9 per cent; and agricultural implements, 5·7 per cent. Employment in the copper-lead-zinc smelting and refining industry increased 4·7 per cent and the automobile industry reported an increase of 4·1 per cent. Other employment gains in industries of major importance were: blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills (2·7 per cent), electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies (2·6 per cent), foundries and machine-shop products (2·6 per cent), steam-railroad repair shops (2·1 per cent), paper and pulp (1·3 per cent), chemicals (1·0 per cent), petroleum refining (1·5 per cent), and cotton goods (0·6 per cent). Employment in the machine tool industry, which is a barometer of orders placed for power-driven metal-cutting machinery, continued the expansion which has been shown each month, with but one exception (August, 1936), since October, 1934. The gain in this industry of 2·7 per cent from March to April raised the April employment index to 146·6, which is the maximum recorded since March, 1930, and indicates a gain of 338 per cent from the low point (33·4) registered in April, 1933.

Seasonal curtailment of operations between March and April resulted in employment decreases of 14·6 per cent in cottonseed—oil cake, and meal; 10·3 per cent in millinery; 5·0 per cent in confectionery; and 3·4 per cent in boots and shoes. Smaller declines were reported in slaughtering and meat packing, men's clothing, woollen and worsted goods, book and job printing, and rubber boots and shoes. Employment in the women's clothing industry decreased 4·2 per cent over the month interval and decreases ranging from 2·7 per cent to 3·7 per cent were reported in the shirt and collar, fur-felt hat, soap, and radio and phonograph industries.

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Gains in employment from March to April were shown in 13 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, and increased pay rolls were reported in 14 industries. Employment in each of these industries in April, 1937, stands above the April, 1936, level with the exception of bituminous coal mining. The largest percentage gains in employment over the year interval were in metalliferous mining (32·4 per cent), private building construction (17·1 per cent), quarrying and non-metallic mining (9·8 per cent), crude petroleum producing (8·9 per cent), anthracite mining (8·5 per cent), and telephone and telegraph (8·1 per cent).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Reports received from 13,642 wholesale trade establishments employing 289,269 workers in April showed a net decline in employment of 0·5 per cent from March to April. The decrease was due primarily to sharp seasonal recessions in the farm products and the agent and broker groups. Among the more important lines of wholesale trade in which gains in employment were shown over the month interval were food products (1·7 per cent), hardware (0·7 per cent), machinery, equipment, and supplies (1·2 per cent), furniture and housefurnishings (0·5 per cent), electrical goods (0·6 per cent), and automotive dealers (0·3 per cent). Among the lines in which declines in employment were shown were dry goods and apparel (1·7 per cent), petroleum products (0·7 per cent), and chemicals and drugs (0·5 per cent). In wholesale groceries, employment remained virtually unchanged, the decline being less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Employment in 47,648 retail establishments, reporting 832,884 workers in April, rose 0·4 per cent over the month interval. The general merchandising group of retail stores, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, showed a decrease of 0·7 per cent from March to April. The gains, however, reported by establishments in other lines of retail trade offset the losses in the general merchandising group. Among the various lines of retail trade in which gains were shown from March to April were food (1·4 per cent), automotive (1·3 per cent), furniture (0·7 per cent), lumber and building materials (3·4 per cent), hardware (1·9 per cent), drugs (2·0 per cent), and apparel (0·1 per cent). The group of wood, coal and ice dealers showed a seasonal recession of 6·8 per cent from March to April.

Public Utilities

The telephone and telegraph industry continued to expand its working forces in April, the increase of 1·6 per cent continuing the gains which have been reported each month since December. Power and light and manufactured gas companies also continued to add workers to their pay rolls, employment increasing 1·1 per cent over the month interval. In electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, employment rose 0·3 per cent from March to April.

Service Industries

Four of the 5 service industries showed gains in employment from March to April. The most pronounced increase in employment in this group was a seasonal gain of 4·9 per cent in the dyeing and cleaning industry. Year-round hotels reported a gain of 1·7 per cent and brokerage firms increased their forces 0·3 per cent. Laundries showed virtually no change in employment, the increase being less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, and insurance companies reported a slight loss (0·1 per cent).

Mining Industries

Anthracite mining reported a gain of 10·5 per cent in employment from March to April, combined with an increase of 68·9 per cent in pay rolls. These gains reflect the sharp increase in production which occurred between the March 1-15 pay period and a similar period in April. A seasonal expansion of 8·3 per cent in employment was registered in the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry, and crude petroleum producing companies reported a gain of 4·5 per cent. Metalliferous mines continued to absorb additional workers, the increase of 4·2 per cent continuing the almost unbroken succession of gains which have been reported since August, 1935. The sharp decline of 16·1 per cent in employment reported by bituminous coal mines was accompanied by a drop of 39·6 per cent in pay rolls, reflecting reduced operations pending the coal wage agreement, a holiday, and curtailment of production because of accumulated stocks.

Private Building Construction

Employment in the private building construction industry increased 9·5 per cent between March and April and pay rolls rose 16·1 per cent, according to reports received from 9,061 contractors employing 106,052 workers in April. Compared with April, 1936, employment in this industry shows a gain of 17·1 per cent and pay rolls show an increase of 36·8 per cent. The reports supplied by the co-operating contractors relate to employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments.

Public Employment

There were approximately 2,954,000 workers employed on projects financed by The Works Program in April. Compared with the previous month this was a decrease of 19,000. Of the total number, 2,101,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Total pay rolls for all persons engaged on this program in April amounted to more than $135,687,000. During the month orders were placed for construction materials for use on these projects valued at more than $42,167,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no

event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922, as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned, by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contract for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages

Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling Repair, etc.)

Construction of a transit shed at Berth No. 1, Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, May 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $183,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Compressor operators—gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Engineers, on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Painters, spray	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55	8	44
Riggers, general	0 50	8	44
Roofers, composition	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel, patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44
Welders and burners on steel erec	0 75	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Crane operators—gas. or elec	0 55	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

Two contracts were awarded during the month of May by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources to the Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont., for (*a*) the manufacture of grey woollen I.D. blankets, and (*b*) the manufacture of grey tweed; and a contract was also awarded to the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds of Toronto, Ont., for the manufacture of wheeling yarn.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Installation of a warm air conditioner in the Armoury at Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Central Sheet Metal Works Company, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,848. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers	$1 10	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Tinsmiths	0 90	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
M.T. driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser ours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Stuccoing the rear wall of Landplane Hangar A.1, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, May 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners	$0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
M.T. driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 45	8	44
Plasterer	0 80	8	44
Plasterer's helper (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of parapet walls at the Armoury at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, R. A. Corbett & Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, May 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $786. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers	$0 90	8	44
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck, 1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of concrete walls and traverses at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Auclair, Giffard P.Q. Date of contract, May 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,995. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement gun operator	0 75	8	44
Cement gun nozzleman	0 85	8	44
Cement gun ass't nozzleman	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
M.T. driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instances where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment and Supplies)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of May, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Seamen's blankets	Bates & Innes, Carleton Place, Ont.
G. S. blankets	Bates & Innes, Carleton Place, Ont.
Drill trousers	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Boots	St. Arnaud Biron & Cie Ltd., St. Genevieve de Batiscan, P.Q.
Field Hospital marquee tents	Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Socks	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Blankets	West Coast Woollen Mills Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Uniform caps	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Oilskin coats	J. F. Creaser Co., Ltd., LaHave, N.S.
Field officers' tents with flys	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Marquee tents	J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Tool boxes	Geo. W. Reed Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Aeroplane engines and tool kits	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Fuse plugs	R. E. Bourassa, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Overhaul of Jaguar Mark VIB aeroplane engine	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Overhaul of Jaguar engine Mark IV	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Steel shell containers, exploder	R. E. Bourassa, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of May, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of improvements to wharf at Summerside, P.E.I. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, May 10, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $22,829.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers	$0 70	8	44
Bricklayers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Hoist engineer—steam	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator—engine man, gas and electric	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Painters	0 50	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—Where, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of harbour improvements at Etang du Nord, Magdalen Islands, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemieux & William Harney, both of Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, May 19, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,275.53. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinist	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Drill runners—machine	0 40	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator, steam—			
1 or 2 drum	0 55	8	44
3 or more drum	0 65	8	44
Hoist operator, gas or elec.	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Painters	0 50	8	44
Piledriver engineer	0 55	8	44
Powderman	0 40	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Acetylene or elec. welders	0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Raising and supporting the centre tower and adjoining spans supported thereon of Calumet-Bryson Bridge, Bryson, P.Q. Name of contractors, Laflamme & Laflamme Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,675. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 60	8	44
Boatmen	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 65	8	44
Compressor operators—gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	(per day) 14 00	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Divers' tenders	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Hoist engineer—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction and installation of a combination freight and passenger elevator in Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, The Cober Elevator Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator	$0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 80	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Elevator constructors	0 91	8	44
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 64	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 90	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 60	8	44
Painters	0 75	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90	8	44
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 65	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 55	8	44
3 tons	2 05	8	44
4 tons	2 55	8	44
5 tons	3 05	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week ,such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of outer end north pier at Bayfield, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henry & Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, May 5, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,315.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Crane operator—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
	per day		
Divers	14 00	8	44
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00	8	44
	per hour		
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
M.T. driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Engineers, steam—1 and 2 drums	0 65	8	44
Fireman—stationary	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor boat operators	0 40	8	44
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the warehouse at Leamington, Ont. Name of contractors, The Scholey Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, May 10, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,055. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas. or elec	0 45	8	44
Compressor operator, gas. or elec	0 45	8	44
Crane operator, gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Drill runner	0 45	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Fireman—stationary	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver engineer	0 65	8	44
Pile driver labourers	0 35	8	44
Roofers, composition	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 28, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,395. The General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Byng Inlet, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, May 6, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,128.34. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Parry Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, May 10, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,159.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Little Current, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, May 10, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $64,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in Walker River (Desbarats), Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, May 6, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $3,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Annapolis Royal, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dredging Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, May 6, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,370. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 11, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at St. Pierre les Becquets, Nicolet Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Company, Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, May 13, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,839.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Nicolet River, P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, May 13, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,962.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Melita, Manitoba. Name of contractors, The Winnipeg Cabinet Factory Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, May 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,012.50. The "B" labour conditions were included in this contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of May, 1937, for various classes of equipment and supplies, all of which were subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Gloves	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mattresses	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tooth brushes	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Haversacks	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Broadcloth	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown Drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sam Browne equipment	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bath towels	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q
Hand towels	Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd., Iroquois, Ont.
Moccasins	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Leather mitts	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Combination underwear	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Batons	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brown twill	Rosamond Woolen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Scarlet serge	Rosamond Woolen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Brown serge	Rosamond Woolen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Socks	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Fur caps	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Mechanics' overalls	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue cloth caps	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Scarlet serge lining	Bates & Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Felt hats	John B. Stetson Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.

Nature of contract	Contractor
Field jackets and trousers	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Riding boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Blue serge	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal P.Q.
Blue beaver	Rosamond Woolen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Erection of a radio beacon building at Princeton, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. S. R. Gibson, Princeton, B.C. Date of contract, May 7, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,780. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 40	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Bricklayers	0 90	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Driver and team	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

UNDER the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 99—as amended, 1934, chapter 13, and 1935, chapter 17) the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved a schedule effective June 15, 1936, establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private Works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month."

The public work to which this schedule applies is that authorized by the Minister for the execution of which a contract has, or contracts have been entered into between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba, and, or, highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work, when a contract has been entered into, and when done outside the "Greater Winnipeg Water District Area."

Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 1, 1937, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work."

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
	Minimum rates per hour		
	$	$	
Asbestos workers—			
(a) Journeymen	·75	·75	44
(b) Improvers	·60	·60	44
Asphalters—			
(a) Finishers and rakers	·54·4	·52½	44
Blacksmiths	·65	·60	44
Bricklayers	1·05	·90	44
Helpers—			
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	·50	42½	48
(b) Attending on or at scaffold	·45	·37½	48
Bridge and Structural Steel and iron workers	·85	·85	44
Carpenters	·80	·70	44
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	·60	·55	48
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	·85	·75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period shall be paid in accordance with the following classification—			
First year	·25	Nil	44
Second year	·30	Nil	44
Third year	·40	Nil	44
Fourth year	·75	Nil	44
Labourers—			
(a) Skilled	·45	·37½	48
(b) Unskilled	·40	·32½	48
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
(a) Metal lathers	·75	·70	44
(b) Wood lathers	·70	·65	44
(Wood lathers—work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than ·06c. per square yard.)			
Linoleum floor layers	·60	·55	48
Marble setters	1·00	·90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	·50	·42½	48
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	·85	·85	48
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	·55	·55	48
Mastic floor kettlemen	·45	·45	48
Mosaic and tile setters	1·00	·90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	·50	·42½	48
Operating engineers and firemen on construction—			
Class A—Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine, or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over; or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power	·90	·75	48
Class B—Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum if used on a building of three stories and over, used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power	·85	·70	48
Class C—Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provisions of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of rivetting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over ¾ yard capacity; irrespective of motive power	·80	·65	48
Class D—Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in "A", "B" or "C" hereof, or men firing boilers of machines classified in "A", "B" or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same	·50	·45	48
Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers	·70	·65	44
Plasterers	1·05	·90	44
(a) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	·50	·42½	48
Plumbers	·95	·80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	·50	·42½	48
Reinforcing steel rodmen; when specially hired for, or when exclusively occupied on such work for a longer period than 16 consecutive hours on the work of bending, placing, tying and similar skilled work in connection with reinforcing steel work	·50	Nil	44
Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
(a) Man in charge	·60	·55	48
(b) Roofers	·45	·37½	48
Sheet metal workers	·70	·65	44
Steamfitters	·95	·80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	·50	·42½	48
Stonecutters	·90	·80	44
Stonemasons	1·05	·90	44
(a) Helpers—			
(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	·50	·42½	48
(2) Attending on or at scaffold	·45	·37½	48
Teamsters	·40	Nil	54
(a) Teamsters with teams (if employed on the construction or demolition of the building by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor)	·80	Nil	54
Terrazo workers—			
(a) Layers	·70	·67½	44
(b) Machine rubbers (while so engaged only)	·50	·47½	48
(c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than the above)	·45	·37½	48
Timber men and crib men working on grain elevators or bridges doing the "crib work" on grain elevators or rough timber work on bridges (such men shall be restricted to the use of hammers, saws, axes and augers)	·60	·50	.....

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
	Minimum rates per hour		
	$	$	
Truck drivers	·40	·40	48
(a) Combined rate truck and driver—			
One ton rated capacity	1·25	1·25	48
One ton rated to two ton rated capacity	1·40	1·25	48
Over two ton rated capacity to three ton rated capacity	1·90	1·75	48
Over three ton rated capacity to four ton rated capacity	2·40	2·25	48

RULE—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

Attention is called to the fact that Winnipeg contractors have agreed with tradesmen that 40 hours per week only shall be worked during the months of July and August, 1937.

PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 1, 1937, on "public works" outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District Area in all parts of Manitoba for highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work where a contract has been entered into by the Honourable Minister of Public Works.

Occupation	Minimum rate per hour	Maximum hours per week
	$	
Labourers	·30	48
Teamsters	·30	48
Teamster and two horse team	·55	48
Teamster and four horse team	·80	48
Grader and tractor operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	·60	48
Truck drivers (regardless of basis for payment for truck)	·40	48
Combined rate—truck and driver when paid by the hour—1 ton rated capacity	1·25	48
Over 1 ton to 2 tons	1·35	48
Over 2 tons to 3 tons	1·75	48
Over 3 tons to 4 tons	2·25	48
Combined rate—truck and driver when paid at a rate per yard mile— If a rate per yard mile is the basis for payment a minimum rate shall be fixed by the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department for each contract, which rate shall be based on the Departmental Schedule set out in Graph herein (Graph is published with schedule and is available at Department).		
Timber men—timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	·50	48

NOTE—Men occupied on subsistance work projects such as Forestry work, The Pas-Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the minimum wage rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

Nova Scotia Limitation of Hours of Labour Act Proclaimed

A review of the provisions of the Nova Scotia Limitation of Hours of Labour Act was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE of September, 1935, page 831. It was then provided that the Act should come into force "on proclamation."

The Nova Scotia *Royal Gazette* of May 26, 1937, contains a notice proclaiming that the Act shall come into force on, from and after June 1, 1937.

Hon. Dr. J. A. Faulkner, Ontario Minister of Health, speaking recently at the annual meeting of the Toronto-York Division of the Ontario Industrial Accidents Prevention Associations stated that consideration was being given to the proposed adoption of legislation to check silicosis and to place workers handling radium under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

At a meeting of the Vancouver Domestic Workers' Union No. 91, held on May 13, it was decided to request that the union be brought under the scope of the Minimum Wage Act, and that the union present a new wage scale to the Provincial Government.

The March 1937 number of the Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene (Vol. XI, No. 1) has just been published by the International Labour Office. It contains a list of books, articles, etc., which appeared in different countries during 1936 and 1937 on the following subjects: industrial medicine; physiology; physiology of the special system; industrial pathology; pathology (causes of injury); pathology of the special system; medicine of accidents; social medicine and hygiene.

At the closing session of the National Council of Canadian Universities, the co-operation of all Canadian Universities in the work of the Workers' Educational Association was pledged. The Secretary of the Association, Prof. Drummond Wren, in an address, stated that labour demands an understanding of its problems by university faculties and instruction in subjects of interest to workingmen. These should include the history of labour movements, economic problems, elementary psychology, history, and public speaking, he stated.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

St. John, N.B.—A Certain Brass and Iron Foundry and Their Employees.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 616 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from May 14, 1937, to December 31, 1937, and thereafter until either party gives notice of change.

Hours: 50 per week, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, or at the option of the Company, 10 per day for five days.

Overtime: except for regular maintenance and repair work, overtime to be paid at time and a quarter until midnight and time and a half for overtime from midnight to 7 a.m.

Wages: For many classes of work, both time work and piece work, a 10 per cent increase is granted. The minimum for male workers 21 years and over in most departments is 30 cents, but those already getting 30 cents or over are in most cases granted an increase of 10 per cent, or in some departments of 5 cents per hour. (In the polishing and plating department, however, for the present staff of male employees the minimum is 25 cents.) The minimum rates for male employees under 21 years are from 20 cents per hour for first year employed to 25 cents during third year. The minimum rates for girls (core department and polishing and plating) is from 18 cents during first year to 25 cents during fourth year. Minimum rate for machine moulders is 37 cents; for floor moulders or other moulders already receiving 40 cents or over an increase of 10 per cent is granted.

Construction: Shipbuilding

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Firms and the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada, Local No. 1.

The agreement which came into effect June 12, 1935, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette October, 1935, page 951, is still in effect with a new wage scale from May 7, 1937:

Wages per hour: anglesmiths, boilermakers, chippers and caulkers, shipfitters, drillers and tappers 90 cents (an increase of 7 cents); acetylene burners and welders 82 cents (an increase of 6 cents); punch and shearman, holders-on 76 cents (an increase of 6 cents); drilling out rivets 75 cents (an increase of 5 cents); reamers and countersinkers 70 cents (an increase of 5 cents); rivet heaters 68 cents (an increase of 5 cents); ironworkers' helpers 67 cents (an increase of 5 cents); passer boys under 21 years 45 cents (an increase of 3 cents).

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Kingston, Ontario.—Certain Contractors and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 249.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: if required in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturday afternoon, time and a half to be paid. Work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time. For other overtime, the rate is to be mutually agreed upon.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 80 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour).

Wages for apprentices to be as stipulated by the Ontario Apprenticeship Board.

A joint arbitration committee to be appointed and disputes to be referred to it. No stoppage of work to occur until a dispute has been referred to the committee.

Construction: Miscellaneous

Vancouver, B.C.—Schedule of Wages and Trade Rules for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 2404 (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders Union).

This schedule effective from April 1, 1937, has been agreed to by the Pile Driving Section of the General Contractors' Association.

Only union members to be employed. Foremen also must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week. In case of shift work, 7½ hours to be a shift but with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half for first two hours, double time thereafter. If called back to work in the same 24 hours, double time to be paid for the second shift. Work on statutory holidays, double time.

Wages for pile drivers: foreman $1.25 per hour: crew, bridgemen and wharf carpenters $1 per hour.

For jobs outside the city lasting one month or less, transportation and travelling time to be paid by employer.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Transfer and Storage Firms and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 31.

Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1938, and thereafter from year to year until notice. If the parties are unable to agree on any amendment, it is agreed that application shall be made under the Industrial Disputes Act for a Board of Arbitration whose majority decision will be accepted as final and binding.

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All employees must become and remain members of the union. Union members to be employed if available. They must sign for a copy of the agreement and so authorize the Company to deduct and pay to the union any dues, fines, assessments, etc., levied by the union.

Hours: standard working time to be 50 hours per week.

Overtime: if neessary to exceed 50 hours in any week, the excess time will be allowed off as soon as possible. Work on Sundays and holidays, time and one half.

Minimum wages: motorcycle operators $3 per day, operators of trucks 2,000 pounds and under (factory rating) 45 cents per hour, of trucks over 2,000 pounds, 50 cents, swampers (steady) 45 cents, swampers (casual, non union men), 40 cents.

Seniority to prevail in laying off and rehiring men. Those working on motorcycles to be promoted to a truck when a vacancy occurs.

No strikes or lockouts to occur, and disputes which cannot be adjusted between the two parties will be submitted to arbitration.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

VANCOUVER, B.C.—BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED AND TH5 AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1937, to March 1, 1940, and thereafter, subject to 60 days' notice.

The agreement which came into effect January 15, 1935, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE April, 1935, page 375, February, 1934, page 194, and August, 1928, page 905, is renewed with these exceptions:

For the first two years of this agreement, or until March 1, 1939, all men paid at hourly rates and having one year's service or more before March 1, of any year, will receive one week's holiday with pay before March 1, of the next year; for the third year of this agreement, ten days' holidays. Wages of monthly men already receiving holidays will be increased $2.50 per month for the first two years or $3.75 per month for the third year of this agreement.

Motorbus operators on certain lines formerly paid 64 cents per hour are increased to 69 cents, with time and one quarter for Sunday work, time and one half for all work on holidays and for all time in excess of 8 hours and 20 minutes for regular men, and over 8 hours and 30 minutes for extra men. The conditions will apply also to new lines which may be established in Vancouver or New Westminster, operating under the same conditions as these lines. They will also apply to bus operators in New Westminster if and when such bus operations are substituted for the existing street railway service.

Except during such periods as Christmas week and Exhibition week, all men on the passenger service of interurban lines will be allowed five days off per month, of which two must be taken in one half of the month and three in the other.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

SOREL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF LONGSHOREWEN OF SOREL, INCORPORATED.

The agreement covers the loading and unloading of all ships (including the handling of grain) engaged in ocean, inland and coastal navigation.

Agreement to be in effect from April 30, 1937, to January 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice before January 31 of any year.

Only union members to be employed as longshoremen if competent members available.

Longshoremen reporting for work at 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 7 p.m., will wait for orders for half an hour and are not paid for such period. If called at other hours or on Sundays or holidays, at least one hour's time to be paid. No work on Sundays or holidays except in case of necessity.

Wages: for loading grain, 50 cents per hour between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., 60 cents between 7 p.m. and midnight, and 70 cents between midnight and 6 a.m.; for unloading of grain out of lake and ocean steamers into the elevators, 45 cents between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., 48 cents between 7 p.m. and midnight and 55 cents between midnight and 6 a.m. For handling dynamite 60 cents straight per hour. For handling of nitrate of soda, china clay, coal, potash, fertilizer, iron ore, paper pulp, wood pulp, square timber, oil in drum barrels, molasses, sulphur, shifting bunker coal and any other general cargo, 50 cents straight per hour. Foremen are to be paid 10 cents per hour over the regular longshoremen's rate.

Time and a half to be paid for work on Sundays and three specified holidays, and for work during meal hours unless the loading or unloading of a vessel can be finished in one working hour, in which case regular rate for meal hour to be paid. If required to work more than one hour beyond the usual meal hour, they will be paid for such extra time so employed at time and one-half.

At least four men and a foreman shall be used for mooring ocean vessels or for discharging grain from ocean vessels. Sixteen men to constitute a regular gang for trimming and bagging when loading grain cargoes, except when running grain only when two men per pipe shall be used. Other safety regulations are specified.

Any disputes as to the interpretation of this agreement which cannot be settled by the representative of the longshoremen and the employer will be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of one representative of each party and a third jointly selected or named by the Minister of Labour. The decision of this committee will be final and binding.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE CHECKERS AND COOPERS EMPLOYED BY THEM.

Agreement to be in effect from May 14, 1937 to December 31, 1937, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice before December 31, of any year.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1936, page 749, and November, 1934, page 1062, with the following changes:

Wages per hour: checkers 54 cents for day work and 64 cents for night work; coopers 53 cents for day work and 63 cents for night work. (This is an increase of 4 cents per hour in each case.) Checkers employed in office work or on stowage or as warehousemen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

When work on a ship has to be discontinued because of adverse weather conditions, em-

ployees to be paid for one hour at the prevailing rate in addition to the hour or hours already worked.

An employee who considers himself unfairly treated may submit his case to his employer and afterwards through the checkers' committee to the Shipping Federation.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD, MONTREAL HARBOUR, AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 659 and June, 1935, page 584, with these exceptions:

Wages: for those classes of work formerly paid at 55 cents per hour or over, an increase of 3 cents per hour; for those formerly paid less than 55 cents, an increase of 2 cents per hour, except patrol lineman in electrical branch for whom the increase is 8 cents per hour; foreman vessel shoveller for whom the increase is 4 cents; gallery loader foreman, engineer of dredge crew and foreman millwright for whom the increase is 4 cents and water boy an increase of one cent; foreman plumber an increase of $2.25 per week, subforeman in cold storage warehouse an increase of $3.65 per week, temperature man (shift man) also in cold storage warehouse, now 56 cents per hour (formerly $37.80 per week). For those classes of work paid by the month: those receiving $180.50, an increase of $9.50; those receiving $169 to $175, an increase of $9; those receiving $147.50, an increase of $7.50; those receiving $135, an increase of $7; those receiving $125.50 and $132.50, an increase of $6.50; those receiving $120, an increase of $6; those receiving $76, an increase of $4; those receiving $66.50 and $75.50, an increase of $3.50; those receiving $60 to $65, an increase of $3; those receiving $47.50 to $52.50, an increase of $2.50; those receiving $42, an increase of $2.

The provisions that grain boat shovellers (unloading) be paid 5 cents per hour extra after 6 p.m. and that grain boat shovellers working Sundays and holidays be paid double time is omitted. It is now provided that all hourly paid men except on shift work shall be paid time and one-half after 6 p.m. on recognized working days and time and one-half for all work on Sundays and holidays. All shift work to be so classified must be continuous except for meal hours for a period of at least 24 hours, and will be paid at regular hourly rates.

Service: Recreational

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN MOTION PICTURE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 680.

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1935, to August 31, 1937.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 7 per day.

Overtime: After 11.15 p.m., $1.50 per hour, Sundays $3 per hour.

Wages for projectionists vary in the different theatres from $23 to $46 per week, maintenance man $30.

HAMILTON, ONT.—CERTAIN MOTION PICTURE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 303.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1936, to August 31, 1937.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages: at one theatre $36 per week, with $2 per hour for overtime and $3 per hour on Sundays; at three other theatres $45 for some and $40 for other projectionists, with same rates for overtime and Sunday as above.

In four theatres, one week's holidays with pay to be given each year, after one year's service.

ST. CATHARINES, WELLAND AND NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MOTION PICTURE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' LOCAL NO. 461.

Agreement to be in effect from September 25, 1935, to September 1, 1937.

Hours: 7 per day.

Wages per week for projectionists: St. Catharines, $32.50 and $47.70; Welland and Niagara Falls, $40.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MOTION PICTURE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 467.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1935, to August 31, 1937.

Overtime: $1 per hour in one theatre, $1.35 in others.

Wages for projectionists: $35 and $45 for a 40½ hour week and $37, $47 and $49.50 for a 45½ hour week; maintenance men $32 for a 48 hour week.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—A. CERTAIN MOVING PICTURE THEATRE AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 406.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1935, to September 1, 1937.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages: $120 per week to be divided among three projectionists; for maintenance men $20 per 48 hour week.

Overtime for projectionists: $1 per hour, shows on Sunday, $5 per performance.

CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE, MEDICINE HAT AND DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN MOVING PICTURE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 302.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1936, to September 1, 1937.

Only union members to be employed.

Overtime to be paid *pro rata*, Sunday overtime, double time.

Wages for projectionists: in four theatres in Calgary, $42.50 per week of 36 hours, in another $30 per week of 36 hours; in four other theatres in Calgary $25 per week of 38 hours; in one theatre in Lethbridge $35 per week of 40 hours, in another Lethbridge theatre $45 per week of 40 hours; in one theatre in Medicine Hat $40 per week of 40 hours; in one theatre in Drumheller, $32.50 per week of 32 hours.

Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following agreements and amendments have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article of this issue:—

Building Trades, Quebec
Building Trades, Montreal
Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe
Granite Cutters, Province of Quebec
Glove Makers (fine gloves) Province of Quebec
Longshoremen (Coastal and Inland Navigation) Montreal
Building Trades, Montreal (Amendment)
Plumbers, Hull (Amendment)
Building Trades, Hull (Amendment)
Millinery Workers, Montreal (Amendment)
Barbers and Hairdressers, Portneuf (Amendment)
Barbers and Hairdressers, Hull (Amendment)

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized on page 696:—

Logging Industry, Port Arthur Forestry Division
Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Windsor
Carpenters, Windsor

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized on page 697:—

Bakery Industry, Edmonton
Plumbers, Calgary

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC
Agreements Recently Made Obligatory

Recent proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act include the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting building trades at Quebec, Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, granite cutters throughout the Province, glove cutters (fine gloves) throughout the Province and longshoremen (inland or coastal navigation) at Montreal. Amendments to previous Order in Council have also been made effective and include millinery workers at Montreal, building trades at Hull, plumbers at Hull, barbers at Portneuf and Hull. These are all noted below.

The text of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, and amendments to the Act were summarized in the issues of June, 1935, page 526, July, 1936, page 607, and December, page 1127. Under this Act, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by either party to a collective agreement made between, on the one hand, one or more associations of *bona fide* employees, and on the other hand employers or one or more associations of employers, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages, hours of labour and apprenticeship made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade, industry or business within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and during the following thirty days, objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade, industry or business in the territory included in the agreement from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory govern all individual labour contracts in the trade, industry or business and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement which has been approved by Order in Council. The applications for extension of agreements have been noted and the conditions of the various agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE beginning in the issue of June, 1934. Beginning with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July 1935, the terms of agreements have been summarized instead of being printed in full.

This Statute has been replaced by a similar statute entitled an Act Respecting Workmen's Wages, as noted on page 597. The new Act came into effect May 27. The agreements noted below are, therefore, the last to be made effective under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the industry, throughout the district, the terms of an agreement between l'Association des Constructeurs de Québec Inc. (The Builders Association of Quebec, Incorporated) and le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction des Syndicats Catholiques de Québec, Inc. (The Building Trades Council of the Catholic

Unions of Quebec, Incorporated) representing each of its affiliated unions except the plumbers', electricians' and tinsmith-roofers' unions.

The Order in Council is in effect from May 22, 1937 to May 21, 1938 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The provisions are, however, retroactive to May 10, 1937.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the judicial district of Quebec and the counties of Beauce, Dorchester, Megantic, Bellechasse, Montmagny, l'Islet, Kamouraska and Temiscouata.

The terms are similar to those in effect under previous orders in Council and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE June, 1936, page 544, July page 660 and September page 834, with the following exceptions:

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Wages: In the cities of Quebec and Levis and within 10 miles of their limits, wages for all classes of workers in the schedule of wages of the 1936 Orders in Council are increased 5 cents per hour. The following classes are added in the schedule: bricklayers, masons, and plasterers who are contractors must be paid $1 per hour for personal services: carpenters, joiners, joint pointers and cement finishers who are contractors must be paid 75 cents per hour for personal services and painter contractors 70 cents; journeymen plumbers, steamfitters and electricians are now included at a wage of 50 cents per hour.

In Thetford Mines, wage rates for mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers, hod carriers and common labourers are increased 5 cents per hour. In Thetford Mines and in the rest of the district, except the city of Quebec and Levis, the wage rate for plumbers and electricians is 40 cents. Wages for maintenance men are increased $2 per week.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the industry throughout the district the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Builders Exchange, Incorporated, the Master Plumbers Association of Montreal and vicinity, the Master Plumbers Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Incorporated, and le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal (the Council of Building Trades Unions of Montreal) and le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal et la Banlieue (the Building Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity).

The terms of the Order in Council are in effect from May 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938, and for 30 days thereafter pending the adoption of an Order in Council to replace this one.

The territorial jurisdiction for all trades except structural steel and sprinkler fitting includes the Island of Montreal and Ile Bizard and the counties of Assumption, Terrebonne, Laval, Deux Montagnes, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly, Verchères, Saint John and Iberville. The territorial jurisdiction for the structural steel industry and sprinkler fitting includes the whole province of Quebec except the counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe, Stanstead Compton, Frontenac, Shefford, Brome and Missisquoi.

Hours: 8 per day, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., 4 on Saturday, between 8 a.m. and noon, a 44 hour week for all except common labourers who may work 8 hours, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week.

Shift work is not subject to the specified hours of starting or stopping but the weekly maximum hours are the same. On all urgent or special work, which cannot be done between the regular hours, the joint committee may permit work to be done at other periods of the day, at regular rates of pay. Plumbers, steamfitters and pipe mechanics cannot be so exempted.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time. In the case of the structural steel industry, no work on Sundays or holidays except where property is in jeopardy. Elevator mechanics to be paid double time for all work after 5 p.m. on any day as well as all work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and five specified holidays.

All piece work contracts between an employer and one or more employees are invalid.

Steel erection work includes all steel fabrication work done in the field and the installation of tanks, boilers, etc.

Minimum hourly wage rates for the Island of Montreal and in the rest of the territorial jurisdiction on building operations of $20,000 or more: bricklayers, stonemasons (including cutters on the job), plasterers, and marble setters, 80 cents (increases of 10 cents over last year's rates); electricians, metal lathers, plumbers, steamfitters and pipe fitters, 75 cents (increase of 10 cents); structural iron workers, 75 cents (formerly 50, 60 and 65 cents for separate classes); sprinkler fitters, 75 cents (no change from previous rate); carpenters and joiners, carpenters on concrete forms at shop or job, erectors of windows, sash, screens, (wood or metal) and steel partitions, erectors of weather strips, 70 cents (an increase of 10 cents per hour); tile setters, 70 cents (an increase of 5 cents); painters, paperhangers, and glaziers and ornamental iron workers, 66 cents (an increase of 6 cents); roofers (slate and tile) and sheet metal workers (erectors) 65 cents (increase of 5 cents); mastic floor layers, 65 cents; asbestos coverers, 60 cents (no change); enginemen (hoisting) and terrazzo layers, 60 cents (increases of 5 cents); fifth year junior mechanics in the plumbing, steamfitting and pipefitting trade, 60 cents; cement finishers, 55 cents (an increase of 5 cents); wood lathers, 55 cents (no change); enginemen (steam mixer) and mastic floor kettlemen 55 cents; enginemen (gas mixer), enginemen (compressor), firemen (construction), roofers (composition) 50 cents (increases of 5 cents); mastic floor finishers, 50 cents; hod carriers, 45 cents (an increase of 5 cents); building caulkers, 45 cents (no change); common labourers, 40 cents (an increase of 5 cents).

Wages in the territorial jurisdiction outside the Island of Montreal, on all building operations of less than $20,000 are subject to a reduction of 20 per cent from the above scale. Sprinkler fitters ordinarily resident in the city of Montreal shall be paid 20 cents per hour in addition to the regular wage rate of 75 cents when required to work outside the Island of Montreal.

Contractors who do not employ skilled tradesmen but who themselves do the building trades

work must be paid a wage rate at least 25 per cent higher than regular rates.

Building contracts signed before the passing of this Order in Council are exempt from it except for the provisions as to hours. Such contracts are however subject to the terms of the collective agreement in effect under this Act at the time of signing the contract.

Maintenance repair work on building done by journeymen painters, carpenters and joiners and plasterers which does not require more than one 8 hour day of work is exempted from this Order in Council.

Maintenance men are skilled tradesmen or unskilled workmen of the building trades employed throughout the year by the same employer on the upkeep of buildings, but not on any new construction or reconstruction of any building.

Maintenance men limited to 48 hours per week at regular rates. Overtime to be paid at the hourly rates in the above schedule except those earning $1,560 per year or more who will not be entitled to overtime pay for emergency calls for the protection of property.

Maintenance men employed in churches or chapels, universities, colleges, hospitals, asylums, orphanages, etc. (with the exception of cemeteries) to be paid a minimum of $22 per week for journeymen and $15.40 for labourers, on the Island of Montreal and $19.80 for journeymen, $13.20 for labourers outside the Island of Montreal.

Maintenance men employed in office or public buildings, apartment buildings or dwelling houses and in hotels, factories or manufacturing establishments and stores to be paid a minimum of $24.20 per week for journeymen, $17.60 for labourers on the Island of Montreal and $19.80 per week for journeymen and $15.40 for labourers outside the Island of Montreal.

Employers may charge for rent a maximum of $3 per month per room to maintenance employees living in the establishment and 25 cents per meal for employees boarding therein.

This Order in Council will cease to apply to maintenance men in public buildings and manufacturing establishments whenever an Order governing such establishments or buildings comes into force and fixes minimum wages for maintenance men.

The provisions of this Order in Council which govern apprenticeship are the same as those which came into effect February 27, 1937, and which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1937, page 362, with the exception that apprentice plumbers, steamfitters and sprinkler fitters are paid 35 cents per hour in the third year of their apprenticeship.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. HYACINTHE.—An Order in Council approved May 19 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* May 22, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the industry and district an agreement between certain contractors and Le Syndicat National Catholique des Métiers de la Construction de Saint-Hyacinthe (The National Catholic Union of Building Trades of St. Hyacinthe).

The Order in Council is in effect from May 22, 1937, to May 21, 1938, and shall renew itself unless either party gives notice of change.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week, in conformity with the Act respecting the Limitation of Working Hours. On any work not under that Act, hours are restricted to 8 per day for qualified workmen and 9 for helpers and labourers. Plumbers and electricians may be called outside these hours for emergencies.

Minimum wages per hour: bricklayers, plasterers and masons 55 cents for journeymen and 70 cents for contractors (personal services); electricians 45 cents for journeymen and 65 cents for contractors (personal services); journeymen electricians charged with the building and maintenance of lines $160 per month or 50 cents per hour; plumbers and steamfitters, and tinsmith-roofers (composition) 40 cents for journeymen and 60 cents for contractors (personal services); painters 40 cents for journeymen and 55 cents for contractors (personal services); carpenters and joiners 40 cents for journeymen and 50 cents for contractors (personal services); cement finishers, 50 cents; lathers (wood and metal) and stationary enginemen 45 cents; marble setters, hod carriers, tile setters, terrazzo layers and ornamental iron workers (erectors) 40 cents; labourers and ornamental iron workers' helpers 35 cents. These rates are in most cases increases of from 5 to 15 cents per hour over the previous rates. Some trades, however, are unchanged.

Journeymen with lowered capacity on account of age or infirmity may be paid 5 cents per hour less than the above rates. (This does not apply to labourers). The proportion of workmen on any one work paid this lower minimum rate may not exceed one in ten qualified journeymen or fraction thereof.

Any higher rates now paid workmen may not be reduced after the enforcement of this agreement. Piece work is forbidden unless it can be proved that the minimum hourly rates are maintained. For all work done outside the place of residence of the employee, transportation and board to be paid by employer.

Apprentices must be between 16 and 30 years of age to begin their apprenticeship. Apprentices must be registered with the union or the joint committee.

Wages for apprentices in each trade mentioned in the above schedule: 15 cents per hour during first year, 20 cents during the second year and 25 cents during third year.

Contracts awarded and signed before this Order in Council went into effect are exempted.

Maintenance men shall be paid at least $18 per week for qualified workmen and $15 for labourers, for a 55 hour week. Overtime to be paid in accordance with the hourly rates in the above schedule.

The employer may charge maintenance men a maximum of $2 per month per room and 20 cents per meal.

GRANITE CUTTERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* May 22, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the granite cutting industry, throughout the Province the terms of an agreement between certain owners and operators of granite quarries and granite cutting plants and la Fédération Nationale Catholique des Métiers du Bâtiment (The National Catholic Federation of Building Trades).

The Order in Council is in effect from May 22, 1937, to December 31, 1937.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the whole Province of Quebec.

Hours: for granite cutters, 8 per day, 5 on Saturday, a 45 hour week, blacksmiths 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week in plants, and 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week in quarries; the maximum hours for the other trades mentioned in the wage schedule are 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Wages per hour: granite cutters, 70 cents per hour in the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, and 60 cents in the rest of the Province. (The previous rate was 50 cents for all); chief engineer 60 cents; blacksmiths, machine polishers, surface machine operators and mechanical engineers, 50 cents; gang saw operators, hoist operators, carborundum machine operators, assistant engineer; crane operators and firemen, 45 cents; quarrymen, 40 cents (an increase of 5 cents); hand polishers (expert) after one year, 40 cents; labourers 30 cents (an increase of 5 cents).

Incapacitated workmen may be employed at lower rates as determined by the Joint Committee, but not more than one such man to ten granite cutters.

Wages for apprentice granite cutters: 20 cents per hour during first year, 25 cents during second year, 35 cents during third year and 50 cents during fourth year. Wages for apprentice polishers, first year, 25 cents.

Apprenticeship to last four years. Not more than one apprentice allowed to each 8 granite cutters.

Contracts awarded and signed before this agreement came into effect are exempted from it.

GLOVE CUTTERS (FINE GLOVES) PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the industry the terms of an agreement between certain glove manufacturers and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers de Montréal, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Montreal, Incorporated), le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers de Trois-Rivières (the National Catholique Union of Glove Makers of Three Rivers) and le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers de Loretteville (the National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Loretteville).

The Order in Council is in effect from May 22, 1937, to December 31, 1937, and shall be renewed for a year if neither party gives notice of change 30 days before expiration. The terms are retroactive to May 11, 1937.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the whole Province of Quebec.

The agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, page 545, September, page 834, and December, page 1182, with this exception:—

Wage rates (piece rates) continue as in the 1936 agreement until September 30, 1937. From October 1, 1937, an increase of 10 per cent will be effective.

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the industry the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and l'Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montréal, Inc. (The Labourers' Union of the Port of Montreal).

The Order in Council is in effect from May 22, 1937, for the navigation season of 1937 and thereafter from year to year unless either party gives notice of change, providing the union remains in affiliation and in good standing with the National Catholic Unions of Montreal.

The jurisdiction consists of the loading and unloading of all ships (excepting the handling of grain) engaged in inland and coastal navigation in the harbour of Montreal.

For work of longshoremen, checkers and coopers between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., 45 cents per hour (an increase of 3 cents per hour over last year's rate); between 7 p.m. and midnight, 46 cents (an increase of 1 cent); between midnight and 7 a.m., 48 cents (no change from last year's rate). Foremen must be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

If required to work through meal hour and afterwards, time and one-half to be paid for meal hour and until relieved.

Time and one-half for work on Sundays and five specified holidays.

Longshoremen reporting for duty at the three specified hours in the day will wait for orders for one-half hour each time without pay, but will be paid full time for any further waiting time.

MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL.—An order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 732 and March, 1936, page 275).

The agreement as amended is in effect from April 15, 1937, to February 15, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. On or before January 15, 1938, the committee of each party may meet to discuss the renewal or revision of the agreement.

The following changes are made by the amendment:—

Wages remain the same as in the original agreement until July 1, 1937, with the addition of the class, draper-trimmers, at a wage of $16 per week; after July 1, 1937, wage rates are increased $1 per week.

Overtime is permitted for one hour after closing time on any Friday.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1935, page 240, October, page 953, and August, 1936, page 751) as follows:—

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of employing two or three shifts, each shift to be 7 hours.

The inspector of the Joint Committee may at any time carry on an investigation in the employer's office or on the job.

PLUMBERS, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (LABOUR

GAZETTE, April, 1936, page 371, and July, 1935, page 629) by the following change:—

Wages: journeymen plumbers 85 cents, master plumbers (personal services) $1.35, improvers 50 cents for first six months and 60 cents for second six months. (These are increases of 10 cents per hour in each case.) The wage rates for apprentices are unchanged.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.—An Order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1935, page 952, and June, 1936, page 548) by increasing the price for certain jobs on Saturdays and the day before holidays.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved May 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 731) by providing that any person who carries on the trades of barber, hairdresser or female hairdresser must have obtained a certificate of competency either from the Joint Committee or from a *bona fide* labour union.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of Labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

LOGGING INDUSTRY, PORT ARTHUR FORESTRY DIVISION.—An Order in Council dated May 7, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* May 8, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the logging industry including cutting pulp, peeling, skidding, river driving, tie making, loading, cutting of piling, maintenance of men in camps, cooking, etc., in the Port Arthur Forestry Division.

The Order in Council is in effect from May 8, 1937 to April 1, 1938.

The terms are similar to the schedule previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1936, page 372, with these changes:

Minimum wage rates for all monthly paid employees included in the schedule are increased $5 per month. An additional class is that of teamsters driving four or more horses with a monthly minimum of $55. The minimum rate for river drivers and men engaged in watering wood throughout the progress of the drive is increased from $2.25 to $2.60 per day (with board). Piece rates are increased, with increases varying from 12 to 17 per cent over last year's rate. The amount which may be charged piece workers for board and lodging is increased from 75 to 85 cents per day.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council dated May 8, and published in the *Ontario Gazette,* May 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the bricklaying and stone-masonry industry in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and the suburban area adjacent thereto.

The schedule is in effect from May 15, 1937, to March 31, 1938.

The schedule includes bricklayers' and stonemasons' work in construction of new buildings or part of new building, structure or sewer and the repairing, alteration of the whole or any part of any existing building, structure or sewer. The schedule does not include employees of manufacturing plants while engaged in manufacturing processes nor employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments who are regularly engaged in work required for the repair, servicing and upkeep of the plant and equipment used in the operation of such establishment or on new installations or alterations of a minor nature.

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week. Whenever work is of such a nature that

it cannot be done during the regular hours, it may be done at night, with straight time pay for 8 hours. In case of shift work, any 8 hours to be considered a day's work, but employees on night shifts to be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work or $1.31 per hour.

Overtime: no overtime permitted on shift work. All overtime work and work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time. Overtime may only be worked on permit from the advisory committee and then only in cases of necessity where life or property is jeopardized or in repairing buildings when such repair work must be done in order to prevent loss of regular employment to those regularly employed in such buildings.

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers and stonemasons: $1.15 per hour (an increase of 25 cents per hour over last year's rate); the advisory committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages for any employee who is handicapped, at the request of the employee or the employer.

Carpenters, Windsor.—An Order in Council, dated May 8, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* May 15, with correction in issue of May 22, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry industry in a zone which includes the city of Windsor and the adjacent suburban area.

The schedule is in effect from May 15, 1937, to March 31, 1938.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those in the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry at Windsor as summarized above with these exceptions:

Work on Saturdays before noon in order to permit the pouring of concrete may be done at the regular wage rate.

Minimum wages for carpenters per hour: $1.00 (an increase of 20 cents per hour over last year's rate).

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in the *Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, April, July, September, November, and December, 1936, May, 1937.

Bakers, Edmonton.—An Order in Council dated April 27, and published in *The Alberta Gazette* May 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the Alberta Bakers Association, Incorporated (Edmonton Branch) and The Association of Bakery Employees (Edmonton Branch), in a zone which includes the City of Edmonton and the territory within a radius of 15 miles of the Edmonton Post Office.

The terms of the schedule are similar to the previous one which was summarized in the Labour Gazette July, 1936, page 661, with these exceptions:—

Every employer to allow each of his employees a rest period of at least 24 hours in every consecutive period of 7 days.

One week's holiday with pay to each employee having one or more year's continuous service with his employer as at April 1, 1937.

The wage scale is the same as given for January 8, 1937 in the July, 1936 Labour Gazette with these exceptions:—

Wages for helpers, shippers and packers $17 per week; apprentices $8 per week for first three months, $12.50 for next nine months, $14 for second year, $16 for third year; salesmen inexperienced $16.50 per week for first three months; wrappers (hand or machine), $12.50 per week.

Plumbers, Calgary.—An Order in Council dated May 5, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, May 15, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours of labour for employees of the plumbing and steam-fitting industry in a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

The schedule is in effect from May 25, 1937 to May 24, 1938.

The terms are similar to those in the previous schedule as summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1936, page 373.

The wage rate remains at 95 cents per hour with a 40-hour week.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

The movement in prices during the month was slight, the cost of a weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher owing to advances in the cost of foods and rent, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was at the same level for the last week in May as at the end of April.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.58 at the beginning of May as compared with 8·54 for April; $7.82 for May, 1936; $7.52 for May, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.17 in May, 1930. Fifteen items in the list of foods cost more in the month under review than in the previous month, four were lower and ten were unchanged. The most important advances were recorded in the cost of beef, mutton, pork, butter, bread and flour while the cost of eggs and potatoes again declined. The cost of fuel was lower owing mainly to a seasonal decline in the price of anthracite coal while rent averaged higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.28 at the beginning of May as compared with $17.18 for April; $16.36 for May, 1936; $15.97 for May, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.49 for May, 1930; $20.57 for May, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.21 for May, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 changed little from week to week during the month and for the week ended May 28 was the same as for the week ended April 30, namely 85·1 as compared with 86·9 for the week ended April 2. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for April when the index number was 86·1 as compared with 71·8 for May, 1936; 72·2 for May, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for May, 1929; 98·5 for May, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920; and 64·2 for May, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials, group changes were slight, increases in the wood products group, the non-ferrous metals group, and the non-metallic minerals group, being offset by declines in the vegetables products group, the animal products group, the iron products group and the chemicals and allied products group. Canadian farm products continued the decline of the previous month until about the middle of May when some recovery occurred.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the

(Continued on Page 706)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1934	May 1935	May 1936	April 1937	May 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	73·4	78·6	59·6	58·8	67·8	72·6	74·6	43·2	44·4	47·8	46·4	49·8	53·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	52·6	50·4	33·4	32·0	40·2	45·0	48·0	23·6	24·4	26·8	25·8	27·2	29·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·4	26·4	19·0	18·8	21·6	24·0	24·4	12·1	12·2	12·6	13·8	14·2	14·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	34·9	36·2	28·7	30·4	30·0	31·5	32·3	21·4	22·1	21·4	22·4	23·2	24·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	37·1	39·1	30·0	29·7	25·2	30·2	30·4	15·1	19·7	20·4	21·2	20·9	21·3
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	68·4	71·6	52·2	55·4	50·8	54·2	54·4	29·2	36·4	39·0	40·0	39·4	39·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	50·0	54·4	40·8	42·0	35·2	38·2	40·4	19·9	28·7	30·5	28·8	28·5	28·6
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	72·0	77·0	44·0	49·2	43·4	43·8	42·6	25·6	26·2	30·4	31·8	33·6	33·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	43·9	55·0	32·7	34·9	35·8	35·0	35·1	19·2	22·3	22·0	23·6	26·8	25·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	34·8	48·3	30·5	31·0	31·6	30·7	31·1	15·4	18·5	18·6	20·0	22·7	21·4
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·0	72·6	70·8	72·0	73·2	74·4	54·6	58·8	61·8	61·2	64·8	64·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	96·2	131·0	77·4	80·0	84·4	88·4	73·2	48·0	48·8	49·8	47·4	53·8	54·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	53·4	72·5	45·5	43·6	46·7	48·4	40·1	27·0	27·8	28·6	26·8	30·5	30·8
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·1	40·2	30·7	32·1	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§19·8	§20·1	§20·1	§20·4	§22·5	§22·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	30·3	37·8	27·9	32·1	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§19·8	§20·1	§20·1	§20·4	§22·5	§22·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	138·0	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	87·0	88·5	93·0	102·0	105·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	68·0	80·0	49·0	53·0	§52·0	§49·0	§50·0	§27·0	§31·0	§34·0	§34·0	§45·0	§46·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·0	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·0	23·0	25·0	26·0	26·0	28·5	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	22·0	34·2	19·0	22·0	§21·0	§20·8	§20·4	§15·8	§16·2	§15·6	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	34·2	23·8	17·6	15·8	17·4	24·0	18·6	7·6	9·0	10·4	10·0	15·6	15·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	22·4	29·2	23·5	20·1	21·1	21·3	20·8	14·9	14·8	15·1	15·8	16·1	15·7
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·7	27·6	19·2	15·8	13·4	13·5	16·3	11·2	12·7	12·3	10·8	11·7	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·2	86·8	32·0	31·6	32·4	29·2	27·6	31·2	31·6	25·6	24·4	25·6	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·2	40·8	15·2	15·0	15·2	13·8	13·2	15·2	15·4	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·2	16·5	13·6	18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§16·5	§10·4	§12·4	§13·1	§13·1	§13·1	§13·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	13·6	17·0	15·2	18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§16·5	§10·4	§12·4	§13·1	§13·1	§13·1	§13·1
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·7	15·1	12·9	15·4	15·1	15·2	14·5	9·9	9·7	9·4	9·0	8·9	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	62·0	204·9	45·9	119·1	57·9	41·0	88·7	31·6	44·0	25·5	53·8	64·2	56·7
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·43	12·66	16·65	10·22	11·29	10·80	10·94	11·17	6·86	7·53	7·52	7·82	8·54	8·58
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	4·7	4·8	4·0	4·2	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·9	3·9	3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·5	99·5	107·5	108·6	101·3	100·9	100·5	95·6	94·1	91·1	92·0	92·3	89·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·7	70·0	67·8	63·9	63·3	62·9	63·1	58·6	57·9	58·4	58·6	58·8	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	67·3	79·5	77·7	77·1	76·1	76·6	75·8	61·8	60·1	61·7	59·7	59·6	59·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	49·7	60·7	58·0	56·1	56·7	55·1	53·8	46·1	46·0	45·8	45·1	45·1	45·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	27·1	35·6	31·6	30·3	31·1	31·0	31·0	27·0	27·3	27·2	27·2	26·6	26·7
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·87	2·73	3·45	3·43	3·36	3·29	3·27	3·24	2·89	2·85	2·84	2·83	2·82	2·80
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·88	4·65	6·29	6·89	6·85	6·91	6·96	7·03	5·79	5·54	5·57	5·68	5·77	5·86
		$	$	$	$														
††Totals		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·21	20·09	26·44	20·57	21·54	21·04	21·21	21·49	15·57	15·96	15·97	16·36	17·18	17·28

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	12·46	16·59	10·37	11·47	10·74	10·93	11·17	7·19	7·79	7·69	7·81	8·50	8·42
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	.....	15·41	9·37	10·72	9·62	9·89	10·50	6·95	7·40	7·30	7·60	8·14	8·29
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	12·30	15·96	10·21	11·73	10·79	10·79	10·99	7·23	7·63	7·67	8·10	8·61	8·60
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·86	12·28	15·70	9·62	10·93	9·93	10·15	10·31	6·32	6·93	6·88	7·29	7·86	7·78
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	12·69	16·90	10·13	11·38	10·86	10·86	11·15	6·83	7·58	7·52	7·89	8·51	8·53
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	12·39	16·46	10·01	10·45	10·50	10·58	10·86	6·61	6·97	7·34	7·49	8·55	8·57
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	12·66	16·21	10·15	10·67	10·87	11·27	11·24	6·63	7·18	7·41	7·23	8·48	8·51
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	12·91	17·03	9·85	10·61	10·81	11·25	11·37	6·51	7·21	7·37	7·43	8·45	8·57
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	13·34	17·55	11·47	11·95	11·88	12·07	12·36	7·55	8·28	8·33	8·65	9·56	9·76

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·9**	**22·3**	**19·7**	**14·8**	**12·2**	**14·2**	**24·0**	**21·3**	**19·9**	**28·6**	**32·1**	**52·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**26·9**	**21·4**	**19·3**	**14·8**	**12·1**	**12·7**	**15·0**	**21·3**	**19·3**	**25·5**	**28·9**	**51·1**
1—Sydney	28·5	23·2	20·1	16·5	13·8	14	.....	23·2	20·2	26·6	29·4	51·7
2—New Glasgow	30	23·7	20	15·4	12·7	12	.....	22·7	18·8	22·7	26·8	48·5
3—Amherst	23·5	20	17	15	11	.....	.....	20	17·4	26	29·9	50
4—Halifax	25·9	20·1	19·7	13·4	12·5	10·5	15	20·8	19·6	25·5	28·3	50·8
5—Windsor	25	20	21	14	11	13·5	.....	20	20	27	29·5	55
6—Truro	28·3	21·5	18·2	14·2	11·7	13·5	.....	21	20	25·2	29·6	50·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·2**	**22·5**	**21·1**	**16·1**	**14·7**	**12·0**	.....	**21·7**	**18·8**	**26·6**	**29·9**	**48·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**28·8**	**21·7**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**11·9**	**13·3**	**20·6**	**21·6**	**20·3**	**27·3**	**32·1**	**52·6**
8—Moncton	29·2	22·5	18·7	14·3	11·8	15·2	.....	22·3	19·7	26·2	32·8	53·2
9—Saint John	28·5	21	19·8	13·5	11·8	13·3	23·6	22·2	20·3	27·1	31·3	52·8
10—Fredericton	30	23·2	17	14·5	12	12·7	17·5	21·7	21·6	27·8	31·1	55·2
11—Bathurst	27·5	20	20	15·7	12	12	.....	20	19·5	28	33·2	49·3
Quebec (average)	**24·9**	**20·8**	**19·7**	**13·6**	**9·4**	**9·5**	**23·0**	**18·5**	**18·2**	**26·4**	**29·7**	**51·7**
12—Quebec	24·9	21·5	19·5	13·6	8·6	7·8	21·7	17·6	17·2	25·1	28·4	45·4
13—Three Rivers	25·2	21·2	17·9	14·8	9·7	11·2	29	18·5	18·8	28	29·5	53·1
14—Sherbrooke	27·7	23·2	22·8	15·4	11·6	10·1	25·8	19·7	18·9	25·1	29·2	52
15—Sorel	24·2	19·4	19·2	12·8	9·1	7·3	18·6	17·2	18	28·3	32·1	50
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·7	17·3	17·6	12·4	9	10·8	20·7	15·5	15·9	29·3	33·7	50·5
17—St. Johns	28	23·3	18·7	12·3	8·7	11·3	28	20·7	17·3	26·4	28·8	51·4
18—Thetford Mines	20·0	17·1	16·2	13·7	7·6	11·7	15	16	19·6	22	26	55
19—Montreal	28·8	23·4	23·5	13·5	10·4	6	23·8	20·6	19·1	26·5	29·4	54
20—Hull	24·8	20·9	21·7	14·1	10	9·2	24·6	20·5	18·8	26·5	29·8	54·3
Ontario (average)	**26·8**	**22·9**	**19·8**	**15·2**	**12·6**	**15·6**	**24·5**	**22·0**	**20·5**	**27·7**	**30·8**	**52·2**
21—Ottawa	28·6	24·4	22·3	16·9	12·1	12·1	24·2	20·6	19·9	27·1	30·3	54·1
22—Brockville	27·3	23·3	20·3	12	9·5	11·5	28	19·7	20	26·8	30·1	52·4
23—Kingston	25·6	21·5	20·5	14·6	11·3	11·9	21	21·7	18·9	26·1	29·9	50·2
24—Belleville	21·8	19·3	19·2	13·7	10·2	15·0	23	19·8	17·5	27·9	30·5	50·2
25—Peterborough	28·9	24·7	20·8	16·4	13·9	16·5	26·7	20·7	20·2	27·5	30·6	50·2
26—Oshawa	24·2	22·6	21	14·5	12·1	13·9	22	20	18·7	25·5	30·1	52·1
27—Orillia	26·2	22·5	19·2	15·2	14·1	18	26·5	22·5	21·3	29·7	32·5	52·4
28—Toronto	29·9	24·4	22·9	15·8	14·6	14·6	24·7	23·6	20	30	34·5	54·2
29—Niagara Falls	27·6	23·7	19·6	15·7	12·9	14·7	21·7	21·3	21·6	27·8	30·5	54·1
30—St. Catharines	27·6	23·7	20·1	16	12·8	15·2	25	22	19	24·4	27·5	50·2
31—Hamilton	28·3	24·3	23·4	16·4	14·5	17·1	24·8	21·9	26·2	27	30·8	52·7
32—Brantford	27·6	23·4	20·1	15·4	12	16·6	25·0	22	.....	27	29·9	52·1
33—Galt	28·4	24·6	21·4	16·8	14·5	17·6	25·7	23·7	18	28·1	30·7	51·6
34—Guelph	25·4	22·6	21	14·8	12·7	16·2	21·5	21·2	20·2	26·3	29·9	50·5
35—Kitchener	25·1	22·5	18·7	15·9	13·1	16·3	25·5	21·1	17·8	25·9	28·6	49·2
36—Woodstock	27	23	18·7	15	9·8	15·7	21	23	21·3	26·9	29·7	52·3
37—Stratford	28·2	23·7	18·2	15·5	14	18	20	22·1	25	27·1	29·8	53·2
38—London	27·7	24	21·3	15·3	12·9	15·6	25·2	22·7	20·3	27·9	31·1	51
39—St. Thomas	26·9	22·9	20·8	15·1	12·6	16·4	25·7	22·7	19·4	27·2	31·2	54
40—Chatham	27·7	24·2	20·8	15·6	11·9	17·7	19·8	21·9	19·2	27·2	30·2	52·5
41—Windsor	28·1	23·3	19·4	15·1	13·4	16·1	26·3	22·6	19·3	26·1	28·8	53·2
42—Sarnia	25·6	21·7	18·5	15·9	12·2	16	18·7	21·3	20·7	26·8	30·5	50·3
43—Owen Sound	26·6	21·7	18·4	14·8	12·6	16·1	20·7	21·1	19	25·7	27·9	49·1
44—North Bay	27	22	19·5	15	15	16·5	.....	22	21	28	30·8	49·6
45—Sudbury	24·6	21·5	18·2	13·8	11·4	15	27·7	23·6	19·7	28	31·7	53·1
46—Cobalt	27·5	24	14	16	13·5	.....	.....	19	23·7	27·7	29·5	47·2
47—Timmins	25·8	23·2	19·2	15·6	11·4	17	29·8	24·3	21·6	28·8	32·6	55·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28	22·9	19·1	14·8	11·6	15·4	30	23·1	19·9	27·8	31·7	54·4
49—Port Arthur	25·3	21·3	17·3	14·3	12·7	14·7	27·0	23·3	22·3	33·9	36·4	56·8
50—Fort William	26·9	21·1	18·7	14·4	13·1	15·7	30	24·8	21·5	32·8	36·3	56·9
Manitoba (average)	**25·1**	**20·9**	**21·1**	**14·6**	**12·5**	**11·7**	**24·0**	**21·5**	**17·5**	**31·9**	**35·4**	**52·7**
51—Winnipeg	28·1	21·7	21·1	13·7	12·5	11·7	24	23	17·5	31	34·9	55·3
52—Brandon	22	20	21	15·5	12·5	.....	.....	20	.....	32·8	35·9	50
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·7**	**18·9**	**17·5**	**12·7**	**9·8**	**12·0**	**20·6**	**19·3**	**20·5**	**33·2**	**37·0**	**54·6**
53—Regina	23·5	18·3	17	12	10·9	10·9	18·4	19	21·6	31·4	35·6	56·5
54—Prince Albert	20	16·5	16·5	11·5	8·5	11	20	20	19	35·5	40	52·8
55—Saskatoon	23·5	19·1	17·3	12·9	9	12	19·9	19·6	19	33·3	36·9	52·9
56—Moose Jaw	27·7	21·8	19·3	14·3	10·7	14·1	23·9	18·5	22·5	32·4	35·6	56·3
Alberta (average)	**26·4**	**21·4**	**18·8**	**14·0**	**11·0**	**14·5**	**22·3**	**19·2**	**17·9**	**29·9**	**34·5**	**50·9**
57—Medicine Hat	27·4	23	20·8	15·2	13·1	16·6	19·3	20	18·3	30·6	35·5	50·6
58—Drumheller	26·5	21·5	17·5	14	9	15	23	19	17·5	28·4	33	50
59—Edmonton	22·8	18·5	17·9	12·1	9·4	12	18·8	18·3	18·2	30·5	34·4	51·1
60—Calgary	28·6	23·5	20·5	15·7	13·1	15·2	25·1	20·9	17·6	30·5	36·1	52·8
61—Lethbridge	26·7	20·7	17·3	13	10·4	13·7	25·3	18	.....	29·6	33·5	50·2
British Columbia (average)	**30·6**	**25·4**	**21·5**	**16·6**	**15·9**	**17·2**	**27·8**	**24·3**	**21·5**	**34·0**	**37·6**	**54·4**
62—Fernie	28	22	16	14	15	14	23	22	22	31·7	34·7	53·3
63—Nelson	27	23	20	14	15	18	24	25	20	33·8	35·7	58·3
64—Trail	29·3	25	21	17·7	14·8	17	27·7	25·3	22·8	34·3	40·2	55·2
65—New Westminster	30·8	26·3	21·8	16·8	15·8	16·4	26·2	24·1	20·8	32·5	36·6	51·8
66—Vancouver	33·5	26·6	23·7	16·7	16·5	17·4	30	24·2	22·9	33·6	36·8	55·2
67—Victoria	32·6	28	25·1	18·2	17·4	18·3	28·2	26	22	33·9	36·9	53·1
68—Nanaimo	33·6	29·1	24·1	19·7	19	19·7	30·4	24·6	20	34·7	37·8	56·1
69—Prince Rupert	30	23·3	20	16	14	16·7	32·7	23·3	21·7	37·3	41·7	51·9

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·4**	**17·0**	**11·2**	**50·0**	**17·7**	**17·0**	**21·1**	**16·8**	**25·5**	**21·4**	**10·8**	**27·2**	**30·8**	
11·0	**23·2**	.....	.....	**42·0**	**12·7**	**14·8**	**15·5**	**17·6**	**27·9**	**24·0**	**9·8**	**28·0**	**32·7**	
7	20·9	.....	.....	43·2	11·7	14·1	14·5	17·2	30·3	26·2	10–12	27	31·8	1
15	24·2	.....	.....	46·7	12·9	14·2	19·2	17·3	25·6	21·5	11b	28·4	31·7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·6	15	15·8	16·8	26	22	7·0c	29·5	33·8	3
10·1	24·6	.....	.....	40	11·6	15	13	16·8	28·9	23·7	11·8a	25	31·3	4
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	15·7	19·3	29	.....	.....	29·3	34·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·3	15·3	14·5	18·4	27·3	26·5	8	28·7	33·3	6
.....	**25·0**	.....	.....	**46·7**	**12·6**	**15·0**	**18·5**	**17·6**	**22·7**	**19·1**	**8·0–9·0**	**27·6**	**32·4**	7
13·9	**26·8**	**15·0**	**5·4**	**44·1**	**13·6**	**15·0**	**18·5**	**17·3**	**27·3**	**22·7**	**10·5**	**29·0**	**32·9**	
14	25·8	.....	5	47	13·1	14·6	16·7	17·4	28·5	23·1	10	29·8	32·7	8
12·7	27·6	13	5·7	44·2	13·3	13·9	22	16·8	29·2	23·7	12	27·5	32·9	9
15	27	17	.....	50	14·5	16·6	21·2	17·1	26·4	24	10	30·3	33	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	13·6	.....	14·1	18	25	19·8	10c	28·2	33	11
13·6	**24·6**	**18·7**	**7·3**	**47·5**	**16·2**	**15·8**	**14·5**	**16·0**	**27·2**	**23·0**	**9·5**	**24·8**	**27·5**	
12	18	20	.....	.....	.....	15·7	14·5	16·2	29·1	24·4	11	24	27·8	12
15	24·2	18	.....	45	18·3	17·6	18·1	16·5	25·7	22	10b	25	27·7	13
15·5	30	.....	.....	.....	16·4	17·2	15·6	15·5	28·8	24·7	10a	25·2	27·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	15·8	25	20·8	8	.....	27·8	15
12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·1	14·4	25·3	22·3	8b	.....	27·3	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15·4	16·7	26·2	22·5	8	24	26·2	17
.....	.....	.....	7·5	.....	16·2	15	11·1	15·7	30	24·1	8c	24·5	28·8	18
13·6	25·3	18	.....	50	18·9	17·6	19·5	16	29	24·7	11–12	27	28·8	19
.....	25	.....	7	.....	12·6	13·3	14·5	17·4	25·4	21·8	11	23·9	26·1	20
15·4	**23·2**	**20·0**	**8·7**	**56·8**	**16·8**	**16·4**	**24·2**	**16·6**	**25·3**	**21·6**	**11·3**	**27·3**	**29·8**	
15	25·4	16	8	.....	18·2	15·5	24·3	16·7	27·1	23·8	11	25·3	27·5	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·2	15	21·7	17·8	21	20	10	.....	28	22
15	23·5	21·5	.....	.....	16·4	15·2	23·2	16·2	23·7	19·7	10	25·3	27·6	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	16	23·1	21·6	10b	27·7	28·2	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2	15	22·8	18·5	21·4	18·7	11	27	29·6	25
16	22	17·5	9	60	15	16·2	23·9	15·9	25·9	22·2	11b	27·7	30·3	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18	25·5	17·6	22·5	19·1	11	27·2	31·3	27
15·9	27·2	25·1	8·7	60	.....	18·3	28·2	16·2	27·9	24·3	12·5	25	30	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·7	15·2	26·2	16·5	25·5	19·5	12	28·5	30·6	29
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	29·1	15·8	26·6	.....	12	27·3	29·4	30
17·4	25·2	23·9	.....	56·7	18	18	27·8	16·3	26·5	23·2	12	28	30·4	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·3	14	25·3	15·8	24·2	20·2	11	28	29·7	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	27·1	16·6	24	20·9	11	28	30	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	24·9	16·5	24·8	19·9	11	27	29·3	34
15	23·5	21·5	.....	.....	18	18	26·1	15·4	25·3	21·4	11	27·2	29·6	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	16	26·5	16·2	22	19·5	11	29	30·3	36
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	15	23·6	16·2	24·1	19·8	11	26·5	28·5	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	16·7	28·6	16·6	24·4	20·4	11	26	28·9	38
14	22·5	18	.....	.....	15·2	17·3	27·6	15·7	22·6	19·2	11	29·1	31·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·7	15	23·4	15·5	20	17·2	11	26·2	28·4	40
15·7	25	25	.....	60	17·4	17	23	14·6	23·2	19·8	12	.....	28	41
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	16	16·2	25·9	16·0	24·2	21·2	11	27·8	29·5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	23·8	15·2	21·9	19·8	11	.....	30·1	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·7	15	21·7	16·5	28·7	25	12	28	30·6	44
.....	20	18	.....	60	17	.....	18·4	17·2	28·9	25·4	13b	.....	28·9	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18	17	16·3	17	29·5	.....	10b	.....	32·1	46
.....	22·5	.....	9	.....	19·5	18·2	18·4	18·2	32·7	26·8	14·3a	30	31·5	47
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	15	17	23·8	17·8	30·6	27·7	12	26	30·3	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15·5	23·8	18·3	28·5	24·7	11	.....	33	49
.....	20	20	.....	51·2	17	18·7	25·7	18·2	28·1	22·8	11	28	32·3	50
21·3	**25·2**	**16·0**	.....	.....	**19·2**	**16·5**	**24·4**	**16·1**	**24·6**	**19·9**	**9·2**	**25·0**	**28·3**	
20·5	25·3	16	.....	.....	19·3	17	27·3	15·8	26·4	21·3	10	25	28·3	51
22	25	.....	.....	.....	19	16	21·4	16·3	22·7	18·4	8·3a	25	28·3	52
22·4	**24·0**	**11·3**	**12·4**	**75·0**	**22·4**	**19·0**	**20·6**	**16·6**	**20·9**	**17·0**	**11·0**	**24·8**	**30·4**	
21	23·3	10·7	12	75	23	18	17·7	16·2	21·4	17·2	11	23	29·8	53
21·2	25	12	10·1	.....	22·5	19·3	20·1	16·9	21·9	17·2	11	25·3	31·6	54
22·2	22·4	10·5	.....	.....	20·4	18·1	18·1	16·6	20·9	17·0	11	25·8	29·5	55
25	25·1	12	15	.....	23·7	20·6	26·5	16·6	19·2	16·5	11	25·1	30·5	56
22·8	**23·4**	**13·0**	**14·2**	.....	**24·0**	**19·0**	**20·1**	**16·4**	**20·5**	**16·1**	**10·8**	**25·7**	**31·9**	
25	25·7	.....	.....	.....	25	17·7	14·9	16·2	18·1	14·3	11	26·6	31·5	57
25·7	24·5	12·5	13·5	.....	24	18·5	22·8	16·4	20·6	16·5	10	25·7	32	58
20·7	22·5	15·8	12·5	.....	21·2	19·8	20·2	16·6	20·1	15·5	11	26·8	31·8	59
20·8	23·2	11·8	16·5	.....	25	19·2	24·8	16	23·1	18·3	11	25·9	32·2	60
22	21·2	12	.....	.....	25	20	17·8	16·6	20·4	16·1	11	23·3	32·2	61
16·7	**20·5**	.....	**14·5**	.....	**23·0**	**20·7**	**23·3**	**18·2**	**27·8**	**22·8**	**11·6**	**31·1**	**35·4**	
22	25	.....	20	.....	22·7	25	18	18·5	28·7	20·7	10	28	35·2	62
20	25	.....	15	.....	24	20	20·2	19·2	30·3	20	12·5a	30	34·8	63
20·7	24·7	.....	16	.....	25	21·7	28·4	19·8	30	26·5	12·5a	33	35·7	64
13·7	17·8	.....	8·9	.....	21·2	17·5	23·1	16·6	24·9	21·1	10	30	33·9	65
12·8	16·4	.....	12·5	.....	21·7	17·5	26·8	16	25·8	23·2	10	.....	34·3	66
12·7	19·7	.....	.....	.....	23·2	20·5	23·2	17·7	27	24	12·5a	33·9	35·6	67
15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	.....	18·1	25·9	.....	11a	.....	36·2	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	.....	20	29·6	23·8	14·3a	31·7	37·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·6**	**7·0a**	**16·0**	**4·6**	**5·8**	**8·2**	**11·0**	**13·3**	**12·2**	**12·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·7**	**7·2**	**17·2**	**4·9**	**5·8**	**7·6**	**12·8**	**13·7**	**12·3**	**12·3**
1—Sydney	20·8	8	17	4·5	5·5	7	11·7	13·2	12·2	12
2—New Glasgow	21·7	7·3	17·7	4·9	5·5	7·6	12·7	13·1	11·4	11·8
3—Amherst	22·4	7·3	15	5	5·7	7·5	12·2	12·8	12·2	12
4—Halifax	21·5	6	19	5·1	5·6	8	15	14	12·7	12·4
5—Windsor	21·2	8b	19	4·9	6·3	8	12·3	14·5	12·7	12·7
6—Truro	22·6	6-7·3	15·7	5	6	7·6	12·9	14·5	12·4	12·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·3**	**8·0**	**17·5**	**4·8**	**5·3**	**7·6**	**13·3**	**13·9**	**12·4**	**12·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·9**	**7·8**	**17·8**	**4·7**	**5·8**	**7·7**	**13·9**	**13·9**	**12·2**	**12·2**
8—Moncton	23	8	18	5·0	6	8·4	14·4	13·6	12·8	12·6
9—Saint John	22·3	6·7-7·3	18·7	4·6	5·8	7	13·6	13·6	11·8	12·2
10—Fredericton	21·7	8	17·5	4·7	5·7	7·6	13·6	13·8	12	12·4
11—Bathurst	24·4	8	17	4·6	5·5	7·8	.....	14·6	12	11·4
Quebec (average)	**19·9**	**5·7**	**13·8**	**4·5**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**10·9**	**12·7**	**11·6**	**12·0**
12—Quebec	22·5	4·5-8·5	14·8	4·6	5·5	6·7	10·9	13·4	12·2	13
13—Three Rivers	20	5·3-6	14·1	4·8	5·7	7·4	13·1	12·9	12·4	13·2
14—Sherbrooke	19·8	6	13·3	4·3	5·7	5·8	11·8	13	12	11·5
15—Sorel	18·9	.....	13·7	4·3	5	5·8	10·2	12·6	11	11·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·4	4·7	13	4·7	5·9	6·4	10·3	12·4	11·7	11·6
17—St. Johns	19·7	5·3	14·5	4·1	5·4	6·6	9·7	12·2	11·1	14·5
18—Thetford Mines	18·9	5·3	13·2	4·8	5·7	5·2	10·2	13·3	11·8	10·9
19—Montreal	20·9	6-7·3	14·7	4·7	5·7	7·2	10·1	12·3	11	10·7
20—Hull	19·6	5·3-6	12·7	4·6	5·5	6·5	11·5	11·8	11	11·3
Ontario (average)	**21·9**	**6·5**	**15·5**	**4·2**	**5·6**	**8·8**	**11·0**	**12·8**	**11·8**	**12·0**
21—Ottawa	20·6	7·3	14·1	4·9	6	8·5	11·3	12·5	10·6	11·2
22—Brockville	20·7	6	12·7	4·6	5·3	8	11·9	11·8	10·7	11·1
23—Kingston	19·4	5·3-6·7	13·6	4·3	5·2	8·7	11·1	12·3	11·3	11
24—Belleville	22·3	6	14·3	3·7	5·1	8·2	10·3	12·3	10·9	11·4
25—Peterborough	20·7	6-6·7	15·7	3·8	5·2	8·4	10·5	11·8	11·4	11·5
26—Oshawa	21·6	7·3	15	4·1	5·3	8·3	10	13	11·4	11·6
27—Orillia	23·1	6·7b	17	3·7	5	9	11·2	13·6	12·6	12·5
28—Toronto	23·1	7·3	16·8	4·0	5·6	8·5	9·8	12·4	11	11·2
29—Niagara Falls	21·7	6·7	16·5	4	6·2	8·2	10·9	12·9	11·3	12·6
30—St. Catharines	21·2	5·3-6·7	15·5	3·9	6·2	9·1	12·1	12·4	11·6	12·2
31—Hamilton	26·4	6-6·7	15·5	3·7	5·5	8·3	9·9	12·2	11·6	11·5
32—Brantford	23·8	6·7-7·3	17·7	3·9	5·4	9·5	9·8	12·7	11·3	12·1
33—Galt	24·3	7·3	16·3	3·9	6	9·3	10·7	12·7	11·9	11·5
34—Guelph	22·2	6	15·1	3·8	5·3	9·3	11·2	12·3	11·9	11·8
35—Kitchener	22·6	6·7	16·3	3·9	5·6	9	11·2	12·7	12	11·6
36—Woodstock	23	6	16·2	3·7	5·3	9·2	9·8	12·8	12	12·1
37—Stratford	22·7	6·7	16·8	3·8	5·5	9·3	11·2	12·9	12·4	12·2
38—London	22·3	6-6·7	17·9	3·9	5·4	8·9	10·3	12·8	11·8	12
39—St. Thomas	21	6	18·7	4	5·5	9·1	12·7	13·5	12·1	11·7
40—Chatham	20·3	5·3	14·8	4	5·2	8·5	10·2	12·4	11·7	11·8
41—Windsor	20·1	6-6·7	14·1	3·9	5·1	7·4	10	11·9	11·4	11·3
42—Sarnia	21·5	6-6·7	17·3	3·7	5·7	8·9	12·4	13·1	12·5	12·4
43—Owen Sound	21·4	6·7	15·7	3·8	5·3	8·3	10·5	12·7	11·1	11·4
44—North Bay	23	6·7b	13·7	4·8	6·7	9	11·2	13·3	12·9	13·3
45—Sudbury	20·7	6·7	13·7	5·0	6·5	9	12·7	13·8	12·3	12·6
46—Cobalt	22·2	7·3	15	5·2	6	9	11·9	14·9	13·3	14·4
47—Timmins	21·1	6·7	13·6	5	6·2	9·4	12·7	14·2	12·6	12·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·3	6-6·7	15·2	4·6	5·3	9·7	11·5	13·1	12·6	12·6
49—Port Arthur	21·4	6-7·3	15	4·9	6·3	9·3	11·1	12·9	11·8	11·9
50—Fort William	22·8	6-7·3	13·6	5	5·8	8·7	10·8	13·1	12·7	12·4
Manitoba (average)	**24·4**	**7·0**	**15·3**	**4·8**	**6·2**	**9·4**	**10·2**	**14·2**	**13·1**	**13·2**
51—Winnipeg	24·4	6·4-8	15·6	4·8	5·9	9·1	10	13·7	12·9	12·9
52—Brandon	24·4	6·4-7·1	15	4·8	6·4	9·7	10·4	14·7	13·2	13·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**7·1**	**16·6**	**4·8**	**6·1**	**9·4**	**10·7**	**14·6**	**13·5**	**13·5**
53—Regina	24·6	6·4-7·2	16·7	4·7	5·9	9·4	10	14·2	12·4	12·5
54—Prince Albert	23·7	6·4	16·5	4·7	6·2	9	11·5	14·7	14·1	14
55—Saskatoon	21·9	7·2	17	4·8	6·2	9·5	10·6	14·7	13·5	13·6
56—Moose Jaw	24·1	8	16·3	4·9	6·2	9·6	10·7	14·7	14·1	13·9
Alberta (average)	**26·3**	**7·7**	**16·2**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**8·5**	**10·7**	**14·5**	**13·1**	**13·1**
57—Medicine Hat	27·1	8	15	4·7	5·6	8	10·5	15	13·4	13·3
58—Drumheller	26·7	6·7	.....	5	6·9	9·3	11·5	15	13·5	12·9
59—Edmonton	24·8	7·2-8	17·9	4·8	6·2	8·4	10·2	14·5	13·2	13·4
60—Calgary	28·6	8	15·7	4·9	5·8	8·3	9·9	14·3	13·4	13·5
61—Lethbridge	24·5	8	.....	4·7	5·7	8·6	11·6	13·7	12·2	12·3
British Columbia (average)	**25·9**	**9·1**	**18·9**	**5·3**	**6·3**	**7·5**	**8·5**	**13·8**	**13·1**	**13·4**
62—Fernie	26	10	18	5·1	6·5	8·3	9·5	14·2	14·1	14·1
63—Nelson	25·4	10	.....	5·5	6	8·5	9·5	14·7	15	14·7
64—Trail	24·6	9	16·5	5·3	6·6	8·6	9	14	13·6	13·4
65—New Westminster	24·8	8·3-8·9	19·8	5·1	6·1	6·5	7·8	13·2	13·1	12·9
66—Vancouver	26·7	8·3-8·9	19·9	5·2	6·1	6·5	7·9	13·1	11·6	12·3
67—Victoria	26·4	8·3	19·4	5·2	6·4	7·2	7·6	13·3	12·5	12·6
68—Nanaimo	28·9	9	20	5·3	6·2	7·5	8·7	14·1	11·6	12·8
69—Prince Rupert	24·4	9–10	.....	5·5	6·7	7·2	8	13·9	13·5	14·2

Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1937

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·9	4·3	1·702	33·1	24·7	15·7	11·7	16·9	15·3	58·9	19·2	54·5	44·0	
8·0	5·1	1·516	28·9	22·6	14·2	12·1	16·4	15·3	56·7	18·8	59·2	47·5	
8·2	4·6	1·543	29·9	25	13·7	11·8	15·8	15	.....	18·5	65	48·2	1
7·5	5·4	1·624	30·1	.....	13·5	12·7	15·9	14·5	55	18·3	55	43·8	2
7·7	5·6	1·421	25	25	14·7	11·2	15·6	13	55	18·6	62	50	3
8	4·8	1·309	26·9	19·9	15	12·5	17·5	17·5	.....	19·8	55	47·5	4
8·7	4·7	1·585	30·5	.....	.....	12·5	17·7	16·3	.....	19·3	58	49	5
8·1	5·2	1·611	30·9	20·6	14	12·1	15·8	15·2	60	18·4	60	46·5	6
8·0	4·8	1·375	25·0	18·3	19·0	12·8	15·4	14·6	.....	19·0	49·0	46·0	7
7·9	4·4	1·184	25·6	22·2	14·6	12·0	16·5	14·5	57·0	18·4	59·8	49·6	
8·1	4·6	1·170	24·8	22·5	14·4	12·2	17	15·2	.....	19·2	59	52·9	8
7·9	4·1	1·342	27·6	19·9	13·5	11·6	16	14·2	65	17·6	65	49	9
7·7	4·6	1·057	24·9	24·1	15·6	12·8	16·3	14·2	49	18·2	55	48·2	10
7·8	4·4	1·167	25	.....	14·7	11·2	16·8	14·2	.....	18·6	60	48·3	11
7·4	4·3	1·414	28·6	28·9	15·1	11·8	16·4	14·3	59·9	19·2	59·4	43·6	
8	4·1	1·341	28·5	30	14·5	12·5	17·2	14·5	83·4	20·9	59·7	44	12
8·8	4·7	1·423	28·4	27	16·5	12·3	16·8	14·4	56	19	59·5	45·4	13
8·3	5	1·504	30·4	31·2	14·4	12·1	17·7	15·2	47	20·4	62·4	44	14
6·2	3·6	1·327	27	.....	15	12·6	16	13·3	50	18·3	50	42·5	15
7·3	5·5	1·43	28·3	.....	16·2	11·4	16·4	13·9	46	19	58	43·1	16
7·2	4·7	1·367	29	.....	14·3	12·2	15·9	14·7	65	19·2	60	44·7	17
6	4·4	1·425	29·3	30	14·4	11·4	15·7	14	54·7	19·6	.....	45·7	18
7·5	3·7	1·484	28	31·8	15	11·5	16	13·7	79·5	18·7	58·9	41·2	19
7·1	3·4	1·422	28·6	23·5	15·6	10·5	15·7	15·4	57·5	18	66·5	41·7	20
7·7	3·6	1·765	34·5	24·6	15·3	11·9	17·0	15·6	56·7	18·5	54·6	42·6	
7·7	4·8	1·477	29·4	27·9	15	11·3	16·3	16·2	57·4	19·2	56·5	43·3	21
7·5	2·6	1·600	30·7	25	14·7	10·8	17·0	15·4	45	18·8	62·5	44	22
7·4	4·1	1·625	31·8	25	12·5	11·3	17·4	15·2	54·3	18·7	55·6	42·6	23
8	4	1·787	32·7	27	.....	12·9	16·5	15·5	52·7	18	58	40·9	24
8·8	3·3	1·883	36·4	20·9	15	11·5	17·4	14·8	61·3	18·8	58·6	41·9	25
7·8	3·3	1·805	34·4	24	.....	12·6	17	15·3	47	18·2	59·5	42·7	26
7	3	1·631	32·7	25	15	11·1	17·5	15·4	69	18·2	58	41·4	27
7·4	3·5	1·624	31·3	20·7	.....	10·9	16·4	14·9	58	17·5	58·7	43·3	28
7·7	4	1·785	33·7	.....	.....	11	17·5	15·9	60·7	15·9	50·7	43·9	29
8·5	3·8	1·658	32·7	.....	.....	11·6	17·6	15·8	65	15·8	48	41·2	30
7·7	3·5	1·650	33·5	25	.....	10·5	16·5	15·3	.....	16·2	61	42·1	31
7·6	3·8	1·605	29·8	25	.....	12·1	16·8	14·9	48·2	17·6	56·5	40·8	32
8	3·6	1·643	34·8	24	.....	13·1	17·6	15	65	18·7	55	41·3	33
8·2	4·1	1·582	33·7	20	.....	12·5	17·6	15·4	55	18·5	57	41·7	34
7·9	3	1·600	33·5	.....	15	12·4	16·8	15	.....	18·1	.....	42·8	35
7·5	3·1	1·720	33·7	20	.....	12	16·8	14·8	.....	18·8	.....	40·8	36
7·3	3	1·633	31·8	22·5	.....	12·1	17·2	15	.....	19	59·7	41	37
7·3	3	1·720	34·3	24·7	.....	11·9	16·4	14·8	.....	17·1	52	41·1	38
7·5	3·7	1·742	34·4	21	.....	12·6	16·7	14·9	44·7	19·8	45	42·1	39
7·1	2·7	1·646	30·9	21	.....	11·8	16·4	15·3	47	19·1	54	40·7	40
7·3	2·7	1·723	30·7	25·2	.....	10·3	15·5	15·1	42	17·5	.....	40·4	41
7·2	3·6	1·900	36·1	22·6	.....	11·8	16·7	15·8	.....	19·1	.....	41·5	42
7·3	2·9	1·677	32	.....	.....	10·8	16·8	15	.....	19·1	.....	40·3	43
8·2	4	1·850	37·8	27·5	15	12·9	16·6	16·6	55	20	47	43·7	44
7·1	4·5	1·676	34·1	.....	17·7	13·6	17·5	17	62·7	20	49·3	47·8	45
8·5	4·7	2·084	43	.....	15·7	13·5	17·6	16·8	63	20	52·4	47·6	46
7·8	4·9	2·112	44·9	35	17·2	12·5	17·9	17·1	68·5	19·8	53·8	44·9	47
8·7	3·4	1·925	37·7	27·5	15·3	11·1	16·1	16	63·3	19·8	55	43·6	48
8·4	4·3	2·373	42·3	29·5	16	12·4	17·5	17·7	60·5	19·7	49·3	44·2	49
7·6	4·5	2·218	39·5	.....	15	12·7	17·7	17·5	58·5	19·2	51	44·8	50
8·4	4·8	2·180	43·2	.....	15·2	11·4	17·6	15·6	62·7	19·0	48·6	43·4	
8	4·6	2·130	43·8	.....	15·3	10·8	17·2	15·1	60·3	18·8	47·5	42·1	51
8·7	5	2·23	42·5	.....	15·1	11·9	18	16	65·1	19·2	49·7	44·7	52
8·9	5·1	1·830	34·5	.....	16·2	11·1	17·5	15·9	64·5	21·3	52·0	46·5	
8·2	5·3	2·000	37·9	.....	14·4	11·5	17·9	15·9	64·4	20·3	53·1	46·2	
9	4·9	1·390	27·2	.....	18·6	10·7	18·7	15·9	64·8	23·3	51·7	47·5	53
9·2	5	2·010	36	.....	14·6	11·1	16·9	15·5	66·1	20·9	52·2	45·6	54
9·1	5·3	1·92	36·7	.....	17	11	16·6	16·1	62·5	20·7	51	46·8	55
8·3	5·5	1·626	30·2	.....	16·9	11·7	17·5	16·1	61·8	20·7	51·8	45·2	56
8·5	4·9	1·84	33·3	.....	14·5	11·5	17·9	16	63·2	21	55	45·9	57
8·8	5·5	1·86	35	.....	.....	11·8	18·5	16·3	65·7	20·7	55	46	58
8·7	5·8	1·17	24·9	.....	16·2	12	17·5	16	61·8	20·2	50·3	45	59
8·3	5·4	1·82	34	.....	20	11·6	14·4	15·1	60	21·1	49·3	44·1	60
7·2	6	1·44	24	.....	17	11·7	19·2	17	58·4	20·4	49·4	45·2	61
7·9	5·1	2·098	40·6	25·0	19·0	10·4	17·3	14·6	60·0	20·6	48·5	42·4	
8·9	5·2	1·60	.....	.....	20	10·9	18·2	16·3	63·7	22	57·5	47·2	62
8·5	6·7	2·41	42·5	25	20	10	19·2	15	65·7	24	55	48·3	63
9	4·2	2·38	41·5	.....	.....	11	18·5	15·2	63	23·5	52·3	46	64
7·6	4·8	1·94	35	.....	16·5	10	16·4	13·4	55·2	19·2	42·7	37	65
7	4·8	1·85	38·1	.....	.....	9·8	15·3	14·3	53·5	17·1	39·2	38	66
7·9	4·9	2·05	42·9	.....	.....	10·2	16·6	13·4	59·2	18·5	45·1	37·7	67
6·9	5·1	1·88	35	.....	.....	11·6	16·5	13·6	55·8	19·6	48·2	42	68
7·7	5	2·67	49·3	.....	19·3	10	17·5	15·6	64	20·6	48	43	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·3**	**35·4**	**52·4**	**19·8**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**38·1**	**48·4**	**11·7**	**5·1**	**14·385b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**41·0**	**49·4**	**18·9**	**9·7**	**2·8**	**42·3**	**37·1**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·4	6	39·6	49·8	21·4	10·3	2·8	41·6	42·6	12·1	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·7	6·4	41·1	48·3	19	9·5	2·9	44·6	35·9	12·4	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·3	6·1	44·2	49·6	16·2	9·6	2·8	36·7	35	12·6	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	6	39·7	49·4	20	9·8	2·8	48	.....	13·1	5·2	15·00
5—Windsor	6·3	6·3	38	50	18	9·3	2·6	40	39	11	5·2	.....
6—Truro	6·6	6·1	43·1	49·2	18·5	9·8	3	43	33·2	12·3	5·2	.....
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·8**	**40·1**	**47·7**	**17·7**	**13·9**	**2·7**	**40·4**	**37·0**	**12·5**	**5·0**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**41·5**	**49·5**	**17·7**	**11·1**	**2·8**	**39·0**	**37·2**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6·9	6·3	42	48·9	18·4	10·8	2·9	45·1	40·8	12·2	5·1	g
9—Saint John	6·3	6·1	40·2	48·3	17·3	10·1	2·6	40·6	37·4	12·1	5·3	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·6	41·4	50·4	16·6	11	2·7	32·7	34	11·9	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·5	42·5	50·5	18·3	12·5	2·9	37·5	36·7	12	4·6	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**33·4**	**53·3**	**20·8**	**12·6**	**2·7**	**41·9**	**50·5**	**11·0**	**4·9**	**13·696**
12—Quebec	6·1	5·8	35·8	56·5	21·7	15·1	2·7	40·6	51·7	10·9	5·1	13·00
13—Three Rivers	6·1	6·1	32·4	61·9	20	14	2·9	44·3	60	12·5	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·1	6	31·7	52·2	22	11·2	3	43·1	48·7	10·6	4·8	15·00
15—Sorel	5·8	5·7	34·4	52·4	20·4	10	2·4	37·5	53·3	10	4·8	12·50
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·7	32·7	45·5	19·8	12·8	2·6	39·4	46·7	11·2	5·1	14·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·8	29·7	50·3	21	12·7	2·8	40	42·5	12·7	5·1	.....
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·5	35	52·2	22·1	12·6	2·7	43	50	10·7	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·7	35·1	55·5	18·9	13·5	2·6	45·9	49·8	10·4	4·8	13·00–13·25
20—Hull	6	5·9	33·4	53·1	21·7	11·6	2·7	43·1	51·7	10·4	5	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**35·1**	**55·5**	**19·8**	**12·1**	**2·5**	**36·4**	**48·2**	**10·8**	**5·0**	**14·172**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·9	35·1	55·8	18·8	13·4	2·6	43·7	54·1	10·4	5·1	15·00
22—Brockville	6·1	5·9	38·6	53·6	22	10	2·3	38·6	45·5	10·6	5	14·00
23—Kingston	6	6	35·1	49·8	18·9	12	2·7	37·4	43·3	10·5	4·7	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·2	35·5	53·5	18·9	10·4	2·5	35	50	10	5·5	14·00
25—Peterborough	6	5·9	38·8	53·9	17·1	13·2	2·6	37	50	10·3	5·2	13·75
26—Oshawa	6·1	6·1	35·6	51·6	19·2	10·3	2·4	33·8	54	11	4·7	13·00
27—Orillia	6·1	6	31·5	59·3	19·9	10·4	2·5	32·8	50	9·8	5	15·00
28—Toronto	6·1	5·9	38·8	54·7	19·2	10·8	2·4	36·9	48·3	10·1	4·8	11·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·6	6·4	36·8	55·7	20·4	11·6	2·4	39·3	.....	10·6	4·7	12·25
30—St. Catharines	6·6	6·6	36·3	58·2	19·3	11·8	2·5	37·5	50	11	5·1	14·00 g
31—Hamilton	6·3	5·9	34·7	55·9	20·1	10	2·2	34	44·3	9·9	5·2	12·50
32—Brantford	6·3	6·3	35·5	54·3	20	10·6	2·6	36·6	49·1	9·7	5·3	12·50
33—Galt	6·5	6·4	33·5	51·3	18·6	12·2	2·5	42·1	49	10·7	5	13·00
34—Guelph	6·4	6·3	33·4	57·9	20·5	10·4	2·5	38·2	48	10·5	4·9	14·50
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·3	30·9	54·6	19·5	11·6	2·1	34·8	43·3	10	4·8	12·50–13·50
36—Woodstock	6·3	6·3	36	55·8	21·3	10	2·4	35·5	51	10·5	5·4	12·00–14·00
37—Stratford	6·7	6·5	36·5	56·5	18·3	11·2	2·4	41·2	45	10·7	5·3	14·50
38—London	6·2	6	37·1	57·2	16·4	11·6	2·3	33	43	10·2	5·1	14·50 g
39—St. Thomas	6·5	6·4	37·6	56	19·1	11·4	2·3	40·7	51·7	10·7	5·3	13·00
40—Chatham	6·4	6·3	35·1	53·8	18·2	12	2·2	35	52·5	10·3	4·8	15·00
41—Windsor	6·2	6·1	29·8	52·3	19·1	10·6	2	31·9	51·1	10·1	4·7	14·75 g
42—Sarnia	6·7	6·5	35·9	55·8	20·4	10·6	2·2	34·1	43·2	10·5	5	15·00
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·2	38	53·7	20·5	10·3	2	.....	40	10·5	5·1	15·00
44—North Bay	7	6·3	37·4	54	22·7	14·7	2·6	38·7	.....	11·8	4·8	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·8	6·7	36·2	60·8	23·7	16	2·7	35·5	45	12·5	4·9	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7·2	34·9	56·3	20	15	2·7	33	50	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·8	31·7	58·3	20·7	15·3	2·9	34·3	35	.....	4·6	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·8	6·4	29·2	61·5	19	15·6	2·6	32	56	13	4·8	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·5	6·4	34·2	56·3	22·3	15·9	2·8	35·6	50	11	5	15·25
50—Fort William	6·8	6·7	34·1	55·1	20·4	14·6	2·7	38·3	56	12·4	5·1	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**33·7**	**50·5**	**19·0**	**12·9**	**2·6**	**32·2**	**51·2**	**12·9**	**5·4**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	33·9	49·4	18·3	12·1	2·7	33·2	49·4	12·6	5·7	18·50
52—Brandon	7	7	33·4	51·5	19·6	13·7	2·5	31·2	53	13·2	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·3**	**33·6**	**50·8**	**19·5**	**18·6**	**2·9**	**34·6**	**56·1**	**13·8**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·8	7·9	30·8	49·3	18·9	15·2a	2·8	35·6	60	12	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·4	6·7	35·7	53	20·5	20·6a	3·3	37	50	14	5·1	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·3	7·4	33	50·5	19·3	19·2a	2·7	34·1	59·3	14·3	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	7	34·7	50·3	19·2	19·2a	2·6	31·8	55	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**32·3**	**48·5**	**20·0**	**17·9**	**3·0**	**34·0**	**53·1**	**13·8**	**5·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	7	32·8	48·2	21·3	20a	2·7	33·1	.....	13·3	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7·2	33·7	50	22·5	19·1a	3·3	35	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	7	35·7	48·4	22·4	17·1a	3·1	31·7	51	14·4	5	gg
60—Calgary	6·7	6·8	28·8	48·2	18·2	16a	3	33·8	48·2	12·8	5·1	.....
61—Lethbridge	6·6	6·5	30·6	47·6	15·8	17·5a	2·9	36·3	53·3	13·7	4·8	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**34·0**	**48·2**	**21·3**	**20·8**	**2·9**	**42·1**	**53·8**	**12·6**	**5·4**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·5	37	49·6	19·4	22·2a	2·8	40	55	12·5	5·2	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	33·7	50·6	25·3	20 a	2·9	47·5	60	14·3	5	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·3	32·5	50	21	23·3a	2·9	37·7	50	14	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·8	32·4	44·8	20·5	20 a	2·8	37·5	45	12	5·2	.....
66—Vancouver	6	5·8	32·3	45·8	19·8	18·8a	2·6	37	56	11·3	4·8	.....
67—Victoria	6·4	6·1	33·5	46·7	21·4	20·2a	2·7	36·7	56·7	11	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·5	6	35·7	48·1	21·2	20 a	3·4	50	50	12·5	4·6	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·2	6	35	50	21·4	21·7a	2·8	50	57·5	13·2	6·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50, according to condition and

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·383	**12·223**	**9·524**	**11·311**	**7·236**	8·494	7·485	**26·7**	**9·6**	**23·447**	**17·231**	
7·975	**9·550**	**6·500**	**7·667**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·5**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·9	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·3	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	11·00	8·00–10·00	9·00–11·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	31·7	9·4	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·5	9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
8·500–9·400	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000c**	**28·0**	**9·8**	**18·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·219	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·0**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·6	9·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
11·25–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·7	9·6	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·9	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·8	10	20·00	15·00	11
8·933	**11·438**	**10·632**	**12·001**	**8·068**	8·868	**8·450**	**23·2**	**9·2**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	20·9	9·8	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·6	8·7	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	23·9	9·6	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	9·1	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·75	11·25–12·00	10·83c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67	6·50c	21·8	9·6	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·5	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·1	9·1	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	10·00–11·00	13·33	13·67–16·00	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00	25·6	9	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·9	8·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·267	**12·241**	**10·059**	**11·943**	**8·103**	**9·688**	**8·519**	**24·8**	**9·3**	**25·054**	**18·589**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	22·9	9·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·9	9	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·8	9·4	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·5	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	22·3	9	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·5	9·1	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75	13·00	8·00	9·50–10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	24·1	9·6	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	10·75	14·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	25	8·8	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
8·00	11·00	g	g	g	g	g	24	8·9	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	23·2	9·3	24·00–35·00	16·00–24·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	23·7	8·8	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·5	9·5	23·00–30·00	15·00–24·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·6	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·4	9·4	22·00–27·00	14·00–22·00	34
8·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·4	9·4	22·00–30·00	15·00–23·00	35
9·00–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	8·8	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·2	9·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·50–12·00g	10·50–12·00g	g	13·00gc	g	11·00gc	6·00gc	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
10·50–11·50	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·8	9·4	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	39
8·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9·1	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00g	10·75–12·50g	g	14·00–16·00gc	g	10·00–12·00gc	7·00–10·00gc	23	9·2	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·7	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	9·7	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·7	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·2	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	31	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	8·50	9·50	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·4	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·3	19·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	26·7	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	25·7	9·3	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**15·063**	.....	.....	**7·053**	**7·938**	**7·500**	**26·2**	**9·6**	**24·250**	**17·500**	
5·75–12·75b	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–8·75	6·75– 9·50	8·00	25	9·7	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00b	13·00–17·50	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·3	9·4	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·000	**16·938**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·625**	**9·000**	**28·6**	**10·1**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75 f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·5	10·3	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·75–4·50	5·25– 6·00	.....	29·7	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	17·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·9	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00–10·00c	11·00c	29	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·1**	**9·8**	**22·750**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	9·5	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	32·6	10	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26	9·6	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	61
9·921	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·804**	**33·3**	**10·2**	**22·375**	**16·875**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·00	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30·8	9·7	22·00–25·00	17·00–20·00	66
8·75–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20–7·30	4·77c	30·9	10·5	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	31·2	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00 i	.....	33	11·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

(Continued from Page 698)

prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936....	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936....	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936....	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936....	109	140	133	114	154	126
Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	114	154	127
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	114	153	127
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	114	154	128
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices were considerably higher in May than in the previous month. In beef sirloin steak averaged two cents per pound higher at 26·9 cents while shoulder roast was up from 13·6 cents per pound to 14·8 cents. The prices in May 1936 were 23·2 cents and 12·9 cents per pound respectively. Mutton, leg roast, was up in the average from 23·2 cents per pound in April to 24 cents in May. The price of eggs again averaged lower in most localities decreases being greater in the western provinces than elsewhere. The Dominion average for fresh grades was down from 26·8 cents per dozen to 25·5 cents. Creamery butter averaged 30·8 cents per pound as compared with 30·5 cents in the previous month and 26·8 cents in May 1936. Higher bread prices were reported from several cities and the Dominion average was up from 6·8 cents per pound in April to 7 cents in May. Flour also was fractionally higher at 4·6 cents per pound. The price in May 1936 was 3·4 cents per pound. Potatoes were down in the average from $1.93 per ninety pounds in April to

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1934	May 1935	May 1936	April 1937	‡May 1937
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·2	97·9	93·4	89·7	66·7	71·1	72·2	71·8	86·1	85·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·6	101·3	84·0	85·3	61·0	65·2	68·0	65·7	91·4	88·6
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	102·5	108·4	102·6	58·6	65·9	69·2	69·0	77·1	76·9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	93·7	91·8	83·0	68·9	74·2	70·5	69·1	73·8	73·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	99·0	94·1	89·7	59·5	65·7	63·9	68·2	78·4	78·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·4	94·0	94·4	91·4	84·5	87·4	87·4	87·8	103·7	103·8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·6	91·7	99·2	80·6	64·7	64·5	70·7	68·3	89·3	85·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·5	91·1	92·3	90·8	83·2	85·5	85·3	85·4	85·6	86·6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·4	95·5	93·5	81·2	81·9	79·8	77·2	82·6	81·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·4	95·1	93·0	91·3	70·8	73·8	73·0	73·2	78·9	.....
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	98·5	96·5	98·1	64·3	68·8	69·5	70·1	80·7	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·9	92·8	90·7	86·7	75·1	77·1	75·4	75·3	77·7	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·3	101·0	93·1	87·1	63·2	67·2	70·6	68·1	89·0	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·2	92·4	94·9	91·5	84·9	89·1	89·9	89·9	91·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·6	101·9	92·9	86·6	60·8	64·8	68·4	65·7	88·7	.....
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·7	96·3	99·1	92·9	75·6	83·1	81·0	84·9	97·9	.....
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·8	103·1	91·5	85·2	58·3	61·7	66·3	62·4	87·1	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	101·7	99·2	83·8	82·5	60·9	63·7	66·0	63·3	85·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	96·5	99·7	104·5	99·1	60·1	67·2	69·6	70·5	78·8	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·3	107·5	93·0	91·9	51·2	57·0	64·1	64·8	91·4	87·7
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	101·0	103·6	94·0	58·7	68·3	66·7	65·3	68·7	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	98·9	94·0	89·5	59·7	65·9	64·0	68·1	78·1	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·9	90·9	92·6	88·5	79·4	82·1	81·9	82·3	89·6	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·7	100·9	93·0	88·5	56·0	62·3	66·3	66·2	87·5	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·8	95·3	91·1	88·9	70·4	73·0	72·3	71·7	80·5	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended May 28, 1937; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

$1.70 in May, decreases being reported from nearly all cities. Granulated sugar was again fractionally higher at 6·5 cents per pound. United States anthracite coal was down from an average price of $14.76 per ton in April to $14.38 in May.

Following are the prices for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nuts": Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $12.90; Moncton $15.50; Saint John $14; Quebec $13; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $15 and $15.50; St. Hyacinthe $14; Montreal $13.50 and $13.75; Ottawa $15.25; Kingston $14.50; Belleville $15; Peterborough $15.75; Oshawa $14.50; Toronto $14 and $13.50; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $18; Timmins $18; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 108·9 for April, an advance of 1·5 per cent for the month. There were advances in nine of the eleven groups, decreases being reported in the miscellaneous foods and tobacco and the non-ferrous metals groups.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 104·3 at the end of April, a decrease of 2·4 per cent for the month. Decreases were reported in vegetable foods, minerals, textiles, and sundries, the largest decrease being in the mineral group which declined 9·8 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 152 at the beginning of May, an increase of 0·7 per cent over the April figure, which was the same as the previous five months.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 532 for April as compared with 537 for March, a decrease of 0·9 per cent for the month. The greatest decrease was in the mineral group which declined 10·2 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris on the base 1914=100, was 581 for the first quarter of 1937, an increase of 7·6 per cent over the previous quarter.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·8 for April, a decrease of 0·3 per cent from the March index number which was 106·1, and an increase of 2·0 per cent over the figure for April, 1936. The most marked decrease was one of 9·0 per cent which occurred in the non-ferrous metal group.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·1 for April, showing an increase of only 0·08 per cent from that of the previous month. No marked changes were recorded in any of the groups.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay on the base July, 1914=100 was 103 for February, a decrease of 1·0 per cent for the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base 1914=100, was 104 for March, showing no change from the two previous months' levels.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index number, on the base 1926=100, was 87·8 for March an advance of 1·7 per cent for the month. Increases were reported in all but two groups, fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs which declined very slightly. The greatest increase was in the metal and metal products group which increased 4·7 per cent; the farm products group increased 3·0 per cent, while the building materials group and the miscellaneous group each increased 2·8 per cent.

Dun and Bradstreet's index number (in continuation of Bradstreet's index number) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common use, was $11·8150 at April 1, an increase of 4·1 per cent for the month. There were increases in nine of the thirteen groups, while three of the remainder showed slight decreases and one was unchanged. The largest increase was in the metals group.

Dun's index number, based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities was $205·550 at April 1, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in the breadstuffs, meat, miscellaneous foods, and clothing groups, while there were decreases in the dairy and garden foods, metal, and miscellaneous groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 88·3 for April, a rise of 0·5 per cent for the month, with advances in all groups except fuel and light. This is an advance of 5·9 per cent over April, 1936, and 23·2 per cent over the low point reached in April, 1933, but is still 11·8 per cent below the 1929 level.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Damages and Injunction Against Fur Workers' Union in Winnipeg

On May 6, 1937, Mr. Justice Adamson of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench gave judgment for $2,869.76 and costs against certain officers of the International Fur Workers' Union and members of Local Union No. 91. He also granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from "watching and besetting" the premises of A. and M. Hurtig, furriers, Winnipeg,

> and from walking up and down, marching or parading in the vicinity of the said store, building and premises or causing or procuring others to walk up and down, march or parade . . . and from shouting or causing others to shout in the vicinity. . . and from carrying or exhibiting or causing or procuring to be carried or exhibited in the vicinity of the said store, building and premises the signs referred to in the statement of claim. . . or any similar sign, poster or banner and from accosting, following, molesting, interfering with or intimidating the employees of the plaintiffs or any of them and from preventing or frightening or causing or procuring others to prevent or frighten such employees or any of them from working for the plaintiffs.

The case arose from a strike called by the fur workers' union in August, 1936, in about 35 shops in Winnipeg employing approximately 350 workers, when the employers refused to sign an agreement with the union providing for wage increases and a forty-hour week. At the end of September, all but eight of the employers, employing about 150 workers, were reported to have signed the agreement. It appears that a number of employers signed agreements before the strike and were not involved in the dispute.

On October 9, following the filing by the Hurtig firm of a suit for $50,000 damages and an injunction, an interim order was granted by Mr. Justice Donovan restraining the union members from carrying placards appealing to the public to buy union-made goods and declaring the plaintiff firm unfair to organized labour, and from shouting or making any disturbance or interfering with the public or with employees of the firm. On October 19, the injunction was amended by Mr. Justice Taylor by the insertion of the words, "wrongfully and without lawful authority," taken from section 501 of the Criminal Code. On February 10 it was continued by Mr. Justice Dysart in force until the trial.

Section 501 reads, in part:

> Everyone is guilty of an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain . . .
>
> (*f*) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be;
>
> (*g*) attending at or near or approaching to such house or other place as aforesaid, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section.

Mr. Justice Adamson quoted from the judgment in the English case of *Lyons v. Wilkins* (1899):

> The truth is that to watch or beset a man's house with a view to compel him to do or not to do what is lawful for him not to do or to do is wrongful and without lawful authority unless some reasonable justification for it is consistent with the evidence. Such conduct seriously interferes with the ordinary comfort of human existence and ordinary enjoyment of the house beset, and such conduct would support an action on the case for a nuisance at common law. . . Proof that the nuisance was "peaceably to persuade other people" would afford no defence to such an action. Persons may be peaceably persuaded provided the method employed to persuade is not a nuisance to other people.

It was then pointed out by Mr. Justice Adamson:

> The issue resolves itself into the question as to whether or not the acts and conduct complained of amount to a common law nuisance. . . There is really no dispute on the facts. The object and purpose of the strike and of these parades and disorders, which the defendants frankly admit took place, and are still taking place, are not in dispute. The object of the defendants, and others with them, is to make such a nuisance of themselves and so interfere with the plaintiffs in the legitimate conduct of their business as to compel them to sign this agreement. There can be no doubt on the facts that the defendants have been and are causing a nuisance. Acts which injure a man's business, which keep the public away, intimidate a number of his employees into absenting themselves, and make it necessary for him to convey his employees to and from work under police protection, are a nuisance at common law. They come clearly within Sec. 501 of the Criminal Code. Indeed, it is nothing more or les than mob law. The fact that such conduct has gone on for months in defiance and contempt of at least the spirit of an injunction of the Court, has been financed by money supplied by a foreign organization to the extent of $30,000 or $40,000 and has been largely led and organized by aliens, does not improve its appearance. It is not an isolated incident. It is a concerted organized effort, over a period of months, to get something by force or show of force.

> It has been a conspiracy against public order from the beginning. Why public officials charged with the duty of keeping the peace and protecting property have not intervened is difficult to understand. That aliens should be allowed to remain here and conspire against public order indicates weakness somewhere. One regrets having to make such a comment, but the injustice of permitting these people to be the mark of a mob over such a period, and the great evils which will inevitably result, compel it. Mob law is being organized and is growing; how far is law going to bow before it? No doubt many of these young people are misled and ignorant of the seriousnes of their conduct and that they are guilty of an offence. It would amount to a very small thing if the authorities once made the position clear.

Counsel for the defence contended that if the acts complained of were wrongful they were criminal under section 501 of the Criminal Code and that an injunction should not be granted to restrain acts prohibited by the criminal law. It was sought to base this argument on the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal in *Dallas v. Felek* (1934) where it was said:

> If there is a real case of "besetting and watching". . . within the meaning of section 501 (f) of the Criminal Code the plaintiff's remedy lies in a criminal prosecution. The equitable jurisdiction of the Civil Courts should not be extended to regulate public conduct.

Mr. Justice Adamson pointed out that in *International Ladies' Garment Workers Union v. Rother* (1923), Mr. Justice Greenshields of the Quebec Court of King's Bench had held:—

> The accomplishment of the act which would result in damages, may be restrained by the civil writ of injunction. A man may not be forced to stand quietly by and see his property destroyed because the criminal law may reach those who commit the act. The civil law will give him a remedy to prevent the destruction, and the criminal law may or may not impose a punishment on the offender.

Reference was made also to the judgment of Mr. Justice Middleton of the Supreme Court of Ontario in *Robinson v. Adams* (1924) in which it was stated:—

> The equitable jurisdiction of a civil court cannot properly be invoked to suppress crime. Unlawful facts which are an offence against the public, and so fall within the criminal law, may also be the foundation of an action based upon the civil wrong done to an individual, but when Parliament has, in the public interest, forbidden certain acts and made them an offence against the law of the land, then, ***unless a right to property is affected,*** the civil courts should not attempt to interfere and forbid by their injunction that which has already been forbidden by Parliament itself. Much less should the courts interfere when the thing complained of is not within the terms of the criminal law, although it may be rightly regarded as objectionable or even immoral, for then the civil courts by injunction are attempting to enlarge and amend the criminal law. Government by injunction is a thing abhorrent to the law of England and of this Province.

Mr. Justice Adamson held that in the case before him the defendants had caused the plaintiffs "substantial injury, expense and damage to their business" and that "there are numerous cases in which an injunction has been granted in just such cases as this."

As to the protection afforded by section 501 (*g*) of the Criminal Code, the Court held that—

> The evidence is that the attending or approaching was not "in order merely to obtain or communicate information"; the object was to injure the plaintiffs in their business to such an extent that they would be compelled to sign an agreement.

Notice of appeal against this judgment has been filed. *Hurtig et al v. Reiss et al.*, Manitoba Court of King's Bench, May 6, 1937.

Prosecution Under Ontario Act Fails Because wages Schedule is Held Ultra Vires

In the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE a summary was given of a decision of Mr. Justice McEvoy of the High Court of Justice of Ontario in an appeal from a conviction for violation of the schedule of wages for plumbers which was established for the Toronto district under the Industrial Standards Act. The appeal was allowed with costs on the ground that the order in council approving the schedule exceeded the powers conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in that it purported to apply to all persons employed as plumbers whereas under the Act it could be made to apply only to employees working for employers engaged in the industry.

Basing his decision on a similar argument, Magistrate Burbidge of Hamilton on May 19 dismissed a charge brought against a merchant of violating the painter's schedule of wages by paying 50 cents an hour to two painters hired to do some painting in the defendant's shop.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed decided expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,178 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the data being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 1,087,735 employees at June 1, as compared with 1,011,800 in the preceding month. This advance was greater than that recorded at June 1 in any other year for which information is available. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 114·3 at June 1, 1937, as compared with 106·3 at May 1, 1937, and 102·0 at June 1, 1936. At the beginning of June in the preceding fifteen years, the index was as follows: 1935, 97·6; 1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8; 1927, 107·2; 1926, 102·2; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 96·4; 1923, 98·5; 1922, 90·3, and 1921, 87·7.

Unemployment in trade unions.—At the beginning of June, 1937, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 9·5 as compared with percentages of 11·1 at the beginning of May, and 14·8 at the beginning of June, 1936. The June percentage was based on the reports received from 1,820 labour organizations comprising a membership of 194,921 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the number of placements effected each day during May, 1937, was considerably greater than that recorded during the previous month, as well as during May, 1936, the major gains in industrial groups under both comparisons being in logging, and construction and maintenance, with the only decline of importance in farming. Vacancies in May, 1937, numbered 36,016, applications 55,881 and placements in regular and casual employment 33,351.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.20 at the beginning of June as compared with $17.28 for May, the slight decrease being due to the lower cost of foods and fuel. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.33 for June, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.44 for June, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined during the first two weeks of June and then turned upward during the remainder of the month, the advance being due mainly to higher prices for grains. For the week ended July 2 the index number was 86·2 as compared with 84·1 for the week ended June 11 and 85·1 for that ended May 28. On a monthly basis the index number was 85·1 for May, 1937; 72·3 for June, 1936; 71·4 for June, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·4 for June, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 712 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business, after necessary adjustments for seasonal variation, was about two per cent lower in May than in April but thirteen per cent higher than in May, 1936. Of the principal factors in the index mineral production was considerably higher in the month under review than in the previous month due mainly to higher exports of nickel, zinc and asbestos and to a greater production of coal. Gold shipments and exports of copper were lower. Other groups recording less important advances were manufacturing, trade employment, and exports, the increase in the former being due in large part to higher automobile, iron, and steel production. Construction and electric power output showed substantial declines while carloadings also were slightly lower. In the former groups contracts awarded and building permits were

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	178,284,089	123,793,320	137,540,468	143,636,306	100,181,180
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	76,707,454	56,886,062	57,598,132	59,120,840	42,217,004
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	99,497,353	65,516,661	79,181,200	83,319,751	57,423,830
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	9,360,519	7,591,775	7,790,480	8,100,861	6,153,811
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,768,765,081	3,376,200,540	3,135,569,349	2,979,198,678	2,773,756,280
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	110,177,504	110,953,496	123,245,784	123,371,431	120,015,322
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,573,466,165	1,583,327,255	1,504,792,542	1,526,915,696	1,536,100,556
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	727,880,132	710,442,224	657,429,789	699,774,131	725,484,153
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	129·2	132·2	136·2	113·8	112·8	115·9
Preferred stocks.....	99·3	100·2	103·1	76·2	74·6	76·0
(1) Index of interest rates.....	72·9	74·5	77·9	73·3	76·6	78·5
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	†86·2	85·1	86·1	71·4	71·9	72·2
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... $	17·20	17·28	17·18	16·33	16·36	16·33
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	83·7	79·2	73·9	77·2	73·0
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	78·9	78·3	74·1	72·2	70·3
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	114·3	106·3	103·0	102·0	99·5	97·4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	9·5	11·1	12·9	14·8	15·1	14·5
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	194,594	192,535	190,802	183,581	174,314	179,258
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,091,901	16,870,826	17,056,398	14,739,765	15,400,121	15,041,771
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,500,224	12,472,435	12,153,730	11,341,511
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $	.....	11,834,197	11,870,019	10,957,610	11,222,507	10,580,236
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	10,259,978	10,021,609	9,782,061	9,772,218	9,242,778
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,361,607,460	1,775,226,284	1,989,966,915	2,080,508,091
Building permits..... $	.....	5,399,489	6,098,036	4,657,000	4,836,358	3,237,366
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	30,369,600	24,170,500	24,426,600	20,803,000	14,962,800	9,815,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	78,278	78,147	68,138	56,362	58,832	54,045
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	118,744	120,843	121,426	82,196	94,602	107,220
Ferro-alloys.....tons	2,635	6,201	5,965	5,307	6,171	4,437
Lead.....lbs.	.....	34,183,050	35,154,985	28,523,448	32,047,660	33,670,727
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	31,649,474	33,121,107	29,988,104	29,629,858	23,704,058
Copper.....lbs.	.....	41,561,784	41,989,288	31,421,070	35,044,332	35,491,618
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	18,462,389	20,266,884	14,070,491	11,815,188	11,018,947
Gold.....ounces	.....	340,125	323,337	316,670	308,492	299,269
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,352,580	1,488,350	1,656,683	1,419,146	1,561,621
Coal.....tons	.....	1,075,605	973,142	1,033,241	997,109	936,933
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	.....	56,307,660	153,620,000	103,520,000	54,140,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	3,009,970	4,574,000	4,975,000	2,416,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	8,629,000	7,416,000	9,859,000	7,123,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	3,663,000	3,150,000	3,084,000	1,670,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	314,736,968	223,109,849	275,711,760	256,544,426	.....
Flour production..... brls.	.....	900,288	1,051,564	1,149,000	1,196,339	1,009,464
(6) Sugar, manufactured..... lbs.	.....	87,559,375	49,055,445	92,455,000	86,330,367	46,454,928
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,239,211	2,219,297	1,721,182	1,795,518	2,065,587
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	74,231,000	77,429,000	67,623,000	67,194,000	72,154,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	31,559,000	32,577,000	30,903,000	28,189,000	28,601,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	309,230	298,350	270,050	267,070	258,720
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	17,980	12,927	13,126	16,389	20,247
(8) Index of Physical Volume of Business.....	.....	(9) 121·6	124·0	111·1	107·6	111·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	(9) 125·3	128·8	113·0	108·5	113·1
Mineral Production.....	.....	(9) 191·4	185·2	160·6	165·5	174·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	(9) 121·1	120·3	111·3	106·4	110·7
Construction.....	.....	(9) 56·4	85·7	48·2	39·5	39·3
Electric power.....	.....	(9) 232·3	239·3	215·8	210·3	223·0
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	.....	110·5	105·6	104·9	104·8
Trade employment.....	.....	(9) 132·8	130·4	127·4	128·4	125·1
Carloadings.....	.....	(9) 79·5	80·2	73·6	71·8	74·6
Imports.....	.....	.....	101·6	88·7	82·9	87·6
Exports.....	.....	(9) 108·1	106·3	104·3	106·5	109·8

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended July 2, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. (3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month. (5) Figures for four weeeks ending June 26, 1937, and corresponding previous periods. (6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 22 and April 24, 1937; June 13, May 16, and April 18, 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Subject to revision.

much lower after correction for seasonal variation. All of the above principal factors were higher in May, 1937, than in May, 1936. Information available for June shows wholesale prices, employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, and the value of contracts awarded to be higher both as compared with the previous month and with June, 1936.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during June was 39, involving 7,461 workers and causing time loss of 66,037 man-working days. The most important disputes were those involving coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., gold miners at Wells, B.C., tannery employees at Toronto, Ont., men's clothing workers at Sorel, P.Q., silk factory workers at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., enamelware factory workers at Hespeler, Ont., highway construction workers near New Glasgow, N.S., and woollen factory workers at Renfrew, Ont. In May, 1937, there were 44 disputes, involving 10,225 workers and causing time loss of 56,920 days, the principal disputes involving dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., knitting factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and foundry workers at Sorel, P.Q. In June, 1936, there were 15 disputes, involving 1,060 workers with a time loss of 3,310 days, none of the disputes causing considerable time loss. Of the thirty-nine disputes recorded for June, thirty-one were recorded as terminated, two resulting in favour of the employers involved, seven in favour of the workers concerned, three being partially successful, while compromise settlements were reached in twelve cases and the results of seven disputes were recorded as indefinite. Eight disputes, involving approximately 1,650 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Report of Dominion Commissioner of Unempoyment Relief

In accordance with the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, a report on its operations during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, has been published recently. As in the case of preceding and similar enactments, the administration of this Act is under the authority of the Minister of Labour, Mr. Harry Hereford being the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief.

The report gives statistics of disbursements under the Act as well as particulars respecting grants-in-aid, works in co-operation with the provinces, assistance in the drought areas, agreements under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, relief settlements, etc.

A recapitulation of relief statistics reported by the provinces for the month of March, 1937, indicates that at that time the total number given direct relief was 1,207,990, of which 246,092 were heads of families. These were preliminary figures only.

In addition to a comprehensive review of relief administration under the 1936 Act, the report also presents a recapitulation of Dominion disbursements under the relief legislation of 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. The total of Dominion expenditure (exclusive of loans and advances) under the seven relief measures as at March 31, 1937, amounted to $262,825,810.42.

Progress in silicosis prevention

Recently the Toronto Academy of Medicine announced the results of research work in silicosis prevention. In view of the importance of this research to industrial health, particularly in mining, and because the results "represent the most outstanding contribution to the history of silicosis research," the Department of Labour requested a statement from the Banting Institute which collaborated with the McIntyre Mine in this work. In reply, Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin and director of the research institute which bears his name, wrote as follows:

"The work on metallic aluminum as a preventative of silicosis originated with Mr. Denny and Dr. Robson, of the McIntyre Porcupine Mine at Timmins. These two workers found that when small amounts of metallic aluminum dust were added to a solution containing silica dust, the amount of silica which went into solution was very greatly diminished. Following this observation, they dusted groups of animals using quartz with aluminum and as a control of their experiments, quartz dust without aluminum. The lungs of these animals were examined by Dr. Dudley Irwin, of this department, and it was found that there was marked fibrosis in the lungs of those animals which had been dusted with quartz alone and practically no fibrosis in the lungs of the animals which had been dusted with quartz plus aluminum.

"Robson and Denny found it difficult to extend these experiments on a large scale with the facilities available at the mine, and consequently, in January, 1937, they discussed their results with the Department of Medical Research and asked us to collaborate with them in a large scale experiment, in order to obtain the most possible information in the shortest possible time. It is thus seen that the original work was done by Denny and Robson at the McIntyre Porcupine Mine,

and to them must be attributed the credit for this most promising research in the field of silicosis. I may say that for nearly ten years there has been research on silicosis carried out in the Department of Medical Research, and I have kept in close touch with all new developments, but the work of Denny and Robson is the most promising that I have yet seen.

"At the present time a large number of animals are being dusted in this department and a number of workers, including Drs. Irwin and Franks, are engaged with a view to assisting Denny and Robson in their work."

In the July issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal, the leading article is a preliminary report entitled "The Prevention of Silicosis by Metallic Aluminum," which was presented before the Toronto Academy of Medicine on June 15. This report is by J. J. Denny, M.Sc., metallurgical engineer; Dr. W. D. Robson, chief surgeon, McIntyre Mine, Schumacher; and Dr. Dudley A. Irwin, associate professor, Department of Medical Research, University of Toronto.

After describing the preliminary investigation, their report states:—

"Various elements and compounds were then investigated, and on March 4, 1936, two of us (D. and R.) discovered at the McIntyre Mine that the presence of small amounts of metallic aluminum almost completely prevented silicious material from passing into solution. This discovery was made after investigating Heffernan's theory, which was based on the work of Bragg. Heffernan suggests that silica is active when freshly fractured because of its molecular structure, which presents numerous unsatisfied oxygen atoms to interact with tissue elements. This suggested to us that if the unsatisfied oxygen atoms could be satisfied with nascent hydrogen it might diminish the toxicity of silica in tissue and change a fibrotic response into a simple foreign body reaction."

They discuss their findings under three sub-headings, viz—chemical, dusting and pathological. Their experiments under the first in obtaining data on the quantitative and percentage reduction in solubility of silicates through a mixture of small quantities of aluminum were carried out in special beakers. Concerning this phase they reported, in part, as follows:—

"Metallic aluminum (specific gravity 2·68), having a specific gravity about the same as quartz (specific gravity 2·66), will naturally remain in suspension in a dusty atmosphere as long as the silicious particles. We are of the opinion that the aluminum reacts as in the beaker when taken into the lung with the dangerous dusts. That is, that the rapid initial rise and concentration of the solution of the silicious material is inhibited, thereby preventing degeneration of the dust cells and the production of fibrous tissue.

"Due to the remarkable results obtained in the quartz and aluminum treated rabbits in conjunction with the beaker results, it seems reasonable to assume that metallic aluminum in small quantities administered in a similar manner will prevent other forms of pneumoconiosis, such as asbestosis, etc.

"Comparative solubility tests, run under uniform conditions on silicious materials may indicate the relative fibrosis-producing (disease producing) properties of such materials. The literature does not report any record of damage to the body when small amounts of metallic aluminum are inhaled or ingested. This may be explained by its slow rate of dissolution in body tissues. At the present time we are not in a position to state the manner in which metallic aluminum reduces the solubility of silicious material. There are several ways in which this reaction may be accounted for and work is now in progress along these lines."

Occupational "Exchange" of Populations between United States and Canada

In an address delivered in Kingston on June 16 at one of the sessions of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs, Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, analysed the exchange of populations between the United States and Canada in its more permanent aspects.

In his informative analysis, Dr. Coats employed what he termed three "measuring rods of distribution"—first, geographical; second, by population groups, and third by occupations. He applied these criteria in turn to American-born residents in Canada and to Canadian-born persons domiciled in the United States.

Of these criteria, the one of particular interest to industry and labour is that dealing with occupational distribution. Referring to the American-born in Canada, the Dominion Statistician stated that this group constituted 4.27 per cent of the total occupied in Canada and observed that in the various trades, callings, industries, professions and crafts, classified in the Canadian census, this general percentage approached in a greater degree for the American-born than the corresponding percentages for other immigrants. In this respect Dr. Coats said:

"There are variations of course: the percentages for businesses like real-estate, advertising, auctioneering are high—farming is highest of all, whilst on the other hand occupations like water transportation, public employment

and common labour are low in American-born. But the point is, these highs and lows are nowhere excessive, and they deviate far less from their average than do the corresponding figures for other immigrant populations."

Referring to the situation with respect to the Canadian-born in the United States, Dr. Coats first noted that from the United States census over the last eighty years "it appears that as early as 1850 the Canadian-born numbered 148,000, which to-day has increased to the large figure of 1,280,000, or over three and one-half times the American-born in Canada..." and "that to-day Canadians make up over 9 per cent of the entire United States foreign born."

Dealing specifically with occupational activity of the Canadian-born in the United States the Dominion Statistician observed that "rather strikingly we find a very even distribution, i.e., the Canadians follow the same distribution as the rest of the U.S. population. Out of 85 occupational classes in the U.S. Census, over 50 show the Canadian-born deviating less than 1 per cent from their average in all occupations. It is not in their work but in their manner of living that the Canadians in the United States segregate. They vary, of course, occupationally, the highest deviation from the average being in forestry and fishing, the second highest in pulp and paper, whilst there is heavy representation also in wood-working, leather, textile and transportation occupations. But obviously they have invaded all the industries. The ones they chiefly avoided were farming and contingent occupations needing capital—except dairying."

Concluding this part of his analysis Dr. Coats stated:—

"The occupational data in particular show assimiability on the part of the Canadians, who went primarily to the United States as wage-earners. Apparently many took on new occupations after their transfer and have changed occupations several times. Many were young people who had no occupation when they left. In fact there is absolutely no evidence of occupations being specially affected either way. As between Canada and the United States the interchange on an occupational basis has been without apparent system. We have lent merchants and clerical workers and borrowed insurance and real estate vendors; lent labourers and borrowed hod carriers; lent housekeepers and cooks and borrowed servants; lent lawyers and borrowed clergymen, all without rhyme or reason except on the hypothesis that the emigrant has been for the most part a passive factor. Of course the length of residence of the Canadian-born in the United States has something to do with this. We noted that the average number of years spent by the United States born in Canada was 18.4. The corresponding figure for the Canadian-born in the United States is no less than 27.3, or a half greater. This reflects the movement of Eastern Canadians into New England some decades ago. Naturally, they have had more time to fit into the local occupational scheme."

Statistics of Home Improvement Loan

In a statement issued on June 30, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Acting Minister of Finance, announced that home improvement loans in cities and towns of Canada with a population over 5,000 numbered 9,388 and amounted to $3,678,427.10 at the end of May.

These figures represented an increase of 1,361 loans amounting to $527,045.26 over the figures up to May 15. In cities with population of 40,000 and over, loans up to May 31 numbered 5,290 amounting to $2,095,682.68. In the classification between 20,000 and 40,000 there were 1,105 loans totalling $433,542.65. Cities and towns between 10,000 and 20,000 accounted for 1,426 loans worth $576,292.23. Loans in towns ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 population numbered 1,567 and amounted to $572,909.54.

Comparison of Provincial Workmen's Compensation Legislation

A comparison of provincial workmen's legislation in 1936 has recently been published in mimeograph form by the Dominion Department of Labour. In an introduction to this survey it is pointed out that in all the Canadian provinces except Prince Edward Island, one of two types of laws providing compensation for industrial accidents is in operation. The first kind of law, and the earlier in point of time, makes employers individually liable for compensation according to the scale laid down in the Act on the finding of a court to that effect and permits them to insure their risk in a private insurance company. Under the other, and now the more general system providing for collective liability, a provincial board administers a provincial accident fund; industries are classified according to the hazard involved and the employers in each class are assessed on their pay-rolls annually at a rate calculated to produce sufficient funds to take care of all accident costs in that class.

In all the provinces, the compulsory state system of collective liability has replaced that of individual liability as provided for in

earlier statutes, but an individual liability Act is still in force to some extent in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The statutes in Saskatchewan, Quebec and New Brunswick have followed closely the Ontario Act in many respects, and in the other provinces also, there has been an increasing tendency towards uniformity in recent years.

Only the main points of the provincial legislation are covered in the analysis. The scale according to which compensation is paid under these laws is set out in tabular form. A summary is given of the provisions of the Conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference on workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases, and for equality of treatment for national and foreign workers in the matter of such compensation. A comparison is thus made possible between the standards adopted by the Conference and the Canadian statutes.

B.C. Marketing Act declared *intra vires* of provincial Legislature

According the a Canadian Press report the British Columbia Appeal Court on July 9, gave its opinion that the Provincial Marketing Act and amendments, were within the competence of the provincial Legislature. The opinion of the court, which was handed down by Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, stated that the Act was "to its full extent *intra vires* of the Legislature."

The British Columbia Marketing Act was passed in 1934 under provisions of the Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act. The Federal Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 304) and its amending measures provided for the creation of a Dominion Marketing Board with wide powers of control and regulation. This Act was found *ultra vires* by the Privy Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1937, page 235) sustaining a similar and unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, pages 585-600). Under a provincial statute, marketing schemes continued to function, unaffected by the Privy Council's findings.

The question of the validity of the British Columbia legislation was submitted to the Appeal Court after Mr. Justice A. M. Manson of the British Columbia Supreme Court had held the provincial Act and its amendments to be outside the legislative power of the enacting Legislature, because among other things the Legislature "delegated its legislative powers to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

The British Columbia Appeal Court ruled that the Act "does not create a new deliberative body with the right to legislate...". It further found that any particular powers delegated in the Act "are within the competence of the Provincial Legislature to bestow."

The amendment to the measure, upheld in the Appeal Court's opinion, gave the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power "to establish, amend and revoke marketing schemes; regulate the time and place and designate the agency through which commodities may be transported, packed, stored or marketed; grant exemptions; fix fines; cancel licences; demand full information of all phases of operation; fix maximum and minimum prices and take power of seizure."

Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1936

According to a report on mining accidents in Ontario during 1936, issued by the Provincial Department of Mines (Bulletin No. 108), there were 2,413 accidents to employees at mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay, sand and gravel pits, regulated by the Mining Act up to January 16, 1937. Sixty-three fatalities arising out of fifty-four separate accidents were reported.

These returns, the report states, represent an increase of 334 in the total number of accidents, and an increase of twenty-seven in the number of fatalities recorded over the preceding year. There were 83 non-fatal accidents per thousand men employed, a decrease of 7 per thousand from the rate for 1935. The percentage of non-fatal accidents followed by infection increased from 7·4 in 1935 to 8·9 in 1936. Expansion in industrial activity during 1936 is indicated by an increase of approximately 28 per cent in employment figures over 1935.

Of the 63 fatal accidents during the year, 46 were in gold mines, 11 in nickel mines, 4 in metallurgical works, and 2 in quarries.

The report analyses the causes of both fatal and non-fatal accidents giving full particulars in regard to each fatality.

Death of Mr. Alex Woonton

In the death of Mr. Alex Woonton at London, Ontario, on June 19, the Department of Labour and the LABOUR GAZETTE lost the services of one of its most efficient correspondents. In point of time, Mr. Woonton was second in seniority among the LABOUR GAZETTE correspondents. His appointment dated from September 17, 1900, being only preceded by that of Mr. P. J. Jobin at Quebec city on August 24, 1900 (Mr. Jobin is still the resident correspondent at Quebec).

The late Mr. Woonton was employed as a printing compositor, and for several years was a commercial traveller. He had always indicated a special aptitude for securing any information required by the Department, and was held in high personal regard by those whom he met in the course of his duties.

Rehabilitation of injured workmen in Great Britain

The social aspect of accidents, and particularly industrial accidents, was dealt with in an address given by Dr. R. Watson Jones, honorary orthopaedic surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, at one of the sessions of the Canadian Medical Association in Ottawa on June 22. Pointing out that the treatment of physical disability by surgical procedure is only one aspect of the restoration of incapacitated men and women to normal relationships and efficiency, the speaker outlined some of the methods adopted in Great Britain in rehabilitation work.

Touching on this phase, Dr. Jones stated:—

"We are endeavouring to solve this problem in Great Britain by establishing rehabilitation centres which will be midway between the exercises of the massage department and the stresses of manual labour. Physical and mental redevelopment can be achieved by games, by the gymnasium and swimming pool and by graduated, selected work. The man with the stiff back plays bowls and digs with a hand trowel. The man with the stiff knee cycles on a racetrack and works a foot lathe. The man with the stiff fingers plays badminton and pingpong, and works with tools with handles graduated from a wide to a narrow grip. Every activity is suited to the particular disability. Exercise is undertaken not for the sake of exercise but in the course of an interesting activity, and the man's attention is deflected away from the region of the disability.

"Collective group exercises are far more valuable than individual efforts. The elements of friendly rivalry and competition, the example of other men equally or more seriously disabled, and the enthusiasm of the crowd, all overcome the attitude of helpless despair so often seen in the unguided efforts of the individual in his own home."

Dealing with results, the speaker related the experience of the only English centre that has been established for any length of time. He stated that in one consecutive series of 165 patients active surgical treatment had long since been concluded, but that these men were still totally and apparently permanently incapacitated by relatively trivial terminal disabilities. As a result of treatment in the rehabilitation centre, 115 of 165 men returned to full employment after an average period of treatment of only 17 days, and over 90 per cent were still at work a year later.

In another series of 276 men it was shown that imperfect and incomplete treatment had accounted for a wastage of 168 years. To have completed their treatment at the proper stage would have saved the employers in weekly compensation payments of $65,000 in the case of 276 men, and would have saved the men themselves over $100,000 in wages.

"Clearly this is a problem of interest to the employers as well as to workmen," declared the speaker, who commented on the active interest of His Majesty King George VI in this phase of industrial welfare. Dr. Jones also stated since this work had been explained to leading industrialists in Great Britain, many thousands of pounds had been subscribed for the establishment of expert fracture clinics and rehabilitation clinics.

Railway Employees' Pensions in the United States

Reference has been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the progress of railway employees' pensions in the United States. During the past month, a new Railroad Pension Act has been enacted, being the third such Act in three years. As reviewed before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the history of recent railway pensions in the United States dates from 1934, when the Act of that year was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 1025).

In August, 1935, Congress passed a new Rail Pension Law (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, page 505) providing for a contribution of 3½ per cent of railway payrolls by employers and an equal contribution by the railway employees. In June, 1936, this enactment was also declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of District of Columbia. On the suggestion of the President of the United States, representatives of the railroads and the employees agreed to confer on the subject, and a voluntary agreement covering pensions was negotiated by the two parties (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1937, page 394).

The present measure (the Wagner-Crosser bill) is the result of that agreement. It levies taxes beginning this year at the rate of 2¾ per cent each on railroad payrolls and workers' wages; these taxes are to increase gradually to 3¾ per cent each in 1949. Pensions will be paid up to maximum of $120 a month to workers retired because of age or disability.

According to a press statement made by an official of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

although the law applies primarily to those workers employed by United States railroad corporations, a special arrangement was made on behalf of the employees of Canadian corporations working in the United States.

It was declared that the effect on Canadian railroad employees working on international services could not immediately be judged as a great deal of detail would have to be worked out before the new rate could be set.

New Amendment to curb child labour in U.S.A.

The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate has endorsed unanimously the new child labour amendment submitted by Senator Vandenberg. This measure is designed to achieve substantially the same results as the proposal already submitted to the States while meeting most of the objections which have blocked ratification of that proposal.

(The former amendment was enacted in 1924 and required ratification by three-fourths of the States—LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924, page 630.)

As summarized in the *New York Times* the new amendment would grant Congress power to "limit" or "prohibit," but not the ambiguous power to "regulate" child labour; it would restrict the employment covered to that "for hire," and it would apply only to persons under 16 and not to all under 18 years of age. Perhaps more important than any of these changes, the new amendment is to be submitted not to Legislatures but to "conventions" of the States.

A few weeks ago the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee favourably reported the Wheeler-Johnson bill to bar the shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced through the labour of children under 16.

Health and Welfare Services in British Columbia

"New Developments in Health and Welfare, 1933-1937" is the title of a report issued recently by the Health and Welfare Services Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia. The report states that during the last three years the Provincial Health and Welfare Services have been thoroughly overhauled and reorganized, and that in practically every branch important changes have been made, so that "British Columbia now has a system of health and welfare services that is far more modern and efficient than before the depression." The report describes briefly the main items of new development and administrative reform since November, 1933.

A section entitled "The Program in Detail" deals with the following: health insurance, health units, tuberculosis control, mothers' pension reforms, juvenile delinquency, welfare field service, hospital policy, mental hygiene, financial relief to municipalities, reorganization and co-ordination, etc.

In its conclusion the report stated that the net provincial expenditures on health and welfare services for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, was $2,637,477—a per capita expenditure of $3.53. The report also gives an estimated net expenditure of $3,055,526 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, or a per capita expenditure of $4.02. An estimate of the expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, is set at $3,756,379, or a per capita outlay of $4.85.

It is stated that the major reasons for the increase since 1934 are: restoration of hospital grants, increased mothers' pension allowances, restoration of salary cuts and re-assumption by the Province of social service charges transferred to municipalities. In addition, expenditures on certain items, such as hospital grants, mental hospital costs, and provincial poor relief, have had to be increased "because of heavier volume of services due to growth in population and the damaging effects of the depression on the population."

Unemployment Compensation in Wisconsin

On May 3, 1937, according to the June issue of *The Survey*, the Wisconsin Industrial Commission reported that since benefits became payable nine months ago, $682,000 had been paid to 34,000 workers. Each payment of compensation covered one week of either partial or total unemployment. The net balance of the Wisconsin unemployment reserve fund exceeded $21,700,000 after paying out in benefits a sum equal to 3 per cent of the total contributions collected since July 1, 1934. It is also stated that "although 4,300 Wisconsin employer accounts are now potentially liable for benefit payments, fewer than 1,800 have had occasion to make payments, and the amounts involved were, in the majority of cases, only a small part of their accumulated reserve."

The Canada Gazette of June 12, 1937, contains revised regulations "governing the licensing of businesses, callings, trades or occupations within Dominion Parks." The new regulations became effective as from May 1, 1937.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING JUNE, 1937

DURING the month of June three applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

1. From 36 electrical workers in the employ of the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur, being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The employees request restoration of the wage rates in effect prior to the reduction in wages in 1932.

2. From 15 telephone employees of the City of Fort William, Ontario, being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. These employees also request restoration of the wage rates in effect prior to the reduction of wages in 1932.

3. From 73 street railway employees of the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The dispute relates to the employees' request for an increase in the hourly wage rate sufficient to compensate them for the reduction in hours of work and in hourly rates of pay put into effect in 1933.

Boards Established

Two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established by the Minister of Labour during the month of June.

The first Board will deal with disputes respecting wages and working conditions as set forth in two applications received from approximately 1,250 employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being (1) motormen, conductors and busmen, and Mechanical and Track Department Employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, and (2) operators, mechanics, meter repairers, maintenance and construction employees, telephones and signals repairers, patrolmen and appliance repair employees, members of the Winnipeg Electric Substation and Hydro Plant Unit, One Big Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 601). The personnel of this Board is as follows: Mr. Arnold Smith, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, and Messrs. W. C. Hamilton and R. B. Russell, of Winnipeg, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

The second Board will have referred to it five applications received from employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg being (1) waterworks supply workers, members of the Waterworks Operators' Union; (2) linemen, cablemen, pitmen, groundsmen, etc., members of the Linemen and Underground Mechanical Employees' Unit (Civic Employees), One Big Union; (3) high pressure pumpmen, pump house employees, electricians, maintenance men, etc., members of the Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit, Federation of Civic Employees; (4) clerical employees and meter readers of the hydro electric and water works systems, members of the Clerical Branch of the Federation of Civic Employees; and (5) diggers, air compressor men and joint-makers, members of the Waterworks (Diggers) Civic Employees' Unit, One Big Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 483). The member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the various groups of employees concerned is Mr. Marcus Hyman, K.C., of Winnipeg. The city's nominee on the Board is Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., also of Winnipeg. Messrs. Hyman and Sweatman will confer, looking to a joint recommendation for third member, who will be Chairman of the Board.

Under the provisions of the British Columbia Apprenticeship Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 522) the following trades have been added to the schedule:

"12. machinist.

"13. Lithographing industry [including the following departments artists, camera, platemaking (including transfer), press and press feeding."]

Child Welfare in Nova Scotia

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Director of Child Welfare of Nova Scotia indicated that 121 children were placed in the care of Children's Aid Societies and the Director during the year ending November 30, 1936. During the year, 100 children were established in foster homes. There were also 84 replacements made, and twenty-eight children were returned to the care of parents or guardians. The total number of children delivered to Societies from their organization to November 30, 1936, was 2,655. In a financial statement, appended to the report, receipts of moneys passing through the Director's Office are given as amounting to $7,515.96, while expenditures, not including administration costs, total $5,876.44.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1937.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1936-37 include three cases in which proceedings had taken place during the preceding year. On March 31, 1937, results were still pending in connection with five applications.

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mining—			
Coal	1	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
Steam railways	4	2	0
Street and electric railways	3	2	0
Motor transportation	1	0	0
Express	1	0	0
Shipping	5	2	0
Telegraphs	3	1	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power	4	3	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	2	1	0
	24	12	0

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1937

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mining and smelting industry—		
Coal	95	12
Metal	21	5
Asbestos	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways	246	7
Street and electric railways	148	7
Motor transportation	3	0
Express	13	1
Shipping	56	0
Telegraphs	34	1
Telephones	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power	45	3
Elevators	1	0
(4) War work	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	163	2
Total	866	39

Farmer Co-operatives Active in Canada

In the marketing of Canadian agricultural products, farmers' co-operative business organizations occupy an important position, and, according to the latest available records assembled in 1936 by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, 781 of these organizations were active in 1935.

In all, the 781 farmers' co-operative business organizations have 2,485 branches, making a total of 3,266 places of business engaged in the marketing of farm products and in the purchase of supplies for farmers. Shareholders and members financially interested numbered 366,885, and patrons were estimated to number 406,321. The organizations range in size from the small club serving local needs to the large association with a Dominion-wide field of activity. Sales of farm products amounted to $144,962,609; sales of supplies $12,788,192, and other revenue $414,764, or a total business turnover of $158,165,565.

Farmers' business organizations engaged in the purchasing of supplies and merchandise on the co-operative plan, number 378 associations with 423 places of business; 30,012 members; $3,517,657 assets with $1,403,652 reserves; total business, $8,420,153; miscellaneous (purchasing)—23 associations with 23 places of business; 1,222 members; $128,648 assets with $33,361 reserves; total business $258,935. Total business for all organizations —$158,165,565.

Regulations for the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases in logging in British Columbia have been issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of that province. As published in the British Columbia Gazette of June 3, these regulations apply to all logging activities, and are designated under the following headings: Rigging, falling and bucking, yarding and loading, cat logging, truck logging, transportation of crew, equipment, signals, and general. Every person who contravenes any of the regulations is liable to a penalty of $50. Previous regulations issued on May 17, 1935, are rescinded.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1937, TO JUNE 30, 1937

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In connection with disputes coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (those in mines and certain public utility industries), preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result frequently in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period April 1 to June 30, 1937. (An article covering the period January 1 to March 31, 1937, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1937, page 402.)

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—The January, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a reference to an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which had been made by telegraph messengers, members of Local No. 268, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employed in the Commercial Telegraph Department of the Canadian National Railways. The employees desired to obtain an agreement with the Company covering wages and working conditions. At the close of 1936 negotiations, which had been arranged through the conciliation services of the Department of Labour, were still proceeding. The dispute continued to receive the attention of departmental officials over a period of weeks, and finally, at conferences which these officials held with representatives of both parties on May 27 and 28, some progress towards a settlement was made, and the Board application was withdrawn pending further negotiations between the parties affected.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, MONTREAL, P.Q.—The same issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE also reported the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act submitted by telegraph messengers, members of Local No. 269, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employed in the Communication Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In this case the employees were also seeking an agreement with the Company covering rates of pay and working conditions.

The procedure in this dispute was practically identical with that in the case of the Canadian National telegraph messengers. The Board application was withdrawn pending further negotiations.

COAL HANDLERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In the April, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE mention was made of complaints registered with the Department of Labour by certain coal handlers in Montreal against their employers. At the request of a representative of the men, a conciliation officer of the Department discussed the complaints with officials of the Dominion Coal Company and the Canadian Import Company, and subsequently held numerous conferences with representatives of all the parties involved. At the end of June the dispute remained unterminated.

GLASS FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON AND WALLACEBURG, ONT., AND REDCLIFFE, ALTA.—The LABOUR GAZETTE for April recorded a dispute between the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, and certain of its employees in the Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ontario, and Redcliffe, Alberta, factories, the employees being members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America. At the close of March it appeared that conferences between the parties involved, which had been arranged through the mediation of officials of the Department of Labour, would result in a settlement. This did not prove to be the case, however, and while a few of the employees returned to work during April and May the President of the Union advised the Department of Labour early in June that the strike against the Company would continue.

LONGSHOREMEN, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In the April, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to the situation then existing in the Port of Montreal respecting the employment of longshoremen. In 1936 the Shipping

Federation of Canada, Inc., had an agreement with the National Independent Union of Longshoremen, and late in 1936 this agreement was automatically renewed to cover the season of 1937. Early in 1937, however, the International Longshoremen's Association organized a local union in that Port, and a dispute arose as to which union represented a majority of the longshoremen employed by the Shipping Federation, and consequently which union should hold the agreement. This matter was dealt with by conciliation officers of the Department of Labour, who held numerous conferences over an extended period. Early in May the dispute was terminated by the National Independent Union of Longshoremen's securing a charter from the International Longshoremen's Association, its agreement with the Shipping Federation in effect from April 1, 1937, being continued.

STEAMSHIP CHECKERS AND COOPERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—On April 8, 1937, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and certain of its employees being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The application stated that the management of the employing company had refused to open negotiations for an agreement covering wages and working conditions. A few days later the Department was notified that the Company had entered into an agreement with the Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montreal, Inc., covering all longshore and freight handling work in the Port of Montreal for 1937, and that the Union had advised all checkers and coopers that they must become members of this organization if they wished to continue their employment with the Company. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employers thereupon gave notice that its members would refuse to handle cargo of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, if an amicable settlement was not reached prior to May 1. This dispute received the immediate attention of departmental conciliators, and conferences which were held resulted in the withdrawal of these two classes from the agreement with the Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montreal, Inc., and their inclusion in a separate agreement, dated May 14, between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and a committee of the employees. The committee was composed of members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The application stated that fifty employees were affected by this dispute.

STEAMSHIP FREIGHT HANDLERS, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND POINT EDWARD, ONT.—At the opening of navigation early in April, 1937, longshoremen, freight handlers and checkers employed by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, the Terminal Warehouse, Limited, and the Tree Line Navigation Company, Limited, at Toronto, Ontario, ceased work demanding increased wages. Longshoremen employed at Hamilton and Point Edward also ceased work about the same time. At the inception of the trouble the men at Toronto and Hamilton were members of an independent labour union, and the workers at Point Edward were members of the International Longshoremen's Association, but after the strikes occurred charters in all three cases were taken out with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. At the request of representatives of the workers, officials of the Department of Labour mediated, and as a result of understandings reached work was resumed on May 17. Subsequently agreements covering the work in all three Ports were signed with the Union. It was stated that approximately 714 persons were affected by this dispute. A dispute between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and its longshoremen at Windsor, Ontario, was also terminated at this time by a signed agreement.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, PERTH, ONT.—On May 10, 1937, a request was received for the conciliation services of the Department of Labour in connection with a strike of 100 employees of the Perth Shoe Company, Limited, Perth, Ontario, which had been in effect since April 14. The strike had been called to enforce union recognition and a closed shop agreement, but subsequently a demand was made for wage increases of 5 cents an hour for time workers and 10 per cent for piece workers. A departmental officer conferred with the employers and with a committee representing the strikers on May 10 and 11, and late on the evening of the 11th a settlement was reached. Work was resumed on the 17th. Under the terms of the agreement provision was made for wage increases of 2½ cents per hour for time workers and 5 per cent for piece workers; for union recognition for all union employees; for the recognition of a shop committee, and for the resumption of work on a seniority basis. Approximately 221 persons were employed in this factory.

METAL MINERS, WELLS, B.C.—On May 25, 1937, strikes occurred at the mines of the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company, Limited, and the Island Mountain Mines, Limited, Cariboo District, B.C., involving approximately 385 miners, members of Local No. 253, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The conciliation services of the federal Department of Labour were at once offered to both the employers and the strikers, and the attention of the latter was directed to a provision of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which makes it unlawful for mine employees to go on strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act. After some delay the offer of conciliation was accepted by the strikers, and an officer conferred, in Wells, with the strikers' committee on May 31. The conciliator endeavoured to persuade the men to resume work pending the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but this could not be accomplished. The strike appeared to have been precipitated by a dispute which arose over a demand of the miners to be promoted strictly on a seniority basis, rather than on merit, but later demands were submitted for recognition of the union, for the reinstatement of all employees without discrimination, for a 48-hour week where possible, and also an upward adjustment in wages. The departmental officer held numerous conferences with the parties involved but was unable to find any basis of settlement, and at the end of June both mines remained closed.

LONGSHOREMEN UNLOADING CARGO OF CANADIAN BARGES, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.—On June 15, 1937, the President of the Donnacona Paper Company, Quebec, P.Q., notified the Department of Labour that members of the International Longshoremen's Association in the Port of New York had refused to unload barges operated by his Company for the reason that the crews of these barges were not members of the International Seamen's Union of America. The President stated that he was unaware of any demands having been made upon his Company by this Union for an agreement, and that the question of union recognition had never been raised by members of these crews at any time. A conciliation officer of the Department at once interviewed an official of the Canadian Seamen's Union, which is affiliated with the International Seamen's Union of America, and an official of the Shipping Federation of Canada at Montreal. As a consequence of these interviews the matter was adjusted.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SWITCHMEN, OSHAWA, ONT.—On June 21, 1937, twenty-one freight switchmen employed by the Oshawa Electric Railway Company, controlled by the Canadian National Railways, resigned individually from the Company's service, their request for the standard rates of pay applicable on steam railways having been refused by the Company. This action resulted in the suspension of traffic in the yards of the General Motors Company, and a closing down of the plant appeared imminent. The Railway Company, however, replaced a few of the employees with men from the railway shops in Oshawa, and operations were partially resumed. At the request of officials of the Canadian National Railways a conciliator of the Department of Labour conferred, in Oshawa, with officials of the employing company and officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and subsequently conferences were held in Ottawa with the parties concerned. As a result of these discussions the men resumed work on June 28.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 499, and in previous issues; and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936, was issued as a supplement to the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Loco-

motive Engineers; The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 459—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

This case concerned the claim of a yardman for a minimum day of eight hours for May 8-11-12-13, and June 6, 1936, for time lost through being displaced from a temporary vacancy in Guelph Yard contrary to an agreed understanding that "permanent vacancies or permanent new assignments created will be bulletined over the promotion district for five (5) days, and the senior qualified applicant will be assigned. Assignments will be bulletined locally for five (5) days at the Spring and Fall change of timetable and the senior qualified applicant will be assigned."

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that at the time of the Spring change of timetable, the yardman concerned in this claim was doing the emergency relief work on the Stratford Division. Under Bulletin No. 485, of April 28, the yardman bid in and was assigned to a temporary vacancy in Guelph, 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.; and that he was the senior qualified applicant.

However, shortly after being assigned to the vacancy in question the Assistant Superintendent re-advertised this vacancy to the 14th Promotion District, directly contrary to the agreed understandings above cited.

Railway's Contention.—In a lengthy statement the railway contended that there are two yard assignments at Guelph, one from 6.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and one from 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., with a Foreman and one Helper on each assignment. There is no spare board at Guelph and relief is furnished from the spare board at Stratford.

At no time during the period, May 8 to June 6, 1936, did the Yardmen's seniority entitle him to hold an assignment as Yard Helper, even on a spare board. The only work he obtained was emergency work when a spare board was temporarily exhausted. As stated above, the yardman was not eligible to bid in the 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. assignment at Guelph when bulletined locally at change of timetable, as he was not working at that point, and consequently was not a local man. The Memorandum of Understanding quoted clearly indicates, the Railway contends, that yardmen will, in seniority order, protect assignments on the 14th Seniority District. Consequently, the yardman could not be assigned as a Yard Helper while there were men senior to him on the 14th Seniority District who were laid off. The fact that the Railway acceded to the request of the General Chairman that the assignment be considered as a temporary vacancy and filled accordingly, pending the Yard Helper resuming duty, does not justify the yardman's claim for compensation for work that he was not entitled to, and did not perform.

Board's Decision.—In the opinion of the Board the evidence submitted during the hearing indicated that the vacancy in Guelph Yard caused by the illness of the Yard Helper should have been filled from the extra board at Stratford, the yardman not being assigned to the extra board at Stratford was not entitled to the vacancy.

The Board suggested, however, that the Company and the Trainmen's Committee should arrange an early meeting to clarify the meaning of the "Memo of Agreement" and when done detail advice imparted to all concerned. The claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 460—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

This dispute concerned the application of Schedule Rule No. 9, Article 5, as applying to train baggagemen and mixed and way freight brakemen handling mail intermittently on their assignment—a mixed train service between Winnipeg and Pine Falls.

The two assigned train crews work week about on the two assignments. The first week Crew No. 1 handles the Victoria Beach run and Crew No. 2 the Pine Falls. The second week the arrangment is reversed and each crew alternates on the runs every week. On the Victoria Beach asignment the mail is handled by the Train Agent, while on the Pine Falls run the mail is handled by the brakeman. For the handling of mail on the Pine Falls run, the Railways have compensated the brakeman on a pro rata basis according to the number of trips made by each brakeman on the Pine Falls run: The amount of Ten Dollars ($10) allowed under Article 5, Rule 9, being prorated between the brakemen performing the work.

Contention of Railways.—The railways' statement is as follows: "Train baggagemen and mixed and wayfreight brakemen who receive, help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or delivery, between or at terminals, any sacks of His Majesty's mail on runs which regularly handle same, will be paid the sum of ten dollars ($10) per month therefor.

"When a trainman on such run works only part of a month, he will receive his due proportion of this amount, and the man or men relieving him will also receive their due proportion of same.

"Trainmen who are only intermittently required to handle mail as described above, by reason of their being assigned to trains in pool, or other service, some of which do not regularly carry mail, will be compensated therefor on the basis of fifty cents (50c.) per trip, with a maximum of ten dollars ($10) per month. On short turn-around runs a round trip will be considered a trip within the meaning of this clause."

In accordance with past practice where two crews have been assigned to work alternate weeks on a run where mail is regularly handled, the full sum of ten dollars ($10) has been allowed for handling mail on such runs, the amount being pro-rated between the brakemen of No. 1 and No. 2 crews on the basis of the number of trips mail was handled by each brakeman throughout the month.

The Railways considered that Brakemen are being correctly compensated for handling mail on this run, in accordance with Rule 9 of Article 5 of the Schedule.

Employees' Contention.—The employees claimed that Rule 9, Article 5, Trainmen's Schedule clearly provides that "trainmen required to handle mail intermittently on their assignment on account of being assigned to trains in pool or other service, some of which do not regularly carry mail, will be compensated therefor on the basis of fifty cents per trip with a maximum of $10 per month." The employees further contended that on the set of runs in question the Railway is compensating the Employees by paying for this service at the rate of $10 per month, divided proportionately between the men handling mail, which amounts to less than fifty cents per trip as provided for in the schedule rule referred to.

The Employees therefore requested the Board to arrange to have the obvious intent of the rule applied, and the Employees compensated in the amount withheld from them by reason of the interpretation now placed on the rule by the Railway Company.

Board's Decision.—Parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and submitted oral statements in support of their respective contentions. At the hearing it was developed that the pooling of the crews to these two runs was made by mutual agrement to enable the crews to share the mileage. The decision of the Board was that the rule of the schedule provides for payment of 50 cents per trip with a maximum of $10 per month, but under the circumstances quoted above and in view of these two trains being pooled by mutual agreement, the claims of the employees in this particular case was not sustained.

A moderate improvement in the business transacted by food chains in Canada last year is reflected in preliminary compilations for the annual Census of Merchandising Establishments. These show that sales for 1936 of 90 chain companies specializing in the retail distribution of groceries and meats exceeded by six per cent the amount recorded for 86 similar organizations in 1935. The 90 chain companies in Canada last year operated 2,341 stores with $111,560,900 sales, while the 86 companies in 1935 had 2,309 stores and $105,635,900 sales. Sales per store averaged $49,938 or about 6 per cent higher than in 1935 although still 13 per cent below the 1930 average.

Excepting only in Manitoba where a slight recession of one per cent was recorded, increases in food chain sales were reported in all provinces, in comparison with 1935. The totals were as follows, with percentage changes in brackets: British Columbia, $10,808,000 (+6·5); Alberta, $5,589,900 (+6·5); Saskatchewan, $5,004,100 (+9·8); Manitoba, $4,765,100 (—1·0); Ontario, $60,133,200 (+6·4); Quebec, $19,579,800 (+4·1); Maritime Provinces, $5,680,800 (+2·5).

The British Columbia Gazette of June 3 contains amended regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board "for the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases in submarine diving." In particular, Regulation 26 of the regulations adopted on October 12, 1933, is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

"26. Where, in the opinion of the Board, diving operations are carried on under conditions or in locations which are specially hazardous or to a greater depth than 114 feet, the assitance of a second diving crew and equipment shall be immediately available."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1937

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for June, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
*June, 1937	39	7,461	66,037
*May, 1937	44	10,225	56,920
June, 1936	15	1,060	3,310

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for June was slightly less than in May, as well as the number of workers involved, but the time loss was somewhat greater owing to strikes of coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., tannery employees at Toronto, Ont., gold miners at Wells, B.C., and men's clothing factory workers at Sorel, P.Q. In May the most important disputes involved dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., silk knitting factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and foundry workers at Sorel, P.Q. In June, 1936, none of the disputes caused great time loss, the most important involving sawmill workers at Cabano, B.C.

Fifteen disputes, involving 3,742 workers, were carried over from May, including that involving sawmill workers at Crooked River, Sask., which was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the detailed list for the month of May. Twenty-four disputes commenced during June. Of these thirty-nine disputes, thirty-one terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, seven in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in twelve cases and the results of seven disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of June, therefore, there were eight disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: gold miners, Wells, B.C., rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont., tannery employees, Toronto, Ont., men's clothing factory workers, Sorel, P.Q., custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont., woollen factory workers, Peterborough, Ont., and plumbing supplies factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received, indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; glass factory workers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer, and fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., August 11, 1936, seven employers, the last two being added to the list this month.

Three disputes carried in the above list for some time have been removed during June, namely: restaurant workers, Toronto, Ont., February 1, 1937, one employer, which was called off by the union involved about June 15; and meat packing workers, Edmonton, Alta., April 3, 1937, three employers, and laundry employees, Edmonton, Alta., April 8, 1937, two employers, which are considered to have lapsed by the end of the month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving three labourers employed on the demolition of a building at Toronto, Ont., on June 8, for five hours has been reported, an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to the union rate of 40 cents and 45 cents being secured.

A cessation of work by seven press employees in a paper goods establishment at Hamilton, Ont., on June 23 has been reported. Those involved were young men doing boys work and when wage increases were requested after two or three years service the management told them higher rates could hardly be paid for that work but it would be considered. They were advised to seek better positions elsewhere and that time off would

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to June, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Wells (Cariboo District), B.C.	2	378	9,800	Commenced May 25, 1937; for union recognition and wage increases; unterminated.
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	1	350	1,900	Commenced May 27, 1937; *re* distribution of work; terminated June 7, 1937; work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	1,300	20,000	Commenced May 31, 1937; for increased wages; terminated June 21, 1937; work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur, Leather, Etc.—				
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	7	80	2,000	Commenced Aug. 11, 1936; for union agreement, increased wages and forty hour week; employment conditions no longer affected by June 30, 1937, following provincial investigation; partially successful.
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Knitting and spinning factory workers, Kincardine, Ont.	2	50	250	Alleged lockout for union activity, commenced May 4, 1937; partial return of workers, lapsed early in June, 1937.
Men's clothing factory workers, Sorel, P.Q.	1	250	5,000	Commenced May 24, 1937, for enforcement of agreement terminating strike of May 19, unterminated.
Tailors, custom, Toronto, Ont.	1	20	500	Commenced May 20, 1937; for union recognition, wage increases, etc.; unterminated.
Knitting factory workers (silk), Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	650	650	Commenced May 29, 1937; for increased wages and improved working conditions; terminated June 1, 1937, by conciliation (provincial); compromise on wage increase and employees' committee to negotiate for working conditions.
Miscellaneous Wood Products				
Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	8	110	500	Commenced May 25, 1937; for union agreement with wage increases, etc.; terminated June 2, 3 and 16, by negotiations and conciliation (provincial), in favour of workers.
Sawmill workers, Crooked River, Sask.	1	102	900	Commenced May 26, 1937, for increased wages; terminated June 5, 1937, by negotiations; compromise.
Metal Products—				
Automobile castings factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	200	1,000	Commenced May 13, 1937, for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; terminated June 5, 1937, by conciliation (provincial); compromise on wage increase and reduced hours, shop committee recognized.
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	17	85	765	Commenced May 31, 1937, for increased wages; terminated June 10, 1937; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings, Etc.—				
Carpenters and labourers, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	22	264	Commenced May 1, 1937, for increased wages; terminated June 14, 1937; negotiations, in favour of workers.
Highway—				
Highway construction workers, New Glasgow District, N.S.	1	140	2,240	Commenced May 27, 1937, for increased wages; terminated June 18, 1937; wages increased from 25c. to 30c. per hour, partially successful.
TRADE—				
Bottle washers, Toronto, Ont.	1	5	65	Commenced April 21, 1937; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated June 15, 1937; by negotiations, compromise, wages increased 10c. per hour.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1937—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	675	675	Commenced June 1; in protest against refusal of machine runners to work on Sunday; terminated, June 1; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	17	68	Commenced June 23; for change in method of wage payment; terminated June 26, men ordered back by union pending negotiations under agreement; indefinite.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	37	55	Commenced June 23; in sympathy with miners on strike at Glace Bay, June 23; terminated June 24; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakers and bakery drivers, Sorel, P.Q.	12	90	90	Commenced June 16; for increased wages; terminated June 16, by negotiations; in favour of workers, union agreement signed.
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	35	315	Commenced June 21; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.
Fur, Leather, Etc.—				
Tannery employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	400	10,000	Commenced June 1; against emploment ofy a certain worker; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Textile factory workers (woollens), Renfrew, Ont.	1	75	70	Commenced June 14; for increased wages; terminated June 14; work resumed pending negotiations, indefinite.
Textile factory workers (woollens), Renfrew, Ont.	1	39	215	Commenced June 18; for increased wages; terminated June 24; by negotiations, 10% increase made.
Textile factory workers (silk), St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	1	264	1,188	Commenced June 15; for increased wages and new agreement; terminated June 19; by conciliation (provincial), in favour of workers.
Textile factory workers (woollens), Renfrew, Ont.	1	125	600	Commenced June 19; for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated June 24; by conciliation (provincial), compromise, wages increased 10%, committee for future adjustments.
Textile factory workers (woollens), Renfrew, Ont.	1	110	700	Commenced June 19; for increases in wages and reduced hours; terminated June 28; by conciliation (provincial), compromise on wages, hours and working conditions to be negotiated by committee.
Hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont.	1	174	696	Commenced June 26; for union recognition, increased wages and changes in working conditions; unterminated.
Textile factory workers (woollens), Peterborough, Ont.	1	340	600	Commenced June 29; for increased wages; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers, Sorel, P.Q.	4	700	1,400	Commenced June 1; against employment of non-union workers; terminated June 2, by conciliation (provincial) in favour of workers.
Car wheel factory workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	45	180	Commenced June 2; for increased wages; terminated June 5; negotiations, compromise.
Enamelware factory workers, Hespeler, Ont.	1	142	2,000	Commenced June 8; for increased wages and changes in working conditions; terminated June 24; by conciliation (provincial), compromise.
Moulders, New Glasgow, N.S.	1	40	280	Commenced June 23; for increased wages; terminated June 30, negotiations, compromise.
Plumbing supplies factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	100	200	Commenced June 29; for recognition of union and increased wages; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1937—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1937—Conc.				
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Highway construction workers, Springhill, N.S.	1	50	100	Commenced June 4; for increased wages; terminated June 5; wages increased from 27c. per hour to 30c.; partially successful.
Truck drivers, St. Peters District, N.S.	3	100	300	Commenced June 16; for increased wages; terminated June 18; conciliation (provincial), compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Electric Railways—				
Trainmen (freight), Oshawa, Ont.	1	21	126	Commenced June 21; for increased wages; terminated June 26; conciliation (Dominion); work resumed pending negotiations.
Water—				
Pulpwood loaders, Spanish, Ont.	2	30	27	Commenced June 27; for increased wages, 50c. per hour instead of piece work; terminated June 27; negotiations, compromise, wages increased to 40 cents.
TRADE—				
Dairy employees (dri-(vers), Toronto, Ont.	1	35	18	Commenced June 30; against dismissal of of worker; terminated June 30; negotiations, in favour of workers, union agreement to be negotiated.
SERVICE—				
Recreational—				
Caddies (golf), Ottawa, Ont.	1	75	300	Commenced June 27; for increased wages; terminated June 30; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

be given for this. The young men, however, left and were paid off, several securing other positions.

A dispute involving a number of workers in a rubber factory at Guelph, Ont., has been reported in the press but particulars have not been secured by the Department. It appears that a brief cessation of work occurred on June 4 owing to a misunderstanding as to wage adjustment. On June 21 the establishment was reported to be picketed by union rubber workers from Kitchener.

A cessation of work by 110 employees in the bar mill of a steel manufacturing plant at Sydney, N.S., for almost one day, June 23, has been reported, owing to a misunderstanding in negotiations for an adjustment of wages. It appears that the management refused to meet a departmental committee instead of the executive officers of the union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, the employees having voted to be represented by this union. At a conference of the management and union officials with the provincial Premier and Minister of Mines it was ascertained that the union executive wished to be accompanied by the departmental committee for the negotiations and, this being arranged for, work was resumed.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month, giving particulars as to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Mining

In connection with the strike of gold miners in the Cariboo district in British Columbia, conciliation by the western representative of the Department of Labour did not result in a settlement or in a resumption of work pending an investigation by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The proceedings are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., resumed work pending negotiations on the advice of the district executive and the international president of the United Mine Workers of

America. The agreement had expired on January 29, 1937. It was arranged that the provincial government would provide for an investigation into the affairs of the employing company which has been in receivership for some years.

The miners at Florence, N.S., ceased work for one day, Tuesday, June 1, in protest against the refusal of the machine runners to work on Sunday in order that the mine could be operated on Monday. This had occurred on several occasions, as stated in the Labour Gazette for June, page 611. On June 27 the machine runners again refused to work so that the mine was not operated on Monday, June 28.

The strike of seventeen coal miners, bankhead workers and bottomers, at Glace Bay, N.S., on June 23, seeking a local contract at tonnage rates instead of datal wages as provided in the union agreement, involved 1,100 other employees indirectly. The bankhead employees at New Waterford, N.S., ceased work in sympathy but also demanded a similar change and had ceased work for this demand from April 26 to May 4, unsuccessfully. This strike also involved 1,100 other employees indirectly. The union officials declared the strike unauthorized and directed the men to resume work. At New Waterford this was done on June 25. At Glace Bay on June 25 the management agreed to meet a committee for negotiations and the men decided to resume work on the following Monday.

Manufacturing

RUBBER PRODUCTS.—The strike at Toronto on June 21 involved a number of employees in one establishment, variously reported from 35 to 75 out of 175. The United Rubber Workers of America had commenced to organize the employees and the employer had secured a pledge from nearly all not to participate in union activity until September. Four men, union officers, were discharged for persistent "trouble making" and the others ceased work. Longshoremen, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc., were reported to have refused to handle the company's products at the docks, but the company stated that shipments were going forward. The establishment was picketed but a settlement had not been reported at the end of the month.

FUR, LEATHER AND OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS.—The strike of fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on August 11, 1936, is recorded as lapsed by the end of June. A Commissioner had been appointed under the Manitoba Evidence Act on November 13, 1936, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, pages 1116-1117). The report was made on June 14, 1937, and stated that the strike was to secure recognition of the International Fur Workers' Union, a local of which had been organized in Winnipeg in 1936. The Commissioner found that only twenty-five per cent of the workers had joined the union and a number of the employers refused to recognize it as it did not represent their workers. The union members and their sympathizers were held responsible for intimidation, coercion, etc. The allegations that some of the employers were violating the minimum wage law were declared to be not substantiated. The Commissioner was not required to make recommendations and did not succeed in bringing about a settlement during the inquiry. No action to bring about a settlement following the report has been reported. The strikers have been substantially replaced in the establishments still involved. The dispute is, therefore, transferred to the list of disputes not called off by the unions concerned although employment conditions are no longer affected in the establishments involved.

The dispute involving tannery employees in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., resulted from a protest by the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts against the re-employment of one worker who had been expelled from the union, the employer closing the establishment. The union had been seeking an agreement as to wages and working conditions and decided not to resume work until this had been secured.

TEXTILES, CLOTHING, ETC.—Four of the disputes were carried over from May, two being unterminated at the end of June, namely those involving men's clothing factory workers at Sorel, P.Q., and custom tailors in Toronto, Ont.

Employees in two woollen mills at Renfrew, Ont., ceased work twice during the month. The workers were unorganized and refused to join any union. Final settlements were reached through mediation of an official of the Ontario Department of Labour.

The strike of silk mill workers at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., was due to dissatisfaction with the application of an agreement terminating a strike in September, 1936, a new agreement being demanded and secured, providing for employment of none but members of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers in all departments. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The strike of hat factory workers at Brockville, Ont., was called by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union which demanded a closed shop agree-

ment and a change in the system of wage payment, etc. An official of the Ontario Department of Labour interviewed representatives of the management and of the employees. It was reported that there would be further negotiations when the manager returned.

The strike in one woollen mill at Peterborough, Ont., began with a cessation of work by eighty weavers on June 29, being joined by other employees later in the day. The workers became organized in a local of the United Textile Workers of America and on July 2 were joined by employees in another woollen mill operated by the same company. Early in July the Ontario Deputy Minister of Labour met the representatives of both parties with a view to negotiations for settlement.

Miscellaneous Wood Products.—The strike of sawmill workers at Crooked River, Sask., involved a number variously reported as from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five, demanding increases in wages of seven and one-half cents per hour with a minimum of 25 cents per hour for the ten-hour day. The remainder of the 160 to 175 employees were indirectly affected. It was reported that five out of fifteen new employees joined in the strike. Finally the employer's offer of an increase of 2½ cents per hour with a bonus of 2½ cents for those who worked for the season was accepted and work was resumed.

Metal Products.—Two of the disputes were carried over from May, being terminated in June.

Sheet metal workers employed in seventeen establishments in Toronto, members of the International Sheet Metal Workers' Association, ceased work on May 31, the agreement having expired on April 30. The union sought an increase in wages from 82½ cents per hour to 90 cents, and the employers offered 85 cents. Conferences at the offices of the Ontario Department of Labour did not result in a settlement but finally an agreement was signed providing for a rate of 87½ cents per hour until March 31, 1938, and 97½ cents per hour until February 28, 1939. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The strike at Sorel, P.Q., followed a strike in May, the employees on returning to work objecting to the employment of certain workers who had worked during the strike and alleging discrimination against some of the strikers. Employees in one shipyard, reported to be associated with the foundries, also ceased work. As a result of conciliation by an official of the provincial government a settlement was reached. The employers agreed to recognize the union and to advise all workers to join it but would not grant the closed union shop. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The strike of car wheel factory workers at Trenton, N.S., on June 2, for an increase in wages occurred when negotiations were in progress for an increase in a car manufacturing establishment for which car wheels were produced. Employees in both establishments were members of the steel workers' union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. For the car manufacturing establishment a five per cent increase was agreed to but the wheel factory employees demanded fifteen to twenty per cent. The strike was not authorized by the union. Work was resumed on June 7 pending a settlement and later a 7½ per cent increase for certain classes was agreed upon.

The strike of enamelware workers in one establishment at Hespeler, Ont., was begun by about fifty workers on June 8, who were joined by most of the remaining employees on June 15. During the strike they were organized as members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. The strikers demanded a wage increase of 10 cents per hour and improvements in working conditions. Negotiations from time to time resulted in settlement of all points except the wage increase and on June 25 through the mediation of the local member of the provincial legislature and an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour an agreement was signed providing for an increase of four cents per hour, an average of 15 per cent; also for time and one-half for overtime beyond fifty hours, and recognition of a committee representing union employees. Pickets prevented the movement of a car of products for a day but allowed it to be moved on the last day of the strike. A local stove factory was reported to have been affected by a shortage of materials. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The strike of moulders at New Glasgow, N.S,. involved members of the International Moulders' Union of North America and about fifty other employees were indirectly affected. The management objected to a wage increase as reductions in wages amounting to twenty per cent since 1929 had been restored in 1935 and 1936 while prices of products had not advanced and raw materials were up in price considerably. An increase of four cents per hour for moulders at 54 cents was made, two men at 44 cents also being raised to 58 cents, while those at higher rates were increased three cents per hour. Apprentices were increased one cent per hour.

Employees in one establishment at Montreal, P.Q., manufacturing plumbing supplies (brass finishers, moulders, machinists, etc.) demanded the restoration of the wage rates in 1929, and recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North

America. The establishment was closed and was picketed by the union. Toward the end of June mediation by the provincial Department of Labour was offered and accepted by the union.

Construction

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.—The strike of carpenters and labourers at Glace Bay, N.S., which commenced on May 1 for increases in wages was settled by negotiations on June 13 and work was resumed by the various trades soon after. An agreement signed with the Federated Workers' Union is reported to provide for the eight hour day, 70 cents per hour for first class carpenters, 60 cents per hour for second class carpenters, 70 cents for plumbers and $3.71 per day for labourers, the rate in the coal mines.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The strikes of highway workers near New Glasgow, N.S., and Springhill, N.S., were terminated when the provincial government raised the rate for labourers from 27 cents per hour to 30 cents. The truck drivers on strike at St. Peters, N.S., members of the Inverness-Richmond Truckmen's Union, resumed work after a conference with the Premier of Nova Scotia, arrangements being made for an investigation by the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour.

Transportation

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—The conciliation proceedings which resulted in a termination of the dispute involving freight trainmen on the Oshawa Electric Railway are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Service

RECREATIONAL.—A number of the caddies at one golf club at Ottawa, Ont., ceased work on June 27 demanding an increase in rates of pay from 50 cents for an eighteen hole course to 75 cents with corresponding increases in other scales. The club officials stated that the demand would be put before the directors if work were resumed and finally notified the caddies to apply for their positions by July 1. Over half of the strikers did so and the remainder were replaced.

Minor disputes involving caddies at Saint John, N.B., on June 5, and Kitchener, Ont., on June 8, demanding increases in rates from 50 cents per round to 75 cents have been reported. Work was resumed in an hour, the rates to be discussed with the directors.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in May was 90 and 25 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 115 in existence during the month, involving 73,000 workers with a time loss of 814,000 man working days for the month.

Of the 90 disputes beginning in May, 26 were over demands for increases in wages, and 31 were over other wage questions; 2 were over questions of working hours; 17 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6 were over other matters concerning working conditions; 7 were on questions of trade union principle and 1 was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

Final settlements were reached in 92 disputes during May, of which 23 were settled in favour of the workers, 48 were settled in favour of the employers and 21 resulted in compromises. In the case of 3 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

As reported in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 617, the London omnibus dispute was terminated and work was resumed on May 28 on conditions providing for further negotiations, for investigation of conditions of employment in relation to their effects on the health of the men and for the examination of certain other questions. On June 15, the executive of the Transport and General

Workers' Union which had taken over the conduct of the strike from the Central Bus Committee, ratified an agreement with the London Transport Board.

The agreement as outlined in the press provides that the ultimate effect of the new scales will be to increase maximum wages by 1s. 6d. and 6d., the former "no accident" bonus being now included in wages. Other increases in payment affect early duties, the learning period, spreadover of duties and standby time. The maximum time worked is not to exceed eight hours instead of the eight and a half previously possible. All disputes about terms are to be discussed between representatives of the Board and the union and referred, if necessary, to a board of referees chosen mutually or set up by the Minister of Transport.

The Netherlands

The report on strikes and lockouts during 1936, issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands shows that there were 92 disputes beginning during 1936 which together with 4 which were unterminated at the end of the previous year made a total of 96 disputes in progress during 1936, as compared to 152 in 1935. The number of workers directly affected was 9,070 and the resulting time loss was 94,800 man working days.

United States

Preliminary figures indicate that about 475 strikes began during April, 1937, and that 275 were continued from the previous month, making a total of 750 disputes in progress during April. About 350,000 workers were involved in these disputes which resulted in approximately 3,385,000 man-days of idleness. As compared with the figures for the previous month, the April figures indicate a decrease of about 25 per cent in the number of strikes occurring and a decrease of about 35 per cent in the number of workers involved in the strikes beginning in the month. Due to the fact that a large number of strikes, including several of the largest ones, were continued into April, the number of workers involved in strikes in progress and the resulting number of man-days idleness were a little higher than in March.

As compared with April, 1936, the figures for April, 1937, show increases of 160 per cent in the number of strikes, 170 per cent in the number of workers involved and 384 per cent in the number of man-days of idleness.

STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS

The strike of steel workers for recognition of the Steel Workers' Organization Committee, for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, which began May 26 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 619), continued throughout the month of June. The various state governments have attempted, for the most part unsuccessfully, to bring the strikers and the employers together, with a view to reaching a settlement. The workers continue to demand signed contracts between the employing companies involved and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, while most employers refuse to enter into any such contracts.

On June 16, the governor of Ohio appealed to the federal government to make further efforts to effect a settlement. The following day the Secretary of Labour announced the creation of a Federal Steel Mediation Board of three members. This board, which was created under the terms of the National Mediation Act of 1913, was authorized to investigate all phases of the strike, conduct hearings and recommend a settlement. Headquarters of the board were set up at Cleveland, Ohio. After conversations and investigations the Mediation Board proposed (1) that an agreement between the unions and the companies be reached and signed; (2) that work be resumed; (3) that a secret election be held under the National Labour Relations Act; (4) that the agreement should only become effective if the union won the election. The companies involved rejected these proposals and the Mediation Board was unable to arrange meetings of the strikers and employers.

During the month some plants endeavoured to keep their plants operating, either by quartering non-striking employees in the mills or by encouraging employees not satisfied with the union's conduct of the strike to return to work. Several demonstrations resulting in riots took place.

On July 1, the Inland Steel Company of East Chicago, Indiana, arranged a truce with the union and it was reported that 9,500 of the normal force of 12,000 workers returned to work. The terms of the truce signed by the company and the executive of the union provide: (1) The company recognizes the Steel Workers' Organization Committee as the bargaining agent for its workers; (2) workers will be rehired without discrimination; (3) work will continue until the National Labour Relations Board reaches a decision in an inquiry now under way to determine whether the Inland Steel Company violated the terms of the National Labour Relations Act by refusing to sign a union contract.

OTHER DISPUTES

On June 7, there was a general strike in Lansing, Michigan, which affected all business in that city. The demonstration was called for by the United Automobile Workers' Union in retaliation for the arrest of eight pickets charged with violating an anti-picketing injunction and with interfering with a labourer in connection with a local strike. The governor of the state conferred with the strikers' organizers and the employers involved in the arrest of the picketers, who were subsequently released, and the "labour holiday" was terminated the following day.

Two days later employees of the Consumers' Power Company at Flint, Michigan, struck work in protest against an agreement which was being negotiated for them by their union, the United Automobile Workers. This strike left three large cities and 192 smaller communities without light or power. It is reported that more than 100,000 labourers were forced to cease work for lack of power. Both the governor of the state and the executive of the United Automobile Workers' Union (who had not authorized the strike and who stated that it was organized by persons wishing to make trouble for the union) urged the men to return to work and the power plants were fully staffed and operating again the same evening.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE ON CANADIAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Summary of Views Presented by Canadian and American Authorities

FEATURING one of the sessions of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs held at Kingston on June 14-18 (under the auspices of Queen's University, St. Lawrence University and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) was a discussion on Labour Organization. Noteworthy contributions concerning the modern factors involved in the new orientation of labour relationships were made by eminent Canadian and American authorities.

Presiding at this particular session was Mr. Tom Moore, vice-chairman of the National Employment Commission and formerly president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Interesting papers dealing with various phases of the subject were presented by Mr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour, and Mr. Ernest Ingles, Canadian vice-chairman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The discussion was led by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, and Professor H. A. Logan, University of Western Ontario. Among others participating were: Professor F. R. Scott, McGill University; Professor M. D. Steever, Lafayette College; President W. W. Atwood, Clark University; and Professor Norman McKenzie, University of Toronto.

Interlocking Social Problems

Commenting on preceding sessions which had been devoted to consideration of tariffs and of the effect of movements of population between Canada and the United States, the chairman, Mr. Tom Moore, pointed out that there was undoubtedly an aspect to this which might have an important bearing on the labour situation in Canada. Workers who previously could during times of depression in Canada secure employment in the United States, or those who in normal times sought to secure higher remuneration for their services found an easy outlet to the south of the border. With the practical closing of these channels through the establishment of quota laws, the stricter enforcement of the alien labour law, etc., these workers were now compelled to rely upon Canadian opportunities for employment.

The result of this had already demonstrated itself in a greater determination of Canadian workers to secure remuneration for their work commensurate to that which they would undoubtedly have received had they been free to seek work in the United States.

He considered that another reaction to this situation was the fuller recognition by many Canadian workers of the need of a certain degree of tariff protection if the industries in which openings for exercise of their acquired skill were to be maintained in face of the more powerful industries of the United States.

Another factor which was worthy of consideration was the effect of the development of social security legislation. The establishment in Great Britain of Old Age Pensions at 65, Health Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, etc., had undoubtedly reduced the volume of emigration to Canada from that country, and it was altogether likely that the bringing into operation of social security measures in the United States would have its repercussions in the movement of peoples between that country and Canada, probably in the form of still stricter enforcement of laws prohibiting the entry of Canadian workers who might ultim-

ately become a charge on these United States funds.

These matters he simply quoted as illustrations of the interlocking character of many economic and social problems between the two countries, especially as they affected the wage earning classes.

Labour Organization Defined

Mr. Ernest Ingles, Canadian vice-chairman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, defined labour organization as "a voluntary union of persons engaged in a similar trade or calling, having for its purpose, first, the securing of a remuneration, in return for a service, sufficiently adequate to satisfy their idea of a human standard of living."

He traced the rise of pseudo-labour organizations, motivated by "impatient" action and sometimes abetted by "political adventurers." One reason for the rise of some of the "isms" which "spring up in the name of labour and cause much annoyance" he attributed to "the unfair and unreasonable opposition to the moderate desires of organized workers and the refusal of some industrial leaders to recognize trade unions in which their employees may be organized." To the argument of such employers that they will brook no interference with "my" business, the speaker answered that it was not solely the employer's business, that the employer "is only the trustee"; that the "trade union in attempting to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with an employer of labour on wage rates is no more interfering with business than is the salesman of necessary raw material, when he dickers for a price for that raw material"; and that "business enterprise now-a-days is conducted on finances secured from the public at large and does not belong to any particular individual. . . ."

International Trends

Dealing with the international character "of the dominant labour organization in Canada," the speaker considered that there "is really nothing unusual in international affiliations," declaring that "there is no activity in Canada of any magnitude in industrial, financial or social life which has not international characteristics."

He further developed this contention as follows:—

"Conditions of labour determine, in many cases, whether industrialists will operate in a foreign country or not. There are cases where the wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment in Canada are predicated on the wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment existing in the United States. For many years the conditions mentioned above applied when labour agreements were being negotiated on Canadian railroads and the rise and fall of wages, etc., in the United States definitely determined the course pursued in such matter on Canadian railroads. . . .

"Through international affiliations workers are in possession of knowledge which assists them to create a condition which maintains a living standard sufficiently large to enable them to maintain a standard of citizenship which is a credit to them; to prevent the importation of commodities with a labour content so low that to meet the competition we have to pauperize ourselves and be able only to provide ourselves with a purchasing power insufficient to in any way develop any of our own national resources. . . .

"Capital flows across the imaginary boundary line in both directions with a mobility and fluidity truly remarkable. A great number of our industrial establishments are financed from across that line, and with a great number of our industrial establishments but branch houses of United States concerns, it is a natural development that there should be an international labour movement. In a great many cases our employers are international concerns. . . ."

Securing of Legislation

Emphasizing that decent standards of living (which can be obtained through international action) must be supplemented by security measures which lie solely within the national legislative sphere, the speaker stated:—

"In order to solve this problem it was necessary to create a body whose sole objective was the securing of legislation designed to protect the interests of the workers. Such a body would, necessarily, have to be national in character because it would deal with legislative bodies within Canada. The body created is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. This Congress is the creation of the international trade union movement and is part of it. Desires for legislation usually spring from the minds of the worker expressed in his immediate local union and crystallized in the conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and so presented to the proper authorities."

Function of Labour Organization

Mr. Isador Lubin, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, first dealt extensively with the United States economic situation and living standards and the paramount need of increasing purchasing power, on a balanced basis between agricultural and industrial producers.

Stating that Labour Organizations had been in the past, and would still continue to be, one of the most important factors in such development he claimed that while labour had now been given the legal right to organize for bargaining purposes in United States, labour organization was yet to be actually incorporated in American industrial life.

Up to now in many industries, labour's efforts had been dissipated in a fight for union existence. When unionism was accepted as a fact, it could devote all its energy to promoting efficiency for the joint benefit of employer and employees.

The New Unionism

With reference to recent developments culminating in the campaign by the C.I.O. of intensified union activity, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, declared that the new unionism is neither a personal feud nor the creature of a dictator, nor a radical political program. She considered that the new industrial unionism was a belated reaction to mass production and insecurity arising from technological change and recurrent depression and that the impulse towards organization in the United States came with the National Industrial Recovery Act at a moment when Government was called upon to assume new responsibilities both for business and for labour.

"The structure of the new movement," she asserted, "was a combination of international organization within industries following the international organizations of business itself.

"There seems to be no good reason why American capital invested in Canadian industry should be free to exploit labour here and to lower Canadian standards of living."

"Canadian workers are independent in all national action but they may rely upon international support and will give it when dealing with an international employer," she said. "The new forces merely base the international unit on industrial unionism."

Miss Van Kleeck suggested these new developments in labour organization had to be considered as an increasingly important factor in Canadian-American affairs. It was 80 years since North American trade unions were organized internationally.

"The new industrial unionism with its emphasis on the common interests of all workers will strengthen the basis for common action in the fundamental question of the North American problem, namely, overcoming economic depressions and establishing higher standards of living."

Other Phases Discussed

That "narrow nationalist sentiments were being exploited" in combatting the extension of the Committee for Industrial Organization was charged by Professor F. R. Scott, of McGill University in his contribution to the discussion. He further maintained that good wages and working conditions did not take the place of trade unions. Economic democracy was essential if political democracy was to continue. The labour movement was essentially a democratizing process.

Professor H. A. Logan, University of Western Ontario, questioned whether union internationalism was a parallel of capital investments. He suggested control by American employers over the Canadian scene was a more vital factor. While recognizing the effectiveness of Canadian unions in some instances, he doubted their financial strength to sustain a long fight such as the recent London, Ont., printers' strike.

Professor M. D. Steever, Lafayette College, believed the legal profession to which he belonged had failed in their capacity as officers of the courts to develop any labour concepts in the common law.

President W. W. Atwood, Clark University, advocated the breakdown of industry from its centralized state to smaller centres as a prime means of preserving democracy.

Professor Norman McKenzie dealt briefly with the efforts of the I.L.O. to establish a number of International minimum labour standards and asked if the U.S.A. being subject to similar constitutional difficulties as Canada in giving effect to these International Conventions had yet found any way of surmounting these constitutional difficulties.

To this inquiry Mr. Lubin explained some recent decisions of the Supreme Court, which in the opinion of high authorities, had opened the way for such conventions (adopted subsequent to the U.S.A. joining the I.L.O.) to be dealt with on a federal basis.

At a convention of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs held recently in Niagara Falls, Mrs. Leonard Marsh stated that Canadian housewives spend $12,000,000 weekly on groceries. Discussing the development of the co-operative movement in Denmark and Sweden, Mrs. Marsh urged co-operative buying by Canadian women.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1936

Seventeenth Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE seventeenth report of the Ontario Department of Labour reviews the administration of the various acts under its jurisdiction during the fiscal year 1935-36.

The report deals in detail with the administration of the following branches of the provincial Department of Labour; the Ontario Government offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Private Employment Agencies; the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers; the Boiler Inspection Branch; the Factory Inspection Branch; Apprenticeship Board; the Minimum Wage Board, and the Industrial Standards Act.

Employment Conditions.—Reviewing industrial conditions in the province, the Deputy Minister states that employment conditions showed continued improvement in Ontario during the fiscal year reviewed. In twelve of the thirteen divisions of industry advances in employment were reported, the most notable being in logging, iron and steel, and in the mining industry. These advances ranged from 11 to 30 points, it is stated, however, that this improvement was largely offset by a substantial decrease in the volume of employment in the construction industry.

Improvement in employment conditions was further indicated by the decrease in the percentage of unemployment reported among trade union members, the average for the fiscal year being 13·0 as compared with 17·4 for the previous year, a decline of 4·4 points.

Employment Service.—During the fiscal year 140,265 placements were made by the Ontario Government offices of the Employment Service of Canada. Compared with the previous fiscal year, this was a decrease, due largely, it is stated, to the reduction made by municipalities in their programs of unemployment relief work during the past year. During the year reviewed by the report, there were 149,043 vacancies reported to the offices, approximately 95 per cent of which were filled and 326,857 applications were made for work.

The special service rendered handicapped ex-service men in co-operation with the Federal Department of Labour resulted in the placement of 1,750. During the winter months approximately 3,000 men were placed with the White River-Schreiber section of the Trans-Canada highway, the report states.

Private Employment Agencies.—During the period reviewed, only four licensed private employment agencies transacted business, 2,061 placements being reported to the department.

Factory Inspection.—Indicative of steadily improving business conditions, the report of the Chief Inspector of the Factory Inspection Branch states that there was an increase of one hundred in the number of overtime permits issued, many firms resorting to overtime in order to take care of seasonal rush orders which could not be handled in regular hours.

A total of 22,244 inspections were made by the inspectors, and 6,629 orders were issued during the year. Accidents reported to the Factory Inspection Branch numbered 3,037, of which 25 were fatal as compared with 32 in 1934. The permits issued numbered 3,009, chief among which were 2,175 for overtime, 53 in connection with work in bakeshops, 153 for double shift for female workers, and 606 for homeworkers.

By an amendment to the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, homeworkers throughout the province were brought under the supervision of the Factory Inspection Branch, both the homeworkers and the employers giving out homework being required to obtain permits. The amendment also provides that the wages paid must not be less than those established by the Minimum Wage Board for such employment.

The Chief Inspector states in his report that "it is gratifying to find that child labour is practically non-existent in industry throughout the province and the inspectors are careful in checking up any doubtful cases, insisting on birth certificates being produced."

Referring to complaints investigated, the Chief Inspector states that the majority of complaints "were in connection with hours of labour and to a large extent concerned male employees in factories and shops. While there is no legal control of hours of men, except in bakeshops, under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, nevertheless the inspectors in many instances were successful in having reductions made in the daily number of hours where these were shown to be excessive."

The amount of industrial building was slightly less during the period reviewed compared with 1934, amounting to $6,238,850 as against $6,426,000 in 1934.

Referring to industrial diseases, the Chief Inspector considered that "special mention should be made of the increase in the number of persons suffering from industrial diseases, a total of 41, of which two proved fatal. Lead poisoning, dermatitis and silicosis were the chief of these diseases."

Proceedings were taken against four firms, two under section 30 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, regarding hours of employment, one under section 71 pertaining to hours in bakeshops, and one under section 58 regarding boiler inspection, convictions being recorded in all cases.

Boiler Inspection.—During the fiscal year 302 drawings and specifications of boilers, air receivers and other pressure vessels to be constructed for use in the province were surveyed and registered in the Boiler Inspection Branch, as compared with 289 in 1934. Of new boilers and other pressure vessels, 463 first, 315 second and 459 final inspections were made. The number of inspections of used boilers and other pressure vessels, including 279 annual inspections totalled 930. During the year 2,286 certificates were issued as compared with 2,004 in 1934 and the sum of $13,534.14 was transmitted to the Treasurer of Ontario.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers.—The Board of Examiners reported that 16,451 certificates were issued, an increase of 201. The number of candidates for certificates (1,676) also showed an increase of 190 as compared with the fiscal year 1934. The net revenue of the board during the fiscal year reviewed was $24,921, an increase of $399.22.

Industrial Disputes.—During the period reviewed there were 50 industrial disputes reported in Ontario in which 9,120 workers were involved in a time loss of 78,511 working days.

Apprenticeship Act.—The Director of Apprenticeship in reviewing the activities of the Apprenticeship Board states: "A distinct revival in activities under the Apprenticeship Act has taken place during the past year and the outlook for further development in the immediate future is brighter than at any time during the seven-year period since the Act became effective. Several new trades and industries are conferring with the Director of Apprenticeship with a view to taking advantage of the provisions of the Act. The motor vehicle repair industry has been added to the designated list and steps are being taken to reorganize and revive dormant activities in connection with the building trades."

A total of 1,806 apprentices were registered in various trades during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936. Of these, 1,042 successfully completed their full period of training and received diplomas; 337 had their contracts cancelled for various reasons; and 330 were still being trained on March 31, 1936. The trades concerned included: bricklaying, masonry, carpentry, painting and decorating, plastering, plumbing, steamfitting, sheet metal work, and electrical work.

Minimum Wages in Ontario 1935-36

The work of the Minimum Wage Board during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, was divided into two departments dealing with minimum wages for female employees and standard wages and hours for designated trades and industries. The first division deals with the administration of the Minimum Wage Act, while the second division covers all activities of the board in connection with the enforcement of schedules under the Industrial Standards Act.

Several amendments were made to the Minimum Wage Act. These were made to conform with administrative changes and to enable the board to control abuses and evasions of the Act through payment of wages by scrip, notes, goods, etc., and through refunds to employers, particularly after action has been taken by the board to collect arrears. The policy of the board has always been to arrange settlement of claims out of court except where there is repeated or deliberate violation, but in some cases it has been very difficult to collect full payments from employers after the agreement has been made. The new section of the Act gives such settlements the full force of law and provides a simple and effective method of collecting without cost to the employee.

The report states that no orders affecting additional occupations or industries were issued during the fiscal year under review, but several orders were reprinted in new form, different orders affecting the same industry or class of employment were consolidated and amendments were made to orders affecting female employees in telephone systems (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1935, page 901).

Complaints.—During the twelve months period from April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, the report states that complaints were received by the board from 887 persons in connection with alleged underpayments of female employees or other violations of the Act and orders. This number includes only those complaints which investigation showed to be based on fact or where situations were revealed requiring the attention of the board. The board reports that many other complaints, chiefly anonymous, were received which proved to be groundless.

Wage Returns.—During the fiscal year, wage returns were received from 9,162 employers reporting the wages of 105,840 female employees. In addition to the regular collection of wage sheets, the Board sends for special returns where complaints are received and where it is probable that violations may be found, as for example, in new establishments

or in plants where adjustments have been ordered and no recent check-up made. Such wage returns give particulars regarding names, wage rates, earnings, hours of employment, etc., for every female employee. These returns are carefully checked and the information compiled in tabulated form for the guidance of the Board.

Adjustments.—Analysis of wage returns during 1935-36 revealed necessary adjustments or underpayments in 1,166 establishments affecting 2,604 employees. In each case the employer was ordered to immediately adjust the hours or wage rates and in those cases where previous adjustments had been ordered and where excessive underpayments were revealed, steps were taken by the Board to collect arrears owing to the employees.

Arrears of Wages.—The total amount of arrears collected during the year, as a result of complaints, adjustments and court actions was $29,778.86 which was collected from 593 employers. The report states that this amount is approximately $22,000 less than was collected during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1934, and represents a proportional reduction in the number of employees although the reduction in the number of employers was only 71 or about 10 per cent. These reductions are largely accounted for by the fact that most of the employers from whom arrears were collected previously are now paying minimum wages.

Court Actions.—During the year, 46 prosecutions were undertaken by the Board. Of these 29 were withdrawn from court before trial because settlements were made satisfactory to the Board and all concerned. The magistrate dismissed three cases for lack of sufficient evidence and in three other cases the employers were ordered to pay arrears but no fines were imposed. Fines totalling $460 were imposed in 11 cases, in all of which arrears were ordered paid to employees.

Permits.—The Board is empowered to establish wages lower than the prescribed minimum for handicapped and aged workers. Persons over sixty years of age are classified as aged for this purpose and any worker who through physical or mental disability is incapable of successfully competing with normal workers may be granted a special permit. In all cases written application for permits must be sent to the Board, signed by both the employer and employee. It is not the practice of the Board to grant permits because a worker is slow or incompetent or because the employer finds it difficult to pay the required wages.

Permits are issued covering periods of from three to twelve months but in the cases of age and permanent handicap are renewed on application without further investigation.

Permits in force throughout the Province on April 1, 1936, only totalled 125.

Administrative Problems.—Referring to the administrative problems involved in the enforcement of Orders of the Board the chairman states that "difficulties have arisen in connection with the enforcement of orders in unincorporated urban and industrial sections of townships. Existing orders provide minimum rates according to population for cities, towns and villages but due to an oversight, no provision has been made for industrial sections of townships adjacent to large cities or in connection with mining developments and which are not incorporated as separate municipalities. Orders are being amended to correct this deficiency.

"The increasing practice or habit of girls and women accepting employment at whatever wages may be provided or knowingly offering to work for less than the minimum rates and later, when difficulties arise, complaining to the Minimum Wage Board and demanding the collection of arrears, is causing considerable difficulty and may lead to reductions in the rates or to amendments which would be detrimental to the interests of employees and which would further increase the difficulties of administration." . . .

"As previously indicated, one of the chief difficulties in enforcing minimum wage rates, particularly in small retail establishments, offices and establishments rendering personal services, is to secure adequate, accurate records of wages and hours. A special effort has been made during the past year to educate employers in connection with the necessity of protecting themselves in this respect, but it appears that drastic action is necessary and the Board intends to revise regulations and take action against persistent offenders". . .

"Another difficulty arises in connection with part-time and occasional workers who are notified to report for possible employment during rush hours or busy periods and who are frequently kept waiting for hours before being hired or sent home without work or pay after a long waiting period. Many of these workers are required to wait a week or more until the regular pay day before receiving their wages, and in some cases the carfare and expenses are equal to the money received. This practice is increasing and the Board is considering amendments to existing orders whereby such workers must be paid at hourly rates in excess of the regular rate for experienced workers and be guaranteed at least three hours' pay on each occasion of employment."

Concluding the section dealing with the administration of the Minimum Wage Act the chairman states that "despite increasing difficulties of administration and continued economic depression resulting in lowered wage rates which in many cases are reduced to the legal minimum for all except highly skilled workers or exceptionally fast pieceworkers it can safely be said that the Minimum Wage

Act in Ontario is being more rigidly enforced than ever before and that employers as a whole are in agreement with the provisions of the Act. Some inequalities exist in the application of existing rates throughout the Province and many persons are still ignorant of the full requirements of the law but the need for such legislation was never more apparent."

Industrial Standards Act

Presenting his report concerning the administration of the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534) the chairman states that section 6 of the Act provides that "the Minimum Wage Board shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this Act and of the regulations and schedules." The Board is also authorized to make inspections and to collect from employers all necessary information regarding wages, hours and records.

The report states that at the close of the fiscal year 1935-36 there were 35 schedules in effect, governing wages and hours in seven different industries, including eleven building trades.

Public Inquiries.—Where violations exist, regarding which there is not sufficient evidence to justify collection of arrears or prosecution, and where the offence is of a minor nature and appears to be widespread, it is the policy of the board to arrange for a public inquiry at which witnesses are examined under oath and an effort is made to secure the co-operation of offending persons or to obtain data and evidence which will enable the Board to deal more effectively with such offences in future. Six inquiries of this nature were held during the past year.

Prosecutions.—Sixty-two prosecutions were launched during the year which resulted in 36 convictions, 16 cases dismissed and 10 charges being withdrawn for various reasons. The total fines imposed in connection with the 36 convictions amounted to $378, and a total of $159.05 was ordered to be paid to the treasury of Ontario as arrears owing to employees who because of collusion with the employers were barred from receiving arrears owing them.

Collection of Arrears.—In addition to the arrears of wages collected for employees through court action which amounted to $341.11, a sum of $446.73 was collected through direct action on the part of advisory boards and the Minimum Wage Board. The total amount of $946.89 arrears of wages was collected from 30 employers in various trades and industries on behalf of 45 employees.

In many cases adjustments in wage rates were made as a result of investigations and interviews resulting from complaints. The wage reports submitted to the Minimum Wage Board show that many employers increased wages immediately on receiving notice of the schedule rates. The report states that it is impossible to estimate the amount by which wages have been increased as a result of the operation of the schedules but wage levels have undoubtedly been raised and the general effect of a schedule is to establish a wage level which approximates wages paid in the higher wage grade shops.

NEW METHOD OF ASSESSMENT RATING BY ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

In issuing its table of provisional assessment rates for 1937, the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board announces a new method of rating which is expected to apportion more adequately the accident cost to employers based on individual experience.

The following paragraphs extracted from the Board's bulletin detail the method of rating:—

The function of rates is to provide a fund for the payment of compensation and other costs of accidents in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act. While the Accident Fund is one and indivisible and the liability rests upon all industry collectively, yet for the purpose of assessment and compensation industries under Schedule 1 of the Act are divided into classes, twenty-four in all. The classes are numbered from 1 to 24. Each class contains one or more groups, all of which are also numbered.

A separate account is kept by the Board for each of the classes and for each of the groups in each class, and into that account are entered all assessments received and all compensations and medical aid awarded. Broadly speaking, therefore, each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class, but there is provided a Disaster Reserve to meet the case of a very severe disaster occurring in any one class more than the class alone could well sustain, and in such cases the Disaster Reserve comes to the aid of the unfortunate class.

At the beginning of each year each employer is required to send the Board an estimate of his probable payroll for that year, and upon the payrolls so received assessment is made. The first assessment is made by the application to the payrolls of a provisional rate. At the end of the year the actual

amounts of the payrolls are ascertained and the final rates struck and that (adjusted) rate applied. If necessary the provisional rate is altered to meet the requirements of the year.

This year a method of assessment has been adopted which is somewhat new. For the purpose of fixing the rate of assessment on each group and class a study has been made of the experience of the past ten years and from that experience has been computed a rate for each class and for each group which rate, if applied to the total of the ten years' payrolls in each class and group, would have met the accident and other costs upon each class and group, and upon this experience rate the actual rate for the year is based. In addition to the experience rate, provision requires to be made for the costs of administration, the costs of accident prevention associations where the class has such an association, and a small provision for contingencies.

In fixing the rate consideration has to be given also to the present financial position of the class or group—has it a deficit or has it a surplus? Upon a consideration of all these the adjusted rate for 1936 has been fixed and the provisional rate set for 1937.

At the suggestion of a large number of employers a method of rating has been adopted which takes into account to a small extent the individual experience of the employers covered by the Act. The system is applied as follows:—

(1) Each employer whose cost ratio experience for the next proximate adjusted year shall be ·60 or less shall pay the preferred rate;

(2) Employers with other cost ratio experience for the next proximate adjusted year shall, for each ·03 cost ratio or part thereof above ·60, pay an additional 2 per cent of the preferred rate, but the total rate to be charged in any one instance shall not exceed 200 per cent of the preferred rate;

(3) The firms as numbered and dealt with by The Workmen's Compensation Board are taken as units for differential assessment, so that each numbered firm shall have applied to it the provisions of paragraph 2 above;

(4) The cost arising out of pneumoconiosis (including silicosis) cases shall not be included in cost ratios in this plan.

For the year 1937 "the next proximate adjusted year" is 1935, with the result that a firm with a bad accident experience in the year 1935 may have its adjusted rate doubled for 1936, and the increased rate on such firm will be applicable to reduce the rate paid by those firms having a good experience. Each year is treated separately, without consideration for former years' cost experience.

The result of the application of this scheme is that the preferred (adjusted) rate is somewhat lower than the average cost rate above referred to, and that preferred (adjusted) rate appears hereafter as the adjusted rate for 1936, and according to that rate so set the total amount of assessments to each employer will be fixed for that year.

It is hoped that the new method of rating will (1) so stabilize the rates that they will no longer fluctuate violently; (2) place on each employer some portion of the burden on his own bad experience; and (3) reward to some extent those employers who in each year have a favourable accident experience.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR

THE annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Fire Prevention of the Department of Labour of Manitoba reviews administrative operations for the fiscal year May 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936. This report has been published in previous years by the Manitoba Department of Public Works. In 1931, the Legislature of Manitoba adopted the Department of Labour Act which came into effect on July 6, 1934. The present report is therefore the second published by the Department of Labour, which is responsible for the administration of the following enactments: The Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shops Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; The Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Fair Wage Act; The Electricians License Act; The Public Amusements Act (The licensing of Cinema Projectionists); The One Day of Rest in Seven Act; The Fires Prevention Act.

The administration of the above Acts involved considerable inspection service and the number of inspections and orders issued in respect of each Act are summarized in tabular statistics given in the report. During the fiscal year 1935-36, there was a total of 16,311 inspections made and 6,078 orders issued as compared with 15,571 inspections and 6,175 orders in the previous orders.

In the accompanying table, the number of inspections and orders under each Act during the year are summarized:

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOUR FROM MAY 1, 1935, TO APRIL 30, 1936.

Statute	Number of Inspections	Number of Orders
The Manitoba Factories Act	879	589
The Bake Shops Act	27	18
The Minimum Wage Act	4,047	1,405
The Elevator and Hoist Act	4,642	1,589
The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act	4,015	1,436
The Building Trades Protection Act	1,020	344
The Public Buildings Act	143	159
The Electricians License Act	267	49
The Public Amusements Act (re the licensing of Cinema projectionists)	256	96
The Fires Protection Act	659	338
The One Day of Rest in Seven Act	148	39
The Fair Wage Act	208	16
Total	16,311	6,078

Accident Prevention.—In June, 1935, the Department of Labour established an Accident Prevention Branch under the direction of one of the Bureau of Labour's officials. The duties of this Branch are to promote the prevention of accidents by education or other suitable means; to co-ordinate those public bodies which have been active in this work throughout the province, and to collect reliable accident statistics which will be available for comparative and educational purposes. During the fiscal year, the report adds that the effort to co-ordinate the various Safety Committees and other agencies has been singularly successful.

One of the safety activities of this Branch was the operation of a Safety Lane for the purpose of testing cars. Such tests were carried out in Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin and Portage La Prairie. In all, 4,967 cars were tested in the Safety Lane. Of these, 2,953 cars failed to pass, 1,014 were re-checked and found satisfactory and 1,000 passed the test. Other tests were carried out in authorized garages in Winnipeg, the total number of cars being tested by both methods was 5,991, of which 3,369 failed to pass the test.

Another activity of this organization was the distribution of safety films which were shown during the year to 48,403 persons.

Accident statistics from May 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936, indicated that 1,264 injuries and 51 fatalities resulted from traffic accidents. Industrial accidents accounted for 1,260 injuries and 23 fatalities. Accidents taking place in homes were the cause of 78 injuries and 38 fatalities. General accidents resulted in 174 injuries and 94 fatalities. Total deaths from all causes numbered 206, and total injuries from all causes 2,776.

Steam Boilers Act.—A total of 4,015 inspections were made of high pressure boilers, heating boilers, threshing engine boilers, compressed air tanks and refrigeration plants. The fees received for these inspections during the year amounted to $11,898.35.

The Steam Engineers Board of Examiners issued a total of 1,242 certificates and renewals to engineers during the year, the fees for which totalled $2,583.90.

Fair Wage Act.—The Fair Wage Board held 30 meetings during the fiscal year in connection with the revision of schedules. There were 208 inspections made and 16 orders issued. Sixty-seven wage claims were adjusted involving the collection of $4,371.01.

Licensing of Workmen.—The Board of Examiners under the Electricians License Act issued 222 licences and 83 contractors' certificates during the year, and collected $2,660 in fees. Twenty-five candidates tried examinations to qualify as cinema projectionists, 17 of whom were successful. Fees collected for examinations, licenses and apprentice licenses amounted to $530. License fees collected from dry cleaning establishments totalled $737, compared with $528.75 in the preceding year.

General Complaints.—During the fiscal year reviewed by the report 540 complaints under the several Acts administered by the Bureau, were received and adjusted. These were as follows: Minimum Wage Act, 514; The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 8; The Electricians License Act, 14; The One Day Rest in Seven Act, 4.

Minimum Wage Act

Included in the annual report of the Manitoba Bureau of Labour covering the fiscal year May 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936, is the report of the Minimum Wage Board. During the year, 39 meetings of the Board were held and many regulations were revised. (These have been reviewed in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE).

During the year, 18 investigations were instituted by the Bureau of Labour concerning the following occupations: Laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments (6); hotels, restaurants (3); boys under 18 years of age in manufacturing industries (5) and general employees (4). In seven of the eighteen cases convictions were registered and fines imposed. Stay of proceedings was entered in 8 other cases; summons could not be served in another two cases, as the place of business was closed out and the remaining case was withdrawn. In addition to these cases, 403 claims for wages were adjusted and collections effected. Of these, 166 were claims of female employees, while 237 were wage claims of male employees. The total amount collected on these wage adjustments for men and women was $8,680.29.

The number of inspections in Winnipeg under all the regulations governing employment of female workers totalled 1,468. These resulted in 201 orders respecting hours, 246 respecting wages, 181 other regulations and 1 regarding conditions of work. Outside of Winnipeg, there were 194 inspections made and 109 orders were issued.

In addition to the foregoing, there were 2,311 inspections carried out throughout the province under regulations governing male employees. These resulted in 668 orders respecting conditions of work, hours or wages.

YOUTH TRAINING IN MANITOBA

Details of Program as Provided in Agreement with Dominion

THE Dominion Government has approved a joint-program with the Province of Manitoba for youth training and reconditioning projects. This is the first agreement with any of the Provinces in connection with allocation of the $1,000,000 voted by Parliament at its last session for projects of this nature. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1937, page 414.) Agreements with other Provinces are being negotiated, and will be announced as they are completed. The details of the agreement as announced on July 3 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, are given in the following paragraphs:—

The agreement with Manitoba provides for a maximum contribution of $100,000 by the Dominion (on a dollar-for-dollar basis) and the Province has thus far submitted projects which will absorb a substantial portion of this amount. Other proposals which will utilize all or part of the remainder are expected. The agreement expires with the close of the fiscal year on March 31st next.

Specific projects which have been approved are:—

(1) Forest conservation and improvement work training in the provincial forest reserves, designed to provide technical and practical courses in forestry work for unemployed young men;
(2) Short term learnership courses in industry with related technical instruction for unemployed young men and women;
(3) Assistance in the operation of a domestic training school in Winnipeg for unemployed young women;
(4) Assistance toward operation in Manitoba of a specialized employment and placement service for women.

All four projects were submitted by the Province and after examination by the National Employment Commission approved by the Dominion. It is anticipated that from 800 to 1,000 young men and women over 18 and under 30 years of age will benefit directly from these projects. The agreement is, of course, designed solely for necessitous unemployed young people between the ages mentioned. If considered advisable in certain special cases the Dominion Minister of Labour may, on recommendation of the Supervisor of Youth Training Projects, extend the age limit in either direction.

It is stipulated in the agreement that selection of the unemployed young people who are to participate in projects authorized under it shall rest with the Province subject to approval by the Dominion Department of Labour. Selections must be made, however, "without discrimination or favour in relation to the racial origin, religious views or political affiliations of those eligible for selection, with preference given, so far as practicable, to those who are in greatest need or have been longest unemployed."

Speaking generally, the maximum number of hours per day and per week to be worked by any employee on projects under the agreement are restricted to eight and forty-four respectively. In the discretion of the Province these may be exceeded provided that in no instance an employee may work in excess of an average of forty-eight hours a week for three consecutive weeks. The Province undertakes to see that all persons employed on projects under the agreement are paid in accordance with provincial Fair Wage rates. Provincial costs of administration will be borne by the Province.

Where necessary the Province will arrange for or conduct boarding camps suitable for those employed on the project. A free clothing bonus of $5 each will be granted to those who remain on the project until termination of the work or who after 30 days on the project leave for certified employment. Physical fitness is necessary. Class instruction of at least four hours a week at regular rates of pay will be given.

Under the learnership project the Province hopes to give a number of unemployed young men and women short term courses in various branches of industry with related technical instruction. Courses will be for a definite length of time but will not exceed 12 months. The Dominion contribution is to be towards the cost of technical instruction. Placing of learners in any industry must not, it is provided, displace regular employees. Supervision will be in the hands of the Provincial Minimum Wage Board.

Operation of a domestic training school for unemployed young women in Winnipeg is provided for under the third project submitted by Manitoba, and approved. Interested local organizations will raise such financial support as they can for this project. Administration

expenses will be borne by the Province, the city and the local organizations as may be arranged between them. The balance of the expenditures incurred will be paid 40 per cent by the Dominion, 40 per cent by the Province, and the remaining 20 per cent by the city.

The agreement provides for operation in Manitoba during its term of a specialized employment and placement service for women. It will be operated in connection with the Employment Service of Canada. This will be in charge of qualified women and designed for the registration, vocational guidance and placement of unemployed young women in and for specialized work. Suitable office quarters will be provided by the Province. No fee will be charged any unemployed young people for services provided them by the bureau.

Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in U.S.A.

"Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades," is the title of a bulletin (No. 631) issued recently by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics has made surveys of union wage rates and hours in a number of time-work trades each year since 1907. Previously the reports on all the trades covered were incorporated in one general bulletin; however the Bureau is now issuing separate reports on the 1936 survey, that on the building trades having been recently issued as Bulletin No. 626.

In a preface to the report on the printing trade, Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labour Statistics, states that "because of the prevalence of union agreements in the printing trades, union rates in the cities covered in these surveys are an important indication of wage and hour trends in the printing trades throughout the country."

Summarizing conditions in the printing trades the report states:

"There has been an increase of slightly more than 3 per cent in the index of hour wage rates from 1929 to 1936 in the printing trades in both the book and job and newspaper sections. In the book and job printing trades, the 1936 index was 8 per cent higher than the low point in 1933, and 3 per cent higher than in 1935. The 1936 index in the newspaper printing trades was 9 per cent higher than in 1933, and 1½ per cent higher than in 1935.

"The 1936 average hour rate for the book and job printing trades was $1·094, in the newspaper trades, $1·258. The higher rates in the newspaper-printing trades are principally due to two factors; the greater prevalence of night work for which higher rates are paid, and the absence of such trades as press assistants and feeders and bindery workers which have lower rates. Thus the average rate for day work in the newspaper-printing trades was $1·19 while that of night work was $1·342. The rates for bindery women averaged $0·520 which was less than half the average for all trades in the book and job section.

"Previous to 1921 the average number of hours per week in the book and job printing trades was considerably more than in the newspaper trades. In 1907, for instance, the average hours in the book and job section was over 54 per week and in the newspaper-printing trades about 46 hours per week. Average hours steadily declined in the book and job printing trades until 1921. Since then there has been little variation in the average work week between the two branches of the industry. In both sections hours have declined considerably since 1932. In 1936 the average hours per week in the book and job printing trades was 40 hours, and in the newspaper trades it was 39·1 hours."

Working Hours for Juveniles in Great Britain

The hours of work of juveniles in factories in Great Britain were further limited by an additional clause to the recent factory legislation (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 320). The new clause provides that the hours of work of persons under 16 in factories, exclusive of intervals for meals, and rest, shall not exceed 44. Further, if representations are made that the industry is so dependent on the employment of such young persons that it would be seriously prejudiced, that increased hours would not be likely to be injurious to health, and that the work was particularly suitable for young persons, and likely to lead to their permanent employment, the Home Secretary might direct an inquiry and might make regulations increasing the total hours to a figure not exceeding 48.

Messrs. A. E. Ottewell, Daniel Powers and Clayton Adams have been appointed a Commission to inquire into the hours of work and conditions of labour of persons employed in the meat packing industry and the laundry industry in the city of Edmonton.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC IN 1937

THE Quebec Legislature which was in session from February 24 to May 27, 1937, enacted new laws dealing with collective agreements, minimum wages, employment of children, vocational education, pensions for the blind, and mothers' allowances. Amendments were made in statutes relating to workmen's compensation, unemployment relief, old age pensions and the regulation of mines.

Workmen's Wages Act

An Act respecting Workmen's Wages provides for the extension of collective agreements voluntarily arrived at by organizations of workers and employers to cover all workers and employers in the industries concerned. The Fair Wage Act is designed as a complementary measure to provide for the fixing of wages and hours for such workers as are not covered by a collective agreement under the Workmen's Wages Act. It does not apply, however, to farm labourers or to domestic servants.

At the end of 1936, a special committee was appointed by the Minister of Labour of Quebec to consider amendments in the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934. The committee held sittings in a number of industrial centres to hear suggestions from representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. The report of the committee was submitted to the Minister before the Legislature opened and the Bill entitled an Act respecting Workmen's Wages embodied recommendations made by the committee. With amendments made by the Legislative Assembly and the Council, the Act was passed to come into effect on the day it was assented to, May 27.

The Workmen's Wages Act repeals the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the regulations and agreements made under the earlier statute shall remain in effect until the end of the period for which they were adopted and that the joint committees of employers and employees set up under the repealed Act may continue to function under the new law.

Like the former Act, the Workmen's Wages Act enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to declare a collective labour agreement binding upon all employers and employees in the same class of employment in the district covered by the Act. The wording of this section broadens its application somewhat. Under the old Act as amended, agreements which might be made legally binding related to any "trade, industry or business." The new statute covers agreements in "any trade, industry, commerce or occupation." It does not apply to the blind or to agriculturists who derive 50 per cent or more of their income from a farm or undertaking connected with agriculture which they develop themselves or through servants. Like its predecessor, the Act excludes railway companies subject to Dominion jurisdiction.

A collective agreement under the Act means an agreement respecting working conditions made by "the representatives of an association of employees," on the one hand, and, on the other, by the representatives of an association of employers, or by one or more employers. The term "association of employees" is defined as including "a professional syndicate, a union or federation of syndicates, a group of employees or employers, *bona fide* or possessing the status of a civil person, having as object the study, defence and development of the economic, social and moral interests of its members with respect for law and constituted authority."

As under the earlier statute, only those terms of an agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship and the proportion of apprentices that may be employed in an undertaking become directly obligatory when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The new Act, however, provides that the order in council may make obligatory, with or without amendment, the provisions of the agreement respecting the classification of operations and determining the classes of employers and employees, and "also such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of this Act."

Certain legal decisions involving the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act made it clear that agreements made binding under the Act could not be extended to apply to labour by a workman of the nature covered by the agreement if the workman was employed by an employer who was not regularly engaged in the industry for which the agreement was made. The Workmen's Wages Act uses the term "professional employer" to designate the employer engaged in the industry, such as a building contractor, as distinguished from the employer who hires one or more workmen for a particular job. The new Act applies to agreements respecting any "occupation" and stipulates that the order in council rendering an agreement obligatory "shall govern and rule any hire of work of the same nature or kind as that contemplated by an agreement in the region of the province determined by the decree."

Further, "whatever be the employer's occupation, it is forbidden to stipulate a remuneration equivalent to a wage below that fixed by the decree." However, an individual contract of employment which contains terms to the advantage of the workmen is to be valid, as before, unless the order in council expressly prohibits any variation from the terms of the agreement.

The publication of an order in council declaring an agreement binding in the Quebec Official Gazette is a bar to any action alleging the incapacity of the parties to the agreement, the invalid nature of the agreement or insufficiency of notices and in all respects publication is to be taken as establishing the legality of the procedure followed in extending an agreement.

As under the old Act, any party to a collective agreement may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the Minister of Labour for an order in council extending the agreement so as to bind all the employers and employees concerned in the district. Notice of such petition must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and also, the new Act provides, in two newspapers, one French and the other English. Thirty days are allowed for the filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry into the matter. Thereafter, the Minister, if he considers that

> the provisions of the agreement have acquired a preponderant significance and importance for the establishing of conditions of labour, without serious inconvenience resulting from the competition of outside countries or the other provinces, may recommend the approval of the petition by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with such changes as are deemed expedient and the passing of a decree for such purpose.

As before, local economic conditions are to be considered.

It may be provided in the order in council that workmen employed regularly for at least twelve months in the upkeep of religious and charitable institutions, hotels, lodging-houses, office buildings or buildings used for industrial purposes may be paid a lower rate than that fixed by the agreement. A somewhat similar section in the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act did not apply to hotels, lodging-houses or office buildings.

An order in council approving an agreement is to come into force from the date on which it is gazetted. It may be repealed or, at the request of the parties to the agreement, it may be amended through the same procedure as laid down for its approval in the first instance.

As under the old Act, the parties to an agreement made obligatory must form a joint committee to supervise the carrying out of the agreement. A committee already in existence may act if the parties agree and the Order provides for it. The Minister may add to the committee such members not exceeding four as may be nominated by the employers and employees who are not parties to the agreement. Formerly, only two such members might be added. The committee is to make by-laws for its government and when these are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and gazetted, the committee is constituted a corporation with all the rights and privileges of such.

The powers of joint committees are extended under the new statute. As before, such a committee may check up the rates of wages and hours of labour and the observance of the conditions of the order in council as regards apprenticeship and other matters. A committee may continue to levy upon employers only or upon both employers and employees the amount necessary for carrying out the order but the mode and rate of the levy and the estimate of receipts and expenses must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The levy may not exceed one-half of one per cent of the employee's wages or of the employer's pay-roll. A quarterly report certified by a public accountant must be made to the Minister of Labour.

New provisions concerning the joint committees enable the Government to withdraw its approval of a levy at any time and to stipulate that in case of an artisan the levy shall be based upon the wage of the lowest paid employee. A committee is empowered to require employers engaged in the industry concerned to keep registers of their employees with their addresses, working hours, wages, and method and time of payment. It may also require employers to keep posted the scale of wages established by the order, to give information under oath and to deduct the employee's levy from wages.

Formerly, at the expiration of an agreement or in case it was not renewed, the balance of funds in the hands of the committee was to be paid to the Department of Labour which was to act as trustee. Under the new Act, after an order ceases to be in force and is not replaced the committee is to continue to exist and retain its powers for the accomplishment of the object for which it was formed. When a committee becomes extinct, its property is to be delivered to the Minister of Labour who may devote it to a similar work designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

A new provision authorizes a committee to grant certificates to persons who are physically or mentally handicapped so that they may be employed on conditions other than those set forth in the order. In case such a certificate

is refused, an appeal may be taken to the Minister of Labour.

As before, any person violating the wage conditions of an order must pay to the joint committee as liquidated damages an amount equal to 20 per cent of the difference between the wage fixed by the order and the wage actually paid. Further, the joint committee may now institute on behalf of a workman who has not taken action within one month after his wages were due or who fails to press his claim, any action in his favour arising out of an order without having to prove an assignment of claim and in spite of any renunciation of the claim by the workman. No employer may set up a cross claim by way of defence and the action must be dealt with summarily.

The former statute gave to the joint committees power to require by by-law that every workman in a municipality of 10,000 population who was within the scope of an order approving an agreement should have a certificate of competency. Like other by-laws of joint committees, it had to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The certificate might be issued by an association of employers or by a board of examiners which might be set up by the committee. The new Act lays down more detailed conditions regarding the certificates of competency. A committee may now require a certificate from workmen in towns of 5,000 or more and the by-law making such provision must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* after being approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The fee that may be charged by a board of examiners is reduced from $5 to $2 for a workman. For an apprentice it remains at $1. Workmen's certificates are permanent and apprentice's are valid for the period of their apprenticeship.

An association of employees may grant certificates of competency only if permitted to do so by the joint committee with the approval of the Government but an association has the right of appeal to the Government if the committee refuses to grant the association the privilege of issuing certificates. Monthly reports must be made by such an association to the joint committee showing the names and addresses of those members to whom certificates have been granted. A certificate is valid as long as the holder is a member of the association.

In municipalities where certificates are compulsory, no employer may hire a workman within the scope of an agreement who does not hold a certificate and no workman may carry on his trade without one. Further, the new Act stipulates a workman without a certificate may not bring an action under the Workmen's Wages Act but he retains his rights at common law.

In municipalities where certificates of competency are not obligatory, a workman may bring an action on a sworn declaration that he is, according to the custom of his trade or occupation, a skilled workman or an apprentice and, for the purposes of this section, apprenticeship is limited to four years.

The provisions relating to certificates do not apply to general labourers or to persons who are required by any statute to be licensed.

Several changes were made in the sections dealing with penalties. In addition, the Workmen's Wages Act is designed to protect freedom of association. It is declared unlawful, directly or indirectly, to prevent an employee from becoming a member of an association and a person charged with this offence is liable, on summary conviction, to a maximum fine of $25 and costs. For a subsequent offence, he is liable to a fine of not more than $50 and costs. Proceedings may be instituted in such cases by the Minister of Labour, by a joint committee or by any person authorized in writing by the Attorney-General.

For dismissing an employee in connection with a complaint regarding an agreement, an order approving an agreement, a by-law of a joint committee or in connection with a violation of the Act or with evidence given in any inquiry or prosecution, an employer is liable, unless he can prove he had good and sufficient reason, to the same penalty as noted above.

Any member of a joint committee who refuses or neglects to fulfil his duties is also made liable to a maximum fine of $25 and costs.

If an employer engaged in an industry covered by an agreement does not keep a register as required by the joint committee or refuses to allow examination of the register or pay-roll, a maximum fine of $25 for the first offence and of $50 for a subsequent offence may be imposed with costs in each case. If he fails to post the notice of the wage-scale as required by the committee, he is liable to $10 and costs.

The penalty for refusing information to the joint committee remains at a maximum of $25 and costs for the first offence and $50 and costs for the second. For giving false information, the fine is raised to a maximum of $500 with a minimum of $200 and costs for a first case and from $500 to $1,000 for a subsequent offence. In default of payment of the fine for this offence, the convicted person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of from one to three months for a first offence and for three months for a subsequent offence.

The penalty for violating the requirement as to certificates of competency remains at a maximum of $5 for a first offence but for another offence it is changed from a maximum of $10 to a minimum of $5 and a maximum of $25 with costs in each case.

The new statute expressly makes liable to a fine of from $10 to $25 any person who grants or accepts any benefit having a pecuniary value so as to reduce the wage rate established under the Act. A maximum fine of $50 may be imposed for a subsequent offence of this kind.

For any other violation of an order in council extending an agreement or of any by-law of a joint committee or of any provision of the Act, a maximum fine of $10 and costs may be imposed.

All proceedings for the above offences, except that relating to freedom of association, must be brought by the joint committee.

Fair Wage Act

The Fair Wage Act, which will come into effect on September 1, 1937, repeals the Women's Minimum Wage Act, passed in 1919, but provides that regulations, decrees, and proceedings adopted under that Act shall continue in force unless amended or replaced by ordinances issued under the new statute. The Fair Wage Act applies to every apprentice, workman, artisan, clerk and employee on a salary or wage, male or female, working individually, in a crew or in partnership, but does not apply to any agriculturist, settler or farm-hand or to a domestic servant in a private house. The Act covers all employees who have not availed themselves or who do not desire or are unable legally to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act respecting Workmen's Wages. It also applies to cases in which the Fair Wage Board is satisfied that an association of employees cannot agree with an association of employers or with one or more employers contracting personally for the adoption of a collective labour agreement under that Act.

The Fair Wage Act is to be administered by a Fair Wage Board of not more than five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council who is to fix their remuneration and designate one member as president and another as vice-president. The Board is to constitute a corporation. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the Board may organize conciliation committees comprising, as far as possible, representatives in equal numbers of employees and professional employers and presided over by a delegate from the Board. A "professional employer" is defined as an employer who habitually utilizes the services of employees for a kind of work which constitutes his calling, trade, business, profession or occupation. The conciliation committee, within the time and at the place fixed by the Board, must call a conference of the employees and professional employers in the trade, industry, business, profession, or occupation concerned for the purpose of arriving at an agreement regarding fair working conditions and report its conclusions to the Board.

Following the report of a committee, or of its own motion, or where a committee has not reported within a reasonable time, or where no committee has been appointed, the Board may determine fair wages and working hours, make all investigations authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and submit to him its conclusions and suggestions respecting the work of minors under 18 years of age. The Board may vary wages and hours according to the locality and the nature of the work, and must take into consideration the conditions created by competition from other countries and provinces. All ordinances of the Board relating to wages and hours of labour must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, who is charged with the carrying out of the Act, and are to come into effect on the twenty-first day after publication in the Quebec Gazette or on any other date which may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board may cancel or alter an ordinance at any time if it deems conditions to have changed since such ordinance was issued. Such cancellation or alteration, if approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is to take effect from the thirtieth day after publication in the *Quebec Gazette*.

An ordinance respecting fair working conditions is obligatory upon all employers and employees in the same trade, industry, business, profession or occupation in the district covered. Agreements stipulating a wage lower than the fixed minimum are unlawful and, notwithstanding such agreement, an employee may claim the full wages to which he is entitled under the ordinance. When the conditions of an agreement are to the advantage of the employee, however, they are to have effect unless expressly prohibited by the provisions of the ordinance.

The Board may make regulations relating to its own government and to matters of procedure; to compel any professional employer to keep a register of the names, addresses, and competency of each employee, the duration and nature of his regular and overtime work, the wages paid and the mode and time of payment; to provide for the examination of registers and pay-lists and the checking with employers and employees of wage rates, hours of work and the observance of provisions of an ordinance relating to apprenticeship or other matters, and for requiring information from employers and employees under oath; to require professional employers to post copies in French and English of the wage scale or

other by-law of the Board in four conspicuous places in the establishment; to classify operations and determine different categories of employers and employees; to fix a special scale of wages for seasonal employees and those under 18 years of age; to grant certificates to employees who are mentally or physically handicapped, authorizing their employment on conditions other than those provided in the ordinance; and to levy upon the professional employers to whom an ordinance applies a sum not exceeding one per cent, of pay-roll, the proceeds to be applied to the expenses of the Board. Regulations must be transmitted to the Minister of Labour and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and are to come into effect on the date of publication in the Quebec Gazette.

The claims of several employees against the same employer may be joined in a single action. The defendant may not make a counter-claim. Such actions are prescribed by six months.

The Act declares it unlawful, directly or indirectly, to prevent an employee from becoming a member of an association (which is defined as in the Act respecting workmen's wages) and any person charged with this offence is liable to a maximum fine of $25 and costs and upon failure to pay the fine to 15 days' imprisonment, and upon failure to pay costs to a further eight days' imprisonment. For a second offence the fine ranges from $25-$75 and costs, and the prison terms for failure to pay fine and costs are one month and fifteen days respectively. For a subsequent offence the fine is $100 and costs and the prison terms for failure to pay fine and costs are two months and one month respectively. Proceedings may be instituted by the Minister, by the Board or by any person having the written authorization of the Attorney-General.

An employer is guilty of an unlawful act who without sufficient reason, proof of which shall lie upon him, dismisses an employee in connection with a complaint regarding an ordinance, a by-law of the Board, or a violation of the Act, or for testifying in a prosecution or investigation, or who dismisses an employee to re-engage him for an inferior position, or changes an employee's occupation, rank, or position or gives it another title, in order to pay such employee a lower wage. Such employer is liable for a first offence to a fine of from $200-$500 and costs and upon failure to pay the fine to imprisonment for one month and upon failure to pay costs to an additional imprisonment for one week. For a second offence the fine ranges from $300-$800 and costs and the prison terms for failure to pay fine and costs are two months and one month respectively. For a subsequent offence a prison term of three to six months and costs may be imposed and an added term of three months in case of failure to pay costs. When such an offence is committed by a corporation the directors, every manager, and every departmental head are answerable for the above penalties.

It is unlawful for a professional employer to refuse or neglect to post a copy of the wage scale as required by the regulations and such employer is liable to a fine of $10 and costs and, for failure to pay the fine or to pay costs, to a prison term of 15 days and eight days respectively. For a second offence the fine is $25 and costs and the prison terms are one month and 15 days. For a subsequent offence the fine is $100 and costs and the prison terms are two months and one month. It is also unlawful for any person to violate an ordinance or by-law or any provision of the Act, and, in cases where no other penalty is provided, a fine of $10 and costs or imprisonment for 15 days may be imposed.

A professional employer who fails to keep a register as required by the regulations or refuses to allow an examination of register or pay-roll, any employer who refuses or neglects to furnish information to the Board or hinders the Board or a conciliation committee in the discharge of its duties, and any person who grants or accepts pecuniary benefit so as to reduce the minimum wage, is liable to the same penalty as for a similar offence under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages.

The name of an informer is to be kept secret and no witness examined in the course of a suit under the Act may be compelled to state that he is the informer, nor may any question be put to him with the object of showing whether the suit was taken on complaint by an informer or of revealing the name of an informer.

Any sale or cession, after May 23, 1937, of any interest, share or bond to an employee is prohibited unless such transaction is authorized by the Board.

The Act is not to affect the collective labour agreements in effect when it comes into force or which may come into effect thereafter.

Wages and Working Conditions in Forest Operations

An Act to assure Reasonable Wages for Workmen engaged in Forest Operations enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Lands and Forests, to make regulations establishing minimum wages and reasonable working conditions for employees engaged in cutting, removal, rafting and floating of timber and

other work connected with such operations, whether the timber comes from Crown lands or from private property. In the case of operations carried on by farmers, settlers, and small industrialists the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix wages and working conditions different from those established for other classes of employees. An employee paid less than the fixed minimum wage may claim the difference in a civil action, notwithstanding any agreement providing for a lesser rate of remuneration. In respect of such claim the employee has the privilege, provided for in Article 1994c. of the Civil Code, upon all timber belonging to the person for whom he worked. He is also entitled to obtain a conservatory attachment of such timber as provided in Articles 955 and 956 of the Code of Civil Procedure. An employer infringing any provision of a regulation respecting working conditions is liable for a first offence to a fine ranging from $50-$500 and costs and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term of one to three months. For a second offence a fine of $100-$1,000 and costs may be imposed and in default of payment a prison term ranging from two to six months.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide that the salaries of members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, which were formerly fixed by the Act, shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and that the chief medical officer and other officers, clerks, and employees, who were formerly appointed by the Commission, shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

An Act respecting the welfare of youth provides that, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any general law or special Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prohibit work by boys and girls under 16 years of age in the industrial or commercial establishments designated by him and, with respect to such dangerous work as he may designate, the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age. Orders in Council issued under the Act are to come into force from the thirtieth day after their publication in the *Quebec Gazette*. Every person, association or corporation causing a boy or girl to work in violation of any Order is liable to a fine of from $10-$50 and costs for a first offence and from $50-$500 and costs for a subsequent offence and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period of from one to three months. The Minister of Labour is to have charge of the carrying out of the Act.

A section of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act (Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925, chapter 182) provides that in any establishment classified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as dangerous, unwholesome or incommodious, the ages of the employees may not be under 16 years for boys and 18 years for girls and women. This section was amended in 1934 by the addition of a clause providing that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also prohibit entirely the employment of women and girls as well as of boys under 18 years of age in certain industrial establishments or parts thereof which he may deem dangerous or harmful to their health. In 1934 Orders in Council were issued under these sections.

Vocational Education

An Act respecting Technical Schools requires cities and towns to continue their contributions for the maintenance, building and repair of such schools at the rate fixed in 1936.

Unemployment Relief

An Act to Grant Certain Powers to Municipal Corporations to Aid the Unemployed, passed in 1935, was continued in force until June 1, 1938. The Act empowers municipal corporations to contribute out of their funds or borrow money as authorized by by-law to assist the unemployed. By-laws passed under the Act must now be approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, and the Quebec Municipal Commission, instead of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the Commission as formerly.

The Unemployed Aid Act, 1933, which enables the Government of the province to cooperate with the Government of Canada under Dominion Statutes and with the municipalities for the relief of unemployment was amended to permit the Provincial Government to expropriate immovable property up to an amount of $300,000 for the carrying out of unemployment relief work. An Act to reduce the powers granted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by regimes prior to August 25, 1936, further amends the Unemployed Aid Act, 1933, to enable the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Municipal Affairs to enter into agreements with municipalities for relief of unemployment without the authorization of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council which was formerly required. Such authorization is still necessary, however, in the case of agreements with the Government of Canada. The Minister of Labour and the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, instead of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may now

authorize the Provincial Treasurer to make advances covering the contributory share of the Dominion and the municipalities under an agreement for the relief of unemployment. The Act to reduce the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council also amends the Unemployed Aid Act, 1931, to provide that the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, may authorize the payment of the province's share of the costs of relief under agreements with the Government of Canada. Formerly power to authorize such payment rested with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

An Act to promote the Return to the Land, 1932, which made provision for a scheme of land settlement, was repealed.

Mines

Amendments to the Quebec Mining Act include a new clause under which the Minister of Mines and Fisheries may require any mining operator to make plans intended to give a better knowledge of the deposits and the work done in the mines for the protection of the workmen. Such plans are to be made on a uniform scale as fixed by the Minister for each undertaking and may be examined and copies taken by the inspector or other authorized representative of the Minister.

Professional Syndicates

An Act to reduce the powers granted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by regimes prior to August 25, 1936, amends the Professional Syndicates Act by transferring to the Provincial Secretary the power to approve of the by-laws of a professional syndicate and to authorize its incorporation which was formerly vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Mothers' Allowances

The Needy Mothers' Assistance Act provides for the payment of a monthly allowance to a mother who is a widow or the wife of an inmate of a mental hospital and who has two or more children under 16 years of age residing with her and lacks the means to maintain them. The mother must be a British subject of at least 15 years standing, a resident of the province for the seven years immediately preceding the application for an allowance and must give reasonable guarantees of her ability to care properly for her children. Where a mother who is eligible for, or is receiving, an allowance dies or becomes an inmate of a mental hospital a grandmother caring for the children may be given an allowance if she fulfils the conditions as to nationality, residence, capability and lack of means.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may entrust the administration of the Act to a body created by him for the purpose under such name as he may designate, or to one already existing, or to a member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of a department. Application for an allowance may be made to such administrator or to the official appointed to investigate applications for pensions under the Quebec Old Age Pensions Act.

The cost of allowances and the expenses of administering the Act are to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, however, authorize the Provincial Treasurer to raise a loan for this purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations fixing the bases for allowances, the time and mode of payment and, generally, for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

Endorsement of all cheques for allowances must be certified by a minister of religion, a secretary-treasurer of a municipal council or school board, a commissioner of the Superior Court, a Justice of the Peace or a bank manager. Allowances may not be seized or assigned and are exempt from provincial or municipal taxation.

Pensions for the Aged and Blind

A provision similar to the above requiring endorsement of cheques to be certified was added to the Old Age Pensions Act and was also included in the Blind Persons Aid Act. The latter statute enables the Government of the Province to take advantage of any legislation of the Parliament of Canada providing for pensions for the blind and to authorize payment by the Government of the Province of its contributory share. Provisions governing such payment and the administration of the Act are similar to the provisions for financing and administration of the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act. Pensions for the blind are also exempt from seizure, assignment, and from provincial and municipal taxation.

Miscellaneous Legislation

An Act to encourage Peoples' Savings and the Banks called Desjardins, authorizes the Government of the Province to grant subsidies up to a total amount of $40,000 over a period of five years towards the extension, maintenance and supervision of such banks. The Minister of Agriculture is given power to make contracts fixing the conditions on which such subsidies are to be granted.

An Act respecting Communistic Propaganda enables the Attorney-General to order the closing, for a period not exceeding one year,

of any building or other structure, upon satisfactory proof that it is being used to further communism or bolshevism. The Act also declares it unlawful to print, publish, or distribute any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet or writing tending to spread bolshevism or communism. Such paper, pamphlet, etc., may be confiscated and the person printing or distributing it is liable to imprisonment for from three to twelve months and to pay costs of prosecution and in default of payment of costs to an additional month's imprisonment.

MINIMUM WAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA

Recent Orders of Provincial Boards

Recent orders issued by the Boards of Industrial Relations in British Columbia and Alberta deal with the employment of male workers. In British Columbia, the Board established a minimum wage in the construction industry, while in Alberta, the recently created Industrial Relations Board has gazetted an Order applicable to all male workers until such time as minimum wages for men are fixed by a further order.

British Columbia

Since September 20, 1934, minimum wages in the construction industry have been governed by Order No. 12 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 913) and a separate order (No. 40) established minimum wages in the carpentry trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, page 24).

Both these Orders are now rescinded and in substitution the Board has issued Order No. 45 (effective July 5, 1937) covering all trades within the classification of construction industry. By the former Orders, the minimum wage in the construction in certain designated areas was fixed at 40 cents per hour. This did not include carpenters and several other trades. Carpenters, by the old Order (No. 40) received a minimum wage of 70 cents per hour. Now the new Order (which broadens its classification of construction industry to include carpentry and other trades not designated in the former construction Order) establishes a minimum wage for skilled tradesmen of 75 cents per hour; and also fixes a minimum wage for common labourers according to specified age groups and localities.

As the new order differs considerably in scope from those issued previously, it is given in full as follows:—

ORDER No. 45.—*Order establishing a Minimum Wage in the Construction Industry*

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, and amendments thereto, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively:—

(*a*) "Construction industry" includes construction, reconstruction, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telephonic or telegraphic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterways, or other work of construction; as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure; or installation of heating, electrical, refrigerating, air-conditioning, telegraphic, or telephonic equipment;

(*b*) "Skilled tradesman" means and includes every employee employed in the work usually done by blacksmiths; boilermakers; bricklayers; carpenters; electricians; engineers (hoisting and operating); floor-layers (wood or composition); gas-shovel operators; iron workers (ornamental); lathers; machinists; millwrights; painters (including decorators, paperhangers ,and glaziers); plasterers; plumbers; pile-drivers, bridge, wharf, and dock builders; pipe-fitters; sheet-metal workers; stonecutters; steamfitters; structural steel and iron workers; shinglers; steam shovel operators; tile-setters, marble-setters, and terrazzo workers; welders.

(*c*) "Common labourer" means and includes every employee employed in any capacity except employees herein defined as skilled tradesmen.

2. That the minimum wage for every skilled tradesman in the construction industry on Vancouver Island, in the City of Vancouver, the City of New Westminster, Municipality of the District of West Vancouver, the Municipality of the District of Burnaby, and the Municipality and District of North Vancouver shall be the sum of seventy-five cents (75c.) per hour.

3. That the minimum wage for every common labourer in the construction industry (not included in any other Order of the Board):—

(1) In the localities specified in section 2 hereof, shall be:—

(*a*) Forty-five cents (45c.) per hour for such employees twenty-one (21) years of age or over;

(*b*) Thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour for such employees under twenty-one (21) years of age.

(2) In localities within the Province of British Columbia other than those specified in section 2 hereof, shall be:—

(*a*) Forty cents (40c.) per hour for such employees twenty-one (21) years of age or over;

(*b*) Thirty cents (30c.) per hour for such employees under twenty-one (21) years of age.

4. That no employees (except common labourers under 21 years of age) in the construction industry in localities within the Province of British Columbia, other than those localities specified in section 2 hereof, shall be paid less than the minimum wage fixed in section 3 (2) (*a*) hereof.

5. That this Order shall not apply to apprentices who are duly indentured pursuant to the provisions of the "Apprenticeship Act," being chapter 3 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1935.

6. That whereas conditions during the past few years have made it impossible for a number of young men to acquire sufficient knowledge and experience to enable them to obtain employment on a parity with expert and fully skilled tradesmen, and that the said young men by reason of circumstances cannot become apprentices under the "Apprenticeship Act," and that in the interests of all concerned, and in justice to the said young men, some legitimate provision should be made for their welfare whereby within reasonable time they may develop into fully skilled tradesmen;

Therefore it shall be permissible for any employee in the circumstances cited above to make application to the Board, by statutory declaration on a form provided by the Board, to be employed at a lower rate than the rate fixed in section 2 hereof.

After due investigation the Board, on being satisfied with the bona fides of such application, may issue to the applicant a special permit in writing setting out the minimum wage to be paid to the employee named thereon, for the period specified on the permit.

7. That this Order become effective on the 5th day of July, 1937, and be in substitution for Order No. 12 of the Board establishing a minimum wage in the construction industry, dated the 28th day of September, 1934, and for Order No. 40 of the Board, establishing a minimum wage in the carpentry trade, dated the 1st day of December, 1936, which are hereby rescinded.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 14th day of June, 1937.

Alberta

The Alberta Board of Industrial Relations administering the provincial wage legislation (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, pages 995-6) has issued an Order in the Alberta Gazette of May 31 "to provide protection for male workers" in regard to minimum wages.

Prior to the enactment of the Male Minimum Wage Act in 1936, the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act of 1925, by virtue of certain sections of the Factories Act, 1926, were applicable to male workers. These clauses of the Factory Act (which provided that where a minimum wage had been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker might be employed in such class at a lower wage) were repealed as unnecessary following the enactment of the Male Minimum Wage Act.

To protect male workers until such time as the Board establishes male minimum wages in industrial occupations (as provided under section 5 of the Male Minimum Wage Act) the following regulations have been issued:—

(1) Wherever a minimum wage has been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male workers shall be employed in such class of employment at a less wage, provided that such wages shall not apply to apprentices who have been duly indentured by indentures approved of by the Board of Industrial Relations, and who are receiving proper instructions from the persons to whom they are apprenticed.

(2) Any overtime permitted under "The Hours of Work Act" being Chapter 5, 1936, Statutes of Alberta (Second Session), shall be paid for at a rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of payment.

(3) All employers shall pay wages to such male workers at not less than the said minimum wage, and if any employer fails to do so he shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty of not more than $500, and shall also, upon conviction, be ordered to pay the worker concerned the difference between the wages actually received by him and the said minimum wage.

Protection of Older Workers

Bills attempting to legislate against the practice of discrimination in employment on account of age were introduced this year in six States: Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Thus far, only the New York and Massachusetts bills have been enacted. The former is a resolution creating a joint legislative committee of three members of the Senate and four members of the Assembly "to investigate and study the nature and effect of any economic conditions or statutory provisions which may tend to produce an unfair, unequitable or unlawful discrimination against those men and women who have reached the age of 40 or thereabouts in obtaining and retaining gainful and livable employment in public service and private industry; to investigate and study the extent to which age is a factor in determining the efficiency of men and women engaged in such public service and private industry in seeking employment therein; to check the findings of previous investigations in the light of changed economic conditions; to investigate the effect of pension systems and group and workmen's compension insurance upon the employment of the older person; and to suggest remedies to relieve or correct the causes therefor." A report to the State Legislature not later than February 1, 1938, is called for, and $50,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the committee.

The Massachusetts Act provides that it shall be against public policy to dismiss or refuse to employ a person because he is 45 years of age or over, provided he is not 65 years of age. It empowers the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to investigate all complaints and ascertain the ages of persons employed. If the Commissioner finds complaints justified, he may publish the name of the employer as violating the act, after notice and hearing. Employers are required to keep age records and permit examination of such records. The act does not apply to domestic service or farm labour.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Twenty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Twenty-third Session* of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was held at Geneva from June 3 to June 23, 1937.

Each Member State is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the Conference, two of whom must be government delegates and the two others are to represent, respectively, employers and workpeople. These representatives must be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of Draft Conventions or Recommendations. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Draft Convention or Recommendation by the Conference. The Draft Conventions and Recommendations are afterwards communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the countries represented in the International Labour Organization. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Draft Conventions or Recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at each session of the Conference have been examined by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and they, together with the law officers' reports on the question of jurisdiction, have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities.

Countries Represented

The number of Member States represented at this Session of the Conference was 53. There were in attendance 101 Government delegates, 38 employers' delegates, and 36 workers' delegates, making a total of 175 delegates. There were also 251 technical advisers present, so that in all there were 426 persons at the Conference.

A list of the countries represented follows: Afghanistan, Albania, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Iran, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Union of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The Argentine Republic and Uruguay having each sent only one non-Government delegate, were not entitled to vote. The total number of delegates entitled to vote was 173. The quorum was therefore 87.

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation to the Conference was made up as follows:—

Delegates representing the Government of Canada.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva; and Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates.—Mr. C. R. McIntosh, M.P., and Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations, North Battleford, Saskatchewan; Mr. Norman S. Dowd, Secretary-Treasurer, All-Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. Alfred Charpentier, General President, La Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.; and Mr. Zenon David, President of the Canadian Federation of Labour, Montreal, P.Q.

Delegate Representing the Employers of Canada.—Mr. A. R. Goldie, President of Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Galt, Ontario.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario.

* A session of the Conference has been held annually since the first session in 1919. Two sessions were held in 1926 and in 1929 and three in 1936. A report of each session was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for the year.

Delegate Representing the Workpeople of Canada.—Mr. Robert J. Tallon, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, Ottawa, Ontario.

Technical Adviser to Workpeople's Delegate.—Mr. D. W. Morrison, Vice-President of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

Canada was represented on committees of the Conference as follows: on the Committee on Public Works by Mr. Dickson, Mr. Goldie (with Mr. Macdonnell as substitute) and Mr. Tallon, who was elected Vice-Chairman; Committee on Printing and Kindred Trades by Mr. McIntosh, M.P., who was elected Chairman; Committee on the Chemical Industry by Dr. Riddell, and by Mr. Morrison, who also served on the Selection Committee; Committee on the Textile Industry by Mr. Charpentier; Committee on Safety in the Building Industry by Mr. David; Committee on Minimum Age Conventions on Industrial and Non-Industrial Employment, by Mr. Dowd and Mr. Goldie; and Committee on Application of Conventions by Mr. Goldie, and Mr. Morrison as substitute.

Officers of the Conference

The following officers were elected:—

President.—Mr. Sean Lemass, T.D., Minister for Industry and Commerce, Irish Free State.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Garcia Oldini, Chilean Government Delegate; Mr. A. R. Goldie, Canadian Employers' Delegate; and Mr. Bogdan Krekitch, Yugoslavian Workers' Delegate.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

Agenda

The agenda of the Conference comprised the following items:—

1. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery;
2. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry;
3. The planning of public works in relation to employment;
4. Reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades;
5. Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry;
6. Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention 1919; and
7. Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932.

The first two of these subjects had come up for first discussion at the Twentieth Session (which was the last General Session) of the Conference in 1936, but the other items were new subjects discussed for the first time. In addition, the Conference dealt with the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office and the summary of the annual reports by States members on the measures taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which they are parties. It also took note, without discussion, of the decennial reports on the working of (a) the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention of 1925, (b) the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention of 1925, and (c) the Inspection of Emigrants Convention of 1926, respectively; and of the quinquennial report on the working of the Forced Labour Convention of 1930.

Decisions of the Conference

The following is a summary of the decisions of the Conference:—

Safety Provisions in the Building Industry.—A Draft Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry was adopted by 128 votes to nil. Four Recommendations concerning this industry were also adopted as follows:—(1) concerning safety provisions, and embodying a Model Code of Safety Regulations, by a vote of 117 to 3; (2) concerning inspection, by a vote of 124 to nil; (3) concerning co-operation in accident prevention, by a vote of 115 to nil; and (4) concerning vocational education, by a vote of 122 to nil.

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry.—A Draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry was adopted by a vote of 88 to 41.

The Canadian Government delegates and the Workers' delegate voted in favour of this Convention, while the Employers' delegate voted against it.

The Planning of Public Works in relation to Employment.—A Recommendation concerning international co-operation in respect of public works was adopted by a vote of 148 to nil. A second Recommendation concerning the national planning of public works was adopted by a vote of 147 to nil. The Conference also adopted unanimously a Resolution on international co-operation concerning public works, inviting the Governing Body to appoint as soon as possible, and to convene without delay, an international public works committee.

Mr. W. M. Dickson, Canadian Government delegate, took part in the discussion of this

subject in committee and a summary of his statement follows:

> Action had been taken in Canada on the lines suggested in the International Labour Office Report. In 1930 the Unemployment Relief Act was passed under which the Federal Government gave assistance to the provinces in their efforts to relieve unemployment by means of loans not exceeding 20 million dollars. Some 390 million dollars had been thus advanced so far, and the total cost of the various schemes, including what had been spent by the provincial governments, approximated 800 million dollars. A central body, namely, the National Employment Commission, responsible to the Federal Minister of Labour, for collecting and co-ordinating information was now in operation. The Canadian Government was in favour of the Office proposals on this subject being adopted, and would support them, the more so as the Federal and Provincial Governments were working in co-operation in the matter of relief works. Under the provisions of the Canadian constitution the Federal Government was not always in a position to undertake international obligations in view of the divided authority between the Dominion and Provinces.

Mr. Tallon also took an active part in the work of the Committee and was appointed a member of the Drafting Committee.

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Printing and Kindred Trades.—A proposed Draft Convention for the reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority on final vote, the vote being 72 to 43.

Reduction of Hours of Work in the Chemical Industry.—A proposed Draft Convention for the reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority on the final vote, which was 76 to 42.

The Canadian Government delegates refrained from voting on these two latter proposed conventions, and the Canadian Employers' delegate voted against the proposals for the 40-hour week. Mr. C. R. McIntosh, M.P., Technical Adviser to the Government delegates, pointed out that Canada was in a difficult constitutional position, owing to the fact that the question of hours of work in industry comes within provincial jurisdiction and that in these particular instances the views of the provinces on the matter had not been obtained, owing to the fact that the reports on these industries had not been received from the International Labour Office in time for submission to the provinces before the Conference opened. Emphasizing this point, Mr. McIntosh declared:—"Until we are definitely sure whether these matters should be dealt with by the Provinces or by the Dominion—and all the evidence goes to show that they fall within Provincial and not Federal jurisdiction—we cannot very well take national action."

Partial Revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention of 1919.—A Draft Convention raising the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment to fifteen years instead of fourteen, as set out in an earlier Convention, was adopted by the Conference by a vote of 98 to 18. A recommendation concerning the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment in family undertakings was also adopted by the Conference by a vote of 82 to 18.

Partial Revision of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention of 1932.—A Draft Convention raising the minimum age for the admission of children to non-industrial employment to fifteen years instead of fourteen, as set out in an earlier Convention, was adopted by the Conference by a vote of 81 to 22.

The situation in Canada and the attitude of the Canadian Government delegation on this subject was indicated in committee by Mr. Norman Dowd, Canadian Government technical adviser, as follows:—

> In Canada the question of minimum age legislation was constitutionally one for the provinces to settle. The situation in Canada, however, was favourable to the proposed reform and the replies of the provincial governments showed that in seven of the nine provinces either a school-leaving age of 15 was in force, or the government was in favour of the reform. In the most important industrial province, Ontario, the age for school attendance was up to 16 years. One law which differed from the proposal was found in Saskatchewan, where the minimum age for boys was 14 years.

The Canadian Government delegates therefore supported the proposed amendment.

The Canadian Employers' delegate, Mr. A. R. Goldie, voted against the revision of these two conventions, giving as his reasons that as in Canada 15 years is practically the existing limit, conditions would not be impoved as regards the age of entering employment by passing or even ratifying the Conventions. He said: "If the question on which we are asked to vote had been the Draft Convention as prepared by the Office, after consulting the Gov-

ernments, I would have been ready to support it, but in my opinion as these Conventions have emerged from the Committee they are too rigid. They are so rigid, in fact, that I believe they defeat their object." He believed that these conventions, if adopted, had very little chance of being ratified by Governments and that they will delay rather than advance the improvement of conditions. He stated that although he thoroughly believed in the principle of the age of 15 years for entering industry, there were so many other considerations against the Conventions that he proposed to vote against them.

The texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations above referred to appear at the close of this article.

Resolutions on Limitation of Hours.—Towards the close of the Conference, a Resolution submitted by the Belgian and the French Workers' delegates concerning the extension of the reduction of hours of work to all economic activities was adopted by 66 votes to 39. This resolution reads as follows:—

"The Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, examining the efforts made since 1931 by the International Labour Organization to reduce as far as possible the disastrous effect of the world depression on the economic system of all countries in general and on the working classes in particular;

"Considering that, of the measures advocated, the reduction of hours of work is of outstanding importance and has above all others engaged the attention of the International Labour Organization;

"Considering that, at the Eighteenth Session in 1934, the attempts to prepare and adopt a general Convention with a view to introducing the 40-hour week in all countries and in all industries, were unsuccessful;

"Considering that at that time it appeared that more tangible results could be obtained if the question of the reduction of the working week were considered separately for each industry;

"Considering that for that purpose a procedure was put into operation with a view to the adoption of Conventions covering several industries, for example the iron and steel industry, the building industry, the coal-mining industry, glass-bottle works, public works, the textile industry, etc.;

"Considering that only two Conventions have been adopted, namely those concerning public works and glass-bottle works;

"That, on the other hand, the attempts to arrive at the adoption of Conventions concerning the coal-mining industry, the iron and steel industry and the building industry were unsuccessful;

"Considering that such a procedure entails more risks than tangible results and will require an incalculable number of years before a satisfactory solution is achieved;

"Considering that the economic situation and the attempts which have been made to deal with the question show clearly that efforts should be directed towards the adoption of a general Convention;

"But considering that the procedure already set in motion concerning the industries included in the agenda of the 1937 and 1938 sessions should follow its course,

"Requests the Governing Body to examine the situation and to consider placing on the agenda of the next session of the Conference the question of the generalization of the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities which are not covered by the Conventions already adopted and those to be adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the Conference."

Other Resolutions Adopted

The Conference also adopted other resolutions concerning such questions as: Burma's future participation in the work of the International Labour Organization; the life and labour of indigenous workers; the establishment of a Tripartite Asiatic Committee; the maintenance of the rights of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes; the rights of women workers; and the fulfilment by the Members of the International Labour Organization of their obligations under the Constitution to bring the draft conventions and recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie for the enactment of legislation or other action, within eighteen months at the latest from the closing of the Conference.

Opening Proceedings

The proceedings were formally opened by Mr. Jaromir Nečas (Government delegate from Czechoslovakia), as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. He observed that the attendance showed a substantial increase over that recorded at the opening of last year's conference, which was attended by 389 delegates and advisers from 48 countries. He also pointed out that a large number of countries were represented by the Ministers responsible for directing their social policies; e.g., Finland, the Irish Free State, Latvia, Luxemburg, Yugoslavia and New Zealand.

Referring to the questions before the Conference, he called attention to the fact that three of them related to hours of work—in the

textile industry, the printing industry and the chemical industry, respectively. He was convinced that, even if economic activity recovered to the peak of highest prosperity, it would never be possible to solve the unemployment problem without far-reaching readjustments in hours of work.

He went on to point out that unemployment in the modern world was not merely the result of economic circumstances; its causes were structural and permanent. It was necessary to ensure that technical progress should be a blessing and not a curse for the workers. Hundreds of thousands of workers in the textile, printing and chemical industries, who were living in anxiety and want, had their eyes fixed on this Conference and the Conference must not disappoint their expectations.

Upon taking the chair as President of the Conference, Mr. Sean Lemass thanked the Conference for the honour conferred on his country, the Irish Free State. The fact that a representative of a small State should be called upon to preside over a Conference such as this, he said, seemed to be significant of the radical difference between the principles of the new world order which the International Labour Organization was helping to create and those of the old order which was passing away. They could not hope to cure the economic ills of the world merely by reverting to the situation that obtained before the recent economic crises or before the world war, when a few great States dominated the industrial production of the world. There had already been a marked expansion and diffusion of industrial activity, and he believed that this process must and should continue. All nations, big and little, could learn from one another and help one another. That was why the present Conference had assembled.

The International Labour Organization was alive and vigorous, he declared, with an imposing record of solid achievement to its credit, growing in influence and in authority, an efficient instrument for the promotion of justice and humanity in the world. As the Director had pointed out in his Report, there had been since the Organization was set up a universal change in the attitude of Governments to social policy and, what was perhaps even more important, a change in the viewpoint of the average citizen on the obligations of governments in matters of social policy. No longer was social policy regarded as subsidiary to economics. It now occupied a foremost place in the minds of statesmen and in the programs of administration. In all countries there was growing in the minds of men a deep conviction that destitution or poverty, arising from unemployment or any other cause, were not inevitable phenomena which rulers of States could merely deplore, but the undesirable results of defects in economic organization which were capable of being remedied by sound national planning supported by international economic co-operation.

A welcome recovery in economic conditions had been recorded during the past twelve months. This measure of recovery, however uncertain in its beginnings and however doubtful as to its duration, was the more welcome because it increased the possibility of a more extensive and ambitious program of social improvement being formulated in the Conference and adopted by States. The agenda for the present session, he said, was a heavy one and, as regards some items, controversial. He hoped, however, that the Conference would contribute something of permanent value to the promotion of the happiness and the security of the workers of the world.

Discussion of the Director's Report

A summary of the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office to the Conference appeared in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at pages 533-535

The discussion of the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office occupied five days, delegates of all groups and from many countries exchanging views on the important economic and social questions summed up therein.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Government delegate, observed that the Report opened on a most optimistic note by announcing that "to-day there can be no doubt that a large measure of recovery has been accomplished," and that the worst effects of the slump, a slump which has been as "devastating as famine and as disruptive as war" are now matters of past history. It states that this large measure of recovery has been achieved "mainly by the positive action of Governments, rather than by any process of automatic readjustments." Dr. Riddell said that whatever may be the cause of recovery, all welcome the fact that statistics of production, world trade, as well as the reduction of unemployment, all go to show that considerable progress has been made in most countries on the road to recovery. Among those, he was pleased to say, Canada was no exception.

Referring to the need for freer trade which was stressed in the Report, Dr. Riddell said: "Since 1935 the Canadian Government have continuously endeavoured to open the channels of trade, and negotiations have been undertaken with a number of countries, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, which have led to substantial reductions in tariff rates. In no instance were concessions to these two countries effected by

raising duties against any other. Our customs administration has been greatly liberalized. The Prime Minister has expressed the hope that his Government will be able to continue on these lines with other countries and thus contribute in the measure of our power to the revival of trade and consequent removal of international friction and conflict. The beneficial effects of these negotiations are already being seen in the increased import and export trade of Canada. . . Canada is now fifth among the trading nations of the world."

Dr. Riddell also observed that the Director's reference to the importance of the tourist industry was well founded, Canada's annual income from this source having been increasing steadily and last year had amounted to more than 257 million dollars. Canada now ranks first among tourist countries, welcoming during the last year more than 16 million visitors.

He went on to say that while the decrease in unemployment has not kept pace with the increase in trade and production, considerable progress has been made over the worst years of the depression. Canada, with great developed power resources, is producing more and more with less and less manual effort. Technicological change in Canada, as in many other countries, has had a disquieting influence on the volume of employment. Canada, however, has put forth a great effort and has expended more than 800 million dollars in trying to deal with her unemployed. In addition, the Governments this year are spending 40 million dollars on old age pensions; a million dollars have been voted for the development of training projects for unemployed young people; and some 50,000 young people have been assisted in employment on farms, while another 20,000 persons have been placed on the land under relief land settlement schemes.

Dr. Riddell concluded his address by declaring that the Conference will have fully justified its convening if it succeeds in bringing about an effective realization of the interdependence of industry and agriculture. He thought it one of the weaknesses of the International Labour Organization that its attention has been devoted too much to industry and too little to agriculture in its broadest sense. However, following the resolution of the Nineteenth Session of the Conference stressing "the importance of the part which the agricultural element has to play in general economic recovery," a very representative Permanent Agricultural Committee has been set up and is expected to meet in February next, so that a thorough examination may be looked for of the ways and means of bringing about "a happy marriage of industry and agriculture, in which both partners will share equally in the joint prosperity."

Address of Canadian Deputy Minister of Labour

Doctor Riddell, on behalf of the Government delegation from Canada, having dealt with the major economic aspects of the Director's Report, his colleague, Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, discussed the position of the Dominion with respect to the items on the Conference agenda and the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada in the matter of social legislation—having regard to the powers conferred on the provinces under the Constitution. In this respect, he stated:

"Prior to 1935, federal governments had been proceeding on the principle that jurisdiction in the regulation of wages, hours of labour, working conditions in industry and social legislation generally lay, in the main, with the provinces under section 92 of the British North America Act, the exercise of the legislative power by the Parliament of Canada in regard to all matters not enumerated in section 92 of the said Act having been declared, by more than one pronouncement of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to be strictly confined to such matters as are unquestionably of Canadian interest and importance. In 1935, however, the then federal government ratified certain conventions agreed upon at general conferences of this Organization, and enacted legislation giving effect to those conventions. The Acts so passed were: (1) the Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935; (2) the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, 1935; (3) the Minimum Wage Act, 1935; (4) the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, 1935. As certain of the Provinces had challenged the action of the Dominion therein, and doubt having arisen as to the right of the Parliament of Canada to enact the said Acts in whole or in part, the Government thought it expedient that the question should be referred to the Supreme Court for hearing and consideration. The Supreme Court duly expressed its judgment on all four Acts in June 1936. The Chief Justice and two of his fellow judges held three of the Acts to be *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, while three of the Court held them to be *ultra vires*. In regard to the other Act—namely, the Employment and Social Insurance Act—the Chief Justice and one of his fellow judges held this Act to be also *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada; the remaining four judges held it to be *ultra vires* and appeal was then had to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose judgment was delivered on 28th January last, declaring all four Acts *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. Their Lordships concluded their judgment by stating:

'That it must not be thought that Canada was incompetent to legislate in performance of treaty obligations. In totality of legislation powers, Dominion and Provincial together, she was fully equipped; but the legislative powers remained distributed, and, if in the exercise of new functions derived from her international status she incurred obligations, they must, so far as legislation was concerned, when they dealt with provincial classes of subjects, be dealt with by the totality of powers—in other words, by co-operation between Dominions and Provinces.'

"The situation at the moment is that while all four Acts are still on the statute book, not having been repealed, nevertheless, by reason of the judgment of Judicial Committees of the Privy Council, they are inoperative.

"I give the above statement in order that this Conference may have knowledge not only of the status, as decided by the highest judicial authority in the Empire, of Social Legislation passed by the Parliament of Canada, but also with a view that this Conference might have an understanding of the necessity of the Dominion Government being fully advised by the Provincial Legislatures of their attitude to all questions coming before this Conference where legislative jurisdiction lies with the Provinces before the Dominion delegates can be in a position to express themselves in definite terms thereon. Lacking definite knowledge of the views of the Provinces on a given subject, it is not feasible for the Government delegates to take a definite stand or make a definite pronouncement."

"With regard to the attitude of the Dominion Government to the question of what action may be taken in regard to the above-mentioned legislation, I would say that a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on April 5 last. On that occasion, the Hon. Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, in speaking thereon, but more particularly on the question of employment and social insurance, said:

'I believe that a conference with the provinces is necessary for the purpose of continuing the work that has already been done, especially in the light of the new conditions which exist as a result of those (Privy Council) decisions . . . . It is impossible to have an unemployment insurance Act which would only be provincial in its scope. It is one of the things which cannot be worked out unless it is national in its scope. And there are other matters, more particularly with regard to labour legislation, on which it would be futile and useless to legislate unless the whole of Canada adopts the same legislation regarding them.'"

In explaining the position of the Canadian Government delegates in regard to the items on the agenda of the present Conference, Mr. Dickson observed: "All six items deal with subject matters falling within provincial jurisdiction. The questionnaires were accordingly communicated to the Provinces. The replies of the several Provinces have already appeared in the published reports, and the extent to which proposals before the Conference are favourably regarded by Provincial Governments and already in effect have also been indicated by the members of the Canadian delegation to the several Committees thereon and there is therefore not any necessity to repeat that information at this time."

Mr. Dickson emphasized that he did not desire to leave with the members of the Conference the impression that by reason of the above-mentioned decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, progress had not been made. On the contrary, there had been very definite progress in the matter of legislation for the improvement of the lot of the worker. In concluding, he outlined some of the far-reaching laws which had been enacted by the various Provincial Legislatures during the past twelve or eighteen months dealing with such matters as minimum wages, collective agreements, the right of workers to belong to labour unions, etc.

In respect to labour organization, Mr. Dickson referred to the New Year's message of the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Federal Minister of Labour, in which the minister expressed full endorsation of the right of the worker to join the union of his choice.

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Canadian employers' delegate, said that the Director's account of social insurance and hours of work was both interesting and illuminating, but that there was one feature which was not touched upon, and that was, who pays the cost. The fact that the cost of many of the advocated reforms is met from one source, namely, the consumer, was entirely overlooked both in the report and the debates in the Conference. He maintained that a glaring example of the lack of attention given to the consumer's interest was the discussions that had taken place regarding the 40-hour week. From the workers' side the Conference had heard that it will reduce unemployment, increase purchasing power and give more leisure to lead "the abundant life," and from the employers' side that it will upset industry both nationally and internationally, will increase costs of production and so tend to increase unemployment; but very little had been said about the person who has to pay the shot, namely, the consumer. He pointed out that, as a matter of fact, the employer is only a wage-earner, the consumer hiring him to make something for him. The employer organizes and plans the production of the article and

hires the worker to do the actual making, paying him out of the money the consumer has paid for the article, and keeping out of this money the expenses incidental to the business and a profit for himself. It is not the employer's money that pays the worker, it is the consumer's. The speaker said that it was plain that if the consumer will not pay the employer higher wages, that is more for his goods, and the latter cannot effect economies in operation, nor do what every employer hates to do, reduce wages, he simply has to close up, with resultant unemployment in at least one group of workers. He thought that everyone at the Conference was honestly trying in his way to improve conditions and make this world a better place to live in, but he thought that too much attention was being devoted to raising the standard of living in countries where the standard was comparatively high, and too little time in bettering conditions in low-standard countries, and particularly in enabling more individuals in each country actually to reach the standard already set for that country. "The only way thus to raise the average standard," he remarked, "is to increase the national income, so that there is more to divide, and the way to do this is to produce more goods of all kinds at prices that the consumer can afford to pay. . . Increased production would reduce unemployment and also result in a continual lowering of costs, so that an increasing number of people can buy. . . The bald fact remains that the workers must choose between increased income and increased leisure—they cannot have both. I do not believe that the Canadian people as a whole want more leisure, but they want more things, better homes, more food, more clothes, more automobiles, more radios. If we want them we must produce them, and we must realize that in most industries the controlling factor in production is the number of hours worked." He also stressed the need for investigating middlemen's profits.

Director's Reply

Mr. Butler, in replying to the debate on his annual report as Director, said that he believed that a general discussion of this kind was one of the most valuable features of the Conference proceedings. This year it had been particularly extensive, no less than seventy-three speakers having come to the rostrum. Among them were five Ministers of Labour—those of Finland, France, Great Britain, New Zealand and Yugoslavia, and it was perhaps not without some significance that more than one-half of the speakers came from extra-European countries. The outstanding impression left on his mind by the debate was the testimony which it furnished to the value and the standing of the International Labour Organization, and to the strength and vitality of the movement of which they were servants. The cause of social progress is no longer an affair of a few philanthropists; it has become the vital concern of Governments not merely in one or two leading countries, but in every country represented there. It semed to him that the note struck by the New Zealand Government delegate summed up the spirit of the movement when he stated: "New Zealand once held the proud position of leading the world in social reform, and we shall not be satisfied till we retain that position." Mr. Butler maintained that it was that spirit of rivalry in constructive policy, to replace the older rivalry for power, which must animate the International Labour Organization if it is to play its part worthily in the difficult days that lie before us.

A number of speakers had referred to the growth of trade unionism in certain countries. On the other hand there had been some complaints that the principle of freedom of association was not being sufficiently observed. Mr. Butler stated that no one who had read the Constitution of the Organization was likely to dispute the fact that freedom of association was one of its fundamental principles, but the power of the International Labour Office in that respect was strictly limited. Freedom of association, like freedom of speech and freedom of the press, was mainly a political matter, and there was no Convention adopted by the Conference which would warrant the Office in intervening in the internal politics of the States Members of the Organization. It was necessary to say this lest any exaggerated expectations should be aroused as to what it was possible for the Office to do; but he would add that, so far as was possible within those limitations, the Office would do what it could to make known the situation as it existed in the various countries.

The next point which impressed the Director was the obvious improvement in the economic conditions of the world. There was a welcome change of tone from the pessimism which on the whole dominated the debates of the last few years. At the same time, the repetition by a number of speakers of the economic dangers of excessive production of armaments necessarily leaves a sinister query in the mind of anybody who reads the whole of this discussion, and it was interesting to note that the fears which were expressed with regard to

armaments came not only from speakers from European countries, but also from speakers from a number of overseas countries, who, if they might possibly be outside the political danger zone, clearly did not feel that they were outside the economic danger zone. Although one or two delegates suggested that immediate consideration should be given by the Governing Body and by the International Labour Office to what steps could usefully be taken to forestall another depression, Mr. Butler thought that less attention was perhaps given to that subject than it deserves. He maintained that whether there is a considerable increase in the production of armaments or not, the possibility of another depression is not one which can be excluded. Therefore, in the near future that is likely to be one of the foremost preoccupations of countries everywhere. It involves a great social problem which can only be met by organization and by forethought. That kind of forward-thinking had already begun in some countries, he said, and the International Labour Office will certainly do its best to collect all the information available in order to indicate what progress is being made towards solving a problem which has never been solved before, and indeed which no one has ever attempted to solve before.

After referring briefly to various observations made during the discussion with regard to devaluation, economic planning, freer trade and other economic questions, the Director turned to the subject of hours of work. The arguments used in the debate were mostly the same as those repeatedly heard on previous occasions but events had now given a new force to the 40-hour week. The theories and hypotheses advanced, such as that a reduction of hours would disorganize prices, reduce production catastrophically, destroy the balance between industry and agriculture, and so on, have apparently not been borne out by the facts in the countries where hours have been reduced. A *prima facie* case in favour of the shorter working week has therefore been made out by the actual experience of a number of countries—the United States, France, New Zealand. Mr. Butler stated that he could not persuade himself that what has proved feasible and advantageous in those countries is bound to be disastrous in every other country.

The Director also referred expressly to the addresses given by the two Canadian Government delegates. He remarked that it was a matter of particular satisfaction to the Conference, he thought, that in spite of the constitutional difficulty which had developed there, no question had arisen as to Canada being constitutionally incompetent to give effect to the obligations she assumed by the ratification of some of the Conventions. The only question which has arisen relates to the manner in which those obligations are to be performed. The second point is that the Canadian Government recognizes the necessity of labour legislation being Dominion-wide in its operation. The statement of Mr. Lapointe, Dominion Minister of Justice, quoted by Mr. Dickson in his address (see above), seemed to the Director to offer some ground for expecting that Canada will succeed in overcoming in the near future the constitutional difficulties which at present impede the application of some of the Conventions which she has ratified.

After noting other points raised by various speakers, the Director concluded by stating that it was a matter for rejoicing that the work of the International Labour Office is growing rather than diminishing, that the International Labour Organization is extending its scope and power, and that it is becoming more truly world-wide in its outlook and its influence. Above all, it has emerged from a depression which threatened the foundations of social justice, strengthened by the teachings of adversity, to pursue its path with firmer faith and more conscious purpose, which "in the troubled world of to-day is no small thing, and in the future may perhaps seem a matter of far greater moment than we with our gaze confined to the present are capable of forecasting."

Election of New Governing Body

The period of office of the Governing Body elected in 1934 having expired, the election of the new Governing Body took place during the sessions of the International Labour Conference under the terms of the 1922 amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

The governments of the eight countries of "chief industrial importance" in the membership of the International Labour Organization retain their seats in the Governing Body. They are (in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language): United States of America, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Government delegates from the remaining countries represented at the Conference were called upon to elect eight members, so that of the sixteen members six should be non-European States. The eight elected were: China, Brazil, Chile, Yugoslavia, Norway, Mexico, Poland and Spain.

The Employers' delegates were required to elect eight representatives, two of whom should belong to extra-European States. Those elected were from Yugoslavia, the United States of America, India, Great Britain, South Africa, France, Denmark and Italy. In addition to the regular members, ten deputy members were elected respectively from Japan, Switzerland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Austria, Argentine Republic and China, but in no case will more than eight attend the Governing Body at the same time.

The Workers' delegates were also required to elect eight representatives, two of whom should be non-European. Those elected were from France, Belgium, Great Britain, India, Spain, Sweden, Japan and the United States. Eight deputy members were also elected, respectively from Switzerland, Denmark, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Poland, Australia, and Yugoslavia; together with substitute members from Mexico, the Argentine, South Africa, New Zealand, Luxemburg, Norway, Hungary and China.

It will be noted that besides being included in the Government group, Canada has a deputy membership in the Workers' group through the election of Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

The full texts of the Draft Conventions and of the Recommendations adopted by the Conference follow:—

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING SAFETY PROVISIONS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on June 3, 1937, and

Considering that building work gives rise to serious accident risks which it is necessary to reduce both on humanitarian and on economic grounds, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to safety provisions for workers in the building industry with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that, in view of the desirability of standardizing minimum safety provisions without prescribing requirements too rigid for general application, the most appropriate form for these proposals is that of a Draft International Convention accompanied by a Recommendation embodying a Model Code of Safety Regulations,

adopts this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937:

PART I.—OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES TO CONVENTION

Article 1

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes that it will maintain in force laws or regulations—

(*a*) which ensure the application of the General Rules set forth in Parts II to IV of this Convention; and

(*b*) in virtue of which an appropriate authority has power to make regulations for the purpose of giving such effect as may be possible and desirable under national conditions to the provisions of, or provisions equivalent to the provisions of, the Model Code annexed to the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, or any revised Model Code subsequently recommended by the International Labour Conference.

2. Each such Member further undertakes that it will communicate every third year to the International Labour Office a report indicating the extent to which effect has been given to the provisions of the Model Code annexed to the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendations, 1937, or of any revised Model Code subsequently recommended by the International Labour Conference.

Article 2

1. The laws or regulations for ensuring the application of the General Rules set forth in Parts II to IV of this Convention shall apply to all work done on the site in connection with the construction, repair, alteration, maintenance and demolition of all types of buildings.

2. The said laws or regulations may provide that the competent authority may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, exempt from all or any of their provisions work of such a character that reasonably safe conditions normally obtain.

Article 3

The laws or regulations for ensuring the application of the General Rules set forth in Parts II to IV of this Convention, and regulations made by the appropriate authority for the purpose of giving effect to the Model Code annexed to the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, shall—

(*a*) require employers to bring them to the notice of all persons concerned in a manner approved by the competent authority;

(*b*) define the persons responsible for compliance therewith; and

(*c*) prescribe adequate penalties for any violation thereof.

Article 4

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to maintain, or satisfy itself that there is maintained, a system of inspection adequate to ensure the effective enforcement of its laws and regulations relating to safety precautions in the building industry.

Article 5

1. In the case of a Member the territory of which includes large areas where, by reason of the sparseness of the population or the stage of economic development of the area, the competent authority considers it impracticable to enforce the provisions of this Convention, the authority may exempt such areas from the application of the Convention either generally or with such exceptions in respect of particular localities of particular kinds of building operations as it thinks fit.

2. Each Member shall indicate in its first annual report upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation any areas in respect of which it proposes to have recourse to the provisions of the present Article and no Member shall, after the date of its first annual report, have recourse to the provisions of the present Article except in respect of areas so indicated.

3. Each Member having recourse to the provisions of the present Article shall indicate in subsequent annual reports any areas in respect of which it renounces the right to have recourse to the provisions of the present Article.

Article 6

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to communicate annually to the International Labour Office the latest statistical information relating to the number and classification of accidents occurring to persons occupied on work within the scope of this Convention.

PART II—GENERAL RULES AS TO SCAFFOLDS

Article 7

1. Suitable scaffolds shall be provided for workmen for all work that cannot be safely done from a ladder or by other means.

2. A scaffold shall not be constructed, taken down, or substantially altered, except—

(*a*) under the supervision of a competent and responsible person; and

(*b*) as far as possible by competent workers possessing adequate experience in this kind of work.

3. All scaffolds and appliances connected therewith and all ladders shall—

(*a*) be of sound material;

(*b*) be of adequate strength having regard to the loads and strains to which they will be subjected; and

(*c*) be maintained in proper condition.

4. Scaffolds shall be so constructed that no part thereof can be displaced in consequence of normal use.

5. Scaffolds shall not be overloaded and so far as practicable the load shall be evenly distributed.

6. Before installing lifting gear on scaffolds special precautions shall be taken to ensure the strength and stability of the scaffolds.

7. Scaffolds shall be periodically inspected by a competent person.

8. Before allowing a scaffold to be used by his workmen every employer shall, whether the scaffold has been erected by his workmen or not, take steps to ensure that it complies fully with the requirements of this Article.

Article 8

1. Working platforms, gangways and stairways shall—

(*a*) be so constructed that no part thereof can sag unduly or unequally;

(*b*) be so constructed and maintained, having regard to the prevailing conditions, as to reduce as far as practicable risks of persons tripping or slipping; and

(*c*) be kept free from any unnecessary obstruction.

2. In the case of working platforms, gangways, working places and stairways at a height exceeding that to be prescribed by national laws or regulations—

(*a*) every working platform and every gangway shall be closely boarded unless other adequate measures are taken to ensure safety;

(*b*) every working platform and gangway shall have adequate width; and

(*c*) every working platform, gangway, working place and stairway shall be suitably fenced.

Article 9

1. Every opening in the floor of a building or in a working platform shall, except for the time and to the extent required to allow the access of persons or the transport or shifting of material, be provided with suitable means to prevent the fall of persons or material.

2. When persons are employed on a roof where there is a danger of falling from a height exceeding that to be prescribed by national laws or regulations, suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent the fall of persons or material.

3. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent persons being struck by articles which might fall from scaffolds or other working places.

Article 10

1. Safe means of access shall be provided to all working platforms and other working places.

2. Every ladder shall be securely fixed and of such length as to provide secure handhold and foothold at every position at which it is used.

3. Every place where work is carried on and the means of approach thereto shall be adequately lighted.

4. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger from electrical equipment.

5. No materials on the site shall be so stacked or placed as to cause danger to any person.

PART III—GENERAL RULES AS TO HOISTING APPLIANCES

Article 11

1. Hoisting machines and tackle, including their attachments, anchorages and supports, shall—

(*a*) be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and free from patent defect; and

(*b*) be kept in good repair and in good working order.

2. Every rope used in hoisting or lowering materials or as a means of suspension shall be of suitable quality and adequate strength and free from patent defect.

Article 12

1. Hoisting machines and tackle shall be examined and adequately tested after erection on the site and before use and be re-examined in position at intervals to be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

2. Every chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel and pulley block used in hoisting or lowering materials or as a means of suspension shall be periodically examined.

Article 13

1. Every crane driver or hoisting appliance operator shall be properly qualified.

2. No person under an age to be prescribed by national laws or regulations shall be in control of any hoisting machine, including any scaffold winch, or give signals to the operator.

Article 14

1. In the case of every hoisting machine and of every chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel and pulley block used in hoisting or lowering or as a means of suspension the safe working load shall be ascertained by adequate means.

2. Every hoisting machine and all gear referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be plainly marked with the safe working load.

3. In the case of a hoisting machine having a variable safe working load each safe working load and the conditions under which it is applicable shall be clearly indicated.

4. No part of any hoisting machine or of any gear referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be loaded beyond the safe working load except for the purpose of testing.

Article 15

1. Motors, gearing, transmissions, electric wiring and other dangerous parts of hoisting application shall be provided with efficient safeguards.

2. Hoisting appliances shall be provided with such means as will reduce to a minimum the risk of the accidental descent of the load.

3. Adequate precautions shall be taken to reduce to a minimum the risk of any part of a suspended load becoming accidentally displaced.

PART IV—GENERAL RULES AS TO SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID

Article 16

1. All necessary personal safety equipment shall be kept available for the use of the persons employed on the site and be maintained in a condition suitable for immediate use.

2. The workers shall be required to use the equipment thus provided and the employer shall take adequate steps to ensure proper use of the equipment by those concerned.

Article 17

When work is carried on in proximity to any place where there is a risk of drowning, all necessary equipment shall be provided and kept ready for use and all necessary steps shall be taken for the prompt rescue of any person in danger.

Article 18

Adequate provision shall be made for prompt first-aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of the work.

PART V—FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 19

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 20

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 21

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 22

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 23

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 24

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

(*a*) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 22 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(*b*) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 25

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING SAFETY PROVISIONS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd June, 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to safety provisions for workers in the building industry with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention accompanied by a Recommendation embodying a Model Code of Safety Regulations,

adopts, this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937:

Whereas it is desirable, with a view to intensifying the efforts being made by the Members of the Organization to reduce the risk of accident in the building industry, to submit for their consideration model safety provisions and to arrange for an exchange upon an international scale of the experience acquired in the application of these provisions;

Whereas the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, embodies a series of general principles which require to be supplemented by detailed safety regulations;

Whereas it is therefore desirable that Members of the Organization which ratify that Convention should have at their disposal a Model Code of safety regulations which have been proved by experience to be calculated to reduce the risk of accidents; and

Whereas it is also desirable that such a Model Code should be available for the guidance of any Members which may be unable to ratify immediately the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937;

The Conference recommends that:

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organization should give the fullest effect possible and desirable under national conditions to the provisions of, or provisions equivalent to the provisions of, the annexed Model Code.

2. Any Members of the International Labour Organization which have not ratified the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, should communicate every third year to the International Labour Office on a voluntary basis a report indicating the extent to which effect has been given to the Model Code.

(Appended to the convention is a comprehensive model code of 41 regulations covering every detail of construction work under the following sections: (1) Scaffolds; (2) hoisting appliances; (3) safety equipment and first aid; (4) miscellaneous.)

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING INSPECTION IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd June, 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to inspection in the building industry which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Inspection (Building) Recommendation, 1937:

Whereas the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, and the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendations, 1937, contain provisions relating to labour inspection;

Whereas the Conference adopted at its Fifth Session (1923) a Recommendation concerning labour inspection;

Whereas it is nevertheless desirable that as regards the building industry the attention of Members should be drawn to certain other provisions not included in the above-mentioned Convention and Recommendations;

The Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should take the following principles and rules into consideration as regards inspection in the building industry:

1. All work in connection with the construction, repair, alteration, maintenance and demolition of buildings of all kinds should be subject to inspection.

2. The authority responsible for inspection (hereinafter called the inspection authority) should be a public body and should have all powers necessary to ensure that the laws and regulations in force are strictly applied.

3. Inspectors should have previous technical training and have passed examinations covering all suitable technical and administrative matters which should ensure that they are competent to supervise effectively the enforcement of the safety regulations for the workers employed in the building industry.

4. In order to ensure effective collaboration between the inspection authority and the head of the undertaking, national laws or regulations should make the head of the undertaking responsible—

(*a*) for providing for constant and adequate supervision of the work so as to ensure compliance with the safety provisions in force;

(*b*) for taking all other practicable steps necessary to prevent accidents, and in particular for not employing on work likely to involve risk of accidents any person whom he knows to be deaf, of defective vision, or liable to giddiness;

(*c*) for informing the inspection authority, in conformity with the national laws or regulations, of the commencement of all building operations undertaken by him; and

(*d*) for reporting to the competent authority, in accordance with the national laws or regulations, accidents occurring in the undertaking.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd June, 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to co-operation in accident prevention in the building industry, which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Co-operation in Accident Prevention (Building) Recommendation, 1937:

Whereas it is considered that in addition to the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, the Inspection (Building) Recommendation, 1937, and the Prevention of Industrial Accidents Recommendation, 1929, it is desirable to make a specific recommendation concerning the prevention of accidents in the building industry by means of safety organizations:

The Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should take the following principles and rules into consideration in connection with accident prevention in the building industry:

1. There should be established safety organizations within the industry to secure the collaboration of all concerned in effecting a reduction in the number and severity of accidents with particular regard to accident risks for which there are no statutory requirements.

2. In order to render this collaboration effective there should be set up within each undertaking, where it is possible, a special safety organization including representatives of the employer and the persons employed.

3. It would also be desirable to have direct collaboration between the competent inspector, the employer and the representatives of the persons employed in the undertaking in the form and within the limits fixed by the inspection authority.

4. Safety propaganda in the building industry would be more effective if there were constant co-operation between the inspection authority and all the organizations concerned: safety organizations (joint or separate) of employers and workers; trade unions and employers' associations; associations of architects or engineers; standards associations, etc.; accident insurance institutions (public, semi-official or private).

5. (1) Periodical meetings should be held by representatives of the organizations mentioned in the preceding paragraph and representatives of the inspection authority, together with representatives of any other public bodies concerned.

(2) The purpose of such meetings should be to examine jointly the methods that might be taken to improve accident prevention in the building industry.

6. The inspection authority should promote accident prevention by collaborating with all parties concerned in the necessary propaganda, which might take such forms as safety education by training courses, demonstrations, meetings, lectures and films, the distribution of manuals, pamphlets, magazines or publications reproducing or analyzing accident statistics; and the distribution of posters and notices which should as far as possible be illustrated.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd June, 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to vocational education for the building industry, which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Vocational Education (Building) Recommendation, 1937:

The Conference,

Recalling that at its Twelfth Session (1929) it adopted a Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, one part of which deals with vocational education;

Considering that, in view of the risk of accident, vocational education is of special importance in the case of the industry;

Recommends that technical and vocational school curricula relating to the building industry should include theoretical and practical instruction concerning—

(*a*) the materials used for the construction of scaffolds and the principles of erecting and maintaining scaffolds;

(*b*) the construction and maintenance of the hoisting appliances used in the building industry;

(*c*) the organization and supervision of safety measures on building sites; and

(*d*) the safety regulations for building work.

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having met at Geneva in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd June, 1937;

Considering that the question of the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry is the second item on the Agenda of the Session;

Confirming the principle laid down in the Forty-hour Week Convention, 1935, including the maintenance of the standard of living;

Considering it to be desirable that this principle should be applied by international agreement to the textile industry;

adopts this 22nd day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles) Convention, 1937:

Article 1

1. This Convention applies to—

(*a*) persons employed in an undertaking which fulfils the condition stated in paragraph 2 of this Article, including persons employed in any branch of such an undertaking which branch does not fulfil that condition; and

(*b*) persons employed in a branch of an undertaking which branch fulfils the condition stated in paragraph 2 of this Article, even though the undertaking does not fulfil that condition.

2. The condition referred to in the preceding paragraph is that the undertaking or branch of an undertaking is engaged wholly or mainly in one or more of the series of operations delimited in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article in the course of the manufacture of any kind of thread, yarn, twine, cord, rope, netting or felt, or any woven, piled, knitted or lacework fabric from any one or more of the following materials: cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, rayon or other synthetic fibre, or any other textile material whether of vegetable, animal or mineral origin.

3. The series of operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article begins—

(*a*) in the case of cotton, with the reception of the bales of ginned cotton for breaking up and cleaning;

(*b*) in the case of wool, with the reception of the raw wool for sorting and cleaning (excluding the process of anthrax disinfection);

(*c*) in the case of silk, with the reeling of the silk from the cocoon or the steeping of the silk waste;

(*d*) in the case of flax, jute and hemp, with the operation of retting, except where this operation is effected as work accessory to that of an agricultural undertaking;

(*e*) in the case of rayon or other synthetic fibre, with the reception of the materials used in the chemical production of the fibre;

(*f*) in the case of rags, with the sorting of the rags or the reception of the sorted rags; and

(*g*) in the case of any other textile material, with the operation prescribed by the competent authority as corresponding to the operations set out above.

4. The series of operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article includes the operations of bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing and similar operations, and ends with the packing and despatch of the products specified in that paragraph.

5. The series of operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article includes the making in whole or in part of any garment or other article only in the following cases:

(*a*) the case of hosiery manufacture; and

(*b*) cases in which the garment or other article is made by the same process as the fabric thereof.

6. In any case in which it is doubtful whether an undertaking or branch of an undertaking fulfils the condition stated in paragraph 2 of this Article, the question shall be determined by the competent authority after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist.

7. Where and so long as the principle of a forty-hour week is applied to persons to whom this Convention applies in accordance with the provisions of any international labour Convention other than this Convention, the competent authority may exclude such persons from the application of this Convention.

8. This Convention applies to persons employed in both public and private undertakings.

Article 2

The competent authority may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, exempt from the application of this Convention—

(*a*) persons employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed;

(*b*) classes of persons who by reason of their special responsibilities are not subjected to the normal rules governing the length of the working week.

Article 3

1. For the purpose of this Convention the term "hours of work" means the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer and does not include rest periods during which they are not at his disposal.

2. Where at the date of the adoption of this Convention it is the practice not to regard time spent in the cleaning or oiling of machines as part of ordinary working time, the competent authority may permit any time not exceeding one-and-a-half hours in any week which is so spent to be disregarded in reckoning for the purpose of this Convention the hours of work of the persons concerned.

Article 4

1. The hours of work of persons to whom this Convention applies shall not exceed an average of forty per week.

2. In the cases of persons who work in successive shifts on processes required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on without a break at any time of the day, night or week, weekly hours of work may average forty-two.

3. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, de-

termine the processes to which paragraph 2 of this Article applies.

4. Where hours of work are calculated as an average, the competent authority shall, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the number of weeks over which the average may be calculated and the maximum number of hours that may be worked in any week.

Article 5

The competent authority may, by regulations made after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, provide that the limits of hours authorized by the preceding Article may be exceeded to an extent prescribed by such regulations in the case of—

(*a*) persons employed on preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the undertaking, branch or shift;

(*b*) persons employed in occupations which by their nature involve long periods of inaction during which the said persons have to display neither physical activity nor sustained attention or remain at their posts only to reply to possible calls;

(*c*) persons employed in connection with the transport, delivery or loading or unloading of goods.

Article 6

1. The limits of hours authorized by the preceding Articles may be exceeded, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

(*a*) in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure;*

(*b*) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift.

2. The employer shall notify the competent authority without delay of all time worked in virtue of this Article and of the reasons therefor.

Article 7

1. The limits of hours authorized by the preceding Articles may be exceeded in cases where the continued presence of particular persons is necessary for the completion of a bleaching, dyeing, finishing or other operation, or of a succession of such operations, which for technical reasons cannot be interrupted without damage to the material worked and which by reason of exceptional circumstances it has not been possible to complete within the normal limit of hours.

2. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the operations to which and the conditions subject to which the preceding paragraph applies and the maximum number of hours which may be worked in virtue of that paragraph by the persons concerned.

Article 8

1. Upon application by an employer, the competent authority may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, grant an allowance of overtime for specified classes of persons in exceptional cases in which overtime on one or more operations is necessary in order to enable the workers engaged in subsequent operations in the same undertaking to be employed up to the authorized limits of hours.

2. The competent authority shall determine, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, the maximum number of hours of overtime which may be worked in virtue of paragraph 1 of this Article, so, however, that no such allowance shall permit of any person being employed for more than sixty hours of such overtime in any year or for more than four hours of such overtime in any week.

3. Overtime worked in virtue of this Article shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

4. The competent authority may attach to the grant of an allowance of overtime such conditions as it deems expedient with a view to securing a progressive reduction in the amount of overtime.

Article 9

1. The competent authority may permit the limits of hours authorized by the preceding Articles to be exceeded subject to the conditions that—

(*a*) all time worked in virtue of this Article shall be regarded as overtime and shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate; and

(*b*) no person shall be employed in virtue of this Article for more than seventy-five hours of overtime in any year.

2. In cases in which national laws or regulations apply the weekly limit of hours as a strict limit applicable to each week, the competent authority may permit not more than one hundred additional hours of overtime in any year to be worked, subject to the condition that such additional hours of overtime shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

3. When granting permission in virtue of the preceding paragraphs, the competent authority shall satisfy itself that there will be no consistent working of overtime.

4. The competent authority shall only grant permission to work overtime in virtue of this Article in accordance with regulations made after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned where such exist.

5. The regulations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall prescribe—

(*a*) the procedure by which permission may be granted to employers to work overtime in virtue of this Article; and

(*b*) the maximum number of hours for which the competent authority may grant permission and the minimum overtime rate to be paid for such hours.

Article 10

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention every employer shall—

(*a*) notify in a manner approved by the competent authority by the posting of notices or otherwise,

(i) the hours at which work begins and ends;

(ii) where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends;

(iii) where a rotation system is applied, a description of the system including a time-table for each person or group of persons;

(iv) the arrangements made in cases where the average duration of the working week is calculated over a number of weeks; and

(v) effective rest periods as defined in Article 3; and

(*b*) keep a record in the form prescribed by the competent authority of all additional hours worked in virtue of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of this Convention and of the payments made in respect thereof.

Article 11

Any Member may suspend the operation of the provisions of this Convention during any emergency which endangers the national safety.

Article 12

During a period which shall not exceed two years from the coming into force of this Convention for the Member concerned, the competent authority may approve transitional arrangements in virtue of which,

(*a*) the reduction of hours of work to the limits authorized by the preceding Articles may be accomplished by stages during the said period;

(*b*) specified classes of workers or undertakings may be exempted from all or any of the provisions of the Convention during the said period.

Article 13

The annual reports upon the application of this Convention to be submitted by Members under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization shall include more particularly full information concerning,

(*a*) decisions taken in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 3 (*g*);

(*b*) exemptions made in virtue of Article 2, and any conditions subject to which such exemptions are made;

(*c*) any recourse to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2;

(*d*) determinations made in pursuance of Article 4, paragraph 4;

(*e*) regulations made in virtue of Article 5;

(*f*) determinations made in pursuance of Article 7, paragraph 2;

(*g*) allowances of overtime granted in virtue of Article 8; and

(*h*) the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of Article 9.

Article 14

In accordance with paragraph 11 of Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions to the workers than those provided for by this Convention.

Article 15

In the event of the Conference adopting a further Convention determining such modifications of the provisions of this Convention as may be required to meet the case of countries to which Article 19, paragraph 3, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization applies, this Convention and the aforesaid further Convention shall be deemed to form one Convention.

(The provisions of Articles 16 to 22 respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning Safety Provisions in the Building Industry—Articles 19 to 25.)

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd June, 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to international co-operation in respect of public works, which is included in the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 22nd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Public Works (International Co-operation) Recommendation, 1937:

Whereas the advance planning of public works is a useful method of preventing unemployment and counteracting economic fluctuations; and

Whereas action for this purpose can be effective only if it is based on adequate information and international co-operation;

The Conference recommends that:

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organization should communicate annually to the International Labour Office, on the most suitable date, statistical and other information concerning public works undertaken or planned on its territory, including orders for plant, equipment and supplies.

2. The information communicated by Members in accordance with paragraph 1 should be supplied as far as possible in accordance with a uniform plan relating more particularly to the expenditure involved, the method of financing the works and the number of workers engaged.

3. Each Member should co-operate in the work of any international committee which may be set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for the purpose, more particularly, of studying the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 and preparing the uniform plan referred to in paragraph 2.

4. Each Member should carefully consider what action to take on the basis of any reports which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office may send it as a result of the discussions of the committee contemplated by paragraph 3.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE NATIONAL PLANNING OF PUBLIC WORKS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd June, 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the national planning of public works, which is included in the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 22nd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937:

Whereas in the absence of advance planning expenditure on public works tends to increase in years of prosperity and to diminish in years of depression;

Whereas fluctuations in the volume of employment of workers engaged on public works are thereby superimposed on the fluctuations in the volume of employment arising out of commercial demand, thus aggravating successively the shortage of certain classes of workers in periods of prosperity and the extent of unemployment in periods of depression;

Whereas it is desirable to time public works in such a way as to reduce industrial fluctuations as far as possible;

Whereas the uniform application of such a policy of timing to all public works involves the co-ordination of the administrative and financial methods applied by the various authorities; and

Whereas it is also desirable, if public works are to be fully effective as a remedy for unemployment, that measures should be adopted relating to the conditions of recruitment and employment of the workers engaged on the works;

The Conference recommends that each Member should apply the following principles:

PART I—TIMING OF PUBLIC WORKS

1. (1) Appropriate measures should be adopted for the purpose of achieving a suitable timing of all works undertaken or financed by public authorities.

(2) This timing should involve an increase in the volume of such works in periods of depression and for this purpose it is desirable to provide for the preparation in advance, during periods of prosperity, of works capable of being held in reserve or exceeding ordinary requirements and which should be ready for execution as soon as the need is felt.

(3) Special attention should be paid to public works which stimulate heavy industries or public works which create a more direct demand for consumers' goods as changing economic conditions may require.

2. The policy of timing public works should apply to all such works (including works in colonies) undertaken by central authorities, regional or local authorities, public utility undertakings, or any body or individual in receipt of subsidies or loans from a public authority.

3. There should be established a national co-ordinating body the duties of which should be, more particularly—

(*a*) to centralize information relating to the various kinds of public works;

(*b*) to ensure or encourage the preparation of works in advance;

(*c*) to give instructions or advice as to when works should be held in reserve and when works held in reserve should be undertaken, account being taken of fluctuations in the volume of unemployment, changes in the index of wholesale prices, changes in the rate of interest and any changes in other indices which indicate an alteration in the economic situation.

PART II—FINANCING OF PUBLIC WORKS

4. Among the financial measures necessitated by the policy embodied in the present Recommendation the following should receive special consideration:

(*a*) the placing to reserve in periods of prosperity of the resources necessary for carrying out works prepared for periods of depression;

(*b*) the carrying forward of unexpended balances from one year to another;

(*c*) restricted borrowing by public authorities in periods of prosperity and accelerated repayment of loans previously contracted;

(*d*) the financing by loan in periods of depression of public works likely to stimulate economic recovery, and, generally speaking, the application of a monetary policy which will make possible the expansion of credit required at such a time for the speeding up of the public works and which will ensure the lowest possible rate of interest on the loans.

5. The co-ordinating body provided for in paragraph 3 or a special body acting in co-operation with it should be entrusted with all or some of the following duties in connection with the financing of public works:

(*a*) to advise the central authority on financial policy and, if necessary, taxation policy relating to public works;

(*b*) to assist in achieving proper co-ordination between the credit policy and market operations of the central bank, or corresponding institution, and the public works policy of the Government;

(*c*) to co-ordinate the borrowing policy of the different public bodies referred to in paragraph 2; and

(*d*) to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the policy of the central authority in respect of loans and subsidies is made effective.

PART III—EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORKERS

6. In applying the policy of timing provided for in this Recommendation, consideration should be given to the possibility of including works which will give employment to special classes of workers such as young workers, women and non-manual workers.

PART IV—CONDITIONS OF RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

7. The recruitment of workers for employment on public works should be effected for preference through the public employment exchanges.

8. Foreign workers authorized to reside in the country concerned should be accepted for employment on public works in the same conditions as nationals, subject to reciprocal treatment.

9. The rates of wages of workers on public works should be not less favourable than those commonly recognized by workers' organizations and employers for work of the same character in the district where the work is carried out; where there are no such rates recognized or prevailing in the district, those recognized or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar should be adopted, subject to the condition that the rates should in any case be such as to ensure to the workers a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION CONCERNING PUBLIC WORKS

Whereas the International Labour Conference has adopted a Recommendation on international co-operation concerning public works; and

Whereas it is desirable, in order to make such co-operation effective, to set up an international body for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of the co-operation and of determining the methods of applying it;

1. The Conference invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to appoint as soon as possible, and to convene without delay, an international public works committee, the duties of which should be more particularly:

(*a*) to prepare and periodically to revise the uniform plan referred to in paragraph 2 of the Recommendation on international co-operation concerning public works;

(*b*) to study every year the information gathered by the International Labour Office either as a result of the Recommendation referred to above or in any other way;

(*c*) to make reports on this subject to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office with a view to their transmission to the Members of the Organization;

(*d*) to undertake any other duties relating to public works which may be entrusted to it;

2. Members which have declared themselves willing to give effect to the above-mentioned Recommendation should be invited to send representatives to the committee.

The committee should also include employers' and workers' representatives in equal numbers.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office should invite representatives of the competent bodies of the League of Nations to participate in the work of the committee, and might, in so far as it thinks fit, attach to the committee representatives of international institutions or bodies concerned with this matter as well as national and international experts chosen for their special knowledge of the various aspects of the problem of public works.

DRAFT CONVENTION FIXING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (REVISED 1937)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-Third Session on June 3, 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment adopted by the Conference at its First Session, which is the Sixth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that the proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 22nd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937:

PART I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including ship-building, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water-work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

2. The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

Article 2

1. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof.

2. Provided that, except in the case of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on, are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein, national laws or regulations may permit such children to be employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed.

Article 3

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

Article 4

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer in an industrial undertaking shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed by him, and of the dates of their births.

Article 5

1. In respect of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on, are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein, national laws shall either—

(*a*) prescribe a higher age or ages than fifteen years for the admission thereto of young persons or adolescents; or

(*b*) empower an appropriate authority to prescribe a higher age or ages than fifteen years for the admission thereto of young persons or adolescents.

2. The annual reports to be submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization shall include full information concerning the age or ages prescribed by national laws in pursuance of sub-paragraph (*a*) of the preceding paragraph or concerning the action taken by the appropriate authority in exercise of the powers conferred upon it in pursuance of sub-paragraph (*b*) of the preceding paragraph, as the case may be.

PART II.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Article 6

1. The provisions of this Article shall be applicable in Japan in substitution for the provisions of Articles 2 and 5.

2. Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof: Provided that national laws or regulations may permit such children to be employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed.

3. Children under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed or work on dangerous or unhealthy work as defined by national laws or regulations in mines or factories.

Article 7

1. The provisions of Articles 2, 4 and 5 shall not apply to India, but in India the following provisions shall apply to all territories in respect of which the Indian Legislature has jurisdiction to apply them.

2. Children under the age of twelve years shall not be employed or work in factories working with power and employing more than ten persons.

3. Children under the age of thirteen years shall not be employed or work in the transport of passengers or goods, or mails, by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, quays or wharves, but excluding transport by hand.

4. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work—

(*a*) in mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(*b*) in occupations to which this Article applies which are scheduled as dangerous or unhealthy by the competent authority.

5. Unless they have been medically certified as fit for such work—

(*a*) persons who have attained the age of twelve years but are under the age of seventeen years shall not be permitted to work in factories working with power and employing more than ten persons;

(*b*) persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but are under the age of seventeen years shall not be permitted to work in mines.

Article 8

1. The provisions of this Article shall be applicable in China in substitution for the provisions of Articles 2, 4 and 5.

2. Children under the age of twelve years shall not be employed or work in any factory using machines driven by motor power and regularly employing thirty persons or more.

3. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work—

(*a*) in mines regularly employing fifty persons or more; or

(*b*) on dangerous or unhealthy work as defined by national laws or regulations in any factory using machines driven by motor power and regularly employing thirty persons or more.

4. Every employer in an undertaking to which this Article applies shall keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen employed by him, together with such evidence of their age as may be required by the competent authority.

Article 9

1. The International Labour Conference may, at any Session at which the matter is included in its Agenda, adopt by a two-thirds majority draft amendments to any one or more of the preceding Articles of Part II at this Convention.

2. Any such draft amendment shall state the Member or Members to which it applies, and shall, within the period of one year, or, in exceptional circumstances, of eighteen months, from the closing of the Session of the Conference, be submitted by the Member or Members to which it applies to the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

3. Each such Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the amendment to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration,

4. Any such draft amendment shall take effect as an amendment to this Convention on ratification by the Member or Members to which it applies.

(The provisions of Articles 10 to 16 respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning Safety Provisions in the Building Industry—Articles 19 to 25.)

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN FAMILY UNDERTAKINGS

The General Conference of International Labour Organization

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment which is the sixth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having adopted a Draft Convention revising the said Convention and having decided to supplement the revised Convention by a Recommendation,

adopts, this 22nd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Minimum Age (Family Undertakings) Recommendation, 1937:

Whereas the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised) 1937, while restricting the scope of the exception for family undertakings contained in the 1919 Convention still permits such undertakings to be excluded from its scope except in the case of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on, are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein; and

Whereas it is reasonable to hope that it will be possible to suppress this exception completely in the not distant future;

The Conference recommends that the Members of the Organisation should make every effort to apply their legislation relating to the minimum age of admission to all industrial undertakings, including family undertakings.

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO NON-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (REVISED 1937)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-Third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention concerning the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment adopted by the Conference at its Sixteenth Session, which is the seventh item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that the proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 22nd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Minimum Age (Non-industrial) Employment Convention (Revised), 1937:

Article 1

1. This Convention applies to any employment not dealt with in the Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Geneva, 1921), the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, or the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.

2. The competent authority in each country shall, after consultation with the principal organisations of employers and workers concerned, define the line of division which separates the employments covered by this Convention from those dealt with in the three aforesaid Conventions.

3. This Convention does not apply to:

(*a*) employment in sea-fishing;

(*b*) work done in technical and professional schools, provided that such work is essentially of an educative character, is not intended for commercial profit, and is restricted, approved and supervised by public authority.

4. It shall be open to the competent authority in each country to exempt from the application of this Convention:

(*a*) employment in establishments in which only members of the employer's family are employed, except employment which is harmful, prejudicial or dangerous within the meaning of Article 3 or 5 of this Convention;

(*b*) domestic work in the family performed by members of that family.

Article 2

Children under fifteen years of age, or children over fifteen years who are still required by national laws or regulations to attend primary school, shall not be employed in any employment to which this Convention applies except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

Article 3

1. Children over thirteen years of age may, outside the hours fixed for school attendance, be employed on light work which:

(*a*) is not harmful to their health or normal development; and

(*b*) is not such as to prejudice their attendance at school or capacity to benefit from the instruction there given.

2. No child under fourteen years of age shall:

(*a*) be employed on light work for more than two hours per day whether that day be a school day or a holiday; or

(*b*) spend at school and on light work a total number of hours exceeding seven per day.

3. National laws or regulations shall prescribe the number of hours per day during which children over fourteen years of age may be employed on light work.

4. Light work shall be prohibited:

(*a*) on Sundays and legal public holidays; and

(*b*) during the night.

5. For the purpose of the preceding paragraph the term "night" means:

(*a*) in the case of children under fourteen years of age, a period of at least twelve consecutive hours comprising the interval between eight p.m. and eight a.m.;

(*b*) in the case of children over fourteen years of age, a period which shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations but the duration of which shall not, except in the case of tropical countries where a compensatory rest is accorded during the day, be less than twelve hours.

6. After the principal organisations of employers and workers concerned have been consulted, national laws or regulations shall:

(*a*) Specify what forms of employment may be considered to be light work for the purpose of this Article; and

(*b*) prescribe the preliminary conditions to be complied with as safeguards before children may be employed on light work.

7. Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph 1 above:

(*a*) national laws or regulations may determine work to be allowed and the number of hours per day to be worked during the holiday time of children referred to in Article 2 who are over fourteen years of age.

(*b*) in countries where no provision exists relating to compulsory school attendance, the time spent on light work shall not exceed four and a half hours per day.

Article 4

1. In the interests of art, science or education, national laws or regulations may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of this Convention in order to enable children to appear in any public entertainment or as actors or supernumeraries in the making of cinematographic films.

2. Provided that—

(*a*) no such exception shall be allowed in respect of employment which is dangerous within the meaning of Article 5, such as employment in circuses, variety shows or cabarets;

(*b*) strict safeguards shall be prescribed for the health, physical development and morals of the children, for ensuring kind treatment of them, adequate rest, and the continuation of their education; and

(*c*) children to whom permits are granted in accordance with this Article shall not be employed after midnight.

Article 5

A higher age or ages than those referred to in Article 2 of this Convention shall be fixed by national laws or regulations for admission of young persons and adolescents to any employment which, by its nature, or the circumstances in which it is to be carried on, is dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed in it.

Article 6

A higher age or ages than those referred to in Article 2 of this Convention shall be fixed by national laws or regulations for admission of young persons and adolescents to employment for purposes of itinerant trading in the streets or in places to which the public have access, to regular employment at stalls outside shops or to employment in itinerant occupations, in cases where the conditions of such employment require that a higher age should be fixed.

Article 7

In order to ensure the due enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, national laws or regulations shall—

(*a*) provide for an adequate system of public inspection and supervision;

(*b*) require every employer to keep a register of the names and dates of birth of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed by him in any employment to which this Convention applies other than an employment to which Article 6 applies;

(*c*) provide suitable means for facilitating the identification and supervision of persons under a specified age engaged in the employments and occupations covered by Article 6; and

(*d*) provide penalties for breaches of the laws or regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of this Convention.

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Article 8

There shall be included in the annual reports to be submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation full information concerning all laws and regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of this Convention, including—

(*a*) a list of the forms of employment which national laws or regulations specify to be light work for the purpose of Article 3;

(*b*) a list of the forms of employment for which, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6, national laws or regulations have fixed ages for admission higher than those laid down in Article 2; and

(*c*) full information concerning the circumstances in which exceptions to the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 are permitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

Article 9

1. The provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention shall not apply to India, but in India the following provisions shall apply to all territories in respect of which the Indian Legislature has jurisdiction to apply them.

2. Children under thirteen years of age shall not be employed—

(*a*) in shops, offices, hotels or restaurants;

(*b*) in places of public entertainment; or

(*c*) in any other non-industrial occupations to which the provisions of this paragraph may be extended by the competent authority.

3. In the interest of art, science or education, national laws or regulations may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the provisions of the preceding paragraph in order to enable children to appear in any public entertainment or as actors or supernumeraries in the making of cinematographic films.

4. Persons under seventeen years of age shall not be employed in any non-industrial employment which the competent authority, after consultation with the principal organisations of employers and workers concerned, may declare to involve danger to life, health or morals.

5. The International Labour Conference may, at any Session at which the matter is included in its Agenda, adopt by a two-thirds majority draft amendments to the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

6. Any such draft amendment shall, within the period of one year, or, in exceptional circumstances, of eighteen months, from the closing of the Session of the Conference, be submitted in India to the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

7. India will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the amendment to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

8. Any such draft amendment shall take effect as an amendment to this Convention on ratification by India.

(The provisions of Articles 10 to 16 respecting ratification of this Convention are identical with those detailed above in the Draft Convention concerning Safety Provisions in the Building Industry—Articles 19 to 25.)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 10,178, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,087,735. persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,820, having an aggregate membership of 194,921 persons, 9·5 per cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1937, as reported by the Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,178 firms and branches throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of June, the gain exceeding that recorded at June 1 in any other year for which information is available. The payrolls of the co-operating employers rose from 1,011,800 at May 1 to 1,087,735 at the date under review, an increase of 75,935 persons, or 7·5 p.c. in the month.

From 106·3 at May 1, the crude index advanced to 114·3 at the beginning of June, when it was higher than in any other month since October, 1930; the June 1 indexes in preceding years of the record have been as follows: 1936, 102·0; 1935, 97·6; 1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8; 1927, 107·2; 1926, 102·2; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 96·4; 1923, 98·5; 1922, 90·3 and 1921, 87·7. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

It is interesting to note that the index of employment at the latest date is higher than at June 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1929 and 1930. However, in making this comparison, the normal growth in the population should also be considered; even with the unusually large increase in staffs recorded at June 1, the employment curve is still rather lower than the crude population curve plotted from indexes calculated also on the 1926 base. On the other hand, in the years from 1926 to 1930, the employment curve was higher than that of population. These discrepancies were briefly discussed in the 1936 Annual Review of Employment.

The increase in employment at June 1, 1937, as already stated, exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the last sixteen years; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index therefore advanced from 109·4 at May 1, 1937, to 112·6 at the latest date. It was then higher than in any other month since August, 1930.

Marked improvement was reported in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. The expansion in construction was particularly noteworthy, greatly exceeding that indicated at June 1 in other years of the record.

For June 1, 1936, statements had been received from 9,690 employers of 963,513 persons, compared with 940,218 in the preceding month. The index, at 102·0, was then over twelve points lower than at June 1 of the present year. As at the date under review, improvement had been indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was decidedly upward in each of the five economic areas; firms in Quebec and

Ontario employed the greatest number of extra workers, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 6·5 in the Prairies to 10·1 in the Maritimes. The general situation was better than at June 1 in 1936, or in any of the last few years.

Maritime Provinces.—A substantial increase in employment was reported in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 718 employers with a combined working force of 88,034 persons, as compared with 79,941 at May 1. Manufacturing registered considerably heightened activity, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions; trade, logging and construction also afforded greater employment, the gains in the last-named being especially pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. The 689 firms reporting for June 1, 1936, had employed 74,124 workers, or practically the same number as at the beginning of May last year; the index then was 18·6 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 122·0.

Quebec.—Improvement was indicated in almost all industrial groups in Quebec; construction and manufacturing recorded especially large increases in personnel, while there were also important gains in logging, mining, transportation, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel plants showed the greatest expansion; the only decrease, on the whole, occurred in textiles, which were seasonally dull. Statements were tabulated from 2,425 firms employing 316,144 workers at June 1, 1937, or 23,322 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1936; it was also much larger than the increase recorded at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,280, had reported 276,235 employees, as compared with 266,694 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—There were considerable increases in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade at June 1, 1937, those in construction and manufacturing being most pronounced. Within the latter, the lumber, food and iron and steel divisions showed large increases in personnel, and there were smaller gains in the pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, non-ferrous metal and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile and tobacco works were slacker. The payrolls of the 4,499 co-operating establish-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



ments aggregated 462,112 employees at the latest date; as compared with 432,766 at May 1, this was an increase of 29,346 persons. The general index of employment stood at 118·8 at June 1, as compared with 111·2 at May 1, 1937, and 104·7 at the beginning of June in 1936, when a moderate increase had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 402,874 persons was reported by the 4,260 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing, mining, services and trade showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber and iron and steel industries recorded the greatest advances in the factory employment group. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker. The 1,459 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 126,395 persons, as against 118,716 in the preceding month. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1936, and the index then was slightly lower. The 1,420 employers making returns at June 1, 1936, had reported 123,347 workers, compared with 117,081 at May 1.

British Columbia.—An aggregate payroll of 95,050 was reported by the 1,077 co-operating establishments, who had 87,555 employees at the beginning of May. This increase exceeded the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also much greater than that noted at the same date in 1936. The index of employment then was ten points lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 112·2. Manufacturing recorded noteworthy expansion at the date under review, the improvement in non-ferrous metal, lumber and food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity; the gains in railway and highway construction were largest. For June 1, 1936, statements were received from 1,041 employers of 86,833 persons.

Table 1 gives index number by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend was upward in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto,

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87·7	100·4	79·5	90·4	90·5	82·8
June 1, 1922	90·3	98·1	84·0	93·5	92·2	85·7
June 1, 1923	98·5	105·5	95·4	103·1	94·8	89·1
June 1, 1924	96·4	101·0	95·3	98·1	93·4	91·7
June 1, 1925	95·6	101·3	95·9	95·6	92·4	94·5
June 1, 1926	102·2	98·7	103·7	101·4	102·8	103·5
June 1, 1927	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
June 1, 1928	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
June 1, 1929	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
June 1, 1930	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
June 1, 1931	103·6	105·2	104·3	104·2	103·3	97·9
June 1, 1932	89·1	96·4	87·8	89·9	89·3	83·7
June 1, 1933	80·7	82·8	79·3	81·6	82·7	76·2
June 1, 1934	96·6	98·4	90·9	104·4	89·5	89·1
June 1, 1935	97·6	101·6	93·8	101·6	92·2	96·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1937	100·0	8·1	29·1	42·5	11·6	8·7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable improvement, while there was a slight gain in Windsor. Employment in these centres was in greater volume than at the same date in 1936, or in any of the last few years.

Montreal.—Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,402 co-operating firms employed 158,020 persons, an increase of 6,249 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing reported an increase, especially in the iron and steel, food and non-metallic mineral product divisions. Transportation construction and trade were also busier. The index, at 105·2, was higher than in any other month since the summer of 1931, being 11½ points higher than in June, 1936; a smaller gain had then been recorded in the 1,328 establishments whose data were tabulated, whose employees had numbered 140,577.

Quebec.—Firms in Quebec City afforded more employment, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 178 employers having 13,564 workers, as against 13,039 in the preceding month. Improvement had also been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was nearly five points lower; an aggregate of 169 firms had then reported a staff of 12,865.

Toronto.—Returns were furnished by 1,532 establishments in Toronto with 135,176 employees, compared with 133,467 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker, there being moderate gains in practically all its divisions except textiles, which showed seasonal slackness. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment, while there was a slight falling-off in services. The general index was higher than at June 1, 1936, when statistics from 1,459 firms showed an aggregate payroll of 124,173 persons, or 1,119 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing reported heightened activity, especially in the lumber division, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A combined working force of 14,838 employees was recorded at June 1, 1937, by the 201 co-operating firms, who had had 14,140 on their staffs in the preceding month. At June 1, 1936, 184 establishments had employed 14,137 men and women, a small gain over their May 1 staffs, while the index was then 3·6

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87·0	.....	95·7	.....	.....	.....	95·1	84·1
June 1, 1923	96·6	.....	99·3	116·7	99·6	.....	89·2	82·0
June 1, 1924	97·4	.....	94·1	108·2	87·5	.....	85·6	86·3
June 1, 1925	96·8	96·8	95·8	106·6	88·3	.....	87·5	89·3
June 1, 1926	104·5	90·3	99·7	105·9	101·1	111·1	99·2	99·7
June 1, 1927	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
June 1, 1928	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
June 1, 1929	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
June 1, 1930	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
June 1, 1931	107·1	126·7	110·3	123·4	103·9	99·5	98·8	106·9
June 1, 1932	91·7	105·6	96·8	100·9	84·9	91·0	85·2	89·4
June 1, 1933	80·6	96·8	86·5	91·1	75·6	78·9	79·4	81·9
June 1, 1934	86·3	97·9	93·9	102·4	86·7	107·1	81·9	86·3
June 1, 1935	87·2	95·8	97·9	103·5	93·5	123·5	87·0	96·5
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·3	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·1	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1937	14·5	1·2	12·4	1·4	3·4	1·9	3·8	3·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

points lower than that of 111·8 at the date under review.

Hamilton.—An increase was noted in Hamilton, where 289 employers reported 36,820 workers on their paylists, or 758 more than at the beginning of May. This advance compared favourably with the decline indicated at June 1, 1936, when employment was at a lower level. Improvement was noted in construction, trade and manufacturing, the gain in the last-named occurring mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food divisions. The 275 concerns furnishing data for June 1, 1936, had employed 31,345 persons, or 171 fewer than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 97·6, compared with 114·2 at June 1, 1937.

Windsor.—Employment in Windsor showed little general change at June 1, for which data were received from 178 firms with 20,907 employees, a gain of 32 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the iron and steel industry, but building and trade reported moderate improvement. A seasonal reduction had been registered at June 1, 1936, by the 170 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 16,742, compared with 18,505 at May 1. Employment then was not so active as at the latest date, when the index stood at 153·1.

Winnipeg.—An aggregate working force of 41,364 persons was indicated by the 480 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 40,066 employees at May 1. Most of the gain recorded was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in communications, trade and construction; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate. The general increase was smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 475 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 39,071 men and women, as against 37,543 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 90·9, compared with 96·5 at June 1, 1937.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, especially of food, lumber, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper products, transportation and construction reported gains in Vancouver; statements were

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1921	87·7	87·8	85·4	92·8	91·2	90·6	68·7	86·7	91·8
June 1, 1922	90·3	91·1	67·7	96·9	86·5	98·1	79·4	83·8	89·3
June 1, 1923	98·5	101·2	94·8	106·3	87·8	100·7	86·0	90·9	91·2
June 1, 1924	96·4	95·7	96·6	108·5	94·5	101·6	90·4	95·1	91·8
June 1, 1925	95·6	95·6	92·6	98·8	94·6	97·1	95·6	97·2	93·1
June 1, 1926	102·2	101·6	96·4	96·5	100·4	102·1	114·5	100·9	96·7
June 1, 1927	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
June 1, 1928	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
June 1, 1929	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
June 1, 1930	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
June 1, 1931	103·6	99·4	53·3	105·3	104·7	98·6	121·8	125·9	124·0
June 1, 1932	89·1	86·0	37·9	96·8	94·1	85·5	92·9	116·8	116·1
June 1, 1933	80·7	80·0	40·7	91·4	83·2	79·0	67·8	106·2	109·1
June 1, 1934	96·6	93·2	75·0	106·2	78·0	80·3	116·7	115·4	116·5
June 1, 1935	97·6	98·4	96·0	119·2	79·2	79·9	89·5	118·5	119·9
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1937	100·0	55·1	2·9	6·4	2·1	9·5	11·5	2·6	9·9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

tabulated from 446 employers with 35,744 workers in their employ, as compared with 34,065 at May 1, 1937. An increase on a smaller scale had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, when 427 establishments had reported 33,291 persons on their paylists, or 656 more than in the preceding month. Employment then was in less volume, the index being seven points below that of 110·8 indicated at the beginning of June 1 of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Manufacturing Industries

There was an upward movement in manufacturing, continuing the advances indicated uninterruptedly since the opening of the year. Statements were tabulated from 5,943 manufacturers employing 598,971 operatives, as compared with 577,663 in the preceding month; this gain of 21,308 employees or 3·7 per cent was much larger than the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the years since 1921. The crude index rose from 113·8 at May 1 to 117·9 at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other month since October 1, 1929, being 14·5 points above that for June 1, 1936. Since the increase from May to June 1 of the present year exceeded the average, the seasonally-corrected index showed an advance, rising from 113·2 in the preceding month, to 114·7 at the latest date.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows: 1937, 117·9; 1936, 103·4; 1935, 98·4; 1934, 93·2; 1933, 80·0; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 99·4; 1930, 113·6; 1929, 121·2; 1928, 112·6; 1927, 106·9; 1926, 101·6; 1925, 95·6; 1924, 95·7; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 91·1; and 1921, 87·8.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1937, in the lumber, pulp and paper, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, rubber and mineral product industries. On the other hand, textile and to-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	May 1, 1937	April 1, 1937	May 1, 1936	May 1, 1935	May 1, 1934	May 1, 1933	May 1, 1932
Manufacturing—	55·1	117·9	113·8	103·4	98·4	93·2	80·0	86·0
Animal products—edible	2·4	137·8	125·6	127·2	120·6	115·8	110·4	106·3
Fur and products	·2	102·5	97·9	97·2	99·0	86·5	87·1	86·0
Leather and products	2·2	117·9	117·8	109·5	108·1	99·9	91·7	90·5
Boots and shoes	1·5	120·2	120·1	110·9	112·0	105·9	100·1	98·3
Lumber and products	4·7	95·2	83·5	81·1	75·6	71·1	56·4	64·2
Rough and dressed lumber	2·8	88·8	72·8	74·7	68·1	61·9	45·8	51·3
Furniture	·7	89·2	88·3	80·4	72·4	73·1	66·5	77·4
Other lumber products	1·2	120·1	113·2	102·2	101·6	98·2	81·4	93·3
Musical instruments	·1	55·2	45·9	36·5	27·4	30·4	22·9	31·3
Plant products—edible	3·0	112·5	103·7	107·4	98·9	98·3	93·5	96·9
Paper and paper products	6·3	111·7	107·4	100·6	96·7	93·6	85·7	88·3
Pulp and paper	3·0	107·1	98·7	91·4	86·7	84·5	72·6	72·8
Paper products	1·0	133·0	133·0	117·8	109·7	105·7	97·1	99·1
Printing and publishing	2·3	110·5	110·1	106·7	105·5	101·7	99·4	105·3
Rubber products	1·3	108·9	104·6	96·5	91·3	96·3	76·2	86·4
Textile products	10·2	128·6	128·8	116·4	112·4	109·8	93·6	98·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·0	143·5	142·7	128·5	127·3	125·6	102·4	107·0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	105·1	102·8	89·0	90·3	91·0	74·1	80·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	149·6	150·5	136·8	127·6	125·8	107·4	108·5
Silk and silk goods	·9	541·4	548·9	513·2	512·7	491·8	367·3	374·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	127·4	128·6	121·2	117·9	118·4	101·3	108·6
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	120·3	120·4	106·8	101·0	94·2	84·6	91·9
Other textile products	1·0	110·3	112·3	102·0	94·3	96·7	79·2	81·0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·5	121·9	122·9	110·6	115·5	107·0	102·5	112·4
Tobacco	·8	99·4	101·7	92·7	104·1	99·7	98·2	107·1
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	154·3	154·3	136·8	130·1	116·6	107·9	119·7
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	161·9	157·3	138·1	118·8	121·4	100·2	78·8
Chemicals and allied products	1·2	155·7	154·6	141·9	131·0	123·5	111·1	114·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	99·6	89·7	86·0	77·9	73·5	51·9	83·1
Electric light and power	1·4	119·4	114·3	113·7	111·0	107·9	112·1	117·4
Electrical apparatus	1·8	143·8	138·7	123·3	108·1	103·5	84·0	109·9
Iron and steel products	13·4	111·5	109·4	90·9	86·2	77·1	61·7	69·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	144·1	141·0	104·3	104·0	92·2	53·4	58·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	129·5	128·3	102·7	90·1	78·9	62·8	78·6
Agricultural implements	·6	75·3	74·1	65·5	61·8	47·0	33·5	27·4
Land vehicles	5·8	104·4	103·4	90·8	86·9	78·8	68·4	73·8
Automobiles and parts	2·2	165·4	164·9	139·0	145·8	117·7	75·0	86·3
Steel shipbuildings and repairing	·3	83·5	79·2	61·7	64·2	61·0	50·6	65·4
Heating appliances	·5	130·0	127·1	108·3	97·4	88·1	70·0	76·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	130·4	119·0	86·2	76·0	63·8	46·4	66·0
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	123·4	121·3	95·5	92·9	79·7	61·2	74·3
Other iron and steel products	1·9	111·1	109·1	88·8	83·7	79·1	63·4	75·3
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	157·1	151·9	130·1	121·3	111·0	81·0	78·4
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	153·0	146·2	137·6	134·6	134·5	121·9	123·3
Miscellaneous	·6	138·8	133·7	127·9	123·5	112·5	97·8	97·5

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the porportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

bacco works were rather slacker, the losses in the former being seasonal in character.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1936, shows that the 5,736 co-operating manufacturers had then employed 522,055 persons, as compared with 518,679 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper and other industries had shown improvement over May 1, 1936.

Animal Products, Edible.—There were further and more pronounced increases in the numbers employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statistics were tabulated from 317 firms employing 26,609 persons, as compared with 24,294 in the preceding month. This advance was similar in size to that reported at June 1, 1936, when the index was over ten points lower.

Fur and Fur Products.—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 62 of which enlarged their payrolls from 2,072 persons at the beginning of May to 2,164 at June 1. A rather larger gain had been indicated at the same date last summer, but activity was then at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this group showed a slight improvement in the latest month, comparing favourably with the falling-off indicated in the same month last year; the index then stood at 109·5, compared with 117·9 at the date under review. The working forces of the 301 co-operating employers totalled 24,229 persons, as against 24,181 in the preceding month. There were losses in leather factories in Ontario, while those in Quebec were somewhat busier.

Lumber and Products.—Continued, seasonal improvement took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container, furniture and other wood-using plants. Returns were compiled from 878 manufacturers in the lumber group having 50,823 workers on their staffs, compared with 44,589 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement at June 1, that in Quebec and Ontario being especially pronounced. Additions to staffs on a much smaller scale were made at the same date last year, and the index then was many points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Expansion was noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 2,539 persons were added to the forces of the 474 co-operating manufacturers, who had 32,682 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, flour and cereal, bakery and other vegetable food establishments reported improvement. The increase registered at June 1, 1936, was not so extensive; the employment index was then several points lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills showed a substantial increase in personnel, and printing and publishing houses were rather busier; the index number in the pulp and paper group as a whole stood at 111·7, compared with 100·6 at the beginning of June of last year, when the gains recorded were decidedly smaller. An aggregate payroll of 68,093 workers was reported by the 612 establishments whose statistics were compiled; and which had employed 65,497 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—Fifty-four rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 13,881 persons, or 554 more than in their last return. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when little general change over the preceding month had been indicated.

Textile Products.—There was a slight seasonal decline in employment in the textile industries at the date under review, chiefly in wool, silk, knitting and garment factories. On the other hand, cotton mills were busier. There were losses on the whole in this division in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 1,089 firms employing 110,906 persons, as against 111,086 in the preceding month. A much larger decrease had been reported at June 1, 1936; the index was then over twelve points lower than at the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Activity in this group showed a decline, according to 186 employers whose staffs were lowered from 16,780 in the preceding month, to 16,641 at the beginning of June in the present year. Tobacco manufacturing reported most of the falling-off. A considerable reduction in personnel had been indicated at June 1 of last year, when the index was over eleven points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further marked improvement was noted in building material plants, 206 of which employed an aggregate working force of 11,036 persons, or 1,109 more than at May 1. The index stood at 99·6; this was 13·6 points higher than that recorded at June 1, 1936, when a much smaller increase had been made. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the gain, in which factories producing these kinds of building materials shared.

Electric Current.—An advance as compared with May was shown in electric current plants, in which employment was in greater volume than at the same date a year ago. The 96 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 655 workers to 15,085 at the beginning of June, 1937.

Electrical Apparatus.—Heightened activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 125 of which enlarged their payrolls by 693 employees to 19,763 at the date under review. A similar gain had been recorded at June 1, 1936, when employment was at a much lower level.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a contra-seasonal increase at June 1, 1937, in the iron and steel group; most divisions shared in the upward movement, the largest gains being in the crude, rolled and forged, land vehicle and iron and steel fabrication branches. Returns were tabulated from 872 manufacturers employing 145,345 persons, compared with 142,652 at May 1. Improvement was noted in all five economic areas, that in Quebec and Ontario being greatest. A seasonal decline had occurred at June 1, 1936, and the index was then many points lower.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—These industries reported heightened activity, according to 173 firms employing 25,044 persons, compared with 24,217 in the preceding month. The increase took place mainly in Ontario and British Columbia. Rather less extensive improvement had been recorded at the beginning of June a year ago, and employment was then in smaller volume.

Mineral Products.—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group; these were larger than those occurring at June 1, 1936, when the index number was decidedly lower. An aggregate payroll of 15,388 persons was reported for June 1, 1937, by the 144 co-operating employers, who had 14,707 workers at May 1.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 226 workers having been added to the forces of the 109 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 6,190 at the beginning of June.

Logging

Employment in logging camps increased, largely as a result of river driving operations. Returns were received from 340 firms employing 31,225 persons, or 6,413 more than at May 1. A much smaller advance had been indicated at June 1, 1936, and the index, at 94·1, was then decidedly lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 109·1.

Mining

Coal-Mining.—Employment in both eastern and western coal-fields showed moderate curtailment. Statements were compiled from a total of 104 operators with 22,557 employees, or 217 fewer than at the beginning of May. The index was fractionally lower than at June 1, 1936, when the recorded decrease had been smaller.

Metallic Ores.—A further gain was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario and British Columbia; 219 employers enlarged their staffs from 36,237 workers at May 1, to 37,698 at the date under review. A smaller increase had taken place at the beginning of June of last year, and the index then was many points lower than at June 1, 1937.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—According to data received from 88 firms in this group, they employed 9,878 persons, or 840 more than in the preceding month. Employment was brisker than at the same date of last year, although larger additions to staffs had then been reported by the co-operating firms.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—A moderate increase was registered in local transportation at June 1, when 238 companies added 169 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 26,480. Expansion in employment had also been noted at the beginning of June, 1936, but the index was then slightly lower than at the date under review.

Steam Railways.—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 99 co-operating employers enlarged their personnel from 59,594 in the preceding month to 60,707 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported seasonal reductions, while there were increases in the remaining economic areas. Employment generally was at a rather higher level than at June 1 of last year, although more extensive gains had then been recorded.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, partly offsetting the increases elsewhere indicated. Statistics were received from 111 firms with 16,884 employees, as compared with 16,261 in the preceding month. A larger gain on the whole had been noted at June 1, 1936; the index then stood at 95·8, compared with 93·1 at the date under review.

Communications

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs and telephones. The 83 companies and branches reporting had 22,873 persons on their paylists at the beginning of June, or 730 more than at May 1. Employment was at a higher level than at the same date a year ago, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—An aggregate staff of 24,018 was reported by the 734 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 18,465 workers at May 1. Activity increased in each of the five economic areas, the largest advances being in Quebec and Ontario. The improvement, which was seasonal, compared favourably with the decline indicated at June 1, 1936; building generally was then not so active as at the date under review.

Highway.—The 360 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 68,264 persons in their employ, or 28,008 more than at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement, Ontario reporting the greatest gain. The number engaged in road work was larger than at the beginning of June, 1936, when a general increase had also been indicated.

Railway.—Important advances were again registered by the track departments of the railways; the working forces of the 37 co-operating employers totalled 32,699 persons, as against 26,098 in the preceding month. This increase was not so large as noted at June 1, 1936, and employment was in slightly greater volume. The most noteworthy gains at the date under review were in the Prairie Provinces, but all five economic areas reported improvement.

Services

Hotels and restaurants showed a seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded improved conditions. Statements were compiled from 473 firms employing 28,097 workers, as compared with 27,249, at May 1. The index, at 129·0, was six points higher than at the same date in 1936, when smaller advances had been made.

Trade

Marked improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 1,349 establishments employed 107,384 persons, or 2,485 more than in their last return. A greater increase had been noted at June 1, 1936, but the index was then over four points lower. Most of the advance at the date under review took place in retail establishments.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated areas or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1937

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

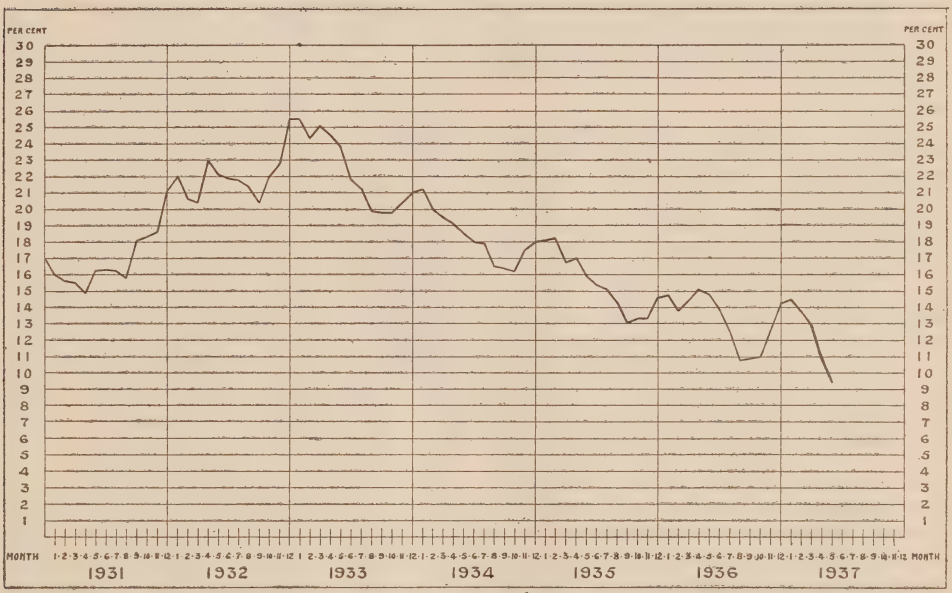
A continuation of the upward trend of activity among local trade union members, which has been in evidence since the close of January this year, was again apparent during May according to the reports compiled from 1,820 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 194,921 persons. Of these, 18,583 or 9·5 per cent were reported as out of work on the last day of the month as compared with a percentage of 11·1 in April. This unemployment percentage reported for May denotes the most favourable situation that has been established in any month of our records since September, 1930. In May a year ago 14·8 per cent of idleness was registered. All provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia showed a general betterment of conditions from April, though the variations were slight, Ontario and Saskatchewan indicating improvement of around 2 per cent and the other provinces advances of lesser degree. In Nova Scotia employment was but nominally retarded from April. Contrasted with the returns for May, 1936, Ontario unions particularly showed marked recovery during the month reviewed, especially in the building and construction trades, though practically all trades and industries contributed their quota to the total expansion noted. In Quebec and British Columbia also an encouraging measure of improvement was reflected, New Brunswick and Manitoba showing gains of more moderate degree. In Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, minor contractions in activity occurred.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During May all the cities used for comparison recorded gains in activity over April, none of which, however, was particularly outstand-

ing, Saint John, Halifax, Toronto and Winnipeg indicating moderately improved conditions, while in Montreal, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver the advancement shown was but fractional. Decided employment revival, however, was apparent among Saint John and Toronto unions from May a year ago, and in Vancouver, Montreal and Winnipeg the increases registered, while of much lesser degree, still were rather noteworthy. In Regina the tendency was also toward greater employment though the change from May last year was less than one per cent. Edmonton and Halifax unions, on the contrary, suffered some curtailment of activity.

8·2 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, as compared with a percentage of 10·6 in April. A considerably improved situation was shown from May of last year when 15·5 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Brewery and glass workers, whose combined membership was rather small, were substantially better employed than in April, and fur and jewellery workers showed rather noteworthy advancement. Minor gains were apparent among iron and steel, and garment workers, general labourers, cigar and tobacco workers, and printing tradesmen. Conditions for bakers and confectioners, pulp and paper makers, wood, and textile and carpet workers,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Accompanying this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment from January, 1931, to date. It will be noticed that the curve of unemployment has been steadily extending in a downward direction denoting an increasing volume of available work since January of this year. The level reached at the close of May was the lowest that has been shown in any month of this chart and on looking over our records we find it to be the best level of employment attained since September, 1930. The variation from May of last year was quite noticeable, indicative of a considerable measure of recovery during the month reviewed.

Reports were forwarded at the close of May from 516 organizations in the manufacturing industries, including 66,859 members, 5,494 or

however, were but fractionally better than in April. Activity for meat cutters and butchers, hat, cap and glove, and leather workers, on the contrary, subsided slightly. Metal polishers maintained the same percentage of idleness as in April. Marked employment expansion from May a year ago was evident among hat, cap and glove, garment, wood and leather workers, and the situation was considerably improved for iron and steel, jewellery, cigar and tobacco, and textile and carpet workers, bakers and confectioners, and metal polishers. An upward movement of employment was indicated also among brewery workers and printing tradesmen. Fur and glass workers, however, showed a large percentage drop in employment from May of last year which affected few members, and

among meat cutters and butchers, pulp and paper makers, and general labourers, activity was somewhat restricted.

Little variation was apparent in the situation for coal miners during May from the previous month, the 51 associations making returns, with a total of 18,305 members, showing that 2,876, or 15·7 per cent, were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with a percentage of 16·2 in April. Retarded employment on a small scale was evident from May, 1936, when 14·2 per cent of idleness was recorded. British Columbia miners were much better engaged during May than in either the preceding month or May of last year, while in Alberta moderate gains in activity were reflected from April, but some falling off in available work was noted from May a year ago. Nova Scotia unions, however, registered curtailment of employment on a small scale in both comparisons. Short time work, however, was prevalent throughout the month reviewed.

A greater volume of employment was afforded in the building and construction trades during May than in either the previous month or May, 1936, as manifest by reports received from 196 associations covering a membership of 19,937 persons. Of these, 5,255 or 26·4 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 30·8 in April and 40·5 in May, 1936. Steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, and granite and stone cutters were much better employed than in April, and the situation for carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and plumbers and steamfitters was considerably more favourable. Tile layers, lathers and roofers showed more moderate advancement. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, however, suffered severe losses in work available, and among hod carriers and building labourers noteworthy contractions were evident, electrical workers indicating but slight employment cessation from April. In contrast with the returns for May, 1936, in the building and construction trades decided employment expansion was reflected during the month reviewed by steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Heightened activity, on a smaller scale, was registered by hod carriers and building labourers, electrical workers and granite and stone cutters. Painters, decorators and paperhangers alone, showed some lessening in the employment volume afforded.

The transportation industries with 811 organizations making returns at the close of May, with a membership numbering 62,667 persons, indicated that 3,560 or a percentage of 5·7 were out of work on the last day of the month as compared with a percentage of 6·6 in April. Steam railway employees, whose returns included nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, navigation workers, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, all contributed to this slight advance shown from April. The situation in the transportation industries, as a whole, also reflected some slight gain from May a year ago when 7·1 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this compari-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
May, 1919.....	4·7	3·4	5·3	2·6	1·5	2·9	1·4	4·9	3·6
May, 1920.....	·4	·5	4·0	1·7	2·6	1·3	1·5	5·6	2·4
May, 1921.....	12·9	6·2	26·5	9·1	10·4	9·4	12·0	21·7	15·5
May, 1922.....	12·1	3·1	16·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
May, 1923.....	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
May, 1924.....	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
May, 1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
May, 1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
May, 1927.....	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
May, 1928.....	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
May, 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
May, 1930.....	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	10·3
May, 1931.....	6·4	10·3	20·5	15·6	13·0	12·8	22·0	14·2	16·2
May, 1932.....	8·5	14·2	26·3	23·6	21·0	14·0	26·5	20·4	22·1
May, 1933.....	26·6	14·2	25·0	24·9	21·0	17·9	25·9	19·5	23·8
May, 1934.....	11·8	8·1	23·6	15·9	17·8	14·2	24·3	18·4	18·5
May, 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
June, 1935.....	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
July, 1935.....	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935.....	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935.....	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936.....	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936.....	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar., 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan. 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
May, 1919	4·1	....	2·8	3·6	2·4	·6	1·2	·5	....	0	·7	·3	·7	....	1·6	7·3	2·5	6·0	0	....	8·7	1·6	8·0	1·8	·4	0	0	....	2·3	1·1	0	2·6	3·6
May, 1920	0	....	1·2	3·2	4·8	·8	0	1·2	....	12·2	1·1	0	2·6	....	5·4	3·9	·5	1·5	2·9	·1	4·3	1·1	2·0	1·5	·1	·1	·1	....	·1	1·3	0	2·2	2·4
May, 1921	24·9	42·2	12·6	22·6	8·5	3·6	4·4	3·2	....	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	....	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	8·1	9·9	·9	4·8	4·8	....	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
May, 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	....	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	....	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
May, 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	....	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
May, 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	....	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
May, 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	....	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
May, 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	....	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·0	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
May, 1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	....	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	....	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	.6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	....	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	....	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
May, 1931	1·1	31·8	12·8	17·9	5·7	12·5	25·2	7·4	....	31·7	47·3	8·7	52·5	7·4	12·0	10·7	6·9	20·6	0	32·0	37·7	9·2	23·5	10·3	1·1	7·1	7·2	0	4·9	8·8	2·1	16·8	16·2
May, 1932	0	26·7	14·3	24·2	12·8	12·6	12·4	12·7	....	36·7	29·8	25·1	30·2	27·4	25·3	26·0	22·2	36·2	0	63·4	57·2	12·5	41·5	13·7	1·5	15·8	16·0	0	2·3	13·8	9·5	20·5	22·1
May, 1933	2·1	31·5	21·5	28·5	16·8	17·0	23·0	14·5	0	32·4	24·4	23·2	25·0	10·0	25·1	35·4	26·7	20·9	0	66·4	65·6	12·2	29·4	14·0	·9	13·2	13·5	0	·6	11·7	5·2	21·6	23·8
May, 1934	4·3	6·1	21·1	15·6	9·5	7·2	2·8	10·3	0	18·4	9·0	23·5	8·8	1·3	11·1	19·2	33·3	6·9	0	59·3	63·7	9·9	37·6	9·9	·9	11·9	12·1	4·3	6·6	6·3	1·8	14·7	18·5
May. 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	19·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·6	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	14·8	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	37·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·0	7·7	0	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5

son, steam railway employees were largely responsible for the better movement noted during the month reviewed, though slightly greater employment was also accorded teamsters and chauffeurs. Among street and electric railway employees, and navigation workers the tendency was adverse though the change was less than one per cent.

Adequate work was available to retail shop clerks during May as for several months past, but in May of last year 5·1 per cent of idleness was reported. This was apparent from the returns tabulated for May from 3 associations with a membership total of 1,025 persons.

A more favourable tendency was noted by civic employees during May than in the previous month according to the reports compiled from 75 associations with 8,547 members. Of these, only 55 or 0·6 per cent were without work at the end of the month as compared with a percentage of 1·6 in April. Heightened activity, on a small scale, was also indicated from May last year when 2·3 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

In the miscellaneous group of trades the level of employment during May remained almost identical with that of April as shown from the reports tabulated from 131 unions embracing a membership of 7,844 persons. Of these, 602 or 7·7 per cent were idle at the close of the month in contrast with a percentage of 7·6 in April. Conditions were, however, somewhat better than in May a year ago when 9·5 per cent of unemployment was registered. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen all showed fractional gains in work afforded from April, which were just more than offset by the contractions evident among theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers. When contrasted with the returns for May of last year, hotel and restaurant employees were considerably better engaged during the month surveyed, and the situation for theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen improved slightly. Unclassified workers alone reported some slowing up in activity.

Fishermen were quite actively employed during May, the percentage of idleness standing at 0·3 as compared with percentages of 3·2 in April and 0·8 in May, 1936. Reporting for May were 3 associations of these workers with a combined membership of 650 persons.

Reports were tabulated for May from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers, involving a total of 968 members, 1·5 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month as compared with a percentage of 2·3 in April. In May a year ago 8·4 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from May, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1937

During the month of May, 1937, reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed increases of over 33 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, in the average daily placements when compared with those of the preceding month and also with those effected in May a year ago. All groups, except farming, manufacturing and transportation, registered gains over April, the highest being in construction and maintenance, logging and services and the greatest decline in farming, changes in the remaining groups, both plus and minus, being nominal only. When compared with May last year, noteworthy gains were recorded in logging and construction and maintenance, with others of smaller volume in manufacturing, services and transportation and minor additions in mining and trade. Farming was the only industry to show a loss, but this was quite pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1935, to date, as reported by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a pronounced upward trend during the first half of the period, but recorded a decline during the latter half of the month; at the end of May, however, both levels were over 7 points higher than those reached at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 66·5 and 62·5 during the first and the second half of May, 1937, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 59·6 and 54·9 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 61·4 and 58·1, as compared with 55·0 and 50·9 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1937, was 1,501, as compared with a daily average

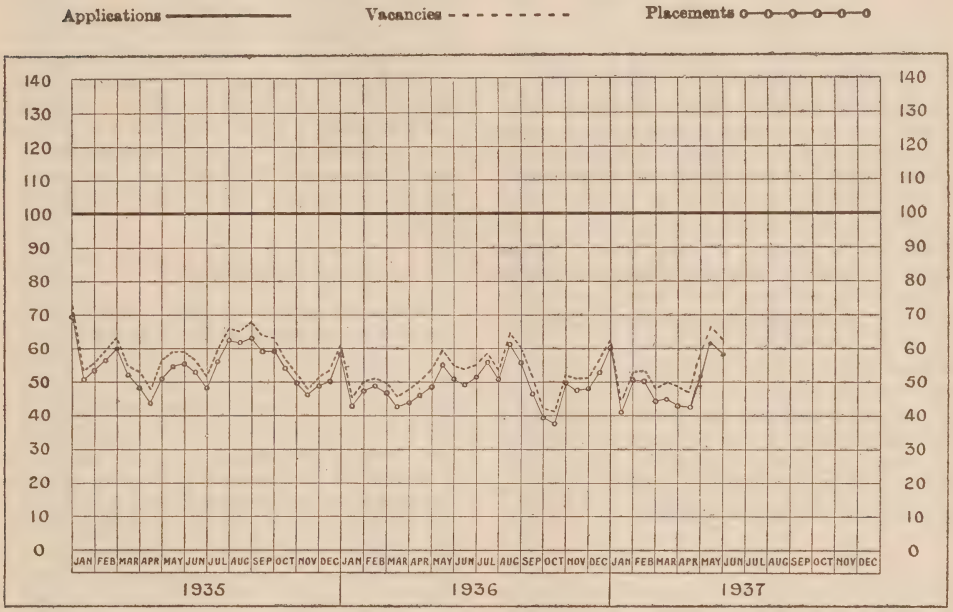
of 1,161 in the preceding month and with 1,163 in May, 1936.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,329, in comparison with 2,223 in April and with 2,027 in May last year.

vacancies, 50,652 applications for work and 26,864 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1937, was 1,390, of which 955 were in regular employment and 435 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,042 in the previous month. Placements during May a year ago averaged 1,075 daily, consisting of 612 placements in regular and 463 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 34,451 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 33,351 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 22,927, of which 18,637 were of men and 4,290 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 10,424. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,425 for men and 11,591 for women, a total of 36,016, with applications for work numbering 55,881, of which 42,765 were from men and 13,116 from women. Reports for April, 1937, showed 30,168 positions available, 57,778 applications made and 27,089 placements effected, while in May, 1936, there were recorded 29,070

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (5 months)	93,442	41,327	134,769

NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May, 1937, were nearly 77 per cent better than in April and over 119 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of last year. There were also gains of over 77 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month and nearly 115 per cent when compared with May, 1936. Except for nominal losses in farming and trade, all

industrial divisions showed gains in placements in comparison with May a year ago, the highest being in construction and maintenance, services and logging. During the month there were 733 placements effected in construction and maintenance; 150 in logging; 68 in manufacturing; 40 in mining and 656 in services, of which 402 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 855 of men and 81 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of New Brunswick during May, were over 16 per cent better than in April and nearly 9 per cent more favourable than in May, 1936. Placements also were nearly 17 per cent above those of the preceding month and over 11 per cent in excess of the corresponding period of last year. Except for small losses in manufacturing and logging, increased placements over May, 1936, were reported in all remaining industrial divisions, the most noteworthy addition being in services and construction and maintenance, gains in other groups being nominal only. Placements by industries included logging 46; construction and maintenance 47 and services 786, of which 537 were of household workers. There were 112 men and 128 women placed in regular employment during the month.

QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during May when compared with the previous month, but a gain of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Placements showed practically no change from April, 1937, but were almost 19 per cent above those reported in May, 1936. Improvement over May a year ago was nearly all attributable to increased placements under logging, manufacturing and construction and maintenance, although small gains were also shown in services, farming, transportation and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing 317; logging 1,199; farming 96; construction and maintenance 1,356; trade 112 and services 2,630, of which 2,226 were of household workers. During the month 3,133 men and 1,459 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during May, were 43 per cent better than in April and over 27 per cent higher than during the corresponding month a year ago. There were gains of nearly 47 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month and of almost 29 per cent in comparison with May, 1936. Pronounced increases in placements over May last year were recorded in logging and construction and maintenance, with a smaller gain shown in manufacturing. Minor increases also were noted in transportation and trade, but these were more than offset by nominal declines reported in mining, farming and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected included:—manufacturing 905; logging 2,671; farming 1,316; mining 48; transportation 131; construction and maintenance 4,443; trade 331 and services 5,114, of which 2,777 were of household workers. There were 8,638 men and 1,402 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

During the month of May, 1937, positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba were nearly 3 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but almost 4 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 15 per cent higher than in April and nearly 4 per cent in excess of May, 1936. Placements in logging, services, manufacturing and transportation were greater than during May a year ago, but increases in these groups were partially offset by declines in construction and maintenance, farming, trade and mining. Placements by industrial groups included:—logging 251; farming 282; construction and maintenance 338 and services 846, of which 673 were of household workers. During the month 873 men and 273 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment offices in Saskatchewan during May listed nearly 34 per cent fewer workers than in April, 1937, or in May last year. Placements, likewise, showed a decline of over 35 per cent from the preceding month and of more than 33 per cent from the corresponding period a year ago. Except for nominal gains in transportation and trade, all industrial divisions showed losses in placements when compared with May, 1936, the greatest of these being in farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing 52; logging 61; farming 444; construction and maintenance 83 and services 807, of which 570 were of household workers. There were 490 men and 353 women placed in regular employment during the month.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,799**	**104**	**1,750**	**1,689**	**936**	**749**	**1,962**	**269**
Halifax	986	59	1,015	931	552	379	1,264	35
New Glasgow	487	45	410	429	336	89	289	174
Sydney	326	0	325	329	48	281	409	60
New Brunswick	**936**	**19**	**899**	**928**	**240**	**688**	**1,161**	**163**
Chatham	41	12	11	29	21	8	186	8
Fredericton	54	0	16	54	45	9	290	10
Moncton	437	7	438	441	128	313	115	48
St. John	404	0	434	404	46	358	570	97
Quebec	**7,300**	**1,901**	**12,194**	**6,548**	**4,592**	**1,158**	**5,234**	**3,680**
Chicoutimi	1,241	0	2,180	1,251	1,234	7	409	701
Hull	618	16	1,111	690	634	43	304	717
Montreal	3,759	990	6,128	3,128	1,849	759	3,043	1,271
Port Alfred	44	8	166	40	33	5	58	.....
Quebec	864	723	1,659	661	264	231	1,215	310
Rouyn	229	0	327	221	184	37	54	49
Sherbrooke	287	95	390	339	226	43	134	402
Three Rivers	258	69	233	218	168	33	17	230
Ontario	**15,898**	**827**	**25,564**	**15,170**	**10,040**	**4,930**	**49,801**	**5,597**
Belleville	173	0	247	173	100	73	245	73
Brantford	350	12	426	344	256	88	1,124	131
Chatham	295	0	330	295	203	92	530	117
Ft. William	665	0	680	663	585	78	864	242
Guelph	82	34	115	116	53	19	838	62
Hamilton	830	18	1,343	803	375	410	4,655	231
Kenora	226	0	398	226	161	65	900	.....
Kingston	498	22	525	483	404	79	761	203
Kitchener	271	19	415	254	131	108	1,026	95
London	845	63	1,218	872	436	386	1,819	431
Niagara Falls	193	22	132	179	110	65	1,100	105
North Bay	490	0	549	538	462	76	715	67
Oshawa	737	0	834	727	66	661	1,034	117
Ottawa	881	9	1,556	870	588	281	4,541	320
Pembroke	420	0	545	400	313	87	66	78
Peterborough	273	12	268	268	200	68	778	126
Pt. Arthur	1,840	0	1,713	1,729	1,714	15	445	1,038
St. Catharines	506	39	463	468	246	222	2,047	91
St. Thomas	223	1	247	209	146	63	323	48
Sarnia	253	6	293	250	91	159	687	121
Sault Ste. Marie	314	3	482	319	146	167	212	165
Stratford	169	0	655	167	153	14	1,994	105
Sudbury	444	0	1,121	447	403	44	745	134
Timmins	530	9	1,236	480	247	233	1,399	157
Toronto	3,792	516	9,053	3,291	2,166	1,063	14,770	1,082
Windsor	598	42	720	599	285	314	6,183	258
Manitoba	**1,657**	**98**	**3,105**	**1,797**	**1,146**	**641**	**14,378**	**1,082**
Brandon	82	29	114	58	50	8	625	116
Winnipeg	1,575	69	2,991	1,739	1,096	633	13,753	966
Saskatchewan	**1,583**	**199**	**1,833**	**1,507**	**843**	**663**	**1,497**	**1,552**
Estevan	17	8	42	11	11	0	38	70
Moose Jaw	293	63	311	271	139	131	372	322
North Battleford	43	3	41	41	18	23	14	47
Prince Albert	233	9	316	209	94	115	192	73
Regina	375	47	501	380	239	141	331	370
Saskatoon	197	5	203	200	144	56	386	385
Swift Current	80	31	71	75	42	33	127	97
Weyburn	116	12	116	106	64	42	4	67
Yorkton	229	21	232	214	92	122	33	121
Alberta	**2,217**	**51**	**4,098**	**2,128**	**1,778**	**350**	**10,122**	**2,000**
Calgary	979	33	1,675	900	765	135	4,673	624
Drumheller	86	0	342	86	58	28	231	130
Edmonton	880	0	1,692	876	794	82	4,303	871
Lethbridge	80	16	204	74	70	4	611	201
Medicine Hat	192	2	185	192	91	101	304	174
British Columbia	**4,626**	**34**	**6,438**	**4,684**	**3,352**	**1,245**	**7,358**	**955**
Kamloops	63	4	265	81	57	4	38	35
Nanaimo	372	1	373	352	283	69	286	351
Nelson	288	0	330	285	147	138	30	11
New Westminster	148	0	161	148	40	108	150	23
Penticton	77	2	129	73	56	17	69	13
Prince George	52	8	111	45	45	0	52	.....
Prince Rupert	73	0	96	73	32	41	90	18
Vancouver	2,812	19	4,040	2,886	2,484	335	5,924	345
Victoria	741	0	933	741	208	533	719	159
Canada	**36,016**	**3,233**	**55,881**	**34,451**	**22,927**	**10,424**	**91,513**	**15,298**
Men	24,425	321	42,765	24,423	18,637	5,630	78,989	10,922
Women	11,591	2,912	13,116	10,028	4,290	4,794	12,524	4,376

ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Alberta during May, showed practically no change from that recorded during April, 1937, but was nearly 9 per cent less than that of May a year ago. Placements were over 2 per cent fewer than in the previous month and 11 per cent below those reported during the corresponding period last year. A marked gain in placements over May, 1936, was shown in construction and maintenance, but this was more than offset by a substantial decline in farming, as well as losses of smaller proportions in services, manufacturing, mining and trade. Logging and transportation showed nominal gains. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected included:—farming 457; construction and maintenance 979 and services 538, of which 365 were of household workers. During the month 1,465 men and 313 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During May, orders received by British Columbia offices were over 40 per cent better than in the previous month and nearly 91 per cent in excess of May, 1936. Placements also were almost 40 per cent higher than in April and more than 90 per cent above those listed during the corresponding month a year ago. While all groups showed gains in placements over May last year, the general improvement was largely due to greatly increased placements in logging, as well as a substantial increase in construction and maintenance, gains in all remaining industries being much smaller in volume. Placements by industrial groups during the month included:—manufacturing 69; logging 1,128; farming 158; mining 63; transportation 44; construction and maintenance 2,245; trade 57 and services 828, of which 511 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 3,071 of men and 281 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 22,927, placements in regular employment 13,161 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,240 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,091 going to centres within the same Province as the despatching office and 149 to other Provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 per cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during May the Hull office granted two certificates to bushmen bound for the Pembroke zone. Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during May numbered 1,858, of whom 1,857 were destined to Provincial employment. Of these, 1,372 secured their certificates at the Port Arthur office for transportation to various centres within the district covered by that city office, included among whom were 1,364 bush workers, 3 mine workers, one blacksmith, one restaurant waitress, one labourer, one farm hand, and one housekeeper. To the Port Arthur zone also, one butcher was conveyed from Sudbury. The Fort William office was instrumental in the transfer of 316 bush workers and 2 cooks, and the Sudbury office of 161 bush workers, within their respective zones. Granted certificates at Timmins, 2 mine workers proceeded to Fort William, while from North Bay 2 carpenters and one engineer were transported to employment in the Timmins zone. The one person travelling outside the Province was a mine cookee shipped from Timmins to Rouyn. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during May were 187 in number and effected by the Winnipeg office, 41 of which were provincial and 146 interprovincial. The labour movement within the Province was entirely to points in the Winnipeg zone and included the transfer of 28 highway construction workers, 5 farm hands, one farm household worker, 3 mine workers, 2 hotel employees, one bushman and one blacksmith. The Port Arthur zone was the destination of all persons journeying outside the Province, among whom were 135 bushmen, 5 mine workers, 2 farm hands, 2 hotel workers, one blacksmith and one cook. Business transacted by Alberta offices during May involved the issue of 182 reduced rate certificates, all to centres within the Province. The majority of these were granted at the Edmonton office which arranged for the transportation of one engineer to Calgary and of 55 highway construction workers, 41 transportation company employees, 18 fish company employees, 12 building construction workers, 9 oil refinery workers, 6 sawmill employees, 6 mine workers, 5 carpenters, 5 labourers, 4 bushmen, 3 parks employees, 3 farm hands, one farm domestic, 2 waitresses, 2 cooks, 2 housekeepers, 2 hotel employees, and one store clerk, to employment at centres within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary one farm hand and one farm housekeeper were conveyed to Drumheller, and 2 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The movement of labour in British

Columbia during May was provincial and comprised the transfer of 11 persons. From Vancouver one millwright travelled to Nelson, one hotel cook to Penticton, and 7 mine workers to employment within the Vancouver zone. The Prince Rupert office was responsible for the despatch of 2 mine workers within the territory administered by that city office.

Of the 2,240 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 1,209 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 998 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 21 by the Northern Alberta Railway, 6 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1937

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during May, 1937, was lower by 11·5 per cent than in April, 1937, but was higher by 11·6 per cent than in May, 1936, being in fact, higher in that month than in any other year since 1932. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to $5,399,489, as compared with $6,098,036 in the preceding month, and $4,836,358 in May of last year.

The value of the building authorized in the first five months of the present year was $21,967,654; this was considerably higher than the aggregate of $13,666,195 reported in the period January-May, 1936, and was also higher than in the first five months of any other year since 1931. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last six years, however, has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record; while the wholesale prices of building materials have risen in recent months, they continue below the average for the months January-May in the seventeen years, 1920 to 1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for May, 1937, showing that they had issued almost 600 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $1,800,000, and for more than 3,000 other buildings, estimated to cost over $3,200,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of about 500 dwellings and 2,700 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,800,000 and $3,400,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan recorded moderate increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during May as compared with the preceding month, the greatest gains being in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia the May totals were lower than those for April; the largest decline in this comparison was that of $387,407, or 37·2 per cent in British Columbia.

As compared with May, 1936, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases, of which that of $403,698 or 18·9 per cent in Ontario was most noteworthy.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto showed an insignificant gain as compared with last month and a larger increase over the same month of last year; Winnipeg recorded improvement as compared with April, 1937, but a decrease as compared with May, 1936, while in Montreal and Vancouver there were losses in the former but gains in the latter comparison.

Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Oshawa, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Riverside, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Nanaimo and New Westminster showed increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either the preceding month or the same month of 1936.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	5,399,489	21,967,654	36·6	94·6
1936.....	4,836,358	13,666,195	22·8	86·3
1935.....	4,728,340	19,535,656	32·5	81·7
1934.....	3,019,761	7,999,917	13·3	83·0
1933.....	2,065,372	6,726,695	11·2	75·2
1932.....	5,488,845	19,312,720	32·1	78·8
1931.....	12,115,291	50,356,550	83·9	83·6
1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,498	111·2	95·5
1929.....	24,185,738	95,792,675	161·2	99·4
1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	132·0	95·8
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	104·1	96·1
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	100·0	101·3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	84·9	103·1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	77·5	111·3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	96·5	111·1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	90·0	107·9
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	69·2	134·4
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	79·3	144·7

As already mentioned, the aggregate for the first five months of 1937 was substantially higher than in the same period in 1936, being also greater than in the months January-May of any earlier year since 1931. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, while higher than in the last few years, continue below the average for the years 1920-1936.

The following table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during April and May, 1937, and May, 1936. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus *.

Cities	May 1937	April 1937	May 1936
	$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—			
Charlottetown	48,625	5,725	22,000
Nova Scotia	214,040	170,339	135,233
*Halifax	127,650	113,799	120,783
New Glasgow	5,015	18,550	350
*Sydney	81,375	37,990	14,100
New Brunswick	87,455	55,834	49,350
Fredericton	22,260	1,400	17,800
*Moncton	33,405	37,660	7,155
*Saint John	31,790	16,774	24,395
Quebec	1,142,661	1,414,261	1,396,380
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	741,630	1,033,065	565,045
*Quebec	139,906	60,356	51,955
Shawinigan Falls	43,735	17,225	24,905
*Sherbrooke	96,690	180,000	14,650
*Three Rivers	32,750	37,315	704,200
*Westmount	87,950	86,300	35,625
Ontario	2,544,464	2,716,529	2,140,766
Belleville	14,000	7,580	11,750
*Brantford	16,089	9,640	17,399
Chatham	19,600	9,300	5,575
*Fort William	132,745	43,480	20,800
Galt	33,528	22,517	9,156
*Guelph	32,613	19,912	8,288
*Hamilton	135,105	189,864	94,565
*Kingston	150,953	36,395	27,095
*Kitchener	91,438	129,728	42,002
*London	65,370	179,885	82,970
Niagara Falls	6,890	15,115	30,048
Oshawa	19,410	1,200	15,900
*Ottawa	180,505	223,355	351,159
Owen Sound	3,060	10,879	3,505
*Peterborough	40,238	18,484	11,160
*Port Arthur	32,674	421,087	25,473
*Stratford	14,957	6,687	2,879
*St. Catharines	242,105	85,069	40,468
*St. Thomas	5,016	1,812	2,200
Sarnia	21,280	9,023	7,763
Sault Ste. Marie	59,910	43,640	39,945
*Toronto	910,160	908,436	710,734
York and East York Townships	110,890	236,559	439,890
Welland	24,094	11,873	15,404
*Windsor	98,680	58,409	108,350
Riverside	7,175	6,300	4,850
Woodstock	75,976	10,300	11,443
Manitoba	308,260	287,100	340,790
*Brandon	2,975	8,775	4,150
St. Boniface	17,085	22,825	10,940
*Winnipeg	288,200	255,500	325,700
Saskatchewan	169,889	142,956	57,955
*Moose Jaw	25,653	5,910	5,735
*Regina	119,601	37,146	33,440
*Saskatoon	24,635	99,900	18,780
Alberta	229,784	263,574	139,131
*Calgary	102,111	61,939	54,356
*Edmonton	107,150	155,880	63,700
Lethbridge	18,863	42,405	16,665
Medicine Hat	1,660	3,350	4,410
British Columbia	654,311	1,041,718	554,753
Kamloops	2,650	5,900	15,270
Nanaimo	31,420	16,786	9,050
*New Westminster	63,350	53,600	26,630
Prince Rupert	2,845	500	4,125
*Vancouver	509,710	922,620	452,410
North Vancouver	230	6,080	1,125
*Victoria	44,106	36,232	46,143
Total—58 cities	5,399,489	6,098,036	4,836,358
*Total—35 cities	4,823,288	5,573,004	4,114,489

Meeting of Industrial Accidents Prevention Committee of the I.L.O.

The Committee of the International Labour Office for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents met at the International Labour Office in Geneva from June 28 to 30. This Committee is composed of experts from countries all over the world, who collaborate with the I.L.O. in technical research into measures for decreasing the risks of accidents to which workers are exposed. It was this Committee which drew up the provisions for the safety of workers in the building industry which served as the basis of the important international regulations adopted by the recent International Labour Conference in the form of a Convention and Recommendations.

At the meeting held in June, the experts paid particular attention to the measures to be taken to avoid accidents in the use of ladders and trestles and in the handling of corrosive liquids, and to protect the hands and feet of steel and foundry workers.

The Canadian expert present at this meeting was Mr. R. B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accidents Prevention Association, Toronto.

According to a statement issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gross revenues of Canadian railways for April, 1937, amounted to $29,458,432, or 13·1 per cent above the total of $26,049,673 for April, 1936. Increased operating expenses took $2,159,372 of this, leaving an increase in net operating revenues of $1,249,386. The operating income increased from $5,585,845 in 1936 to $3,856,580, or by $1,270,735. Freight traffic was heavier by 13·5 per cent and freight revenues increased by $3,082,222, or 15·4 per cent. Although passenger miles increased by 5·3 per cent passenger revenues were down by $1,196. The number of employees was increased from 116,737 to 121,583, or by 4·2 per cent, and the total pay-roll was increased 8·1 per cent, or by $1,122,513.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1937

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE Employment situation at the end of June was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farm crops in the Maritime Provinces were progressing favourably. There had been an abundance of moisture and the outlook was good for a heavy hay crop. Green garden produce and strawberries also were plentiful. Fishing was only fair, full tides and strong winds having hampered the fishermen, particularly in bringing in their lobster traps. Logging was active, with many pulp cutters in the woods and heavy shipments were being made, by rail, of both hard and soft lumber. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to six days, with one mine idle all week. Manufacturing plants were operating fairly steadily and saw mills were running night and day shifts in up-river districts. All buildings under construction were progressing favourably and highway work continued. Transportation, by rail and water, both freight and passenger, was brisk. Wholesale and retail trade was good, with collections favourable. A number of requests was received for household workers in the women's division and placements were made.

There were fewer calls for farm hands in the province of Quebec, but a marked improvement was noted in logging. Mining also was active. Better conditions, likewise, were reported in manufacturing and prospects for the future were encouraging. Metals, tobacco, cigars, boots and shoes, clothing, and iron and steel industries were busier than formerly, while rubber was quiet, Montreal and Quebec city reporting the greatest amount of activity in industrial lines. Building construction was going forward briskly and considerable increase was shown in the construction of buildings, plants and railroads. Highway contractors also were placing many men at work on the roads, and other relief projects were receiving their quota of workers. Transportation was heavy and trade was good. Orders for women for domestic service were numerous, especially for cooks, maids and charwomen, with applicants numerous.

A very heavy demand for experienced farm help throughout Ontario completely exhausted the supply of men available in many centres, but it was considered likely that the new regulations permitting relief recipients to retain their earnings while engaged on farms would reduce the number of unfilled orders. Wages were good, averaging from 20 to 30 dollars per month. Requests for fruit, vegetable and berry pickers, also tobacco workers and others for celery transplanting provided employment for a number of inexperienced hands. A shortage of pulp cutters likewise existed, with the result that logging orders were difficult to fill. Sawmills were operating steadily. Mining was quiet, the only calls being those for surface labour, with many men available for this class of work. The improved industrial level was well maintained in manufacturing centres. Peak staffs, with the exception of seasonal industries, seemed to have been reached and very little additional help was required. In the various fruit-growing districts, canning factories had started to increase production and during the next few weeks would likely be adding to their staffs. Several ex-service men had been placed in industries on probational training under the scheme of the Federal Government's Veterans' Assistance Commission. Activity in building lines continued to increase and showed additional gains in employment for building mechanics. Highway construction was well under way, thus reducing the number of unemployed in the various municipalities in the vicinity of the work. Grain shipments were at a low ebb at Fort William, with no improvement expected until the arrival of the new crop at the lake head, but at Windsor a large number of men was steadily employed loading boats. There were many calls for all classes of house workers, cooks-general, hotel and restaurant workers and berry pickers, but experienced domestic help was still difficult to obtain.

The few calls received for farm hands in the Prairie Provinces were easily filled. Crop prospects in Manitoba were excellent. Good moisture conditions prevailed and in the absence of disease, the outlook was favourable for a bumper crop, but elsewhere in the West continued drought and dust storms had damaged many acres of grain. Hay was almost a complete failure in many districts, and some of the farmers in the dried-out areas were already applying for work for themselves. Logging was fairly active, but experienced hands were difficult to obtain. Mining was quiet and manufacturing unchanged. Building construction was slack, except at Winnipeg, and there was little call for help. A number of men, however, had been placed on highway work. Trade showed little change. In the women's domestic section, a slight improvement was noted though the demand for help was lighter than that of previous years.

There was little call for farm help in British Columbia, as rain had delayed haying operations. Spraying of the fruit orchards had commenced and the few requests for thinners were easily supplied. Early cherries had started coming in to the packing houses but were of poor quality, thus fewer orders were received for packing-house employees. Rains had interfered with the strawberries, with an estimated loss of 15 per cent to most of the growers. This, however, would be counterbalanced by an increased loganberry and small-fruit crop. Some of the logging camps were operating on full time, but others were slack. Saw-mills were busy, but several shingle mills were operating with reduced crews. Troll fishermen were getting big catches of spring salmon and reports stated that the fishing was better than that experienced for many years. Mining was active at Nelson, Penticton and Falkland, but quiet at Prince Rupert. Road and general construction work was somewhat more active, as considerable repair work was being done by the various municipalities on roads in the surrounding districts. At Prince Rupert, drydocks, shipyards and longshore workers were fairly busy, and at Victoria several ships were being loaded with lumber, but at Vancouver, shipping and longshore work was extremely quiet. Trade was fair. A good demand existed for cooks-general in the women's section, with a scarcity of experienced help, but a number of women had found casual employment as berry pickers. Summer camps and hotels, also, were opening up and thus created an outlet for waitresses and kitchen help.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at 24th May showed little change on the whole as compared with 19th April. There was an improvement in employment, between the two dates, in building and public works contracting, general engineering, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, and the road transport services outside the London area. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture and fishing. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the coal mining, boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., cotton, clothing, ship building and repairing, and iron and steel industries. In some of these industries, particularly coal mining and woollen and worsted manufacture, employment on the date to which the figures relate was affected by holiday stoppages.

It is estimated that at 24th May, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,387,000. This was 7,000 less than at 19th April, 1937, but 469,000 more than at 25th May, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th May, 1937, was 10·9, as compared with 10·8 at 19th April, 1937, and 12·8 at 25th May, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 24th May, 1937, was 10·7, as compared with 10·5 at 19th April, 1937, and 12·6 at 25th May, 1936.

At 24th May, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,173,802 wholly unemployed, 207,228 temporarily stopped, and 70,300 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,451,330. This was 3,113 less than a month before, and 253,712 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,151,867 men, 36,420 boys, 224,715 women, and 38,328 girls.

The total of 1,451,330 persons on the registers at 24th May, 1937, included 652,316 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,359 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 34,911 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,766 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 2,032 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 601,312 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 2,190 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 154,835 other persons, of whom 32,939 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th May, 1937, was 1,519,260, as compared with 1,525,708 at 19th April, 1937, and 1,768,246 at 25th May, 1936.

United States

Employment and payrolls continued to expand from April to May, in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to a statement issued by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Based on reports received by the Bureau, it is estimated that 77,000 workers were returned to employment over the month interval in the industries surveyed and that weekly payrolls were nearly $5,200,000 greater than in the preceding month. These gains continue the virtually unbroken successions of monthly increases which have been reported since the earlier months of 1936.

Comparisons of employment and payrolls in these combined industries in May, 1937, with May, 1936, show an increase of more than 1,450,000 workers over the year interval, and an increase of nearly $70,000,000 in weekly payrolls.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The combined reports received from manufacturing establishments employing approximately 55 per cent of the total number of factory wage earners of the country showed an increase of 0·1 per cent in employment from April to May and an increase of 0·2 per cent in weekly pay rolls. These gains, while slight, are noteworthy as factory employment has increased in May in only 6 of the preceding 18 years for which data are available and pay rolls have increased in only 9 instances.

The May factory employment index (102·2) stands above the level of any month since November, 1929, and is 13·8 per cent higher than in May, 1936 (89·8). The May pay roll index (105·1) is above the level of any month since October, 1929, and shows an increase of 30·1 per cent over May, 1936 (80·8).

Increased employment was reported in 50 of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed and increased pay rolls were reported in 47 industries. A seasonal increase of 18·0 per cent in employment was shown in the ice cream industry. Firms manufacturing rubber tires and tubes reported a gain of 15·1 per cent. Seasonal gains ranging from 3·2 per cent to 6·1 per cent were shown in the brick-tile-terra cotta, beet sugar, tin can, marble-slate-granite, beverage, and butter industries. Other industries reporting substantial gains in employment over the month interval were: electric- and steam-railroad car building (5·0 per cent), engines-turbines-tractors (3·1 per cent), copper, lead, and zinc smelting and refining (2·8 per cent), electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies (2·7 per cent), and automobiles (2·7 per cent). Gains were noted in a number of industries manufacturing building materials and supplies. In addition to the increases mentioned above in the brick-tile-terra cotta and marble-slate-granite industries, gains were shown in cement (2·0 per cent), sawmills (1·8 per cent), structural metalwork (1·6 per cent), paints and varnishes (1·4 per cent), glass (1·3 per cent), plumbers' supplies (1·0 per cent), and steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus (0·3 per cent). The blast furnace-steel works-rolling mill industry showed a gain of 1·5 per cent in employment. Other industries of major importance in which gains were noted were: foundries and machine shops (1·9 per cent), baking (1·5 per cent), chemicals (1·3 per cent), petroleum refining (1·3 per cent), slaughtering and meat packing (1·1 per cent), paper and pulp (0·9 per cent), and book and job printing (0·7 per cent).

The most pronounced decreases in employment from April to May were seasonal in character. The fertilizer industry reported a decline of 30·3 per cent; cotton seed oil-cake-meal, 18·5 per cent; canning and preserving, 11·4 per cent; boots and shoes, 4·6 per cent, and confectionery, 4·4 per cent. Radios and phonographs showed a decline of 15·8 per cent, due primarily to strikes. Each of the 14 industries comprising the textile group reported declines in number of workers, with the exception of the cotton goods industry, in which employment remained practically unchanged. Seasonal recessions in employment were shown in the following textile industries: millinery, 8·2 per cent; women's clothing, 5·7 per cent; shirts and collars, 5·0 per cent; and men's clothing, 3·1 per cent. Employment in silk and rayon goods mills decreased 4·4 per cent over the month interval and the woollen and worsted goods and the knit goods industries reported declines of 1·7 per cent and 1·5 per cent respectively.

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-1925, taken as 100. They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. Reports were received in May, 1937, from 23,508 manufacturing establishments employing 4,637,174 workers, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending May 15 were $122,804,195.

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Twelve of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment from April to May and 14 industries reported gains in payrolls. Comparisons with May, 1936, showed gains in employment in each of these industries over the year interval, with the exception of anthracite mining. The industries in which the most pronounced employment gains were shown by these yearly comparisons were metalliferous mining (28·7 per cent), private building construction (11·8 per cent), telephone and telegraph (8·6 per cent), electric light and power and manufactured gas (6·2 per cent), and wholesale trade (6·9 per cent). Increases of 5 per cent or more over the year interval were shown in quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, laundries, brokerage, and retail trade.

Wholesale and Retail Trade.—Employment in wholesale trade establishments decreased 1·6 per cent from April to May, according to reports supplied by 13,587 establishments employing more than 270,000 workers in May. While gains were reported in 18 of the 33 branches of wholesale trade surveyed, seasonal declines in a number of lines resulted in a net decrease in employment for the wholesale group as a whole. Among the lines of wholesale trade in which gains were reported over the month interval were food products (1·9 per cent), machinery, equipment and supplies (0·9 per cent), chemicals, drugs, etc. (0·8 per cent), electrical goods (0·6 per cent), hardware (0·4 per cent), and paper and paper products (0·4 per cent). Sharp seasonal curtailment was reported in the wholesale farm products group and also in the group of assemblers and country buyers. Among the major lines of wholesale trade in which decreased employment was shown were dry goods and apparel (0·6 per cent), petroleum and petroleum products (0·4 per cent), and groceries (0·2 per cent).

Employment in retail trade establishments in May increased 0·9 per cent above the April level, according to reports received from 49,652 establishments employing 857,985 workers in May. The increase was due primarily to expansion in the general merchandising group of retail stores, composed of department, variety and general merchandising stores and mail order houses, in which employment rose 1·9 per cent. Other retail trade establishments showed a net increase of 0·6 per cent. Among the other lines of retail trade in which increased numbers of workers were reported over the month interval were hardware (2·8 per cent), lumber and building materials (2·1 per cent), furniture (1·4 per cent), automotive (1·3 per cent), apparel (0·7 per cent), and drug stores (0·4 per cent). Employment in food stores remained practically unchanged, while losses ranging from 0·1 per cent to 2·3 per cent were shown in retail jewelry, wood-coal-ice, and farmers' supplies stores.

Public Utilities.—Each of the 3 public utility industries surveyed showed increases in number of workers from April to May, the gains bringing the May employment indexes to the highest levels in recent years. Employment in the telephone and telegraph industry increased 1·6 per cent over the month interval. Power and light companies reported a gain of 1·8 per cent in number of workers, the May level exceeding that of any month since September, 1931, and electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance companies reported an increase of 0·5 per cent.

Service Industries.—A seasonal expansion of 4·5 per cent in employment from April to May in the dyeing and cleaning industry raised the May index (88·8) above the level of any month since July, 1931. Laundries also reported a seasonal gain in employment (2·1 per cent). Insurance firms reported 0·4 per cent more employees in May than in the preceding month. Brokerage firms reported a loss of 1·3 per cent in employment, and year-round hotels showed a decline of 0·6 per cent, due primarily to labour difficulties in certain Pacific Coast hotels.

Mining Industries.—Employment in bituminous coal mining in May showed a partial recovery from the sharp decline registered in the preceding month, the increase of 6·8 per cent in employment over the month interval being coupled with a rise of 25·1 per cent in payrolls. Quarries and non-metallic mines reported a seasonal expansion of 3·4 per cent, the gain bringing the May index above the level reported in May of any year since 1931. Metal mines also continued to expand their working forces, the gain of 2·7 per cent continuing the almost unbroken expansion which has been shown since July, 1935, and raising the May, 1937, index (78·3) to the highest point reached since August, 1930. Employment in the crude-petroleum producing industry rose 0·9 per cent from April to May, continuing the succession of gains which have been shown for the preceding 4 months. Anthracite mines reported a decrease of 5·5 per cent in employment, coupled with a decline of 30·5 per cent in payrolls. These decreases were due primarily to strikes in certain mines and holiday observance during the May 15 pay period.

Private Building Construction.—A further expansion in employment and payrolls was shown in the private building construction industry between April and May. Employment rose 7·8 per cent over the month interval and payrolls increased 13·3 per cent, according to reports received from 9,312 contractors employing 119,086 workers in May. Employment in this industry in May, 1937, was 11·8 per cent higher than in May, 1936, and payrolls showed an increase of 29·3 per cent over the year interval. The reports received from co-operating firms cover only employees engaged in erecting, altering and repairing private buildings and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal State and local governments.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Employment on projects of The Works Program was 3,034,000 in May, a decrease of 147,000 compared with April. Of the total number of workers engaged on the program 2,145,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Payroll disbursements during the month for all workers employed on The Works Program totalled $132,177,000. The value of material orders placed amounted to $35,569,000.

During May approximately 201,000 workers were employed on construction projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration. This was an increase of 9,000 or 5 per cent compared with the number working in April. Of the total employees 64,000 were engaged on projects financed by funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and 137,000 on projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Payroll disbursements during May on all projects financed by the Public Works Administration totalled nearly $15,173,000 and orders were placed for materials valued at more than $27,342,000.

There were 349,000 workers employed on emergency conservation work in May, a decrease of 20,000 compared with April. This decrease was caused by the end of an enlistment period and primarily affected the number of enrolled workers and reserve officers. Small increases, on the other hand, were registered in the number of educational advisers and supervisory and technical employees.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages

and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:—

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, Etc.)

Construction of an extension to the wharf, sections 48 and 49, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 17, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $414,711. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 45	8	44
Boatmen	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam	0 65	8	44
gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operator, gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Crane operator	0 55	8	44
*Divers	14 00 per day	8	44
*Divers' tenders	5 00 per day	8	44
*(Full days' s pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.)	per hour		
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 50	8	44
Engineers, operating steam:			
1 or 2 drum	0 65	8	44
3 or more	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Hoist operator, gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor boat operators	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
M. T. driver and truck—1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 "	2 45	8	44
5 "	2 95	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface, temporary work)	0 55	8	44
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50	8	44
Pumpmen	0 50	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44
Weders and burners	0 60	8	44
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Strengthening of sections 38, 39 and 40 of the wharf, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Foundation Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $37,187. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmith's helpers	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam	0 65	8	44
gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators—gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Crane operators	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drill runners	0 50	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Hoist operators—gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55	8	44
Pumpmen	0 50	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, Etc.)

Construction of a motor garage at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 14, 1937. Amount of contract, $51,694. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Compressor operators, gas or elec.	0 50	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam— Single or double drum	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Hoist operators—gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal or wood	0 70	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck— 1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 95	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel Engineers	0 90	8	44
" Cranemen	0 70	8	44
" Firemen	0 55	8	44
Cement finisher	0 95	8	44
Stonecutters	0 95	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters	0 95	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of 17 buildings and of concrete traverses at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 2, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $188,380. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gas or electric	0 55	8	44
Steam	0 70	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 85	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam— Single drum	0 70	8	44
Two or more drums	0 90	8	44
Hoist operators—gas or electric	0 60	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Firemen—Stationary	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 75	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck— 1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	1 12½	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½	8	44
" cranemen	0 90	8	44
" firemen	0 74⅛	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 00	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 90	8	44
Tile setters, helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 55	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a hydraulic fill at the R.C.A.F. Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 2, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $41,250. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the ocntract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 75	8	44
Boatmen	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
*Divers	20 00	8	44
	per day		
*Diver's tender	7 00	8	44
* Full day's pay to be allowed, whether employed full or part time.	per hour		
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Machinist	0 75	8	44
Motor boat operator	0 50	8	44
Wharf and dock builders	0 90	8	44
Welders (acetylene and electric)	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

	per month and board	
Dredge Crew (hydraulic dredge)—		
Captain	$175 75	8 hr. day
Chief engineer	166 25	8 "
Second engineer	128 25	8 "
Leverman	128 25	8 "
Mate	128 25	8 "
Blacksmith	109 25	8 "
Carpenter	85 50	8 "
Oiler	75 00	8 "
Fireman	70 00	8 "
Deckhand	65 00	8 "
Cook	80 75	8 "
Assistant cook	55 00	8 "
Tugboat Crew—		
Class A—Captain	200 00	8 "
Engineer	190 00	8 "
Class B—Captain	190 00	8 "
Engineer	180 00	8 "
Class C—Captain	180 00	8 "
Engineer	170 00	8 "
	Per hour	
Fireman	0 56¼	8 "
Deckhand	0 54	8 "
Scowman	0 54	8 "

Installation of a lighting system in the main Drill Hall of the Armoury at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. George Mackie, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, June 10, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,588. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Electricians (inside wiremen)	$0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a heating system in the R.C.S.M.E. and Orderly Room, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Barrett & O'Regan, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 11, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,447. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 45	8	44
Bricklayer and hollow tile layer	0 97½	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layer's helper (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Painters (spray)	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel, patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of stop butts and excavation of Markers' Shelters at the Camp at Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. E. A. Roberge, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 11, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,198. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver, team and wagon	$0 65	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
M. T. driver and 3 ton truck	1 95	8	44
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
M. T. driver and 1 or 2 ton truck	1 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of refrigerating equipment in Barrack Block No. 2 at Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractor, the Kelvinator of Kingston, Ltd., Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, June 14, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,335. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Driver, team wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of kitchen equipment in the Sergeants' Mess, R.C.C.S. Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name and address of contractors, Geo. R. Prowse Range Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,600. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract applicable to the installation work, as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Painters	0 70	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of Refrigerating Equipment in the Officers' Mess, R.C.C.S. Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors The Kelvinator of Kingston, Ltd., Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, June 10, 1937. Amount of contract, $983. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in the contract for the installation of this equipment.

Supply and installation of kitchen equipment in Barrack Block No. 2, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, George R. Prowse Range Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,750. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract, for the installation work.

Supply and installation of kitchen equipment in the Officers' Mess, R.C.C.S. Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, George R. Prowse Range Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,900. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract for the installation work.

Supply and erection of a steel water storage tank at Dundurn Camp, Dundurn, Sask. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works Ltd., Bridgeburg, Ont. Amount of contract, $12,375. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the erection work as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boilermakers	$0 70	8	44
Carpenters	0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Steam	0 70	8	44
Gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators, gas or elec.	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
1 or 2 drums	0 70	8	44
3 drums or more	0 75	8	44
Hoist operator—gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80	8	44
Fireman—stationary	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Renewal of the roof of the Drill Hall at Bridgewater, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. L. G. Oikle, Bridgewater, N.S. Date of contract, June 24, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,234. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Roofers (asphalt shingles)	$0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of mechanical and electrical equipment for the sewage lift at Dundurn Camp, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. Shannon Bros., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, June 25, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,290. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Electricians (inside wiremen)	$0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and 1-2 tons truck	1 45	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of refrigerating equipment in the Barrack Block, R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, O. Maheu & Fils, Ltd., Embrun, Ont. Date of contract, June 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,005. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 83	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Painters	0 65	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of air-conditioning equipment in the Photographic Laboratory at the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,060. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Electricians (inside wiremen)	$0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8	44
Asbestos insulation workers	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck, 1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of one general service launch, 38 feet, powered with 2 engines, at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Boeing Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 17, 1937. Amount of contract, $14,641. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths	$0 67½	8
Caulkers—wood	0 67½	8
Joiner	0 67½	8
Machinists	0 67½	8
Pipefitters	0 67½	8
Electricians	0 67½	8
Painters	0 67½	8
Shipwright	0 67½	8
Labourers	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, Etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of June, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Marconi type transmitters, etc.	Canadian Marconi Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Rolls of films, Aero, Panchromatic	Canadian Kodak Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Boilers	Morton Engineering & Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Floats, complete with chassis, water rudders, etc.	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Parachutes, complete with harness and travelling bags	Irving Air Chute Co., Ltd., Bridgeburg, Ont.
Floats	Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longeuil, P.Q.
Girder Box Bridge, structural steel	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Arm chairs, easy	Farquharson-Gifford Co., Ltd. Stratford, Ont.
Drill jackets and trousers	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Melton cloth, drab	Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Blue serge	Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Rings, bands, driving, copper, for shell	Martin Kiely Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Kkaki drill	The Montreal Cotton Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab cloth	Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Black cloth	The Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Flannel vests	The Jones Tent & Awning Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Oilskin coats, long	The J. F. Creaser Co., Ltd., La Have, N.S.
Tents, with flys	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Drab serge	The Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Waterproof cloth	Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Waterproof cloth	Canadian Industries Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.
Blue frieze	The Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Drab frieze	J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B.
Lining serge, drab	Downs, Coulter & Co., Ltd., Trenton, Ont.
Blue overalls	Bloomfield Men's Wear, Halifax, N.S.
Blue overalls	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Aviation suits, summer and winter	S.S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Drawers and vests, summer	C. Turnbull & Co., Galt, Ont.
Singlets and shorts, drill	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Respirators, anti-gas—parts	Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Black boots	The Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Breeches, drab, without stripe	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Breeches, drab, with stripe	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Serge trousers, blue	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Serge trousers, drab	The Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Contracts for the Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Construction of 11 Blackburn "Shark II" Aircraft. Name of contractors, Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 2, 1937. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day / per week
Engine Assembly—		
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 70	All hours not more than 48 per week
Fitter's helper	0 45	
Machinist	0 75	
Machinist's helper	0 45	
Machine operators	0 60	
Sandblaster	0 65	
Labourers	0 40	
Airframe Construction and Assembly		
Fitter (A.F.)	$0 70	
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 45	
Machinist	0 75	
Machinist's helper	0 45	
Machine operator	0 60	
Woodworker (joiner)	0 70	
Woodworker's helper	0 45	
Welder	0 70	
Welder's helper	0 45	
Electrician	0 75	
Electrician's helper	0 45	
Painter and doper	0 65	
Painter and doper's helper	0 45	
Fabric worker—female	0 45	
Fabric worker's helper	0 35	
Upholsterer	0 65	
Upholsterer's helper	0 45	
Sand blaster	0 65	
Labourer	0 40	
Erector	0 70	
Erector's helpers	0 45	
Sheet metal worker	0 70	
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 45	
Rivetters	0 60	
Rivetters' helpers	0 45	
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age):		
1st year	$0 25	
2nd year	0 30	
3rd year	0 40	

NOTE—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

Not more than one apprectice to be employed to each 5 journeymen.

Construction of two "Stranraer" Boat Seaplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $319,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day / per week
Engine Assembly—		
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60	Hours not more than 48 per week
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40	
Machinist	0 65	
Machinist's helper	0 40	
Machine operators	0 50	
Sandblasters	0 55	
Labourers	0 35	
Airframe construction and Assembly.		
Fitter (A.F.)	$0 60	
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40	
Machinist	0 65	
Machinist's helper	0 40	
Machine operator	0 50	
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60	
Woodworker's helper	0 40	
Welder	0 60	
Welder's helper	0 40	
Electrician	0 65	
Electrician's helper	0 40	
Painter and doper	0 55	
Painter and doper's helper	0 40	
Fabric worker—female	0 40	
Fabric worker's helper	0 30	
Upholsterer	0 55	
Upholsterer's helper	0 40	
Sandblaster	0 55	
Labourer	0 35	
Erector	0 60	
Erector's helper	0 40	
Sheet metal worker	0 60	
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40	
Rivetters	0 50	
Rivetters' helpers	0 40	
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age):		
1st year	$0 20	
2nd year	0 25	
3rd year	0 35	

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Correction: The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in the contract for twenty Tiger Moth Aeroplanes awarded on April 27, 1937, to the DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., and not that shown in error on page 567 of the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Mark VIB Engine, No. 2167/828. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,294.71. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Mark VIB Engine No. 2150/824. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,318.85. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Overhaul of Wasp series C Engine Y/39/1222. Name of contractors, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, June 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,552.05. The preceding fair wages schedules was also inserted in this contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, Etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of June, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Supplies Ordered	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc. (also repairs thereto)	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carruers' uniforms	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Spittal Bros., Ltd., London, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Mayer Sealing Devices Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machines, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter box locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of a laboratory addition to the Flaxmill (Fibre Division), Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. G. A. Crain & Sons, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,180 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete mixer operator, gas. or electric	$0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemason's helper (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 80	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck, 1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Ahousat, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. E. Bond and John L. Gibson, of Tofino and Ahousat (respectively), B.C. Date of contract, May 25, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver foreman	$1 12½	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 00	8	44
Pile driver man	0 90	8	44
Boomman	0 90	8	44
Bridgeman	0 90	8	44
Fireman	0 65	8	44
Labourer	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf and warehouse extension at Wallaceburg, Ont. Name of contractors, P. G. Piggott Lumber Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, June 15, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,509.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator, gas or electric	0 45	8	44
Crane operator	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam	0 65	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Pile driver engineers	0 65	8	44
Pile driver firemen	0 40	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 42	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Redredging two areas at entrance to harbour, South Ingonish, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 5, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $14,620. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Richibucto, N.B. Name of contractors, Denis LeBlanc and Philip M. Leger, respectively of Buctouche and Montcarmel, N.B. Date of contract, June 1, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $12,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging inside the harbour at Port Elgin, Ontario. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, May 29, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $4,077.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 4, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,525. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Douglastown, Northumberland Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Maritime Dredging & Supply Co., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, June 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Chenal du Moine, P.Q. Name of contractors Manseau Shipyards Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,531.27. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dredging Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, June 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $13,217.04. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, June 19, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf extension at Marsouins, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Adelard Belanger, Sayabec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $8,234.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinist	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, broad-axe, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,830.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,014.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, June 22, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,668. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of June, 1937, for various classes of equipment and supplies, all of which were subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council:—

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Dunnage bags	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa Ont.
Scarlet tunics	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Pea jackets	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown serge jackets	Firth Bros., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Department of Transport

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, Etc.)

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Porquis Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Victor Brander and Charles Shier of Cochrane, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $4,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labour	$0 35	8	44
Axemen	0 40	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Power shovel operators	0 90	8	44
" cranemen	0 70	8	44
" firemen	0 55	8	44
" oilers	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Operator, road grader, horse drawn	0 40	8	44
Operator, road-grader, including team	0 70	8	44
Operator, road-grader, gasoline	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Sunstrum, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. H. Bond, Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, June 5, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,930. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Axemen	$0 40	8	44
Common labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Tractor operator	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Shovel operator, steam or gas	0 90	8	44
Shovel craneman	0 70	8	44
Shovel fireman	0 55	8	44
Shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Road grader operator, horse-drawn	0 40	8	44
Road grader operator, including team	0 70	8	44
Road grader operator, gasoline	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Megantic, P.Q. Name of contractor, Cleophas Roy, Lake Megantic, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $20,600. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 30	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 40	8	44
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Road grader operator, including team	0 60	8	44
Power shovel operators	0 85	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Hearst, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewiston Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $14,750. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labour	$0 35	8	44
Axemen	0 40	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Power shovel operators	0 90	8	44
" cranemen	0 70	8	44
" firemen	0 55	8	44
" oilers	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Operator road grader, horse drawn	0 40	8	44
Operator road grader, including team	0 70	8	44
Operator road grader, gasoline	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at MacLeod, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. J. S. Lambert, MacLeod, Alberta. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $4,917. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labour	$0 35	8	44
Tractor operator	0 45	8	44
Truck driver—motor	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Power grader operators, gasoline	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Savant Lake, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewiston Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $20,970. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 40	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Operator horse-drawn grader	0 45	8	44
Operator horse-drawn grader, including team	0 80	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Blacksmith	0 60	8	44
Power shovel operator	0 90	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44
Power grader operator	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and notning herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at St. Eugene, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ontario. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,845. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labour	$0 35	8	44
Axemen	0 40	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Power shovel operators	0 90	8	44
" cranemen	0 70	8	44
" firemen	0 55	8	44
" oilers	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Operator road grader, horse-drawn	0 40	8	44
Operator road grader, including team	0 70	8	44
Operator road grader, gasoline	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. H. Bond, Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, June 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $20,279. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows: —

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 60	8	44
Compressor generator—gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Drill runner	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 70	8	44
Grader operators—gas	0 50	8	44
Horse-drawn grader operators	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Powdermen	0 50	8	44
Shovel operator—gas	0 90	8	44
Tractor operators	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Vermilion Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,880. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Axemen	$0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Grader operator, horse-drawn	0 40	8	44
" including team	0 70	8	44
" power	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceedkd on this work.

Accidents Reported to Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board

In a statement issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario the total number of accidents reported to the Board during June was 6,357 compared with 5,334 in June, 1936. The number of fatalities during the month was 31, in comparison with 39 in June, 1936. Total awards for compensation and medical aid amounted to $508,448.58, as against $445,407.62 for the same period last year. The cost of medical aid only for June, 1937, was $99.763.82.

The statement also showed that there have been 31,231 accidents reported to the Board during the first half of 1937 compared with 27,845 accidents during the same period of 1936. There is also an increase of 24 in the number of fatalities (176) in the first six months of 1937 as compared with 1936.

There were 34,138,000 persons employed in nonagricultural industries in the United States in March, 1937, according to estimates made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represented an increase of more than 8,200,000 above the low point of the depression in March, 1933, and brought the total to within about 1,240,000 of the number employed in March, 1929.

Workmen's Compensation Claims in Quebec

An increase of 50·33 per cent in the number of claims registered with the Province of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission during the first six months of 1937 as compared with the same period of 1936 was reported recently to the directors of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents.

The figures show that there were 8,997 more claims in the first six months of 1937 than in the same period of 1936. The total number of claims for the first six months of 1937 was reported as 26,873, compared with 17,876 for 1936.

United States Fair Labor Standards Bill

Before joint hearings of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House of Representatives Committee on Labor with reference to the Fair Labor Standards Bill of 197, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, stated that the present draft of the Fair Labor Standards Bill has three main objectives: (1) to exclude from the channels of commerce goods produced by industries employing child labour and engaging in other oppressive labour practices; (2) to establish basic nonoppressive wage and hour standards and to apply them as rapidly as possible to industries of an interstate character; (3) to create a Board to fix fair minimum wages and a reasonable work week for industries where the bargaining power of workers has not been sufficiently great to achieve fair working conditions under collective agreements.

The bill contains provisions for imposing penalties upon willful violators of the labour standards, and authorizes the Board to invoke the equity jurisdiction of the Federal Courts for enforcement of its orders. It contains well defined guides for the determination of the fair labour-standards orders and gives the Board latitude in establishing geographic differentials and special exemptions and tolerances in situations which the Board deems desirable in order to prevent any impairment of industrial activity through too rigid a coverage.

Forty-five States in the U.S.A. have union-label laws which authorize associations of employees to adopt a device to designate the products of their labour. These laws secure to labour organizations the right to register, use, and protect from counterfeit or unauthorized use the trade marks or labels chosen by them to distinguish the products of union labour from other goods or manufactured articles.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 468.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937, to June 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement which is in effect at eight bakeries, is similar to that summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 575, for one firm, which agreement has been superseded by this one. The only change in this agreement from the above is in the weekly wage rates:—

Minimum weekly wage rates: doughman $31.50 (an increase of $4.20 per week), ovenman $30.50 (an increase of $3.20), bench hands and machinemen $27.75 (an increase of $3.15), helpers $24 (an increase of $3.85), shippers $30 (no change), assistant shipper and checker $23.30 (an increase of $2.30), finishers and cake wrappers $17 (no change), apprentices $12 per week for first six months (a decrease of $3).

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA.—A CERTAIN PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL NO. 259), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL NO. 141) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 709.

The agreement is to be in effect from January 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

All permanent employees to maintain union membership in good standing and preference to be given to union members when hiring new employees.

Overtime: all work on Sundays and three specified holidays to be paid for at time and one-half.

Two wage schedules were attached to the agreement, the first effective from January 1, 1937, providing for increases in wages of 2 cents per hour over the rates previously in effect and the second, effective May 1, 1937, providing for a further increase of 1 cent per hour for pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers including electrical workers and of an increase for paper rates to the 1935 union schedule, with certain exceptions:—

Hourly wage rates for certain classes of work, from May 1, 1937, are as follows: wood handlers, 37 cents; block pile—powder man 43 cents; wood room—drum operators, bark press operator, truck driver 43 cents, conveyer men 39 cents, cleaners, wood handlers and labourers 37 cents; chipper room—chipper men 39 cents; knife grindermen 47 cents, chip bins 37 cents; sulphite mill—digester cooks 83 cents, helpers 56 cents, acid makers 71 cents, blowpit men 40 cents, sulphur and limestone handler 43 cents, helper 37 cents; groundwood mill—stone sharpener 60 cents, grindermen 47 cents, magazine loaders 40 cents, cleaners 37 cents; paper machine room—boss machine tender $1.88, machine tender $1.68, backtender $1.41, windermen $1.05, fourth hand 66 cents, fifth hand 50 cents, sixth hand 42 cents, beater engineer 92 cents, beater men 43 cents, boss swiper $1.05, swipers 40 cents; wharf storage—crane operator 47 cents, storage men 43 cents; finishing room—paper inspector 82 cents, finishers 43 cents, other classes 47 cents; steam department—turbine engineers 69 cents, water tenders, firemen and oilers 60 cents, other classes 43 to 65 cents; electrical department—operators and motor attendants 69 cents, repairman 73 cents; mechanical department—machinists, welders, blacksmiths, roll grinders, carpenters 53 to 69 cents, helpers 37 to 52 cents, pipe fitters 48 to 69 cents, painters 37 to 47 cents, oilers 42 to 47 cents, apprentices 28 to 52 cents; yard and tracks—crane operator 66 cents, yardmaster and locomotive driver 56 cents, gatemen and watchmen 40 cents; laboratory—testers 37 to 46 cents; boom men 37 to 40 cents; wharf—labourers 37 cents, dock labourers 43 cents, checkers, windermen and coal drag operators 47 cents, transfer car operator 51 cents.

A mutual interest board made up of equal representation of union men and management will be formed and will meet regularly to discuss matters of mutual interest and once a year to discuss the agreement.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the period of this agreement. Any dispute which cannot be settled by the local union and the manager or by the international president and the president of the company, will be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, or if they cannot agree, the third will be named by the Premier of Nova Scotia.

THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL NO. 136)

Agreement to be in effect from May 2, 1937, to April 30, 1938, and therafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the two unions as representatives of their membership for collective bargaining. Any employee who is now or who becomes a member shall maintain such membership in good standing. When hiring new employees preference to be given to union members, if capable members available. Any non-union man now working or to be hired will abide by the general rules of the unions parties to the agreement and will refrain from activities on behalf of rival unions.

Hours: for day workers and tour workers 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime for day workers: time and one-half except for certain exceptions specified; work on Sundays and four specified holidays, time and one-half, and those working on these days to be entitled to take one day off in the week.

Wages per hour for certain classes of work: (The wage scale for paper makers has not yet been received in the Department): machine room—oilers 50 cents, millwrights 60 and 76 cents, machine operators 76 and 81 cents, helper 47 cents; sulphite mill—cooks 88 cents, first helpers 55 cents, stone handlers 41 cents, blow pit men 44 cents, helper 40 cents, piper 68 cents, helper 44 cents, pyrite burner men 44 and 49 cents, cleaner 40 cents; grinder room—stone sharpeners 52 cents, grindermen 47 cents, millwrights 66 cents, helpers 45 cents, oilers 46 cents; screen room—mixermen 55 cents, stock runners 45 cents, oiler 46 cents, millwright 66 cents, helper 45 cents, mould coverer 50 cents; finishing room—truckers, checkers, weighers 45 cents, coreman 50 cents, other classes 40 to 44 cents; yard—crane runner 66 cents, yardman 55 cents; truck drivers 42 and 45 cents, labourers 40 cents; wood handling—millwright 61 cents (50 cents for night work 13 hours per night), motorman chipper room 47 cents, other classes 40 and 41 cents; testers—44 to 50 cents; cleaner and spare watchman 40 cents; lapping—millwright 66 cents, helper 45 cents, wet machine operators and truckers 40 cents, pressmen 41 cents; pipers 68 cents, helpers 40 and 44 cents; boiler house—millwright 66 cents, helpers 40 and 47 cents, fireman 60 cents, motorman 55 cents, coal men 40 cents; electric power—switchboard operators 71 cents, motormen 47 and 66 cents; electricians—mechanics 71 and 76 cents, helpers 41 cents; millwrights—machinist 66 and 70 cents, millwrights 60 to 71 cents, millwrights' helpers 42 to 50 cents, roll grinder man 66 cents, blacksmith 72 cents, welder 76 cents, tinsmith 62 and 76 cents.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the period of the agreement. Disputes which cannot be settled between the management and the union will be referred to arbitration.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Agrement reached following strike reported on page 730 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from June 21, 1937, to May 1, 1938.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages: piece work rates are set for weavers working on the four looms system with provision for revision for a six looms system or an automatic system. For night work weavers to be paid 10 per cent extra. For sample work weavers to be paid 10 cents per hour extra. Loom fixer and smash fixers to be paid salaries. Men doing general work to be paid a minimum of 25 cents per hour. Young men or boys to be paid $8 per week for first year, $9 for second year and $10 for third year. Quillers to be paid a minimum of $10, apprentice quillers $8 per week during first month, $9 during second month and $10 after three months. Spinners rate increased from 27½ to 30 cents per hour. Winders, rewinders and warpers to be granted increases of from 8 to 12½ per cent.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

HESPELER, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN STAMPED AND ENAMELLED WARE MANUFACTURING FIRM AND THE MEMBERS OF THE EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 731 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from June 24, 1937, to May 31, 1938. A joint conference to be held in May, 1938, to negotiate an agreement.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturday, a 50-hour week.

Overtime: time and one half.

Wages: an increase of 4 cents per hour is granted on all existing day rates and 5 cents per hour for all employees now receiving 15 cents per hour. Piece rates are to be increased to those in effect in 1929.

No stoppage of work to occur on account of any dispute. Disputes are to be settled between the grievance committee and the management, or, if necessary, referred to an impartial umpire.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 30.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 731 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937, to February 28, 1939, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1936, page 830, and July, 1935, page 692, with the following change:

Wages per hour for sheet metal workers: 87½ cents until March 31, 1938, and 97½ cents from April 1, 1938, to February 28, 1939. (The previous rate was 82½ cents.)

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 773.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

Union members only to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week.

Overtime and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen electrical workers: $1.15 per hour. Any job employing four or more journeymen must have a journeyman as supervisor or lay-out man, who is to be paid 10 per cent above journeyman's rate.

Apprentices to be indentured under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. Not more than one apprentice to each three journeymen in any shop or job.

Wages for apprentices: 35 cents per hour during first year, 45 cents during second year, 55 cents during third year and 75 cents during fourth year.

Windsor, Ontario.—General Contractors Section of the Essex County Builders' and Contractors' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 494.

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1937, to March 31, 1938.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, a 5-day week, 40 hours per week. No work on Saturday except for emergencies or in connection with the pouring of concrete, when straight time will be paid from 8 a.m. to noon on Saturday and double time the rest of the day. When work is carried on in two or more shifts, men on the second and third shifts will be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half for the first hour. All other overtime and work on Saturdays (except as noted above), Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wages per hour for carpenters: $1. Foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

Apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Any disputes which cannot be settled satisfactorily by the parties to the agreement will be referred to the Industrial Standards Act Board.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

Montreal, Quebec.—Montreal Tramways Company and Their Employees.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the agreement previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette October, 1936, page 949, with certain changes, among them the following:

Wages per hour: conductors, motormen and starters—45 cents during first year, 50 cents during second year, and 55 cents after two years' service (increases of 4 cents per hour over last year's rates); motorbus drivers—56 cents during first year and 60 cents for second year's service (increase of 4 cents per hour); hillmen and switchmen—35 cents during first year (an increase of 6 cents per hour) and 37 cents for second year's service (an increase of 4 cents per hour).

Wages per hour for construction department —labourers 35 cents (an increase of 4 cents).

Wages per hour for road department (track work): subforeman 55 cents for summer work, 51 cents for winter work, 49½ cents for snow work; spring-switch inspectors 51 cents; trackmen (city) 49½ cents for summer and winter work, 44 cents for snow work; trackmen (suburban lines) 47 cents for summer and winter work and 44 cents for snow work; section men 42 cents. (These are increases of 4 cents per hour in all cases.)

In the Youville shops and in the Car Barns, a period of not less than 40 hours shall constitute a working week for all regular car barn employees. The salaries of employees paid on a monthly basis and earning less than $250 per month who are now receiving a smaller salary than they were receiving prior to January 1, 1933, by reason of the reduction of 10 per cent, which came into effect on that date, will be increased as from July 1, 1937, to the figure they were receiving before such reduction was made.

A new clause in the agreement provides that when the total gross receipts of the company from its passenger bus and tramway fares (excluding receipts from specially chartered buses and trams) for the twelve month period ending June 30, 1938, 1939 and/or 1940 exceeds a certain specified amount, the company will set aside 25 per cent of such excess as a fund to be paid as additional remuneration to such of its employees, not officers of the Company, who have earned $2,500 or less during this period and who have been continuously on the Company's pay-roll during this period, each employee being entitled to receive as his share of this fund an amount in the same proportion to the total fund as his earnings for the period bear to the total earnings of all employees entitled to participate in the fund.

Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

The following amendment to an agreement has recently been made obligatory by an Order in Council and noted in the next article of this issue:

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec (Amendment)

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedule has recently been made obligatory by an Order in Council and is noted on page 816:

Barbers, Toronto.

Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan

The following agreement has recently been made obligatory by an Order in Council and is noted on page 817:

Carpenters, Regina

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedule has recently been made obligatory by an Order in Council and is noted on page 818:

Taxi Drivers, Edmonton

Application of New York State Minimum Wage Law

Preparations are being made to apply the new minimum wage law of New York to the laundry, hotel and restaurant, beauty shop, candy, food and cosmetic packing industries of the State according to the June *Survey of Labor Law Administration* published by the United States Department of Labor.

The new law requires that the cost of living be taken into consideration, as well as the value of the services and the wages actually paid in the industry, and the Department of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage has therefore commenced the compilation of cost of living data as a preliminary to the issuance of minimum wage orders. A news bulletin of the Department states that the law may again be operative in the laundry industry late in 1937.

QUEBEC WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT AND COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT

Applications for Extension of Agreements and Orders in Council

The Act respecting Workmen's Wages, passed May 13, 1937, is summarized on page 745 of this issue. It supersedes the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, but provides that all agreements in effect under that Act shall remain in effect for the period of the agreement and that the joint committees of employers and employees set up under the repealed Act continue to function under the new Act.

First proceedings under this Act include the approval by Orders in Council of the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees under this Act, which are noted below, and requests for the extension of certain agreements. Requests for the extension of agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: ornamental iron workers at Montreal, longshoremen at Sorel, glove cutters (work gloves) throughout the Province, butcher shops at Sorel, taxi drivers at Sorel and building trades at Sorel, all in the issue of June 5; shoe repairers at Montreal in the issue of June 12; hairdressers at Montreal, shoe workers throughout the Province, barbers at Three Rivers in the issue of June 19; barbers at Chicoutimi and shoe repairers at Victoriaville in the issue of June 26. In addition, a request for the amendment to the Order in Council governing granite cutters throughout the Province was published in the issue of June 5.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved March 30, under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 12, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 1064, December, page 1157, September, 1936, page 834 and February, 1937, page 218) by adding the names of several employers in Chicoutimi, Daveluyville, Nicolet and Giffard, to the list of employers parties to the agreement.

JOINT COMMITTEES.—The constitutions and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 19:

Longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation), Montreal.

Barbers, Victoriaville.

Building Trades, Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedule Recently Approved by Order in Council

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

BARBERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated June 23, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* June 26, makes binding on all employers and employees in the industry the terms of a schedule governing the barber trade in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and the adjacent suburban area.

The schedule is in effect from July 12, 1937, "during pleasure," and replaces the schedule noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936, page 950.

Work may be performed on any day except Sundays, eight specified holidays and Wednesday afternoon except that work may be performed after noon on Wednesday of any week in which one of the eight holidays occurs. Hours are as governed by municipal by-laws or in those municipalities in which there is no municipal by-law by the hours as so fixed for the city of Toronto.

Minimum wages for full time employees: for those employed full time on a straight salary $25 per week (an increase of $5 over the rate in the previous schedule); for those employed full time on a percentage basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22 from the work performed by the employee plus an additional 10 per cent of such proceeds in excess of $30. Minimum wages for those employed part time or given casual employment: for those employed nights and Saturdays, that is for 4 hours or less Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $10 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $15 from the work performed by the employee; for those employed on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $7 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $10 from the work performed by the employee; for those employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $5 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7 from the work performed by the employee; for those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work performed by the employee.

No deduction from the minimum wage rates to be made for material supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

Minimum charges for each operation in the barbering trade are set and it is provided that no employer or employee may contract for or accept any lower than these prices nor combine any of the operations without charging for each or give any article or premium to the customer without charging for the full value of such.

The Advisory Committee to be appointed according to the Act is authorized to exercise all the powers that may be conferred upon an advisory committee for the barbering industry.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF SASKATCHEWAN

First Schedule of Wages and Hours Approved by Order in Council

The Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan was summarized in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 635. It is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario. The Act provides that the Minister of Municipal Affairs may, upon petition of employers or employees in any industry (except coal mining and agriculture) authorize an industrial standards officer to call a conference of employers and employees in such industry to investigate conditions and negotiate an agreement concerning hours, minimum rates of wages and overtime rates. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule is agreed upon by a proper or sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve it and, upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare it to be binding upon all employers and employees in the industry in the designated zone or zones, during pleasure or for the period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in it. The schedule does not come into effect until ten days after the publication in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*. The Act is to be administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and authority to enforce it and the regulations made under it is given to the Commissioner of Labour who is to be assisted by one or more industrial standards officers.

CARPENTERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved June 22 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, June 30, makes binding on all employers and employees in the carpentry trade in the city of Regina an agreement between representatives of employers and employees in the carpentry trade.

Agreement to be in effect from July 11, 1937, until March 31, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Wages for carpenters: 75 cents per hour. Wages for foreman 10 cents per hour extra. (A foreman must be employed when there are three or more carpenters on any job.)

Any recognized firm in business for one year and employing five journeymen carpenters is entitled to one apprentice but not more than two apprentices allowed to work on one job unless twenty or more carpenters are employed on the job.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Order in Council

The Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor difference between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, April, July, September, November, and December, 1936, May, and June, 1937.

TAXI DRIVERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated June 29 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, June 30, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours on all employers and employees engaged in the public service (livery) industry in the city of Edmonton.

The Order in Council is in effect from July 10, 1937, to July 9, 1938.

Hours: 12 per day, 6 days per week with a one hour rest period each day and hours to be computed from the posted time of starting.

Wages: no regularly employed chauffeur shall be paid on a commission basis only. Wages for regularly employed chauffeurs: from April 1 to September 30, $12.50 per week guarantee plus 25 per cent commission on all business over $50 per week; from October 1 to March 31, $15 per week guarantee, plus 25 per cent commission on all business over $60 per week. The wages of temporary chauffeurs shall be *pro rata* of the above schedule. Payment of commissions on authorized credit accounts shall be, where mutually agreed between the employer and chauffeur, deferred until the accounts are collected.

Chauffeurs to be responsible for any damage which they may cause to any of the employers' cars where such damage is occasioned either directly or indirectly by the negligence or lack of skill of the chauffeur, and the employer may deduct the cost of repairing such damages from the chauffeur's wages, together with such damages as the employer may be called upon to pay to the person or property of any person as a result of the chauffeur's negligence or lack of skill, and also loss of business occasioned by such negligence or lack of skill.

No chauffeur to be discriminated against for reporting to the Advisory Board any violation of this agreement.

The Advisory Board may at any time investigate any agreements, partnership or company formations which may have been formed for the purpose of evading the provisions of this schedule.

Youth Guidance Conference in U.S.A.

A guidance Conference, to discuss the pressing needs of youth, both in and out of school, and how the Office of Education, U.S. Department of the Interior, may better serve school and community guidance needs for young people, has recently been held at Washington.

Representatives of various agencies interested in youth guidance, and persons concerned with different approaches to the nation's youth problem, including city and State school guidance experts, mental hygienists, placement directors, personnel officers, and psychologists, met for three days with Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker and a recently-appointed Office of Education Committee on Youth Guidance.

The conferees, leaders in their fields in education and in industry, offered suggestions to Commissioner Studebaker and the Office of Education Committee regarding future service of the Office along lines of guidance for America's young people, and analyzed and thoroughly discussed the contents of a proposed Office of Education publication, "Planning Community Guidance Programs."

A committee of high-ranking civil servants has been established to scrutinize Department of National Defence contracts with the object of taking the profit from war supplies. It will have authority over all contracts awarded under the $35,000,000 defence program.

The committee consists of Colonel L. R. LaFleche, Deputy Minister of National Defence; Mr. C. Fraser Elliott, Commissioner of Income Tax; Mr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; Mr. R. Sharp, Chief Inspector of Income Tax; Mr. C. W. Bolton, statistician of the Department of Labour; Mr. H. Marshall, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and Mr. Charles Burns, director of contracts in the Defence Department.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was slightly lower owing to a decline in the cost of foods and fuel, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices advanced during the last half of the month and was considerably higher at the end than at the beginning, the increase being due mainly to much higher grain prices.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.52 at the beginning of June as compared with $8.58 for May. Beef, fresh pork and bread cost more than in the previous month but these increases were more than offset by the lower cost of butter and potatoes. The cost of this same list of foods was $7.79 for June, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.10 for June, 1930. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.20 at the beginning of June as compared with $17.28 for May; $16.33 for June, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.44 for June, 1930; $20.58 for June, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel cost less during the month under review than in the previous month because of lower prices for coal and wood. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of prices in 1926 as 100 was 86·2 for the week ended July 2, as compared with 84·1 for that ended June 11, which was the lowest point reached by the index during the last three months. The figure for the week ended May 28 was 85·1. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for May when the index number was 85·1 as compared with 72·3 for June, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for June, 1929; 97·8 for June, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for June, 1914. The advance in the index during the last half of the month was due in large part to higher prices for grains following reports of reduced crop prospects. Livestock prices in June were maintained at levels much higher than a year ago. In the grouping according to chief component materials, the Vegetable Products, Animal Products, Textile Products, Iron Products, and the Non-Metallic Minerals Products groups were higher while the Wood and Paper Products, the Non-Ferrous Metals Products and Chemical Products groups were slightly lower.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-two staple foodstuffs groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantitites of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat

(*Continued on page 821.*)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1934	June 1935	June 1936	May 1937	June 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	76·8	83·0	63·2	60·4	69·8	76·2	76·0	44·0	44·6	49·6	46·6	53·8	56·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·2	55·6	54·2	35·0	33·0	41·2	48·2	48·6	23·8	24·8	28·0	25·4	29·6	31·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·9	27·7	19·1	19·1	21·8	24·5	24·1	11·8	11·9	12·9	13·2	14·2	14·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	36·3	38·4	29·3	31·4	30·3	31·2	31·9	21·3	21·6	21·7	22·6	24·0	24·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·1	37·7	40·4	31·3	30·7	26·3	31·2	30·8	15·7	20·0	21·3	21·1	21·3	21·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·4	69·6	72·2	53·6	56·0	51·8	55·0	54·4	30·2	36·6	39·2	40·0	39·8	39·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·6	50·7	55·8	41·3	42·6	35·7	39·6	40·3	20·2	29·2	30·1	29·1	28·6	28·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	73·8	76·4	44·0	48·6	43·6	44·0	42·8	25·4	25·8	31·0	31·4	33·6	33·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	44·8	56·0	33·5	35·2	36·0	35·1	35·6	19·2	22·3	22·6	24·2	25·5	25·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·0	38·7	50·1	31·7	31·9	32·3	31·1	31·7	15·3	18·6	19·0	20·6	21·4	21·3
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·6	71·4	88·8	69·0	69·6	70·8	72·0	72·0	54·6	58·8	61·2	61·2	64·8	64·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	52·4	92·0	119·4	71·4	74·8	79·8	81·2	69·6	41·8	44·6	46·6	44·2	54·4	50·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·2	51·7	66·8	42·0	41·3	43·8	44·7	38·7	23·9	25·3	26·3	25·2	30·8	28·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·5	40·4	29·8	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§19·3	§19·9	§20·0	§20·3	§22·6	§22·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·5	38·2	26·1	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§19·3	§19·9	§20·0	§20·3	§22·6	§22·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	144·0	103·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	87·0	88·5	93·0	105·0	106·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	50·0	§53·0	§53·0	§48·0	§49·0	§30·0	§32·0	§34·0	§34·0	§46·0	§45·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	42·5	28·0	28·5	32·0	31·0	31·0	23·5	25·0	26·0	25·5	29·0	29·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	23·0	33·6	19·6	§21·8	§21·0	§20·6	§20·4	§16·0	§16·2	§15·8	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·4	24·0	17·8	15·6	17·8	24·0	19·0	8·0	9·2	10·6	9·8	15·8	15·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·8	29·2	24·1	19·8	21·5	21·5	20·9	14·8	14·8	16·0	15·6	15·7	15·8
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·3	17·6	27·5	19·7	15·8	13·3	13·6	16·4	11·3	12·7	12·4	10·9	11·7	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	90·4	31·2	31·6	32·0	28·4	27·2	31·6	28·0	26·0	24·4	26·0	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	42·0	14·6	15·0	15·2	13·6	13·0	15·4	13·6	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	14·5	16·5	13·7	§18·0	§17·9	§17·6	§15·1	§10·2	§12·6	§13·0	§13·0	§13·1	§13·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·2	13·9	16·9	15·0	§18·0	§17·9	§17·6	§15·1	§10·2	§12·6	§13·0	§13·0	§13·1	§13·1
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·1	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	15·1	14·3	9·8	9·7	9·4	9·0	8·9	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	53·6	60·7	216·9	45·7	100·7	51·7	43·7	90·4	34·4	40·0	25·9	56·6	56·7	50·9
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·49	$ 12·79	$ 16·92	$ 10·18	$ 11·06	$ 10·73	$ 10·92	$ 11·10	$ 6·84	$ 7·38	$ 7·54	$ 7·79	$ 8·58	$ 8·52
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 4·0
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·8	101·6	107·4	106·6	101·0	100·6	100·1	92·4	92·3	88·4	90·2	89·9	88·2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·4	58·1	72·6	68·2	63·6	63·3	62·7	63·0	58·4	57·7	58·1	58·5	58·6	58·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·8	67·4	81·7	76·9	76·8	76·6	76·5	76·4	62·0	60·3	61·0	59·7	59·5	59·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	49·6	62·1	57·4	55·9	56·6	55·2	54·2	46·3	45·7	45·7	45·1	45·2	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·6	36·6	31·2	30·7	31·0	31·1	30·9	26·7	27·4	27·4	27·1	26·7	26·8
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·75	$ 3·55	$ 3·41	$ 3·34	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 2·86	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·80	$ 2·77
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·77	$ 6·30	$ 6·95	$ 6·87	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 7·06	$ 5·67	$ 5·53	$ 5·57	$ 5·70	$ 5·86	$ 5·86
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·27	$ 20·36	$ 26·81	$ 20·58	$ 21·31	$ 20·97	$ 21·18	$ 21·44	$ 15·41	$ 15·78	$ 15·95	$ 16·33	$ 17·28	$ 17·20

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·29	12·65	17·04	10·30	11·24	10·61	10·89	11·12	7·11	7·56	7·61	7·89	8·42	8·47
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	7·23	.....	15·08	9·50	10·39	9·77	10·04	10·42	6·75	7·26	7·31	7·66	8·29	8·08
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·96	12·51	16·24	10·29	11·28	10·66	10·74	10·89	7·18	7·51	7·65	8·05	8·60	8·50
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·84	12·51	15·99	9·54	10·54	9·85	10·04	10·14	6·23	6·78	6·81	7·35	7·78	7·73
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·11	12·74	17·12	10·08	11·17	10·78	11·80	11·03	6·79	7·46	7·51	7·84	8·53	8·48
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·06	12·45	16·83	9·89	10·27	10·45	10·54	10·88	6·60	6·85	7·59	7·42	8·57	8·60
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·88	12·74	16·47	10·03	10·56	10·85	11·21	11·21	6·70	7·09	7·50	7·19	8·51	8·43
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·14	13·15	17·12	10·02	10·56	10·73	11·21	11·40	6·57	7·15	7·53	7·41	8·57	8·46
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·13	13·65	18·18	11·48	11·81	11·87	12·32	12·46	7·63	8·06	8·39	8·59	9·76	9·69

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

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similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices for the most part continued the advance in progress since the beginning of the year. Sirloin steak averaged 28·3 cents per pound in June as compared with 26·9 in May and 23·3 cents in June, 1936. Rib roast averaged 21 cents in June, 19·7 cents in May and 17·7 cents in June last year. Fresh pork which has shown relatively little change during the last twelve months was ½ cent per pound higher than in May at an average price of 21·8 cents per pound. Breakfast bacon was fractionally higher than in the previous month at 28·8 cents per pound but was lower than in June, 1936. Fresh eggs were little changed in price averaging 25·2 cents per dozen. Creamery butter at 28·5 cents per pound averaged more than 2 cents per pound lower than in May. The price in June, 1936 was 25·2 cents per pound. Bread again advanced fractionally averaging 7·1 cents per pound. Onions advanced from an average price of 4·3 cents per pound in May to 5·9 cents in June. Potatoes were again lower at $1.53 per 90 pounds as compared with $1.70 in May. Seasonal reductions in

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CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936....	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936....	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936....	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936....	109	140	133	114	154	126
Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	114	154	127
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	114	153	127
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	114	154	128
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·3**	**23·7**	**21·0**	**15·7**	**12·8**	**14·2**	**24·2**	**21·8**	**19·9**	**28·8**	**32·2**	**53·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·7**	**23·7**	**21·3**	**15·5**	**12·6**	**12·8**	**20·0**	**21·6**	**19·9**	**26·0**	**29·1**	**51·8**
1—Sydney	31·3	25	22·3	17	14·5	15	.....	24	21·1	27	29·2	52·3
2—New Glasgow	30	24·4	22·3	15·8	12·4	11	25	22·2	19·7	24·5	28·4	51·1
3—Amherst	24	22	18	15	10	.....	.....	20	17	25	29·7	50
4—Halifax	30·9	22·7	21·4	14·6	12·6	10·2	15	21	19·9	24·9	27·7	51
5—Windsor	30	25	25	15	14	14	.....	21	20·5	28	30	55
6—Truro	26·2	23·2	18·5	15·2	12	13·7	.....	21·2	21·4	26·5	29·4	51·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·2**	**25**	**20·4**	**17·9**	**15·2**	**12·3**	**15·0**	**21·**	**18·6**	**27·3**	**30·0**	**49·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·9**	**23·4**	**21·4**	**15·0**	**12·5**	**12·9**	**21·7**	**22·1**	**20·3**	**27·7**	**31·2**	**53·0**
8—Moncton	31	23·8	20·5	15	12·7	14·7	.....	23	20·2	28·3	33	53·2
9—Saint John	28·9	21·4	21·6	14·4	12	11·8	22·5	22·2	20·1	26·9	31	53·8
10—Fredericton	33·6	23·4	21·6	15·7	13·2	13	17·5	21·2	22·1	29	31·4	55·1
11—Bathurst	30	25	22	15	12	12	25	.....	18·7	26·5	29·2	50
Quebec (average)	**25·5**	**22·0**	**21·4**	**14·7**	**9·6**	**9·6**	**24·2**	**18·1**	**18·5**	**27·1**	**30·5**	**53·0**
12—Quebec	28·1	23·1	19·5	15·1	9	7·8	24·4	17·9	18·1	25·3	29·4	48·8
13—Three Rivers	30·7	22	20·7	15·7	9	11·5	27·5	18·4	18·3	28·7	30·9	56·9
14—Sherbrooke	29·3	24·3	25·8	15·8	11·5	10·4	24·8	18	18·7	24·1	27·9	53·7
15—Sorel	19·3	21·5	21	13·2	8·6	7·5	20	17·2	17·8	28·3	32·5	51·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·8	18·6	18	13·4	8·6	11·6	22	15·6	16·5	27·6	32·1	50·7
17—St. Johns	.....	24	.....	16	10	10	.....	18	19	28	30	51·2
18—Thetford Mines	17·7	19	17·7	14	8·5	11·2	.....	15·3	19·3	28	31	55
19—Montreal	32	24·4	27·1	14·2	11	6·9	25	20·4	19·1	26·1	29·7	55·7
20—Hull	25·4	21·4	21·4	14·5	10·4	9·1	25·4	21·9	19·3	27·5	30·8	54·1
Ontario (average)	**28·0**	**24·1**	**20·6**	**15·9**	**13·2**	**15·4**	**24·0**	**22·8**	**20·4**	**27·8**	**30·8**	**52·6**
21—Ottawa	30	24·3	23·2	16·9	12·3	11·1	23·8	21·2	19·9	27·9	30·4	53·9
22—Brockville	26·5	23·5	17	.....	10·7	11	.....	21	18	27·4	30·6	52·4
23—Kingston	26·9	22·9	22·6	15·6	11·9	12·1	25	22·4	19·2	26·7	29·9	51·1
24—Belleville	25	21·3	20·4	14·5	11·3	14·5	23	20	17·3	27·2	29·3	49·8
25—Peterborough	32	28	22·4	17·8	14·6	16·7	27·7	21·2	20·3	27·6	30·8	51·4
26—Oshawa	25·5	24	21·2	15·4	13·2	16·3	27	23·2	19	25·2	27·5	51·4
27—Orillia	28	23	22	17	13·7	17·5	25	23·5	22	30	32·7	54
28—Toronto	30·6	25·1	23·4	16	14·6	15·8	22·1	23·3	21·7	30·1	34·7	54·5
29—Niagara Falls	31·7	26·2	22·5	17·2	14·5	15·3	21	21·8	20·4	26·7	30·5	54·3
30—St. Catharines	28·1	24·7	21·9	16·1	13·4	15·4	20·7	22·8	20·2	25·6	28·8	50·3
31—Hamilton	29	24·7	23·1	17·1	14·6	16·8	23·1	22·1	22·4	27	29·9	53·6
32—Brantford	29·5	25·6	21·9	16·6	12·8	16·4	28·2	24	19	27·9	30·7	52·7
33—Galt	29·2	25·6	22	17·1	14·7	16·8	29	27	18	28·4	31·8	50·3
34—Guelph	27·4	24·1	21·7	15	13·1	16·7	22·5	21·1	19·5	25·4	28·7	50·9
35—Kitchener	26·3	24	18·8	16·5	13·5	16·2	26·7	22·1	17·8	26·6	29·1	49·9
36—Woodstock	28	24	22	14·8	11·4	15	21·5	23·5	21·3	27·7	30·9	52·4
37—Stratford	28	24·7	18	15·7	13·5	15·9	21	22·5	.....	27·5	30	53·2
38—London	28·5	25·2	22·4	16·4	13·3	15·5	23·4	23·6	20·6	28	30·9	51·3
39—St. Thomas	27·3	23·6	21·1	15·6	12·2	15·5	26	24·2	19·7	26·8	30·4	54·6
40—Chatham	27·7	24·1	20·3	16·5	12·7	17·1	19	21·9	20	27·9	30·6	52·7
41—Windsor	29	24·2	21·2	16·1	13·7	16·1	22·3	23	20·4	26·8	28·7	54·2
42—Sarnia	26·2	22·8	18·7	15·5	12·9	17	16	21·2	21·5	25·7	30·3	51·3
43—Owen Sound	26·8	22·2	17·8	15·4	13·2	16·4	22·5	21·6	.....	26·8	28·9	49·3
44—North Bay	27	22·3	20·7	15·7	14·2	13·7	.....	21·7	21	27·2	28·8	51·2
45—Sudbury	26	22·8	19·7	14·5	11·7	14·2	25	22·8	19·7	28·3	32	55·1
46—Cobalt	27·5	25	15	13	13·5	.....	.....	23·3	23	28	29·9	50
47—Timmins	28·9	24·9	21	16·2	12·5	16·3	28·9	25	23·2	29·4	32·1	55
48—Sault Ste. Marie	26·4	23·2	17·8	14·2	12·4	14·4	.....	23·6	20·5	28·5	32	53·2
49—Port Arthur	27·7	23·3	19·3	17·3	15·7	14·3	.....	24·3	22·7	33·6	37·2	56·2
50—Fort William	29·4	23	19·2	15·2	13·3	16·1	30	23·7	22·2	33	36·4	58·7
Manitoba (average)	**27·3**	**22·3**	**20·8**	**15·4**	**13·3**	**14·2**	**26·0**	**22·9**	**20·6**	**33·5**	**37·7**	**53·2**
51—Winnipeg	29·5	23·6	23·1	15·7	14	12·3	26	23·7	20·6	33	35·9	55·4
52—Brandon	25	21	18·5	15	12·5	16	.....	22	.....	33·9	39·4	51
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·1**	**19·8**	**18·5**	**13·1**	**10·4**	**11·7**	**20·1**	**19·3**	**20·1**	**32·6**	**37·3**	**54·8**
53—Regina	24·5	18·5	17·4	12·1	10·7	11	18·8	18·7	19·6	31·9	36·1	57·1
54—Prince Albert	22	18	18	11	9	10	.....	20	22	32·5	39	52·5
55—Saskatoon	25·6	20·7	18·8	14·4	11·1	11·9	19·7	19·2	18·7	33·8	38·3	52·9
56—Moose Jaw	28·1	22	19·9	14·9	10·9	13·9	21·9	19·2	.....	32	35·7	56·7
Alberta (average)	**26·8**	**22·6**	**19·7**	**14·6**	**11·5**	**14·7**	**24·6**	**19·6**	**17·9**	**25·8**	**34·2**	**52·0**
57—Medicine Hat	24	22·5	22	15	12	17·5	.....	21	21·2	30·8	34·5	51·7
58—Drumheller	25·5	22·5	18·5	15	10	16	25	19	17·5	27·9	32·5	50
59—Edmonton	24·3	19·5	17·2	12·5	10·1	12·3	20·7	18·4	17·9	29·3	32·8	51·4
60—Calgary	31·4	25·4	23	17·3	14·5	16	26	21·4	17·8	32·6	37·7	53·5
61—Lethbridge	28·7	23	18	13·3	10·7	11·8	26·7	18	15	28·6	33·4	53·6
British Columbia (average)	**33·3**	**27·5**	**23·9**	**18·4**	**16·7**	**18·1**	**28·8**	**24·8**	**21·3**	**33·4**	**37·6**	**55·7**
62—Fernie	30	25	21	17	16·5	17·5	30	22	21·3	32·8	38·3	55
63—Nelson	30	25	22	18	15	18	20	25	20	31	36	60
64—Trail	32·7	27·7	23·3	19·7	15·3	19	28·3	25·3	22·8	35·3	40·2	57·7
65—New Westminster	34·7	27·8	22·8	17·7	18·2	16·8	28·5	24·3	21·7	32·8	36·6	53·9
66—Vancouver	36	28·9	25·9	18·8	17·7	18·7	31·1	25	23·4	34·4	36·5	56·3
67—Victoria	35·9	29·5	26·9	19·3	17·9	18·1	27·7	25·7	19·8	34·5	38·1	54·6
68—Nanaimo	35·2	29·2	25·8	20·3	19·3	20·7	32·2	25	20	33·3	37·4	55·4
69—Prince Rupert	31·5	26·5	23·5	16·5	13·5	16·2	32·5	26	21·3	33·4	37·4	53

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·1	**23·4**	**17·9**	**10·9**	**50·0**	**18·3**	**17·4**	**20·8**	**16·9**	**25·2**	**21·3**	**10·8**	**25·3**	**28·5**	
9·9	**22·7**	.....	**7·0**	**42·2**	**12·8**	**14·1**	**15·7**	**17·9**	**27·7**	**23·9**	9·8	**27·1**	**30·7**	
7	20·9	.....	.....	45	12·2	14	15·5	16·7	30·7	26·7	10–12	26·7	30	1
10	21·7	.....	.....	45	13·6	15	17·7	17·6	26·4	22·2	11b	26·4	29·9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·5	15	14·8	18	25·7	22·3	7c	27·4	30·7	3
10·5	23·2	.....	7	40·8	11·4	10·4	15·2	16·7	27·9	23·7	11·8a	25	29·5	4
12	25	.....	.....	.....	12·9	15	16	20	28	.....	10	30	32·7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13	15·3	14·8	18·1	27·7	24·5	8	26·8	31·1	6
10·3	**25·0**	.....	**5·0**	**45·0**	**12·7**	**15·0**	**16·8**	**17·2**	**23·0**	**19·3**	**8– 9**	**25·8**	**29·9**	7
13·7	**26·3**	.....	**6·5**	**46·5**	**14·0**	**15·4**	**17·2**	**16·8**	**26·3**	**21·8**	**10·5**	**27·3**	**30·6**	
14	24·1	.....	5	45·8	13·9	15·5	17·1	17·8	28·5	22·2	10	27·4	30·2	8
12	27·8	.....	8	43·7	13·4	13·8	17·9	16·5	28	23·4	12	26·4	30·7	9
15	27	.....	.....	50	14·6	16·8	19·3	17·8	25·9	22·6	10	29·5	31·9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14·4	15	22·7	18·8	10c	25·7	29·5	11
11·6	**24·8**	**21·8**	7·8	**59·4**	**17·1**	**16·1**	**15·6**	**16·3**	**26·7**	**22·6**	**9·6**	**23·9**	**26·6**	
.....	20·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·4	15·8	16·7	32·8	23·4	11	22·6	27·4	12
9	25·2	.....	.....	50	18	18·2	18·5	18	25·1	22	10b	24·5	26·5	13
12·5	30	.....	8	.....	16·3	17·4	15·5	15·2	28·5	25·2	10a	23·6	26	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10·4	15·5	23·8	21	8	24·5	27·4	15
11	22·5	.....	8	60	.....	.....	14·5	14·5	24	21·1	8b	.....	26·6	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	17·3	25·1	21·8	8	.....	25·7	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14·9	16·7	25	21·8	.....	22·5	26·7	18
13·7	25·6	21·8	8·3	67·5	17·1	17	20·1	15·8	29·4	24·5	10–11	26·4	27·7	19
.....	25	.....	7	60	.....	16	14·5	17·3	26·5	22·3	11	23	25·4	20
15·7	**23·9**	**19·8**	**11·6**	**52·9**	**17·3**	**17·2**	**23·8**	**16·6**	**24·9**	**21·2**	**11·3**	**25·6**	**27·7**	
15	26·2	17·2	.....	.....	19	15·7	23·4	16·6	27·4	23·9	11	25	27	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	17·6	20·7	19·3	10	.....	26·9	22
15	27·5	22	.....	55	16·8	17	22·7	16·5	23·5	19·7	10	24·6	27·1	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	19·7	15·9	23	21·4	10b	25·7	26·6	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	.....	24	18·5	21	18	11	25·8	27·5	25
16	23	20	9	.....	17	.....	21·6	16·5	24·2	21·1	11b	26·2	27·9	26
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	23·2	17·7	22	19·2	11	24·7	28	27
15·7	28·6	21·9	12	55	20	20·4	27·9	16·2	27·9	24·2	12	25	28·4	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2	.....	**25·7**	16·5	26·1	.....	12	26·7	28·2	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	18	29·3	15·3	26·6	.....	12	26	27·6	30
17·7	25·4	21·7	13	55	.....	.....	28·8	15·8	27	24·2	12	26·3	28·4	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	24·8	15·4	22·9	19·6	11	25	27·8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	23·9	16·4	22·2	18·4	11	25·3	28·2	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·8	16·4	24·5	20·3	11	26·5	28	34
16·5	25	20	.....	.....	18	18	25	15·5	24·1	20·5	11	25·5	27·3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·6	15·6	22·3	18·2	11	27	27·9	36
.....	.....	22·5	.....	.....	.....	15	23·7	16·4	22·8	18·1	11	.....	27·4	37
.....	19	18	12·5	50	15·7	17	27·3	16	24	21	11	25	27·1	38
14	23	16	.....	.....	15	16·3	30·8	15·9	22·1	19·3	11	26·6	28·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	24·2	15·5	19·4	16·6	11	25	26·9	40
16·5	27·5	23·5	.....	.....	17·3	18	26·6	14	23·9	20·2	12	.....	26·3	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	**25**	17	23·5	20·8	11	25	27·4	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20·1	15·2	20·3	17·8	11	.....	28	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·7	17·2	28·8	.....	12	.....	27·2	44
.....	20	22·5	.....	.....	18	.....	18·8	17·3	28·5	23·8	13b	.....	27·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18	.....	16·3	17·2	30·3	29	10b	.....	29·7	46
.....	21·2	21·9	.....	57·5	19	20	16·4	20·5	30·6	26·6	14·3a	.....	29	47
.....	.....	16·7	.....	.....	18	18	21·8	17·7	28·9	25·3	12	24·5	27·3	48
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	20	17	23·9	18·5	29·3	25	11	26	28·8	49
15	22·5	17	.....	.....	17·5	17·6	26·1	17·9	28·7	22	11	25·5	28·3	50
19·8	**24·4**	**17·3**	.....	.....	**21·5**	**16·5**	**23·3**	**16·0**	**24·2**	**19·8**	**9·2**	**21·6**	**25·9**	
17·5	25·7	17·3	.....	.....	19	17·9	28·2	15·9	26·4	21·7	10	21	25·5	51
22	23	.....	.....	.....	24	15	18·4	16	22	17·8	8·3a	22·2	26·2	52
22·6	**24·0**	**11·0**	**13·8**	.....	**23·2**	**18·9**	**16·6**	**16·8**	**21·1**	**17·4**	**11·0**	**22·2**	**26·8**	
21·4	23·6	11·3	12·5	.....	22·6	18	14·6	16·2	22·2	18·3	11	21·4	26	53
22·5	25	11	.....	.....	25	20	15·3	17·6	20·7	17·5	11	21	27·5	54
21·4	22·1	10·8	15	.....	20·2	17·5	17	16·7	22·5	18·1	11	22·3	25·8	55
25	25·1	.....	.....	.....	25	20	19·5	16·5	19	15·7	11	24·2	28	56
21·5	**23·1**	**12·9**	**13·5**	.....	**24·1**	**19·5**	**20·2**	**16·9**	**20·9**	**16·5**	**10·8**	**22·9**	**28·0**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	14·9	17·6	18·2	14·5	11	23·5	27	57
23·2	24·7	13	13·5	.....	25	19	19·2	17·3	20	16·4	10	21·2	28·8	58
20	21·5	.....	.....	.....	21·8	18·2	18·4	16·8	20·6	16·3	11	23·8	28·1	59
21·2	23·1	12·7	.....	.....	25	21·3	27·9	16·4	23·9	18	11	23·8	28·3	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	19·3	20·8	16·2	21·8	17·4	11	22	27·6	61
17·6	**20·1**	.....	**16·0**	.....	**22·3**	**20·7**	**23·5**	**18·2**	**27·4**	**23·8**	**11·6**	**28·2**	**32·4**	
23·5	25	.....	19	.....	23·2	24	19·4	18·3	29	22·9	10	25	32·2	62
20	25	.....	15	.....	23	22	24·7	18·7	29	24·3	12·5a	26	32·6	63
21·3	24·7	.....	20	.....	25	23	29·4	20	28·7	26·5	12·5a	29	33·1	64
13·4	17·2	.....	.....	.....	20·2	17·2	21·4	16·8	24·8	21	10	30	31	65
14·1	16·7	.....	10	.....	20·2	17·8	26·1	16·2	25·8	23·7	10	.....	30·4	66
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	24·2	19·2	25·4	17·1	27·1	23·8	12·5a	31	32	67
13·3	18	.....	.....	.....	20	22·5	.....	18·6	25·8	.....	11a	.....	34·4	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18·2	20	28·6	24·6	14·3a	.....	33·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·6**	**7·1**	**16·1**	**4·5**	**5·9**	**8·2**	**11·0**	**13·4**	**12·2**	**12·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·0**	**7·2**	**16·6**	**4·9**	**5·9**	**7·6**	**12·9**	**13·8**	**12·1**	**12·2**
1—Sydney	20·4	8	17·3	4·6	5·8	6·5	12	13·2	11·9	12
2—New Glasgow	22·2	7·3	16·7	4·7	5·9	7·7	11·7	13·1	11·3	11·7
3—Amherst	21·8	7·3	.....	5	5·5	7·6	11·3	12·8	11·7	11·7
4—Halifax	21·7	6	17·2	5	5·6	8	15	14·1	12·4	12·2
5—Windsor	22·2	8b	17	5	6·3	8	14	15	12·5	12·5
6—Truro	23·8	6–7·3	15	5	6·2	7·7	13·1	14·5	12·7	13·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·5**	**8·0**	**17·0**	**4·8**	**5·1**	**8·1**	**13·6**	**13·9**	**12·7**	**12·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·7**	**7·8**	**17·0**	**4·7**	**5·8**	**7·5**	**13·3**	**14·0**	**12·0**	**12·4**
8—Moncton	23	8	16·5	5	6·1	8·5	13·4	13·9	12·2	12·3
9—Saint John	22·8	6·7–7·3	19	4·7	5·8	7·1	13·6	13·4	11·9	12·1
10—Fredericton	21·9	8	17	4·7	5·7	7·6	13·2	14·3	12·2	12·5
11—Bathurst	23	8	15·3	4·5	5·6	6·7	13	14·5	11·8	12·6
Quebec (average)	**19·6**	**5·7**	**13·8**	**4·5**	**5·7**	**6·6**	**10·7**	**12·7**	**11·6**	**11·4**
12—Quebec	21·5	4·5–8·5	14·8	4·6	5·8	6·7	10·7	13·4	11·4	11·5
13—Three Rivers	19·3	5·3–6	13·8	4·9	5·7	7·2	12·6	13·3	13·1	12·2
14—Sherbrooke	20·3	6	13·1	4·1	5·9	6	11	13·2	11	11·6
15—Sorel	18·8	.....	13·9	4·1	5	5·7	10	12·5	11·9	11·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·6	4·7	13·7	4·2	6·6	6·9	10·6	11·8	11·9	11·2
17—St. Johns	19·1	5·3	14·2	4·5	5·5	7·3	9·7	12·7	11·4	11·3
18—Thetford Mines	19·4	5·3	13·3	4·7	5·7	5·8	10	13	11·6	11
19—Montreal	20·6	6–7·3	14·9	4·7	5·5	7·1	10·1	12·4	11	10·8
20—Hull	18·9	5·3–6	12·9	4·5	5·4	6·6	11·8	12	10·9	11·1
Ontario (average)	**21·9**	**6·6**	**15·5**	**4·2**	**5·6**	**8·9**	**11·1**	**13·0**	**11·9**	**12·0**
21—Ottawa	20·7	7·3	14·2	4·9	6·1	8·6	11·2	12·5	10·7	11·3
22—Brockville	20·4	6	13·2	4·4	5·3	8·3	12	11·9	10·2	11·2
23—Kingston	19·7	5·3–6·7	13·6	4·1	5·3	8·6	11·4	12·7	11·4	11·2
24—Belleville	21·2	6	15	3·8	5·1	8	10·2	12	11·1	11·4
25—Peterborough	21·6	6–6·7	15·9	3·9	5·2	8·5	10·9	12	10·9	11·1
26—Oshawa	21	7·3	13·7	4	5·3	7·8	10	12·8	11·3	11·4
27—Orillia	21·3	6·7b	16·2	3·6	5	9·4	10·5	13·4	12·3	12·2
28—Toronto	24·2	7·3	16·8	4·2	6	9	10·2	12·5	11·2	11·3
29—Niagara Falls	21·8	6·7	16·5	4·1	6·1	9	10·8	13·2	11·4	12·7
30—St. Catharines	23·4	5·3–6·7	17	3·9	5·5	9·3	11·2	12·9	12·2	12·1
31—Hamilton	26·3	6·7–7·3	15·9	3·9	5·5	8·2	9·6	12·2	11·1	11·3
32—Brantford	22·8	6·7	17·8	3·8	5·5	9·3	9·8	12·5	11·4	11·4
33—Galt	24·1	7·3	15·7	3·9	5·8	9·3	10·9	13·2	11·8	11·4
34—Guelph	21·6	6	16·2	3·7	5·4	9·5	11·4	13·1	11·8	11·7
35—Kitchener	22·8	6·7	15	3·9	5·6	9·2	11·1	13·0	11·7	11·8
36—Woodstock	21·3	6	14	3·5	5·6	9·1	9·8	13·1	12·1	12·2
37—Stratford	22·9	6·7	17·2	3·8	5·5	9·5	11·7	13·1	12·1	12·5
38—London	22·2	6–6·7	17·9	3·9	5·3	8·8	10·4	12·8	12·1	12·1
39—St. Thomas	21·5	6	18·9	4·1	5·5	9·3	12·6	13·8	12·2	11·8
40—Chatham	20·6	5·3–6	15·4	4·1	5·1	9·1	10·4	12·8	12·1	12·1
41—Windsor	21	6–6·7	15·7	3·9	5·2	8·3	9·8	11·9	11·7	11·2
42—Sarnia	22	6–6·7	17·5	3·7	5·7	9	11·3	13·2	12·7	12·5
43—Owen Sound	21·3	6·7	14·5	3·7	5·3	8·3	11	12·8	11·8	12·2
44—North Bay	22·7	6·7b	16	5	6·2	8·3	15	13·9	13·1	13·1
45—Sudbury	20·8	6·7	14	4·9	6·4	8·9	12·3	13·6	12·4	12·6
46—Cobalt	22	7·3	14	5·2	6	9·1	12	14·6	13·1	14·1
47—Timmins	21·2	6·7	13·7	5	6	9·5	11·7	14·3	12·3	12·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·9	6–6·7	13·7	4·6	5·3	8·4	11	12·9	12·7	12·8
49—Port Arthur	21·2	6–7·3	15·4	4·9	6·5	9·7	11·4	12·6	11·9	11·7
50—Fort William	22·8	6–7·3	15·5	4·8	6·3	8·8	10·7	13·7	12·6	12·6
Manitoba (average)	**25·0**	**7·0**	**15·0**	**4·8**	**5·9**	**9·5**	**10·6**	**14·3**	**13·1**	**13·2**
51—Winnipeg	25·5	6·4–8	15	4·8	5·6	8·9	10·3	13·9	13	13·1
52—Brandon	24·5	6·4–7·1	15	4·8	6·2	10·1	10·9	14·7	13·1	13·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·8**	**7·1**	**17·3**	**4·7**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**10·7**	**14·9**	**13·4**	**13·4**
53—Regina	24·2	6·4–7·2	15	4·7	6·3	9·1	10	14·9	12·1	12·2
54—Prince Albert	23·8	6·4	19	4·5	6	8·9	11·4	14·9	14·6	14·6
55—Saskatoon	22·7	7·2	20	4·7	6	9·2	10·6	14·8	13·5	13·6
56—Moose Jaw	24·4	8	15	4·8	6·1	9·5	10·7	14·9	13·4	13·3
Alberta (average)	**25·2**	**7·7**	**17·7**	**4·7**	**6·3**	**8·4**	**10·6**	**14·4**	**13·1**	**13·1**
57—Medicine Hat	26·5	8	18·5	4·6	5·8	8·3	10·4	14·9	13·3	12·9
58—Drumheller	24·5	6·8	18	4·9	7	8·1	11·5	15	13·9	13·9
59—Edmonton	24·4	7·2–8	17·8	4·8	6·3	8·5	9·9	14·6	13·3	13·1
60—Calgary	26·2	8	16·5	4·8	5·8	8·6	10·5	14·4	12·8	13·2
61—Lethbridge	24·3	8	.....	4·5	6·8	8·7	10·6	13	12·3	12·6
British Columbia (average)	**26·0**	**9·3**	**18·9**	**5·2**	**6·6**	**7·4**	**8·6**	**13·9**	**13·4**	**13·5**
62—Fernie	27·2	10	18	4·9	6·4	8·1	9	14·4	13·9	13·9
63—Nelson	24·5	10	18	5·5	7	8·1	9·7	14·7	15	14·7
64—Trail	24	10	16·5	5·4	6·7	8·1	8·1	14	13·6	13·6
65—New Westminster	27·1	8·3–8·9	19·6	5·1	6·4	6·9	8·5	13·5	12·4	13·3
66—Vancouver	26·4	8·3–8·9	20·7	5·0	5·9	6·2	7·9	13·1	12	12
67—Victoria	25·7	8·3	19·4	5·1	6·8	7·2	8·2	13·5	12·9	12·7
68—Nanaimo	28·3	9	.....	5·3	6·5	7·6	9·1	14·1	12·9	13·4
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	20	5·4	6·9	7·1	8·2	14·2	14·1	14·3

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1937

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·9	**5·9**	**1·527**	**30·0**	**25·9**	**15·8**	**11·7**	**16·9**	**15·3**	**57·9**	**19·2**	**54·1**	**32·9**	
8·1	**5·9**	**1·365**	**26·6**	**19·7**	**14·0**	**11·6**	**16·2**	**15·2**	**57·5**	**19·0**	**57·2**	**43·1**	
8·3	6·1	1·36	27	.....	13·8	10·4	15·6	14·4	.....	18·7	.....	49·4	1
7·3	6	1·321	25·3	.....	14·2	10·7	15·5	14·1	55	18·4	55	44·3	2
8	6·9	1·024	20·8	.....	14	11·6	15·8	15	.....	18·7	.....	50	3
8·1	5·2	1·416	26·8	19·7	14	12·8	16·9	17·2	.....	18·7	57	48·3	4
8·5	5·2	1·65	30	.....	.....	11·5	17	15	.....	20·3	.....	49·5	5
8·1	6	1·418	29·5	.....	14·1	12·3	16·4	15·2	60	19	59·7	47·1	6
7·6	**7**	**·883**	**18·2**	.....	.....	**12·6**	**15·6**	**14·7**	.....	**19·2**	**49**	**46·7**	7
7·9	**7·1**	**·923**	**20·7**	.....	**14·9**	**12·1**	**16·8**	**14·8**	**54·8**	**18·3**	**59·6**	**47·9**	
8·1	7·4	·879	18·7	.....	15·5	12·7	17·4	15·2	60	19·7	65	52·6	8
8	6·8	·969	21·7	.....	13·9	11·4	16·2	13·9	.....	18	.....	46·8	9
7·7	7·4	·917	21·5	.....	15·6	12·7	16·4	15·8	49·5	17·7	54·2	47·2	10
7·6	6·8	·925	20·8	.....	14·7	11·7	17·2	14·2	.....	17·6	.....	45	11
7·2	**5·0**	**1·158**	**23·7**	**30·1**	**15·4**	**11·8**	**16·1**	**14·5**	**53·3**	**19·1**	**59·1**	**43·2**	
7·6	4·6	·91	19·4	.....	14·3	13·2	17·2	15	80·9	21·4	66·5	43·5	12
7·5	5·2	1·095	24·7	26·5	16·3	12·8	15·4	14·6	51	19·4	59	45·4	13
7·2	5·6	1·322	26·6	33·2	15·9	12·4	16·8	15·6	50	19·7	59	43·9	14
6·2	3·8	1·114	21·9	.....	15	12·7	15	13·7	50	18·8	50	41·4	15
6·9	5·9	1·115	21·8	.....	16	11·8	16	13·3	49·5	18·5	58·5	43·1	16
7·2	4·8	1·138	24·3	25	15	11·2	15·9	13·5	.....	18·7	58	43·6	17
6·9	5·3	1·134	25	30	15	10	16·7	14	62·5	19	.....	44·6	18
7·5	5·3	1·328	23·5	38·3	15·1	11·4	16·8	14·2	82·3	18·5	59·9	41·7	19
7·9	4·5	1·263	26	27·6	15·6	11·1	15·2	16·3	.....	18·2	62	41·3	20
7·8	**5·9**	**1·618**	**31·6**	**26·1**	**15·4**	**12·1**	**16·9**	**15·7**	**56·8**	**18·5**	**54·7**	**42·**	
7·4	5·4	1·341	27·2	30·7	15	11·3	16·8	16·5	60	19·5	55·9	42·6	21
7·9	6·1	1·337	28·2	27·5	15	11·9	17	15·1	47·5	18·7	60	44	22
7·3	5·8	1·458	29·1	25	13	11·2	16·9	15·9	52·3	18·7	54·7	42·1	23
7·7	5·3	1·623	29·8	21·7	.....	12·7	15·1	15	47	18·3	49	40·5	24
8·6	6·2	1·678	32·1	23	13·7	11·5	17·4	14·9	54·2	17·7	54·4	41·5	25
8	5·6	1·592	31	25	.....	12·5	17·5	15	.....	17·3	59	41·3	26
7·4	5·2	1·55	31·5	25	15	11·5	17·4	14·8	59	18·2	57	43	27
7·2	5·4	1·659	30·8	36·1	.....	11·2	16·8	15·3	58	17·8	60·1	43·1	28
8	6·1	1·837	33·3	.....	.....	12	17·9	16·1	66·3	15·7	52	43·5	29
8·5	5·9	1·643	29·6	.....	.....	11	17	15·5	60	15·3	50	42·2	30
7·7	5·7	1·559	31·5	.....	.....	11·1	16·2	14·3	45	16·6	.....	42·2	31
7·4	5·7	1·527	28·1	.....	.....	12·4	16·8	14·7	53	17·9	49	40·7	32
8·2	5·5	1·558	30·9	.....	.....	12·7	17·5	16·2	65	18·8	63	41·5	33
8·3	6·6	1·491	30·7	19·3	12·5	12·6	17·8	15·7	42	18·2	59	41·2	34
8	5·5	1·568	30·5	.....	.....	12	17·2	16·2	45	17·9	.....	42	35
7·2	5·5	1·585	31	.....	.....	12	16·8	14·8	.....	18·2	.....	40·4	36
7·4	6·6	1·512	28·4	.....	.....	12·9	16·5	15	.....	19·2	59·5	41·1	37
7·3	6	1·609	31·8	22·5	.....	11·8	16·1	14·7	55	17·8	55·5	40·9	38
8·1	5·8	1·611	30·6	21·5	.....	12·7	16·2	15	45	19·6	40	41·9	39
7·8	8·2	1·53	27·8	22·5	.....	12·2	15·9	15·2	75	19·3	63·5	42·3	40
7	6	1·648	29·6	.....	.....	10·5	15·3	15	.....	18·8	.....	40·5	41
7·6	5·3	1·55	31·1	18	.....	13	17·2	16·3	.....	18·9	.....	42·2	24
7	4·5	1·307	26·2	.....	.....	11	16	15	.....	18·7	.....	39·7	43
8·3	6·5	1·585	31·3	24	.....	12·5	17	17·5	59·5	19·7	55	44·3	44
7·2	6·5	1·457	29·6	.....	17·3	12·6	18·3	16·5	65	19·4	54·2	47·4	45
8·2	5	1·932	40	.....	17·3	14·1	16·8	16·2	64·7	20·8	54·5	47	46
8·3	5·6	1·909	43·4	49	16·6	17·5	17·5	17·8	65·2	20·7	52·7	46	47
8	6·6	1·756	34·8	.....	17·5	11·4	16·2	15	62·5	19·2	55	43·7	48
8·1	6·5	2·10	40·8	.....	16·6	12·5	17·7	17·2	59·3	20·1	48·1	44·7	49
8·3	7·6	2·015	37·2	.....	15·2	12·4	17·9	17·2	58·6	18·9	51	44·7	50
8·1	**6·2**	**1·995**	**38·8**	.....	**15·9**	**10·8**	**17·5**	**15·7**	**63·6**	**19·2**	**48·7**	**43·2**	
8	6·4	1·95	40	.....	15·1	10·2	17·1	15·6	62·2	18·8	47·9	42·9	51
8·2	6	2·04	37·5	.....	16·7	11·3	17·8	15·7	64·9	19·6	49·5	43·5	52
8·5	**5·9**	**1·745**	**33·7**	.....	**17·3**	**11·9**	**17·7**	**15·9**	**65·6**	**20·8**	**52·2**	**47·2**	
8	6·4	1·82	37·9	.....	20·7	12·5	18·7	15·7	65·7	20	53·1	47·5	53
8·8	5·8	1·43	25	.....	16·7	11·5	19·2	15·7	65·7	23·1	53·4	48·3	54
8·7	5·6	1·81	33·9	.....	16·7	11·6	17·2	15·8	66·8	20·5	49·9	46·1	55
8·6	5·7	1·92	38	.....	15	11·9	15·8	16·3	64·1	19·5	52·2	46·9	56
8·6	**6·4**	**1·556**	**30·6**	.....	**16·7**	**11·4**	**18·0**	**16·0**	**61·3**	**21·0**	**51·6**	**44·7**	
8·6	6	1·63	38·3	.....	17·3	11·6	17·3	16	61·4	20·5	54·4	45·4	57
9·2	6·4	1·96	35	.....	15	11·7	19	16·7	65·7	22·7	55	46	58
8·9	6·8	1·13	24·9	.....	17·3	11·1	17·7	15·6	60·8	20·8	50·3	44·5	59
8·3	6·8	1·72	30	.....	.....	11·2	18	15·3	59·7	20·3	49	44	60
8	5·9	1·34	25	.....	17·3	11·6	17·9	16·2	59	20·6	49·2	43·7	61
7·9	**5·5**	**1·860**	**35·2**	.....	**18·3**	**10·6**	**17·3**	**14·8**	**59·4**	**20·3**	**49·3**	**42·4**	
8·4	7·1	1·30	25	.....	20	12·4	17·7	16·7	66·2	22·5	58·7	48·5	62
8·4	7·1	2·17	37·5	.....	.....	10	19·3	15·8	66	22·7	56·7	49	63
8·9	5·2	2·26	40·2	.....	.....	10·5	18·7	15·3	60·7	23·5	50·7	45	64
7·8	4·9	1·69	30	.....	19	10	16·4	13·1	53	18·9	41·7	36·6	65
7·3	4·7	1·57	31·4	.....	15	9·9	15·4	14	53·2	17·2	44·1	37·2	66
7·5	5	1·83	39·4	.....	19	9·6	16·9	13·5	59·4	18·1	46·2	38·5	67
6·5	5	1·69	32·7	.....	.....	11·1	16·4	13·8	52·6	18·9	48·2	40·3	68
8·7	5	2·37	45	.....	18·7	11	17·9	16	64	20·8	48	44	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·3**	**35·7**	**52·5**	**19·7**	**13·9**	**2·6**	**37·7**	**48·6**	**11·9**	**5·1**	**14·107b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**41·1**	**50·8**	**18·9**	**9·7**	**2·8**	**40·1**	**39·6**	**12·4**	**5·2**	**14·000**
1—Sydney	6·4	6	42·4	50·1	20·6	9·8	3	39·3	41·9	12	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·4	6·3	39·8	48·9	19·4	9·2	2·7	43·7	36·3	12·6	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·4	5·9	44·2	51·7	16·2	9·7	2·7	40	35·5	12·2	5·1	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	5·9	38·5	50·8	21·6	9·7	2·9	40	50	12·4	5·4	14·00
5—Windsor	6	6	41·7	53·3	17·7	9·7	2·9	40	37·5	12·3	5·2	.....
6—Truro	6·8	6·4	39·9	49·9	17·7	9·9	2·8	37·6	36·1	12·8	5·3	.....
7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown	**6·2**	**5·9**	**38·8**	**48·3**	**18·5**	**14·5**	**2·6**	**42·7**	**37·7**	**12·2**	**4·9**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**42·5**	**51·1**	**18·4**	**10·9**	**2·7**	**42·3**	**37·4**	**12·2**	**5·3**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	7	6·3	42	50·5	19·6	9·4	2·9	45·2	39·7	12·2	5·4	g
9—Saint John	6·3	6·1	40·1	50·4	17·2	10	2·6	43·6	37·5	12·2	5·2	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·8	6·4	41	52·5	16·9	11·8	2·7	34·2	34	12·2	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·3	46·7	51	20	12·5	2·7	46	38·3	12·2	5·4	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**34·9**	**52·7**	**20·0**	**12·9**	**2·6**	**42·0**	**51·0**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**13·554**
12—Quebec	6·1	5·9	32·7	57·1	21·8	15·7	2·5	39·1	60	10·6	4·9	13·00
13—Three Rivers	6·3	5·9	33	58·7	22·5	14·3	3·1	43·3	60	.....	4·9	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	31·8	48·7	21·3	11·8	3	45·5	50	10·6	5	15·00
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	36·2	60·3	18·6	10·2	2·2	38·3	50	10	4·6	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·6	38·4	43·8	20·1	13	2·5	40	47·6	10	5	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	33·4	48·8	17·2	12·8	2·6	43·3	46·7	12·7	5	12·50
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	40	52·7	17·6	13·3	2·7	42	46·7	10·7	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·7	35	53·5	19·6	13·3	2·5	44	50·8	10·4	4·9	13·00–13·25
20—Hull	6·1	5·9	34	50·8	21·7	11·9	2·7	42·7	47·3	10·7	4·9	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**35·3**	**55·3**	**19·9**	**12·1**	**2·5**	**35·8**	**47·6**	**11·1**	**5·0**	**13·849**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	34·8	55·7	19·9	12·6	2·6	41·8	53·2	10·5	4·9	14·25
22—Brockville	6·1	5·9	37·7	55·6	21·6	10	3·2	37	47·6	10·6	5	14·00
23—Kingston	6·2	6	35·6	47·6	18·8	12·2	2·7	37·4	43·7	10·8	5·1	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6	36·4	54·7	18·1	10·3	2·5	36·1	47·8	10·4	5·3	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·1	6	39·4	53·6	18·9	12·6	2·7	39·3	49·3	10·3	5·2	13·75
26—Oshawa	5·8	5·8	31·7	53	21	10·7	2·4	29·7	50·0	10·7	4·3	13·00
27—Orillia	6·4	6·1	36·4	56·8	22	10·4	2·4	38·8	45	10·5	5·2	13·50
28—Toronto	6	5·9	37·8	57·9	18·7	11·4	2·5	36·3	45	10·3	4·9	11·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·6	6·5	38·7	56	21	11·7	2·2	34·9	.....	10·9	5·3	12·00–12·25
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·3	37·8	54·5	20	11·7	2·5	35·7	45	10·8	5·4	14·00g
31—Hamilton	5·8	5·8	35·4	53·2	19·7	10·4	2·2	33·3	47·5	10·1	5·1	12·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·2	37·3	55·6	18·5	11·1	2·3	35·2	47·1	10·1	5·4	12·50
33—Galt	6·3	6·4	36·5	53·5	20	11·4	2·3	37·5	51·7	11	4·9	13·00
34—Guelph	6·4	6·4	34·4	54·7	19·2	10·5	2·6	40·4	50	10·8	5	13·00
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·3	31·4	60·9	19·9	11·2	2·5	36·7	40·8	10·4	4·8	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·6	6·5	38·2	52·6	21·4	10	2·6	34·8	49·7	10·8	5·2	12·00–14·00
37—Stratford	6·6	6·6	39	56·2	20·2	11·3	2·6	40·5	46·2	10·9	5·4	13·00
38—London	6·6	6·4	36·8	57·4	16·4	11·8	2·3	34·4	39·8	10·2	5	14·00 g
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·6	37·3	53·8	18·9	11·1	2·5	40·3	53·3	10·8	5·5	13·00
40—Chatham	6·6	6·5	34	52·6	16	12·3	2·4	34·2	45	10	5	15·00 g
41—Windsor	6·2	5·9	30·8	51·6	17·3	10	2	29	46·7	10	4·7	14·75 g
42—Sarnia	6·9	6·8	32·6	53·6	19·5	10·6	2·2	37	53	10·7	5·1	14·00
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·2	39·6	52·5	21·7	10·3	2·3	30	40	10·5	5·2	13·50
44—North Bay	6·8	6·1	34·7	56·7	25	15	3·1	35	.....	12·5	4·6	15·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·6	30·7	60·7	21·5	14·6	2·8	33·8	67	14	4·9	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7·2	34·9	58·7	18·7	15·4	2·7	33	50	14	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·8	31·7	59·4	20·8	15·3	2·8	36·5	35	12·5	4·5	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·5	29	58·5	21	15	2·2	30	.....	13	5	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·3	6·3	33·1	56·9	20·9	16·1	2·8	38·3	45	11·3	5	15·25
50—Fort William	6·7	6·9	34	55·4	21·1	15·1	2·5	36·3	50·5	12·5	4·9	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**33·4**	**48·7**	**18·6**	**14·2**	**2·8**	**33·6**	**52·9**	**13·4**	**5·4**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·9	33	48·3	17·8	13·2	2·7	34·6	52·5	12·7	5·9	18·50
52—Brandon	6·9	6·8	33·8	49·1	19·4	15·1	2·8	32·5	53·3	14	4·9	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·3**	**34·0**	**51·2**	**19·3**	**19·4**	**2·7**	**34·8**	**54·5**	**14·2**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·7	34·1	50·9	17·4	18·4a	2·8	34·9	57·3	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·2	7	35·2	53	21·4	20·6a	2·7	40·6	55	14	5·1	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·8	7·7	32·3	50·2	18·6	18·7a	2·7	32·3	56·7	14·3	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·8	6·9	34·2	50·5	19·8	19·8a	2·6	31·3	49	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**32·8**	**48·0**	**20·3**	**17·8**	**2·8**	**33·7**	**55·7**	**14·1**	**5·1**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·9	32·8	48	23·2	19·2a	2·7	37·5	65	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·1	7	35	50	21	18·1a	2·8	31·7	60	15	5·7	.....
59—Edmonton	7·1	7	35	48·8	19·9	16·2a	2·9	33·6	48·3	14·3	4·8	g
60—Calgary	6·7	7·1	31·7	48	18	18·2a	2·8	33·5	51·7	13·8	5	g
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6·3	29·5	45·1	19·4	17·2a	3	32·2	53·3	15	4·9	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**34·1**	**48·4**	**20·4**	**21·6**	**2·8**	**40·6**	**54·5**	**12·4**	**5·8**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·5	35	49·5	18·3	25 a	2·8	50	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·7	37·5	50·8	21	25 a	3·1	40	55	13·5	8	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	33·3	50	19·7	23·3a	2·8	36	50	14	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·8	30·2	44·8	18·3	19·6a	2·7	45	52·5	11·5	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6	5·9	31·8	46·1	19·6	18·1a	2·6	31	56·7	11·7	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	33·9	47·5	22·1	19·8a	2·7	40·4	54·2	11·9	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·4	6·2	37	48·5	22·2	19·1a	2·7	.....	57·5	11	4·8	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·2	6	34	50	21·8	22·5a	3	42	55	13·2	7·2	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and con- from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·352	**12·212**	**9·437**	**11·272**	**7·190**	**8·545**	**7·485**	**26·8**	**9·6**	**23·447**	**17·231**	
7·925	**9·675**	**6·333**	**7·590**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·1**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29	10	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·3	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·00–10·25	11·00	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00–8·00	6·50	30	9·3	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·900	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000c**	**28·8**	**10·0**	**18·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·219	**11·590**	**7·000**	**8·590**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·2**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7.00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·8	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
11.25–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	27·1	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
8·979	**11·590**	**10·632**	**12·001**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·450**	**23·1**	**9·4**	**20·778**	**14·937**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·2	9·7	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 8·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23·7	9·1	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·8	9·6	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	9·5	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·83c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·1	9·6	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9·7	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	10·00–11·00	13·33	13·67–16·00	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00	25·6	9	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·1	8·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·196	**12·224**	**9·917**	**11·880**	**7·958**	**9·693**	**8·519**	**24·8**	**9·4**	**25·054**	**18·589**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·4	9·5	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	9·1	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·4	9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·5	9·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	12·00–13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	22	9·1	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	20	8·8	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50– 9·75	13·00	8·00	9·50–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00–8·00	.....	25	9·6	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	10·75	14·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	25	9	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
8·00	11·00	g	g	g	g	g	25	8·9	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	g	g	12·00g	g	22·7	9·4	24·00–35·00	16·00–24·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25·2	9·1	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·1	9·4	23·00–30·00	15·00–24·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·5	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·00–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	24·1	9·5	22·00–27·00	14·00–22·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	13.00-14.00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·8	9·4	22·00–30·00	15·00–23·00	35
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9·2	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
11·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12.00-13.00	14·00	.....	23·7	9·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·00–11·50g	10·50–12·00g	g	13·00gc	g	11·00gc	6·00gc	25	9·2	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
10·50–11·50	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·7	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	39
8·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22·3	9·2	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00g	10·75–12·50g	g	14.00-16.00gc	g	10.00-12.00gc	7.00-10.00gc	.....	9·3	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	9·9	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	9·7	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·50–13·00	14·00	8·00	11·00	5·00	7·50	.....	.....	8·3	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·2	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	31	9·7	17·50	15·00	46
14·00	16·00	8·50	9·50	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·8	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·6	19·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	27·2	9·4	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	25	9·3	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·063**	**7·938**	**7·590**	**26·8**	**9·5**	**24·250**	**17·590**	
5·75b–12·75	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–8·75	6·75– 9·50	8·00	26	9·6	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00b	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·6	9·3	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·000	**16·938**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·625**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·9**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·7	9·9	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·75–4·50	5·25– 6·00	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	17·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29	10	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00–10·00	11·00	29·5	9·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·590**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·1**	**9·7**	**22·750**	**17·096**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	9·5	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	32	10·3	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·7	9·1	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	26	9·8	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	61
9·921	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·804**	**33·8**	**10·0**	**22·375**	**16·875**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·00	40	9·9	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·8	22·00–25·00	17·00–20·00	66
8·75–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	31·2	10·8	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70–8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10.00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including veniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1934	June 1935	June 1936	May 1937	‡June 1937
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	96·9	93·4	87·7	67·5	72·0	71·4	72·3	85·1	86·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·6	96·4	84·8	83·0	61·5	67·4	66·1	66·9	88·6	91·5
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·8	105·8	107·7	97·0	58·5	67·1	68·7	69·7	76·7	78·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	93·9	91·6	82·1	69·9	73·8	70·4	69·2	73·6	73·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	99·1	94·0	89·1	61·7	66·2	63·9	68·1	78·4	77·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·0	92·7	93·8	91·2	85·3	87·5	87·2	87·7	103·9	104·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	92·3	98·7	77·8	68·0	64·1	69·6	67·7	85·7	84·9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·0	91·3	93·0	90·5	82·7	85·6	85·1	85·7	86·6	86·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·0	95·2	95·6	93·0	80·8	81·9	79·8	77·2	82·1	81·5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·6	95·4	93·4	89·5	70·4	74·1	72·7	73·7	78·9	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	98·9	96·7	94·2	63·9	69·7	68·6	71·2	79·9	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·2	93·1	91·2	86·4	74·8	77·1	75·5	75·4	78·2	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·4	98·8	93·5	85·0	64·6	68·8	69·3	68·5	87·2	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	92·4	94·0	91·4	84·8	89·2	89·9	90·0	94·1	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·8	99·5	93·4	84·3	62·4	66·5	67·0	66·1	86·4	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·5	96·5	98·6	92·2	78·9	83·9	81·0	84·8	97·8	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·1	100·2	92·2	82·5	59·6	63·6	64·6	62·9	84·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·0	95·2	84·2	80·4	61·6	65·3	64·4	64·2	83·6	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	102·6	103·5	92·8	59·9	68·0	68·5	70·1	78·3	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·8	102·5	93·1	86·1	52·5	59·6	61·4	64·5	87·8	90·4
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	99·4	96·7	102·8	94·8	60·3	69·2	69·1	67·3	68·5	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	98·9	93·9	89·0	61·9	66·4	64·0	68·0	78·1	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·6	90·8	93·0	87·8	79·8	82·1	81·6	82·4	89·7	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·2	98·3	92·9	84·6	57·6	64·6	65·0	66·6	85·7	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·1	95·3	91·1	87·2	70·2	73·0	71·5	71·9	80·0	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended July 2, 1937; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 821)

the price of anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the price declined from $14.39 per ton in May to $14.11 in June. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50; Saint John, $14; Quebec, $13; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $15 and $15.50; St. Hyacinthe, $14; Montreal, $13.50; Ottawa, $15.25; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $15.75; Oshawa, $14.50; Toronto, $14 and $13.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14 and $13.50; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $15.25; St. Thomas, $16; Sudbury, $16.75; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 110·7 for May, an advance of 1·7 per cent for the month. The greatest advance was one of 11·1 per cent in the iron and steel group; the eggs, meat and fish group advanced 2·9 per cent; three other groups advanced only slightly. The non-ferrous metals group declined 4·9 per cent; the cereals group declined 2·5 per cent and the cotton group declined 2·2 per cent; the remaining three groups each declined less than one per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100 was 105·7 at the end of May, an

increase of 1·3 per cent for the month. The May index number still falls short of the level of 106·9 which was reached in March this year. With the exception of March, however, it is the highest for any month since December, 1929. Decreases were recorded in vegetable foods and in sundries, while the remaining groups showed increases.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 152 at the beginning of June, showing no change from the figure for the previous month.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 529 for May as compared with 533 for April, a decrease of 0·8 per cent for the month. The vegetable foods group declined 3·5 per cent, while the metals group increased 1·9 per cent, the changes in the other groups being of a minor nature.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·9 for May, an increase of 0·1 per cent over the April index number which was 105·8 and an increase of 1·9 per cent over the figure for May, 1936. The agricultural products index increased 0·2 per cent during the month, while the raw materials and semi-manufactured goods index decreased 0·4 per cent and the manufactured goods index increased 0·3 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100 was 125·1 for May, which was the same as the index for the previous month. The rent group and the sundries group were unchanged; the food group increased 0·1 per cent, while the clothing group increased 0·2 per cent and the heat and light group declined 1·0 per cent.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 110 for March, an increase of 6·8 per cent for the month.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base 1914=100, was 104 for April, showing no change from the previous two months' level.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index number, on the base 1926=100, was 88·0 for April, an advance of 0·2 per cent for the month. Higher index numbers were recorded for hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metal and metal products, building materials, house furnishing goods, and miscellaneous products; farm products, foods, and chemicals and drugs declined. Compared with a year ago, substantial increases were shown for each of the ten commodity groups, with the exception of the fuel and lighting materials group, which was only 0·5 per cent higher than last year. Increases over last April for the remaining nine groups ranged from 6·4 per cent for the foods group to 19·9 per cent for the farm products group.

Dun's index number, based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities was $204.981 at May 1, a decrease of 0·3 per cent for the month. The largest decrease was in the dairy and garden products group, which declined 8·5 per cent; the breadstuffs group increased 2·8 per cent. The remaining five groups were practically unchanged.

Dun and Bradstreet's index number (in continuation of Bradstreet's index number) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common use, was $11·5159 at May 1, a decrease of 2·4 per cent for the month. The greatest decrease was in the metals group which declined 12·8 per cent; the miscellaneous group declined 6·1 per cent, while the live stock group declined 5·3 per cent. The coal and coke group increased 6·3 per cent. The changes in the remaining groups were slight.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923=100, was 88·8 for May, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. All groups except the fuel and light group, which declined 1·5 per cent, showed increases. The food group and the housing group each advanced 1·1 per cent, the clothing group advanced 0·7 per cent and the sundry group advanced 0·2 per cent.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (*h*)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(*d*)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1914	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
			(*c*)								(*b*)	(*b*)						
	$																	
1913	7·34	100		100							100	100			100			628
1914—July	7·42	(*i*) 103		(*i*) 102·7	61·3			(*a*) 100			100	100						(*a*) 676
1915—July	7·74	(*i*) 107		(*i*) 104·7	61·0						132	125						(*a*) 724
1916—July	8·46	(*i*) 124		(*i*) 116·6	65·4						161	148						(*a*) 786
1917—July	11·62	(*i*) 143		(*i*) 138·3	77·6						204	180	(*f*) 141·8					(*a*) 850
1918—July	13·00	(*e*) 152		(*i*) 166·9	(*e*) 90·5						210	203	(*f*) 183·0					(*a*) 912
1919—July	13·77	(*e*) 166		(*e*) 171·1	102·4						209	208	(*e*) 194·8		186			(*a*) 1019
1920—July	16·84	(*e*) 200		(*e*) 211·3	122·6			(*g*) 363			258	252	(*e*) 218·8		190			(*a*) 1034
1921—July	10·96	(*e*) 165		(*i*) 174·9	101·3	(*a*) 100		(*g*) 295			220	219	(*e*) 207·9		177		(*a*) 977	(*a*) 952
1922—July	10·27	(*e*) 156		(*e*) 169·0	97·2	91·20		(*g*) 289			180	184	(*e*) 186·8		165	(*a*) 236		(*a*) 959
1923—July	10·17	(*e*) 156	100·4	(*e*) 171·8	100·6	107·51		(*g*) 331			162	169	(*e*) 173·5		153	(*a*) 221		(*a*) 984
1924—July	9·91	(*e*) 153	96·0	(*e*) 172·3	100·7	124·21		(*g*) 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	(*e*) 173·3		157	(*a*) 221		(*a*) 1004
1925—July	10·49	(*e*) 155	108·0	(*e*) 176·7	104·4	130·37		(*g*) 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	(*e*) 179·1		157	(*a*) 218		(*a*) 1010
1926—July	11·07	(*e*) 157	105·7	(*e*) 178·7	103·4	166·35		(*g*) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(*e*) 170·9		157	(*a*) 199	(*a*) 1015	(*a*) 1001
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(*e*) 177·7	101·5	199·35		(*g*) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(*e*) 167·4		156	(*a*) 189	(*a*) 1002	(*a*) 1006
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(*e*) 172·8	100·3	205·36		(*g*) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(*e*) 170·4		147	(*a*) 184	(*a*) 1004	(*a*) 1003
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(*e*) 172·7	100·3	218·01	(*a*) 102·2	(*g*) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(*e*) 169·0		148	(*a*) 181	(*a*) 1044	(*f*) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(*e*) 170·3	95·8	223·94	(*a*) 100·0	(*g*) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(*e*) 162·1		139	(*a*) 155	(*g*) 963	(*f*) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(*e*) 153·9	86·5	201·59	(*a*) 98·8	(*g*) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(*e*) 153·5		108	(*a*) 136	(*g*) 827	(*f*) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(*e*) 138·9	77·5	179·53	(*a*) 87·6	(*g*) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(*e*) 140·9		109		(*g*) 796	(*f*) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(*e*) 129·8	75·7	177·84	(*a*) 82·9	(*g*) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(*e*) 137·4	72·3	103	130	(*g*) 771	(*f*) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(*e*) 136·6	79·3	169·84	(*a*) 78·0	(*g*) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(*e*) 139·9	65·9	97	143	(*g*) 792	(*f*) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(*g*) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(*e*) 135·8	65·7	101	147	(*g*) 824	(*f*) 836
1936—January	8·17	127	81·7	141·7	83·9	186·14	72·0	(*g*) 486	122·3	124·3	131	147	(*e*) 136·7	60·3	103	150	(*g*) 826	839
April	7·82	125	79·7	140·6	83·4	181·33	72·8	(*g*) 497	122·4	124·3	126	144		60·7	100	151	(*g*) 831	
May	7·82	125	79·9		83·8	178·21	72·2		122·4	124·3	125	144		61·3	100	150		852
June	7·79	125	83·8		85·1	179·88	74·5		122·8	124·5	126	144	131·1	60·7	100	148		
July	7·97	126	84·0	143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(*g*) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146		60·8	101	150	(*g*) 848	
August	8·17	127	84·0		85·6	182·37	73·7		124·2	125·4	129	146		60·5	101	152		870
September	8·28	127	84·3	143·6	85·9	185·94	77·1		122·0	124·4	131	147	132·0	60·7	102	154		
October	8·24	127	82·8		85·7	188·76	80·4	(*g*) 540	121·7	124·4	132	148	133·5	61·6	103	154	(*g*) 859	
November	8·32	128	82·5		85·8	191·41	83·8		121·3	124·3	136	151	133·9	61·9	104			884
December	8·36	128	82·9	143·6	86·1	191·96	85·3		121·0	124·3	136	151	133·4	62·4	103			
1937—January	8·41	129	84·6		86·9	193·02	88·2	(*g*) 581	121·4	124·5	136	151	134·1	63·8	104		(*g*) 861	
February	8·49	129	84·5		87·2	195·19	91·2		121·9	124·8	135	151	133·9	65·2	104			900
March	8·49	129	85·4	146·0	87·9	194·73	91·1		122·3	125·0	135	151	134·2	65·3	104			
April	8·54	130	85·6		88·3		91·4		122·3	125·1	135	151	136·0	64·1	104			
May	8·58				88·8		91·3		122·4	125·1	136	152		64·9				
June											136	152						

(*a*) Average for year. (*b*) First of month. (*c*) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (*d*) Cost of weekly family food budget. (*e*) Figure for previous month. (*f*) Figure for following month. (*g*) Quarter beginning in specified month. (*h*) Highest category workmen's household. (*i*) December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Dun and Bradstreet	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	96	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	(f)	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867–1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909–1913=1000
		(c)		(b)					(d)			(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	$ 9·2076	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	8·6566	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	9·8698	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	(a) 146	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	11·5294	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	(a) 226	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	16·0680	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	(a) 276	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	19·1624	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·5	141·1	18·8964	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	19·3528	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	10·7284	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	12·1069	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4	13·0895	504	415	.....	.....	124·8	145	.....	179·0	1395	178	(a)199·1	2052	(a) 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9	12·2257	566	491	127·9	.....	138·4	151	.....	173·3	1404	184	(a)206·4	1855	(a) 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3	13·8526	559	569	142·5	.....	134·3	155	.....	161	1424	158	(a)201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	12·7378	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	12·3803	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	13·1418	841	637	141·6	.....	120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	12·4853	858	626	137·8	.....	115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	10·5611	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	8·7756	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	6·7266	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	8·3373	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	9·2351	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	9·8416	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—January	72·9	70·84	80·6	10·3641	581	364	103·6	91·8	86·7	77	52·1	91·1	1120	96	144·9	1475	1405
April	72·2	70·20	79·7	9·8541	574	374	103·7	91·9	85·8	75	53·0	91·9	1122	94	145·4	1515	1393
May	71·8	69·43	78·6	9·8191	569	377	103·8	91·9	85·2	75	53·7	92·0	.....	94	145·4	1521	1391
June	72·3	70·63	79·2	9·7374	570	372	104·0	92·6	84·4	76	53·9	91·9	.....	95	146·3	1523	1399
July	74·4	73·92	80·5	9·8538	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
August	76·2	76·78	81·6	10·1445	582	395	104·6	95·2	88·7	77	53·9	93·4	.....	98	151·7	1585	1409
September	76·4	75·92	81·6	10·1907	594	407	104·4	96·1	90·1	77	54·7	96·8	.....	97	151·9	1573	1421
October	77·1	77·13	81·5	10·2716	602	452	104·3	97·6	91·4	87	55·5	103·1	1111	97	151·4	1591	1425
November	77·2	77·35	82·4	10·2214	615	473	104·4	98·3	94·2	88	56·1	105·2	.....	98	153·8	1620	1427
December	79·7	80·04	84·2	10·7895	637	499	105·0	100·8	98·6	92	56·9	106·8	.....	101	162·4	1611	1450
1937—January	81·3	82·95	85·9	11·1360	658	513	105·3	102·9	99·2	95	58·4	108·4	1131	104	176·3	1644	1449
February	82·9	83·61	86·3	11·2320	675	517	105·5	103·9	101·7	96	59·9	111·4	.....	103	174·1	1618	1467
March	85·5	85·75	87·8	11·3494	693	537	106·1	107·3	106·9	99	60·6	113·3	.....	110	181·2	1652	1472
April	86·1	87·23	88·0	11·8150	.....	532	105·8	108·9	104·3	99	60·1	113·0	1109	.....	187·4	.....	1481
May	85·1	85·25	.....	11·5119	.....	529	105·9	110·7	105·7	.....	59·9	112·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	84·6	84·56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption.
(g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further improvement, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 10,271 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,134,318 workers, or 45,666 more than they employed at June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 119·1, compared with 114·3 in the preceding month and 104·6 at July 1 of last year. At the same date in the fifteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7; 1927, 109·7; 1926, 105·0; 1925, 98·0; 1924, 97·1; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 92·2; and 1921, 88·6. The increase at July 1, 1937, was decidedly larger than that recorded at July 1, 1936, and was also substantially greater than the average gain between June and July in the experience of the last sixteen years.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of July, 1937, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,807 local trade unions, with a membership total of 198,262 persons. Of these, 20,522 or 10·4 per cent were without employment contrasted with 9·5 per cent at the beginning of June, 1937, and 13·9 per cent at the beginning of July, 1936.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during June, 1937, showed a gain in the total placements effected, when compared both with the previous month and also with the corresponding month a year ago, construction and maintenance being mainly responsible for the gain under each comparison, although, in addition, substantial increases over May were recorded in farming, and over June, 1936, in logging, manufacturing and services. Vacancies in June, 1937, numbered 36,411, applications 56,903, and placements in regular and casual employment 33,794.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.24 at the beginning of July as compared with $17.20 for June, the slight increase being due mainly to the higher cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.51 for July, 1936; $15.94 for July, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.26 for July, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued to advance until the middle of the month and then declined during the last two weeks, influenced to a large extent by the movement in grain prices. The figures for the index number are 86·7 for the week ended July 30, 87·7 for that of July 17, and 86·2 for that of July 2. On a monthly basis the index number was 84·6 for June, 1937; 74·4 for July, 1936; 71·4 for July, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years; and 97·2 for July, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 834. The index of the physical volume of business in June was at the highest point of the year, having more than recovered the loss of the preceding month. It was also 13 per cent higher than in June, 1936. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index and after necessary adjustments for seasonal variation, mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power output, trade employment, and exports all showed advance in the month under review as compared with the previous month, while car loadings were again slightly lower. In mineral production, exports of copper, nickel and zinc continued at relatively high levels and showed considerable advance over the previous month, as did also the shipment

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external aggregate ..... $	.....	184,526,627	178,284,089	138,789,188	137,540,468	143,636,306
Imports, merchandise for consumption ..... $	.....	75,668,684	76,707,454	53,820,904	57,598,132	59,120,840
Exports, Canadian produce ... $	.....	107,477,804	99,497,353	83,898,858	79,181,200	83,819,751
Customs duty collected ..... $	.....	8,736,170	9,360,519	7,252,847	7,790,480	8,100,861
Bank debits to individual accounts ..... $	.....	2,891,916,624	2,768,765,081	2,893,657,924	3,135,569,349	2,979,198,678
Bank notes in circulation ..... $	.....	112,992,378	110,177,504	119,071,107	123,245,784	123,371,431
Bank deposits, savings ..... $	.....	1,569,815,485	1,573,466,165	1,493,973,647	1,504,792,542	1,526,915,696
Bank loans, commercial, etc .... $	.....	728,290,407	727,880,132	649,772,815	657,429,789	699,774,131
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks	.....	129·2	132·2	114·3	113·8	112·8
Preferred stocks	.....	99·3	100·2	79·5	76·2	74·6
(1) Index of interest rates	.....	72·9	74·5	72·0	73·3	76·6
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number	†86·7	84·6	85·1	74·4	72·3	71·9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget ..... $	17·24	17·20	17·28	16·51	16·33	16·36
Index, retail sales, unadjusted	.....	81·4	83·5	65·6	73·9	77·2
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted	.....	80·5	78·7	71·9	73·4	72·2
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures	119·1	114·3	106·3	104·6	102·0	99·5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)	10·4	9·5	11·1	13·9	14·8	15·1
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight ..... cars	200,838	194,594	192,535	184,585	183,581	174,314
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings ..... $	16,662,985	16,091,901	16,870,826	15,296,295	14,739,765	15,400,121
Operating expenses ..... $	.....	.....	.....	12,989,271	12,472,435	12,153,730
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings ..... $	.....	11,418,963	11,834,197	11,577,430	10,957,610	11,222,507
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines ..... $	.....	10,223,852	10,259,978	10,598,330	9,782,061	9,772,218
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	.....	.....	.....	1,940,781,796	1,775,226,284	1,989,966,915
Building permits ..... $	.....	6,013,668	5,399,489	5,030,000	4,657,000	4,836,358
(7) Contracts awarded ..... $	21,485,300	30,369,600	24,170,500	17,869,000	20,803,000	14,962,800
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron ..... tons	79,736	78,278	68,138	34,988	56,362	58,832
Steel ingots and castings ..... tons	122,968	118,744	120,843	68,793	82,196	94,602
Ferro-alloys ..... tons	6,285	2,635	5,965	10,962	5,307	6,171
Lead ..... lbs.	.....	.....	34,183,050	32,324,511	28,523,448	32,047,660
Zinc ..... lbs.	.....	35,165,425	31,649,474	30,873,091	29,988,104	29,629,858
Copper ..... lbs.	.....	42,549,292	41,561,784	28,579,506	31,421,070	35,044,332
Nickel ..... lbs.	.....	20,959,736	18,462,389	12,569,576	14,070,491	11,815,188
Gold ..... ounces	.....	344,895	340,125	319,505	316,670	308,492
Silver ..... ounces	.....	.....	1,352,580	1,795,927	1,656,683	1,419,146
Coal ..... tons	.....	.....	1,075,605	1,064,249	1,037,709	998,447
Crude petroleum imports ..... gal.	.....	156,155,000	132,744,000	121,340,000	153,620,000	103,520,000
Rubber imports ..... lbs.	.....	8,489,000	9,379,000	5,095,000	4,574,000	4,975,000
Cotton, raw, imports ..... lbs.	.....	13,342,000	15,329,000	5,818,000	7,416,000	9,859,000
Wool, raw, imports ..... lbs.	.....	4,571,000	2,102,000	2,412,000	3,150,000	3,084,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia ..... bd. ft.	.....	362,268,902	314,736,968	201,805,787	275,711,760	256,544,426
Flour production ..... brls.	.....	.....	900,288	1,301,000	1,149,000	1,196,339
(6) Sugar, manufactured ..... lbs.	67,278,417	65,774,505	87,559,375	94,693,000	92,455,000	86,330,367
Foot wear production ..... pairs	.....	2,226,062	2,239,211	1,666,578	1,721,182	1,795,518
Output of central electric stations daily average ..... k.w.h.	.....	75,116,000	74,231,000	65,189,000	67,633,000	67,194,000
Sales of insurance ..... $	.....	.....	31,559,000	31,148,000	30,903,000	28,189,000
Newsprint production ..... tons	.....	310,870	309,230	274,630	270,050	267,070
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	17,919	17,980	8,192	13,126	16,389
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**	.....	(9) 125·6	122·0	110·8	111·1	107·6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	.....	(9) 130·4	126·1	112·0	113·0	108·5
Mineral Production	.....	(9) 201·3	191·4	169·0	160·6	165·5
Manufacturing	.....	(9) 124·9	121·1	109·5	111·3	106·4
Construction	.....	(9) 64·0	56·4	43·7	48·2	39·5
Electric power	.....	(9) 239·6	232·3	215·8	215·8	210·3
DISTRIBUTION	.....	.....	110·4	107·3	105·6	104·9
Trade employment	.....	(9) 133·5	132·8	127·8	127·4	128·4
Carloadings	.....	(9) 78·5	78·9	79·3	73·6	71·8
Imports	.....	.....	90·8	85·7	88·7	82·9
Exports	.....	(9) 121·3	108·1	107·9	104·3	106·5

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended July 30, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Canadian bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. (3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month. (5) Figures for four weeks ending July 31, 1937, and corresponding previous periods. (6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 17, June 19 and May 22, 1937; July 11, June 13 and May 16, 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Subject to revision.

of gold and the imports of bauxite. In the manufacturing group imports of raw textiles, forestry production, as well as the production of iron, steel and automobiles showed considerable advance. All of the principal factors mentioned above were higher in June, 1937, than in June, 1936. Information available for July shows advance in wholesale prices, employment, the number of cars of revenue freight loaded, and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways both as compared with the previous month and with July, 1936. Contracts awarded were lower than in June, but higher than in July, 1936.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during July was 37, involving 6,411 workers and causing time loss of 69,276 man working days. The most important disputes were those involving gold miners, Wells, B.C., cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont., woollen textile factory workers, Peterborough, Ont., hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont., paper mill workers, Three Rivers, P.Q., and sawmill workers at Blind River and Thessalon, Ont. These disputes caused approximately 70 per cent of the time loss for the month. In June, 1937, there were on record 39 disputes, involving 7,461 workers, with time loss of 66,037 days. In July, 1936, there were 13 disputes, involving 4,082 workers and causing a time loss of 44,987 working days, the most important dispute being a strike of salmon fishermen at Rivers Inlet, B.C. Of the 37 disputes recorded for July, 28 were recorded as terminated, 10 resulting in favour of the workers involved, 8 in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in 8 cases, while the result of 2 disputes were recorded as indefinite. Ten disputes, involving approximately 2,580 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which has not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of July two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department, one from clerks, checkers, elevator operators and freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Digby, Nova Scotia, and another from certain employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunmsuir) Limited, at Cumberland, British Columbia, and the Western Fuel Corporation.

Other proceedings under the Act during July included the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by the Minister of Labour to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their street railway employees. On July 20, the personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with five applications received from the employees of the City of Winnipeg, was completed by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Further details regarding these proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found on page 839.

Minister of Labour outlines functions of Dominion Government in Industrial Disputes

Speaking in Toronto on July 14, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, outlined the functions of the Dominion Government in respect to industrial disputes as follows: "(1) to assist in the maintenance of law and order, and (2) to maintain an impartial attitude as between employers and employees and as between rival labour organizations, provided always that the parties to a dispute conduct themselves in a lawful manner." Referring to Government assistance in the maintenance of law and order, Hon. Mr. Rogers said: "The forces of law and order must not be used for the purposes of intimidation. At the same time, law-breakers must be punished whether they are employers or employees. There must be strict equality in the enforcement of the law."

The minister emphasized that machinery for the peaceful adjustment of disputes be maintained "in order to avoid the waste and bitterness which inevitably follow strikes and lockouts. The success of the machinery of Government conciliation depends on the impartiality and fairness of those who may be called upon to act as mediators."

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Rogers said that "the deep-seated causes of industrial unrest are to be found in the increasing insecurity of the wage-earning group under our high-speed industrial system. One of the major tasks which must be faced by democratic states is the reconciliation of free enterprise with social security. The task is difficult, but not beyond our powers.

"I do not suggest state responsibility should be substituted for individual responsibility in providing against sickness, old age and unemployment. I do suggest that the hard realities of the competitive system compel democratic governments to lessen the pressure of

economic insecurity on the masses of the people and establish a framework of unemployment insurance, health insurance, and old age pensions within which individuals will be encouraged and assisted to earn security against hazards of our economic life without suffering the loss of morale and independence which usually follows the habitual acceptance of public charity. Whether these various measures of social security are to be enacted on a national or a provisional basis is still undetermined. The method is of secondary importance so long as the objective is kept in clear view."

Concluding his address, the Minister said that "we have already in Canada some of the necessary elements of a system of social security in mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation and old age pensions. Our task is now to build upon this foundation and through federal and provincial legislation to reduce progressively the fears which lie at the root of social distress and industrial unrest."

Statistics of Home Improvement Plan

According to figures issued on July 31 by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, loans under the Home Improvement Plan amounted to $6,843,098.95 at the end of June.

The figures show that of this amount, $4,848,548.10 was loaned in cities and towns with a population of 5,000 and upward, 12,189 of the 18,103 loans reported to June 30 being made in those places. At the end of May, loans in cities and towns of 5,000 or more numbered 9,388 and amounted to $3,678,427.10 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 715). The number of loans contracted in June therefore, being, 2,801, amounting to $1,170,121.

In the larger cities, with populations of 40,000 and upward, 6,792 loans amounting to $2,668,511.17, were reported up to the end of June. In cities between 20,000 and 40,000 loans numbered 1,410 and amounted to $599,964.44. A total of 1,851 loans worth $766,840.76 was reported from cities and towns between 10,000 and 20,000; and towns ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 accounted for 2,136 loans with a value of $813,231.73.

There was little difference between Toronto and Montreal in the total amount loaned under the Home Improvement Plan, although Toronto far exceeded Montreal in the number of loans. Up to June 30, Montreal had reported 998 loans amounting to $507,701.19, while Toronto recorded 1,622 loans totalling $578,618.94. Vancouver recorded 740 loans amounting to $230,487.40, Winnipeg 687 loans, aggregating $256,255.28, Saint John 222 loans amounting to $101,044.27, Edmonton 377 loans, totalling $174,286.72, and Calgary 331 loans, amounting to $136,829.73.

Convention Call of Trades and Labour Congress

The convention call of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for its 53rd annual meeting to be held in Ottawa commencing on September 13, was issued recently by Mr. P. M. Draper, president, and Mr. R. J. Tallon, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress.

Drawing attention to two major issues affecting labour—the declaring of social reform legislation passed by the Federal Parliament as "unconstitutional," and the question of the right of labour to organize—the "call" states in part:

"Since the convention of last year events of grave importance to the workers of Canada have taken place. The main body of the social reform legislation, as approved by the Parliament of Canada in 1935, has been declared unconstitutional. We are now faced with the alternative of dropping further action, seeking Provincial enactments, or securing such amendments to the British North America Act as will give the Dominion Parliament the power to pass needed social legislation. To halt our action toward legislative progress in social and labour matters is unthinkable, and contrary to the settled policies of the Congress over a number of years. To wait for Provincial legislation is to invite difficulty, delay and disappointment. To press with all possible vigour for amendments to the British North America Act is the way out. This year's efforts of the Congress, following our past policies, must necessarily strengthen our previous action toward this goal.

"Not for a generation has the question of the right of the workers to organize been so prominently paraded as a subject of popular discussion and as a field of public policy. This fact in part grows out of our convention of a year ago; in part from other causes. Last year we decided more definitely than before to press for positive legal protection to the workers to organize and our draft bill on the matter has been widely discussed. In fact, during this year the Legislatures in Nova Scotia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec have all taken some steps along the lines we have advocated. But the workers' right to organize has been assailed more than once in influential quarters, showing the need for more general legislative support than that secured up to now. For once and for all the labour movement must assert itself; it must have its right to freely organize recognized legally all over Canada. Work remains for the Congress

to do in this field—work of very great importance in view of current events."

Concluding this section of the convention notice it was emphasized that "the labour movement in this period of swift changes should at all times be prepared to give a lead toward the establishment of a more just and equitable social order."

Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics

A Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics was held at Ottawa from July 19 to 22, there being in attendance representatives of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and of the provincial government departments in charge of municipal affairs, with additional representation from some of the cities and organizations of municipalities and municipal officials, as well as officials from several of the federal government departments and offices, including Mr. Tom Moore, Vice-Chairman of the National Employment Commission, Mr. J. K. Houston of the Unemployment Relief Branch of the Department of Labour, and Mr. C. W. Bolton, Statistician of the Department of Labour. Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, was chairman of the conference, and Colonel J. R. Munro, Chief of the Financial Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was secretary.

The object of the conference was to bring about uniformity in municipal accounting for the various classes of municipalities; to arrange for the compilation of statistics of municipal revenues, expenditures, etc., on a uniform basis for all classes of items with the avoidance of duplication.

Standardization of the financial statistics of provincial government was arranged for soon after the establishment of the Bureau of Statistics in 1918 and a tentative plan for municipal statistics was drawn up and used for the statistics of the cities, and later towns and villages. The conference proceeded to draw up plans for a comprehensive system for all municipalities and local administrative units, including school boards, public utility commissions, etc.

The committee on unemployment relief expenditure recommended that each municipality should keep separate records of the cost of direct relief, grants-in-laid and cost of administration, debentures issued for relief, interest on such loans, and provision for their retirement, also that statistics of other social services should be kept separately, including not only education, hospitals, etc., but old age pensions, mothers' allowances, child welfare, relief of ordinary indigence, etc.

Supply and Demand in the Professions

Nearly three per cent of the young people growing up in Canada to-day become graduates of a university—about four per cent of the young men and one-and-one-half per cent of the young women, according to a bulletin prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The proportion receiving a degree in Arts or Science is nearly double what it was fifteen years ago, but in several of the professions the increases have not kept pace with the increase in population, and in a few the annual number of graduates has definitely fallen. The population is larger per doctor or clergyman now that it was a generation ago, and is nearly double in some provinces what it is in others; the number of veterinaries has actually fallen while livestock has become much more numerous.

Some of the most rapid increases in professional workers have been in the several branches of engineering. Native-born Canadians have met little more than half of the demand for mining, mechanical or electrical engineers, designers, draughtsmen and architects, and only about two-thirds of the demand for civil engineers, surveyors, chemists, assayers, and metallurgists. Much the greatest outside source of supply has been the British Isles, while the United States has supplied larger numbers than the continent of Europe. In spite of greater liability to unemployment than most other salaried professionals, the earnings of engineers and other applied science workers are higher than for the average professional, whose salary in turn is more than double that of a non-professional worker.

The continent of Europe has contributed its greatest proportions to Canadian professionals among clergymen, artists and musicians, and only in these fields has its contribution exceeded that of the United States. Yet by racial origins music and art are two of the most "English" of the professions in Canada, and theology one of the most "French." Journalism is one of the most "British," in the sense that persons of English, Irish and Scottish origins all occupy a considerably greater share of positions in journalism than in other occupations. Considering all the professions together, persons born in the British Isles occupy more than their share of positions, i.e. considerably higher percentages of the total than in other occupations, while the opposite holds for immigrants from Europe.

This bulletin may be had on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 25 cents per copy.

Old Age Pensions in South Africa

An Act to amend the South African Old Age Pensions Act of 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1928, pages 3, 589, 941) was brought into force on April 1 of this year.

The new Act provides that women shall in future be entitled to pensions on reaching the age of 60. Under the old regulations the pensionable age was fixed in all cases at 65.

The amount of the pension will continue to be fixed by a Government Commissioner in each case according to the circumstances of the applicant. Hitherto the pension did not exceed £30 a year for white persons and £18 a year for coloured persons. Under the new Act these rates may be raised to £42 and £22 respectively.

The pension, plus the other income or resources of the pensioner, might not, under the old regulations, exceed £54 a year for whites and £36 a year for coloured persons. These rates are in future fixed at £72 and £39 respectively. So far as white pensioners are concerned account will also be taken of their dependent children. Thus the rate of £72 is increased by £12 a year in respect of each child under 16 whom the pensioner maintains.

Fair Labour Standards Act to fix hours and wages in U.S.A.

In the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 599 reference was made to the introduction of the Black-Connery Labour Standards Bill in the United States Congress. The bill "to provide for the establishment of fair labour standards in employments in and affecting interstate commerce and for other purposes," was referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labour, and the House Committee on Labour.

On July 8, the Committee on Education and Labour of the United States Senate favourably reported a substitute for the first bill. The Senate Committee has considerably simplified the proposals put forward in the original bill. The original bill would have permitted a Labor Standards Board to establish minimum wages and maximum hours in various industries with very wide discretionery powers to determine what these should be. The revised bill would empower the Board to establish, for occupations subject to the measure, minimum wages determined on the basis of standards outlined in the bill, but no minimum wage prescribed by the Board could be in excess of 40 cents per hour. The bill would further empower the Board to prescribe a maximum work-week varying the maximum by occupations etc., but no work-week established by the Board could be less than 40 hours. In other words, the Board will have authority to establish maximum wages up to 40 cents per hour, and a maximum work-week down to 40 hours per week. Its object is thus to create a national standard of minimum performance and to leave outside the field of federal regulation any improvements on this standard.

In addition to classes of employees exempted from the original bill, the revised bill expressly exempts persons employed in a "local retailing capacity," seamen, railroad employees subject to the provisions of the federal Hours of Service Act, fishermen and all persons employed in agriculture. The term "agriculture" is broadly defined to include farming in all its branches, forestry, horticulture, raising of livestock and other related undertakings

The restrictions and penalties imposed by the bill on the movement of interstate commerce of goods produced under sub-standard labour conditions do not apply to imported goods, however, the revised bill enables the federal Tariff Commission to investigate differences in cost of production between domestic articles and similar foreign articles resulting from the operation of the statute, with the view to determining whether there should be increased duties for the purpose of equalizing such differences.

The revised bill also proscribes the employment of children under 16 years of age, and of those between the ages of 16 and 18 in an occupation which in the opinion of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, is particularly hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being. The Chief of the Children's Bureau could, however, permit employment of persons under the age of 16 to the extent that such employment is confined to periods that would not interfere with their schooling and to conditions which would not interfere with their health and well-being.

The Board would be empowered to issue orders permitting wages lower than the minimum to learners and apprentices under certain conditions, and to persons whose earning capacity was impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency.

Survey of World Unemployment Situation

According to quarterly statistics published by the International Labour Office, the regular decrease in unemployment throughout the world during the last four years, has continued in the second quarter of 1937.

In practically every country recorded unemployment has diminished as compared with the corresponding period of 1936, the

only exceptions being Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Yugoslavia where the figures show a slight increase.

The statistics of persons at work confirm this favourable impression, as, in all countries without exception for which such figures are available, the number of workers employed has increased. It is noted, however, that the number of workers employed in industry is still below what it was in 1929 in Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and the United States.

The International Labour Office in presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment emphasizes the limitations of such figures, and states that they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries, as methods applied in compiling these statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 6·8 in Switzerland to 1·9 in the United Kingdom. Other declines over the corresponding period of 1936 were Czechoslovakia, 4·3; Belgium, 3·3; Austria, 2·4; while Denmark showed an increase in unemployment of 1·6.

Unemployment statistics obtained from returns made by trade unions indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 4·4 in the United States and 4·0 in Canada to 1·4 in Norway. Other decreases were 3·0 in Sweden and 3·5 in Australia.

Statistics based on social insurance schemes show improvement in indices of employment ranging from 11·1 in Yugoslavia to 3·1 in Hungary over the corresponding period in 1936. Other increases in employment indices were Belgium 5·3; Czechoslovakia, 7·9; Great Britain, 4·8; Latvia 8·4 and the Netherlands, 4·7.

Returns from selected establishments also reflect the widespread improvement in the world employment situation. Again, as in the previous quarter, in all countries reporting the indices of employment advanced, the advance ranging from 17·4 in Estonia and 12·5 in the United States to 3·9 in France. The index of employment based on returns from selected establishments in Canada showed an improvement of 5·7 over the corresponding period of 1936. The improvement in other countries was registered as follows: Denmark, 6·6; Finland, 5·9; Italy, 6·9; Japan, 8·3; Luxemburg, 6·1; Norway, 7·0; Poland, 10·1; South Africa, 8·8; Sweden, 7·3; and Switzerland, 6·7.

Note.—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) entitled "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in June, 1937" to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING JULY, 1937

DURING the month of July two applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

1. From clerks, checkers, elevator operators and freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Digby, Nova Scotia, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the request of the employees, 46 in number, for inclusion in the agreement covering similar employees at Reed's Point Wharf and for the adjustment of inequalities in rates of pay.

2. From certain employees of the Canadian Collieries, (Dunsmuir), Limited, at Cumberland, B.C., and the Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, at Nanaimo, B.C., being members of the United Mine Workers of America. Approximately 1,800 men are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the employees' request for union recognition, increased wages and certain alterations in existing conditions of work. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on July 20, the personnel of which is as follows: Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. George Kidd, of Vancouver, B.C., nominated by the employers; and Mr. Angus J. Morrison, of Calgary, Alberta, nominated by the employees.

Board Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour during July to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, on the

one hand, and their street railway employees, on the other hand, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The Board is composed as follows: Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Arthur H. Dowler, K.C., of Fort William, Ontario, nominated by the civic authorities of Port Arthur and Fort William; and Mr. Samuel Ashton, of Port Arthur, Ontario, nominated by the employees.

Chairman Appointed

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with five applications received from employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 719) was completed on July 20 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, as third member and chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. Travers Sweatman, K.C., and Marcus Hyman, K.C., both of Winnipeg, nominees of the city and employees, respectively. The various groups of employees affected by this dispute are: (1) waterworks supply workers, members of the Waterworks Operators' Union; (2) linemen, cablemen, pitmen, groundsmen, etc., members of the Linemen and Underground Mechanical Employees' Unit (Civic Employees), One Big Union; (3) high pressure pumpmen, pump house employees, electricians, maintenance men, etc., members of the Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit, Federation of Civic Employees; (4) clerical employees and meter readers of the hydro electric and waterworks systems, members of the Clerical Branch of the Federation of Civic Employees; and (5) diggers, air compressor men and joint-makers, members of the Waterworks (Diggers) Civic Employees' Unit, One Big Union.

Settlement Effected

An agreement respecting wages and working conditions was reached towards the end of July between the Canadian Marconi Company and its coast station telegraphers, ships' telegraphers and trans-oceanic telegraphers, members of Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers Union. While the agreement is based on the unanimous recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which earlier in the year had dealt with a dispute on the subject (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 601), the Board's proposals were amended in certain respects.

International Survey on Legal Decisions on Labour Law

The International Labour Office has just published the eleventh issue of the "International Survey on Legal Decisions on Labour Law," containing judgments delivered in 1935-1936.

As in previous years, the "Survey" contains a selection of decisions on cases in England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States, with a subject index and an introductory note on the competent authorities having jurisdiction in labour matters in these countries.

The cases chosen are arranged under the following headings: International Labour Law; General Principles of Labour Law; Occupational Organization; Organization of Industrial Undertakings; Conditions of Employment and Protection of the Individual Worker; and Social Welfare and Insurance. Particular interest attached to the effects of the French Legislative Decrees of 1935 on labour legislation and to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the constitutionality of legislation.

The *Royal Gazette* of Nova Scotia dated August 4, 1937, contains a notice of the appointment of the Hon. William F. Carroll of Halifax, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; A. Stanley MacKenzie Ph. D., F.R.S.C. of Halifax, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Economic Council, and Frederick H. Sexton, L.C.D., of Halifax Principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College; as commissioners "to enquire fully into and concerning the following public matters, that is to say, to investigate and consider the financial position and affairs of the Acadia Coal Company Limited a corporation under the Laws of the Province of Nova Scotia, lessee from the said province of certain coal areas in the county of Pictou; the question of wages it pays or should pay its employees; the scope of the mining operations which it carries on or should carry on, under its leases; to that extent, if any, any other coal lessee or operator in the Province is interested in the property of this Corporation; what if any, changes in operations should be made by the Acadia Coal Company Limited in the interests of the Province and more particularly of the County of Pictou...

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of four cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 500 and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitration in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

Case No. 175.—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

This case concerned a dispute arising from the abolition of a lampman's position at Rivière du Loup, P.Q., and the assignment of the lampman's duties to sectionmen. Prior to April 30, 1935, the switch lamps at Rivière du Loup were attended to by a lampman at 42 cents per hour. At that time the lampman was discharged for cause and since then the work has been attended to by sectionmen.

Employees' Contention.—In setting forth their contention the employees showed that effective April 30, 1935, the duties of lampman were assigned to a sectionman and that this employee being covered by another Wage Agreement, held no seniority rights to lampman's work. Immediately it was found that a sectionman had been assigned to the lampman's duties, a grievance was submitted on behalf of the employees and the suggestion made that the work be assigned to another employee holding seniority rights under the Schedule for Clerks and Other Classes of Employees. This suggestion was not entertained by the Management and the sectionman continued to perform the lampman's duties.

Subsequent to the employees' protest the lampman's duties were split up among four sectionmen instead of confining these duties to one sectionman, as was the practice in the first instance. The employees contended that this latter change was made by the Management and the work split up among several sectionmen in an effort to justify their contention that there is not sufficient lampman's work at Rivière du Loup to warrant the retention of a lampman at full time.

The employees claimed that as this work is covered by the Schedule for Clerks, etc., it should be performed by employees holding seniority rights under that Schedule. They further contended that it was a violation of their schedule to assign the duties of lampman to sectionmen who are covered by another wage agreement and who hold no seniority rights to lampman's work.

The employees therefore, requested that this work be taken from the sectionmen and assigned to an employee holding seniority rights to the position under the Schedule for Clerks and other Classes of Employees.

Railways' Contention.—The railway claimed that while the classification of lampman is covered by the Clerks and Other Classes of Employees' Schedule, there are only a few points in the Atlantic Region where there is sufficient work to warrant the employment of lampmen, the work at other points being looked after by sectionman or telegraphers, Clause (*a*) of Section 10 of the Maintenance of Way Employees' Schedule providing for the performance of these duties by these classes of employees. The Railway pointed out that provision is also made in the Telegraphers' Schedule for these employees to attend switch lamps. It was also stated that it is the general practice for Maintenance of Way Employees to perform the work within

their recognized hours of duty and without additional compensation, and that this practice had been followed at Rivière du Loup since the lampman had been discharged for cause, the time per day occupied being from three to four hours. The Railway claimed that if a lampman is employed he would be idle the balance of the time and it was for this reason that the position was not re-established.

General Statement.—This case was heard on March 17, 1936, and was referred back to the parties for further information, and possible settlement. No agreement could be reached by the parties, and the Board found that the circumstances did not warrant the re-establishment of the position of lampman at Rivière du Loup. The claim of the employees was therefore denied.

Case No. 177.—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

This case concerned the claim of a freight checker for the position of freight shed foreman at Truro, N.S. The freight checker claimed that he was the senior qualified applicant but was denied the position, a correspondence clerk being awarded the position.

Employees' Contention.— The employees stated that on November 3, 1935, the position of freight shed foreman at Truro, N.S., was bulletined. Several employees made application for the position, among them being (in order of seniority) a freight checker, a stower, and a correspondence clerk. The position was awarded to the stower, who within a few days admitted his incompetency and retired from the position and returned to his former duties as stower at Halifax. The position was then awarded to the correspondence clerk. The employees protested both of these appointments, submitting a grievance on behalf of the freight checker, the senior employee who had filed application for the position, but was denied the right of promotion to the same on the grounds that he was deaf and not qualified. The employees pointed out that the freight checker in question had occupied the position of night shed foreman at Truro from January 8, 1917, to May 11, 1924, the position of night foreman subsequently being abolished the employee concerned reverted to the position of freight checker. The employees claimed that the freight checker, as the senior qualified applicant should be awarded the position.

Railway's Contention.—The Railway stated that the freight checker was not awarded the position as he was not qualified.

General Statement.—This case was heard on March 17, 1926, at which time additional oral evidence was submitted by the parties to the dispute in support of their respective contentions. The case was referred back to the parties for possible settlement. Later, the employees' representative made a claim for the position on behalf of another party not mentioned in the original submission, and the case was again referred back to the disputants without any settlement having been reached. The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

Case No. 178.—Operating Department (Western Region)

This case concerned a protest regarding the seniority status of a labourer at Brandon, Manitoba. In a joint statement of facts it was stated that the employee concerned was carried on the Portage-Brandon seniority list of Shop Labourers and Stationary Firemen, with seniority as from May 10, 1921. This date was protested, the employees claiming seniority should date from March 15, 1929.

Employees' Contention.— The employees claimed that the record of the employee concerned shows that he did not establish seniority in the shop labourers group when he started as a wiper on May 10, 1921, on account of the fact that he did not complete six months' continuous service. His record shows, however, that he did establish seniority as from December 19, 1921, but this seniority was subsequently lost on account of having worked for over six months as a Locomotive Fireman and Hostler. His record now shows that he should only be credited with seniority as from March 15, 1929, he having worked as a hostler at Kipling from October 3, 1927, to April 3, 1928, and from September 16, 1928, to March 15, 1929.

This case was referred to the Superintendent of Motive Power and Car Equipment, and he agreed that the employee was only entitled to seniority as from March 15, 1929, and on February 27, 1935, he advised the Locomotive Foreman at Brandon accordingly. After the seniority date was changed someone appealed to the General Superintendent, with the result that instructions were issued that the employee was to be placed back on the seniority list with May 10, 1921, as his date.

On June 4, 1935, the whole question was placed before the General Superintendent, who stated that he was of the opinion that the labourer's seniority should not be disturbed. On appeal to the Vice-President against the ruling of the General Superintendent, the

employees were advised that the management was not prepared to change the labourer's seniority date.

Railway's Contention.—The Railway stated that the employee, whose seniority was in question, had been employed continuously from December 13, 1911, to the present. It was also pointed out that he was listed on the seniority list of engine labourers and stationary firemen on the Portage-Brandon, as a classified labourer with the seniority date of May 10, 1921, which he had held since the lists were prepared. The Railway also cited other reasons in support of its opinion that the employee's seniority date should not be disturbed.

General Statement.—This case was heard on November 17, 1936, and was referred back to the disputants for further particulars. The Board reported that it had been advised that a settlement had been reached by the parties to the dispute and their request to withdraw this case from the Board was acceded to.

Case No. 188.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department and Certain Cafe Car Employees, Montreal District

This dispute concerned the claim of cafe car employees, in buffet service, trains 11 and 12, Quebec-Taschereau, for pay at cafe car employees' rates for the round trip when the crew is augmented between Hervey Jct. and Taschereau.

According to the joint statement of facts, "between November 30, 1936, and January 9, 1937, and subsequently, certain steward-waiters and buffet-cooks made several trips between Quebec and Taschereau on cafe coach in buffet service when the crew was augmented by the assignment of additional employees to the car between Hervey Junction and Taschereau.

"On each occasion that the crew was augmented the steward-waiters claimed pay at cafe car stewards' rate, and the buffet-cooks claimed pay at cafe car chefs' rate, for the round trip between Quebec and Taschereau, including their home terminal layover. These employees were paid the higher rates of pay for the portion of the trip between Hervey Junction and Taschereau only, including their home terminal layover at Quebec."

Employees' Contention.—In view of the provisions of Article 7, Rule (*a*) of the "Sleeping and Dining Car Employees' Schedule" which states that "employees temporarily assigned to higher rated positions shall receive the higher rates while occupying such positions," the employees contended that "the claimants in this case were entitled to pay at cafe car stewards' rate and cafe car chefs' rate respectively for the round trip, Quebec-Taschereau, including their layover."

Railway's Contention.—The Railway contended that it had "complied with the Employees' Schedule in this matter as covered in Article 7, Clause "A" as they have paid these employees the higher rates while occupying a higher rated position in accordance with this clause."

General Statement.—Both parties appeared before the Board and gave additional oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. The decision of the Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Automobile Statistics for Canada, 1936

According to a report entitled "Automobile Statistics for Canada, 1936," issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, final figures for 1936 show that automobile production in Canada totalled 162,159 units valued at $95,955,204 at factory prices, compared with 172,877 cars at $99,013,047 in 1935. The decline from 1935 was about 6 per cent in the number of units and 3 per cent in value. The 1936 statistics included 128,369 passenger cars worth $76,814,258 and 33,790 trucks valued at $19,140,946. About 67 per cent of the output, or 108,593 units, were made for sale in Canada and 33 per cent or 53,566 units, were made for export. When repair parts, accessories and other products made in automobile factories are included, the output of this industry amounted to $105,350,035 in 1936, compared with $106,624,445 during 1935.

The average number of employees in automobile factories in 1936 was 12,933 compared with 13,095 in 1935, and 9,674 in 1934. Salaried workers numbered 1,982 and salaries totalled $4,080,484. Wage-earners numbered 10,951 and their earnings aggregated $14,083,558 for the year.

The report also states that eleven companies manufactured or assembled motor cars in Canada during 1936 and 16 separate factories were in operation; four assembly plants were closed down late in 1935 and did not operate during the year under review. Eleven of the active establishments were in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 2 in British Columbia and 1 in Manitoba. It is estimated that the industry operated at about 58 per cent of capacity during 1936 as compared with 65 per cent in 1935, 44 per cent in 1934 and 66 per cent in 1929.

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER ON THE STRIKE OF FUR WORKERS IN WINNIPEG, AUGUST 11, 1936

BY Order in Council of November 13, 1936, the Government of Manitoba appointed Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., to inquire into the dispute between Local No. 91 of the International Fur Workers of the United States and Canada and certain fur manufacturers and repairers which resulted in a strike on August 11, 1936. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, p. 1116.) The strike involved 300 workers and 33 employers who had refused to negotiate with union representatives as to an agreement providing for closed union shop, the 40 hour week, time and one-half rates for overtime, a union wage scale with a minimum of $12 per week, the control of apprenticeship, six public and religious holidays per year with full pay and May 1st without pay (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1936, page 775 and subsequent issues). After the strike began twenty-four employers, having 117 workers, signed the agreement with the union by November but seven of the larger establishments continued to refuse to negotiate with the union and the dispute was not settled when the commissioner reported on May 21, 1937. The strike resulted in disturbances in connection with picketing, assault, intimidation, etc., numbers being arrested and convicted, several being fined or sentenced to imprisonment.

In April, 1937, the seven employers against whom the union was still on strike entered into agreements with a new and independent union, the Manitoba Fur Employees' Association.

The Commissioner held 34 sessions and examined 51 witnesses. A questionnaire as to wages, hours, numbers of employees who participated in the strike, etc. was sent to each of the fifty employers in the industry in Winnipeg, including those not involved in the dispute. The Commissioner visited several of the furriers' establishments and stated that generally the working conditions in the plants were good, and that in some of the larger plants, from the standpoint of the health and comfort of the employees, the conditions were very good.

The Commissioner reported that early in 1935 workers in the fur trade expressed to the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg their desire to have a union, and as a result of several meetings a charter was secured from the international union above mentioned and a union organizer from Toronto came to Winnipeg in October. The Furriers' Guild was requested to meet union representatives but refused, and the Deputy Minister of Labour for Manitoba, at the request of the union and the Trades and Labour Council, attempted to bring about negotiations but was unsuccessful. The employers stated that they objected to provocative and exaggerated statements as to working conditions put out by the union. A strike was considered but it was decided to carry on organization until the next busy season, about May 1, 1936. The First Vice-President of the international union, from New York, arrived in Winnipeg on July 19, 1936. Requests for negotiations with the employers being ignored, the assistance of the Mayor of Winnipeg was requested. The latter met members of the Furriers' Guild but efforts to bring about negotiations were not successful. The employers stated that most of their employees did not belong to the union and did not want a union agreement. At a mass meeting of fur workers on August 4, reported to be attended by 300, a vote to call a strike was carried. Union representatives claimed that at this time several of the employers laid off numbers of union employees although it was the busiest period of the season. The employers stated that those laid off were instructed to return in a few days.

The Commissioner found that since the general strike in the industry in 1926 no dispute occurred until 1936, except one strike involving one firm in 1933, and minor cases affecting individuals.

It was ascertained that at the beginning of the strike there were 89 paid up members of the union and 16 not paid up but the Commissioner was unable to determine how many of the 415 workers in the industry were in favour of a union agreement. Several of the employers had taken votes of their employees and, although large percentages of these voted as being against a union agreement, the union claimed that when the strike began most of them ceased work and joined the union. The seven employers who refused to sign the union agreement stated that the union did not represent their employees, and that the latter were satisfied with conditions.

On the question as to coercion and intimidation by employers and by union representatives or others, the Commissioner found that certain employees, laid off before the strike, believed that it was for union activity. The employers, however, denied this and also that any had been threatened with dismissal if they joined the union, but admitted they

had stated that the positions of those who struck would be filled by other workers. Little evidence as to intimidation or coercion by the union prior to the strike was given apart from urging workers to join the union. One man was attacked and seriously injured by three men but the perpetrators were not apprehended. A great deal of evidence was submitted as to intimidation and violence on the part of strikers and their sympathizers during the strike but it was stated that most of these had been dealt with by the Courts.

On the question as to the general condition of the fur trade in Winnipeg the Commissioner reported that the busy season was from May 1 to December 31 but in the wholesale establishments it was two months longer, and that in the slack period work was distributed among all employees as much as possible; that hours of work were 40 per week in the union shops and in the larger establishments, but 44 per week in the others; that a great deal of overtime was worked in the busy season, in some shops at straight time and in others at time and one-half rates. The employers claimed that it was not practicable to engage extra workers at such times as there was not accommodation in the shops, new employees would not be familiar with the work and methods in use, also that the regular employees wished to work extra to make up for loss of earnings in slack periods. Wages were found to be slightly lower than in eastern Canada but it was reported that the season was shorter there and the workers were more skilled as the industry had been longer established. Little evidence of violation of the minimum wage law was presented and from a study of the reports of investigations by the inspectors of the Bureau of Labour the Commissioner was satisfied that the law was generally observed; that there had been no serious infractions; and the Bureau of Labour had dealt promptly with all of those brought to its notice.

Fisheries of Canada in 1936

In an advance report on the fisheries of Canada for the year 1936 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries the most successful year experienced by the Canadian fisheries since 1930 is reported.

The total value of production in 1936 was $39,164,618, this total representing the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or as canned, smoked, dried, etc. The value shows an increase over the preceding year of $4,763,764, or 14 per cent, and an increase over 1932, the low year of the depression period, of $13,207,509 or 51 per cent. To the total value for 1936, the sea fisheries contributed $32,951,067 or 84 per cent and the inland fisheries, $6,213,551, or 16 per cent.

In the primary operations of catching and landing the fish the value of the capital investment, as represented by the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, freezers, etc., was $27,218,025, of which $22,544,456 is credited to the sea fisheries and $4,673,569 to the fisheries of the inland waters. The total value shows an increase over the preceding year of $744,943.

The number of fishermen employed during 1936 totalled 71,735; those engaged in the sea fisheries numbering 58,371, and in the inland fisheries 13,364. There were 3,178 more fishermen employed in 1936 than in 1935, the number engaged in the sea fisheries showing an increase of 1,538 and in the inland fisheries an increase of 1,640.

The value of the capital investment in the manufacturing branch (fish canning and curing establishments) of the fisheries industry in 1936 is placed at $18,476,823, an increase over the preceding year of $1,332,017, due chiefly to the salmon canneries, which although fewer in number than in 1935, had a much larger output, and consequently a greater capital investment.

These manufacturing establishments of Canada's fisheries furnished employment during 1936 to 15,110 persons, compared with 14,361 persons in the preceding year. These figures, the report states, indicate the total number of persons given employment during any part of the year, although in some cases the period of employment might not exceed two months due to the seasonal character of the work involved as for example, in the lobster canneries which operate chiefly during the months of May and June, and the salmon canneries during the months of May, June, July and August. On the other hand, fish curing establishments are in operation for practically the entire year.

The Saskatchewan Gazette of June 30 contains the standard bylaws governing all savings and credit unions incorporated under the Credit Union Act, 1937. The regulations deal with practically every activity in connection with the operation of credit unions.

Amended regulations governing the erection, operation and public safety of theatres, entertainment halls and motion picture theatres are detailed in the *Alberta Gazette* of June 30.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1937

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for July, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
*July, 1937	37	6,411	69,276
*June, 1937	39	7,461	66,037
July, 1936	13	4,082	44,987

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for July was approximately the same as in June with comparatively little change in the numbers of workers involved and in time loss incurred. The most important disputes were those involving cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., paper mill workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., and sawmill workers at Blind River, Ont., which began in July, as well as the strikes of gold miners at Wells, B.C., woollen textile factory workers at Peterborough, Ont., tannery workers, Toronto, Ont., and hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont., which were carried over from June. In June there was also an important strike of coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., and a strike of men's clothing factory workers at Sorel, P.Q., which was terminated by the middle of July. In July, 1936, a strike of salmon fishermen at Rivers Inlet, B.C., caused considerable time loss and there was also an important strike of men's clothing factory workers at Winnipeg, Man.

Eight disputes, involving 1,697 workers, were carried over from June, and twenty-nine disputes commenced during July. Of these thirty-seven disputes, twenty-eight terminated during the month, ten being in favour of the workers involved, eight in favour of the employers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in eight cases and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of July, therefore, there were nine disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: sawmill workers, Foleyet and Tionaga, Ont., rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont., custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont., woollen textile factory workers, Peterborough, Ont., cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont., lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., restaurant employees, Regina, Sask., and waitresses, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received, indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., August 11, 1936, seven employers; glass factory workers at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., August 19, 1936, one employer; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; and tannery workers, Toronto, Ont., June 1, 1937, one employer, the last being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A strike of 180 loggers in one camp at Cowichan Lake, B.C., for one day on June 11 was reported too late for inclusion in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A number of employees ceased work in protest against the dismissal of one worker, alleged to be for union activity. Work was resumed next day and the strikers were soon replaced.

Cessations of work in seven fur shops in Toronto in June have recently been reported, involving forty-two employees to secure increases in wages and renewals of enforcement of agreements. All were reported to have terminated successfully in a short time except in one shop where the strike is reported to be still in progress.

A minor dispute involved eleven painters at Ottawa, Ont., on July 22 for three hours,

the men demanding a higher rate of pay for hazardous work. Work was resumed without securing any concessions.

A minor dispute involved a small number of bakers in one establishment at Vancouver on July 16, to secure a renewal of the agreement. Work was resumed when it was agreed to refer the points in dispute to arbitration.

A cessation of work by fourteen coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., on July 3 occurred owing to a misunderstanding and work was resumed on the next shift.

A dispute involving part of the employees in one colliery at Glace Bay on July 21 has been reported but particulars have not been received.

A one day strike of four hundred miners at Caledonia, N.S., on July 31 in protest against the transfer of two men from another colliery has been reported but particulars as to the result have not been received.

A dispute involving highway construction labourers near Kenora, Ont., on July 28 has been reported but particulars as to the number affected and the cause have not been received.

A cessation of work by salmon fishermen in the Rivers Inlet area in British Columbia early in July was reported in the press. Reports secured by the Department indicate that through negotiations the fishermen secured a higher rate for the fish owing to the small size of those caught. The stoppage was only over Sunday as is usual.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month, giving particulars as to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Mining

One dispute was carried over from June, the strike of gold miners at Wells, B.C., which began on May 25 for an agreement with the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, wage increases, etc. Proposals for reference of the dispute to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act not being accepted, the strike continued. About the middle of July one of the mines was reopened with a partial staff which was increased to 175 by the end of July, as compared with a normal staff of 260. An Employees' Co-Operative Association had been organized. On July 30 the union voted to call off the strike.

The strike of coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., on July 22 was in protest against the presence of smoke from an adjacent power plant, and it was stated that it would be some time before equipment for preventing this would be in operation.

The strike of coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., was against the dismissal of one employee for unsatisfactory work and persistent absenteeism after warning. After one day the union ordered a return to work, referring the case to the district officers.

Manufacturing

Seven of the disputes were carried over from June and four of these were unterminated at the end of July, while fourteen disputes began during July.

Rubber Products.—The strike of rubber workers in one establishment at Toronto on June 21 was unterminated at the end of the month but negotiations for a settlement were expected. Various labour organizations placed the company's products on the unfair list and the establishment was picketed.

The strike involving a small number of the employees in one manufacturing establishment at Kitchener, Ont., on July 14, causing the plant to be closed down, (involving nearly seven hundred employees indirectly) was terminated in two days when the union refused to approve the action of those who refused to work with non-union workers.

Fur, Leather, Etc.—The dispute involving tannery workers in Toronto since June 1 was terminated on July 26 when the union advised its members that it could no longer provide relief and that they might resume work. Three hundred applied for positions but the employer was able to take on only forty at the time. At the end of June negotiations for a settlement were held but the employer refused to take back all and the union held out for re-employment of the entire number. Early in July two pickets were fined for assault and one was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days.

The strike in Toronto in one establishment manufacturing leather clothing from July 1 to July 3 was terminated by an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America providing for wage increases, the forty-hour hour week, closed union shop and the union label. Similar agreements were reported to have been made with other manufacturers in Toronto and Hamilton.

Pulp and Paper.—The strike of pulp and paper mill employees at Three Rivers, P.Q., involved members of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and

Paper Mill Workers, demanding recognition for collective bargaining and in protest against recognition of the Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Employees of Canada, which the former unions claimed did not represent a majority of the employees. It is reported that strikes were called at the plants of the employing company at Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere but that only a small number of workers failed to report for work so that these strikes were not effective. At Three Rivers 340 out of 650 workers were reported to have ceased work and picketed the approaches to the establishment. By July 15 a number of employees had commenced operation of the plant and this number was reported to have increased to several hundred. The international unions announced that sympahetic strikes of other workers in non-union paper plants, of truckers, teamsters, longshoremen, seamen, etc., might be called in support of the strikers. On July 16, representatives of the unions on strike and the employing company met at Quebec with the Premier of the province. The latter pointed out that recently enacted legislation of the province protected the workers in their right to organize and that the closed union shop was undesirable. It was agreed that the management would meet the union representatives to discuss wages and working conditions and union recognition and the strike was called off immediately.

TEXTILES, CLOTHING, ETC.—The strike of clothing factory workers at Sorel, P.Q., on May 24, to secure the enforcement of an agreement terminating a strike on May 19 and May 20 was terminated by the return of workers on July 16 when a compromise was reached.

The strike of hat factory workers at Brockville, Ont., which commenced on June 26, remained unterminated at the end of the month, various efforts at conciliation being unsuccessful. A committee of citizens secured from the management an offer to meet representatives of their employees but not of the union to negotiate a settlement and, this not being accepted, early in August conciliation officers of the federal and provincial Departments of Labour met the parties and secured an offer from the management which the union did not accept. The establishment had continued to operate with about one-third of its normal staff and during July twenty-one strikers were arrested on charges of intimidation, nine being acquitted and twelve convicted and given suspended sentences. Two were charged with assault, one being acquitted and one convicted and fined.

The strike of employees in one woollen mill at Peterborough, Ont., at the end of June and another on July 2 continued throughout the month. The Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario met the management early in July and finally arrangements were made for the management to meet a committee of the striking employees on July 16. The strikers demanded recognition of the United Textile Workers of America, ten per cent increase in day wages and twenty-five per cent in piece rates with time and one-half rates for overtime. This was refused by the management and negotiations were broken off. At the request of the union a conciliation officer of the provincial Department of Labour arrived in Peterborough on July 22 and arranged for another conference for July 28. The management offered a minimum rate of 32 cents per hour for experienced weavers and a reduction in hours to fifty per week with time and one-half rates for overtime. The strikers then decided to ask the Ontario Industry and Labour Board to deal with the dispute. A slight clash between pickets and police occurred early in July when trucks carrying goods from the plant were held back. On July 31 a moving picket line prevented some workers from entering one of the plants until police opened a passage. No disturbance, however, occurred.

Cap factory workers in three establishments in Winnipeg ceased work on July 8 to secure union agreements with increases in wages, and a forty-two hour week instead of forty-four. It was stated that four out of seven shops with 130 employees had signed the agreement and the remaining three had only about twenty employees. By the end of the month nearly all on strike had resumed work but the union had not called the dispute off.

Cotton factory employees in three mills of one company at Cornwall, Ont., ceased work on July 21, the employing company not having promptly accepted the proposal of the local union of the United Textile Workers of America to negotiate for a union agreement, twenty per cent increases in wages, time and one-half for overtime after fifty hours per week, and certain other changes. The union claimed that eighty per cent of the employees had joined the union. The company sent a circular letter to each employee stating that it was willing to meet representatives of its employees, that the wage increase was not possible and that wage rates had already been restored to the 1929 level and increased by six per cent in May, 1937; also that improved ventilation was being provided for. At the request of the union and the local member of Parliament the Chief Conciliation

Officer of the Department of Labour met the general manager at Montreal and the Mayor of Cornwall attempted to arrange for a meeting between the management and representatives of the strikers at Cornwall, but the union refused to meet the management unless accompanied by the local president who was not an employee, and this was refused by the company. As objections were made to the United Textile Workers of America which is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization in the United States (Labour Gazette, December 1935, p. 1088) the union officials applied to the President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with which it is affiliated, to charter a Canadian organization of textile workers and approval of this was secured from the American Federation of Labour and from the President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is the member of the Committee for Industrial Organization in charge of work among textile and clothing workers. A Canadian Textile Workers' Council was, therefore, formed. On July 27 a meeting of the management and a committee of employees arranged by the Mayor of Cornwall was held on July 28. The company offered to make individual adjustments in wages but not a general increase. The committee was reported to be ready to accept a graded scale of increases by which the lower paid classes would benefit chiefly. Negotiations were broken off until August 2 when a second meeting was held but a settlement was not reached. The union then applied to the Minister of Labour for intervention and he proposed that the dispute should be referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act with the consent of both parties, work being resumed immediately. The strikers agreed to this but the company refused and asked the government of Ontario to refer it to the Ontario Industry and Labour Board. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

The strike of men's clothing factory workers in one establishment in Montreal from July 20 to July 29 was terminated by an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America providing for the closed union shop and adjustment of grievances in connection with the collective agreement in force for the industry under provincial legislation.

Miscellaneous Wood Products.—Employees in one sawmill at Blind River, Ont., demanded increases in wages from $2.25 per ten hour day to $3.00 but compromised at $2.50 per day with a bonus of 25 cents per day for all who remained throughout the season. The strike lasted from July 8 to July 20 and the strikers joined the Lumber and Sawmill Workers local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Ontario Industry and Labour Board was reported to have begun an inquiry into wages in the district but in the meantime conciliation was effected by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, former Minister of Labour for the Dominion.

A similar dispute involving sawmill workers at Thessalon, Ont., was settled by an increase in wages of fifty cents per day.

A similar strike at Foleyet, Ont., was unterminated, but most of the employees in mills of the same employer at Tionaga were reported to have returned when a bonus of $35 for the season was offered.

Metal Products.—The strike at Montreal of brass finishers, moulders, machinists, etc., members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, was terminated by the return of workers and the employer agreed to re-employ them, as a result of the intervention of the resident conciliation officer of the Department of Labour. At the request of the union conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour was attempted but was not accepted by the employer and an attempt at negotiations on July 17 was not successful. The plant had recommenced operations and the number of employees was increasing and on July 22 the union voted to resume work.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—The strike of employees in one brick and tile manufacturing establishment at Cooksville, Ont., was terminated in two and one-half hours, the employees securing increases in wages at 40 cents to 75 cents per hour instead of 30 cents to 65 cents.

The employees on strike at Blubber Bay, Texada Island, B.C., in one establishment manufacturing lime and lumber were members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The employer offered to negotiate with a committee of employees but not with union representatives and the dispute was unterminated at the end of the month.

Miscellaneous Products.—The strike of button factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., was against the speeding up of machines but when the management pointed out that it would increase earnings the employees agreed to give it a trial.

Construction

Buildings and Structures.—The strike of lathers in Vancouver involved six employers for one day and one, employing a large percentage of the workers, for five days. A closed union shop agreement was signed.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The strike of labourers crushing stone at Pelee Island, Ont., was to secure a wage increase from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents. The employer replaced the strikers with experienced labourers from Windsor at 40 cents.

Transportation

WATER.—Longshoremen engaged in unloading pulpwood at Thorold, Ont., demanded recognition of the International Longshoremen's Association, a local of which had been organized recently. The employing pulp and paper company had agreements with the International Brotherhood of Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers covering all work. It was arranged betwen the latter and the longshoremen's union that the handling of pulpwood to the stock piles would be done by the longshoremen. An increase in wages was then negotiated with the employer.

The pulpwood loaders at Parrsboro, N.S., demanded an agreement with the International Longshoremen's Association with a higher wage scale but the ship on hand was sent to another port and other men were brought in to load ships arriving later.

Service

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL.—The hotel employees at Vancouver secured wage increases for some classes of employees and an agreement applying to certain classes of workers.

The beverage dispensers on strike at Drumheller, Alta., secured an agreement reported to provide for the wage scale in force at Edmonton and Calgary.

The strike of restaurant employees at Regina involved only seven employees out of twenty-two, the union alleging discrimination against a union employee whereas the employer stated he was dismissed for misconduct. A picket was charged with watching and besetting, the case being adjourned.

A number of restaurant employees in one establishment at Vancouver, B.C., ceased work demanding recognition of the international union of hotel and restaurant employees instead of the United Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union of Canada, a local independent organization. The employer secured an injunction against picketing.

RECREATIONAL.—Three strikes of golf caddies have been recorded and included in the accompanying table, all for the purpose of securing increases in pay. There were also reported other disputes involving caddies in other localities causing brief stoppages of work.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to July, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Wells, B.C...	2	378	8,000	Commenced May 25, 1937; for union recognition and wage increases; terminated July 30, return of workers, in favour of employers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	1	35	910	Commenced June 21, 1937; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Tannery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	1	400	8,000	Commenced June 1, 1937; against employment of a certain worker; employment conditions no longer affected by July 26, 1937; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Men's clothing factory workers, Sorel, P.Q....	1	250	3,000	Commenced May 24, 1937; for enforcement of agreement terminating strike of May 19, 1937; terminated July 15, by negotiations; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to July, 1937.—Continued				
Custom tailors, Toronto, Ont.	1	20	520	Commenced May 20, 1937; for union recognition, wage increases, etc.; unterminated.
Hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont.	1	174	4,500	Commenced June 26, 1937; for union recognition, increased wages and changes in working conditions; unterminated.
Textile factory workers (woollen), Peterborough, Ont.	1	340	8,000	Commenced June 29, 1937; for increased wages; unterminated.
Metal Products— Plumbing supplies factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	100	1,500	Commenced June 29, 1937; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated July 22, by return of workers; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1937				
Logging— Loggers, Parkhurst, B.C.	1	15	15	Commenced July 3; against discharge of certain workers and for increased wages; terminated July 3; negotiations; wages increased but employees not reinstated.
Mining, Etc.— Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	400	2,000	Commenced July 22; for change in working conditions, ventilation; work resumed July 28 pending new arrangements.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	180	180	Commenced July 23; against discharge of worker; terminated July 23; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Manufacturing— *Rubber Products*— Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	40	80	Commenced July 14; against employment of non-union workers; terminated July 15; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Fur, Leather, Etc.— Leather garment factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	35	105	Commenced July 1; for renewal of agreement with increased wage rates; terminated July 3; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Pulp and Paper— Paper mill workers, Three Rivers, P.Q.	1	340	1,500	Commenced July 12; for recognition of certain unions; terminated July 17; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Cap factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	3	19	300	Commenced July 8; for recognition of union and shorter hours; terminated by July 31; return of workers; in favour of employers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1937.—Continued				
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	85	765	Commenced July 20; for union recognition; terminated July 29; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	3	1,700	17,000	Commenced July 21; for recognition of union, increased wages and improved working conditions; unterminated.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers, Blind River, Ont.	1	100	1,000	Commenced July 8; increased wages and union recognition; terminated July 20; conciliation (provincial); compromise on wage increase and workers' committee recognized.
Sawmill workers, Thessalon, Ont.	1	200	1,800	Commenced July 10; for increased wages; terminated July 19; negotiations; compromise.
Sawmill workers, Foleyet and Tionaga, Ont.	2	150	1,000	Commenced July 22; for union recognition and wage increase; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers (Moulders, etc.), Ottawa, Ont.	1	6	30	Commenced July 12; for increase in wages and against short time; terminated July 19; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—				
Brick and tile workers, Cooksville, Ont.	1	266	66	Commenced July 5; for increased wages; terminated July 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Lime factory workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	133	1,000	Commenced July 23; for recognition of union and increased wages; unterminated.
Miscellaneous—				
Button factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	15	90	Commenced July 26; against changes in working conditions; terminated July 31; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Steel erectors, Port Hope, Ont.	1	10	30	Commenced July 5; for extra pay for work out of town; terminated July 7; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Lathers, Vancouver, B.C.	6	90	190	Commenced July 5; for hourly wages instead of piece work; terminated July 10; negotiations; in favour of workers.
HIGHWAY—				
Stone crushers, Pelee Island, Ont.	1	18	18	Commenced July 15; for increased wages; terminated July 16; replacement of strikers; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1937.—Concluded				
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Pulpwood loaders, Meaford, Ont.	1	18	18	Commenced July 4; for increased wages; terminated July 4; replacement; in favour of employer.
Pulpwood loaders, Thorold, Ont.	1	150	1,200	Commenced July 6; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated July 13; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Stevedores, Parrsboro, N.S.	1	58	58	Commenced July 19; for union agreement; terminated July 20; replacement of strikers; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Hotel employees, Vancouver, B.C.	1	26	125	Commenced July 1; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated July 6; negotiations; compromise.
Hotel employees (beverage dispensers), Drumheller, Alta.	3	20	42	Commenced July 3; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated July 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Restaurant employees, Regina, Sask.	1	7	105	Commenced July 15; against dismissal of union employees; unterminated.
Waitresses (restaurant), Vancouver, B.C.	1	8	104	Commenced July 17; for recognition of certain union and increased wages; unterminated.
Recreational—				
Caddies (golf), Toronto, Ont.	1	500	5,500	Commenced July 1; for increased wages and certain playing privileges; terminated July 12; negotiations; compromise.
Caddies (golf), Toronto, Ont.	1	100	500	Commenced July 3; for increased wage rates terminated July 7; negotiations; compromise.
Caddies (golf), Cobourg, Ont.	1	25	25	Commenced July 23; for increased wages; terminated July 23; negotiations; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in June was 84 and 22 were still in progress from the preceding month, making a total of 106 in existence during the month, involving 37,000 workers with a time loss of 111,000 man working days for the month

Of the 84 disputes beginning in June, 23 were over demands for increases in wages, 20 arose over other wage questions, 4 were over questions of working hours, 21 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 8 were over other questions respecting working arrangements, and 8 were over questions of trade union principles.

Final settlements were reached in 75 disputes of which 19 were settled in favour of the workers, 37 were settled in favour of the employers, and 19 resulted in compromises. In 6 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

France

On July 10 employees of restaurants and hotels in Paris ceased work refusing to accept a compromise settlement of their demands that a forty hour week be enforced. The employers had attempted to get the men to agree to a modification of the government's decree for the period of the Paris Exposition. Picketing resulted in some disorders. On July 20, employees and operators signed an agreement by which the workers accepted a six day week and the employers agreed to rehire workers who had taken part in the strike. The government agreed to the modification of its five day week decree in this instance. Press reports placed the number of strikers at between 6,000 and 40,000.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in April and May 1937 indicate a slight increase in the number of strikes in May as compared with April and an increase of about 60 per cent in the number of workers involved. This increase was due in a large measure to the strike against four independent steel companies, which is mentioned below. There was a slight decrease of time loss in May as compared with April, due in part to the large number of automobile strikes which began in March and continued into the early part of April. Although the steel strike began in May and involved a relatively large number of workers, it began too late in the month to accumulate a large number of man-days time loss.

As compared with May 1936, the estimates for May of this year indicate increases of 140 per cent in the number of strikes, nearly 300 per cent in the number of workers involved, and 200 per cent in man-days time loss.

According to the estimates, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received," 495 disputes began during May, which with 285 disputes continued from April made a total of 780 disputes in progress during the month, involving approximately 400,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 3,125,000 man working days.

The strike against four independent steel companies which began on May 26, was not terminated during July but a large number of the plants affected were reopened during the month. In some cases the Steel Workers' Organization Committee was acknowledged as the bargaining agent but a number of the plants were reopened either by obtaining new workers or by the return of workers who had been on strike. Complaints regarding the labour practices of several of the companies involved have been made to the National Labour Relations Board and are still under consideration by that body. The reopening and the continued operation of the steel plants has been accompanied by picketing and in some cases by disorders. On July 11, two men were killed in a riot at Massillon, Ohio and on July 26 disorders during picketing re-

sulted in the death of one man and the injury of about forty others, at Cleveland, Ohio.

On July 8, the joint board of the cloakmakers' unions ordered a strike which affected 35,000 workers in 2,000 factories in the city of New York. Collective agreements covering the garment making industry had expired on June 1. By July 1, both parties had agreed to new agreements which would give the workers increases of 10 per cent in wages and a 34 hour week (to be reduced to 32½ hours, effective June 1, 1939), but the employers refused to insert an undertaking that work would not be sent out to factories of allied needle industries operating under lower wage standards than those prevailing in the coat and suit industry. As a result of arbitration the strike was settled in favour of the workers and work was resumed on July 13.

Annual Report on Mining in Alberta in 1936

The output of coal produced from the Mines of the Province of Alberta during 1936 was 5,696,375 tons with a valuation of $14,720,004.06, being an increase of 233,402 tons over the output of 1935, according to the annual report of the Mines Branch of the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines.

In addition to the above tonnage there were 2,603 tons produced by farmers under permit, for their own use, which tonnage has not been included in the total output. The report also states that there has also been a considerable tonnage produced by farmers without either permit or lease, and of this tonnage there is no record. The report shows that the coal produced during the year was disposed of as follows: 1,356,690 tons sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta; 2,000,284 tons sold for consumption in other Provinces of Canada; 27,397 tons sold for consumption in the United States; 1,969,560 tons sold to Railroad Companies for locomotive use; 19,472 tons used making briquettes; 97,353 tons used making coke; 149,600 tons used under colliery boilers; 6,912 tons used by colliery railroads; 56,239 tons put to stock; 80,203 tons put to waste. The above tonnages include coal lifted from stock and waste heaps, which is not included in the total output.

There were 305 mines in operation during the year, of which 17 were opened, 11 re-opened and 30 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned there were 28 mines temporarily closed, leaving 277 mines in operation as at December 31, 1936.

Labour and Employment.—During the year there were 411 persons examined for certificates of competency as coal miners, of whom 365 were successful, making a total of 14,310 certificates issued to coal miners to December 31, 1936. On December 31, 1936, there were 9,956 men employed in mines being an increase of 265 men over the number at the end of 1935. The average number of persons employed below ground totalled 5,940 and the average number above ground 2,170. The per capita production in all mines of the Province based on the total average number of men employed (8,110) was 702 per man employed, while 959 tons was the average for each man employed underground.

Accidents.—The total number of fatal accidents was 11 as compared with 35 in 1935, the report states. There were in all 191 accidents, 79 of which were listed as serious and 101 classed as slight accidents. Twenty of the total number of accidents occurred above ground and 171 underground.

In 1936 the ratio of accidents per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined and per 1,000 men employed was 33·53 tons and 23·55 tons respectively. "Haulage" was the greatest single factor in the cause of accidents, 49 accidents, the same number as in 1935, being attributed to this cause.

During the year accident prevention activities were continued, as in other years, analysis of mine air, and tests of rock-dust for silica content being carried out, as well as tests of mine air with gas detectors.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC AID BY NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

THE National Employment Commission has commenced the periodic publishing of an "Information Service," the first number of which is devoted primarily to defining the various classes receiving public aid. Under the heading, "Unscrambling This Business of Relief," the Commission divides the problem into its various categories.

At the outset, it indicated that while in June, 1936, there were 1,065,000 persons in Canada reported as being in receipt of direct relief (provided jointly by the Dominion, the Provinces, and the municipalities), this total had declined by June, 1937, to 932,000 according to a preliminary estimate made by the Dominion Department of Labour with the co-operation of the provincial governments.

Answering its query—"Are there 932,000 persons unemployed and in receipt of relief?" the Commission declared:

"By no means—not unless one is willing to speak of infants, school children, wives, farmers working from sunrise to sunset, and many groups incapable of employment as being unemployed. Certainly no one is going to attempt to find jobs for these groups. Under reasonable interpretation of the word, unemployed, only a small fraction of the 932,000 is to be so classed."

The Commission then gives the following summary of the situation:

"On the basis of analysis made during the year by the National Employment Commission, 27 per cent of the total was made up of farmers and their dependents (about two-thirds being dependents); 46 per cent were dependents of non-worker types, i.e., housewives, children under sixteen, and aged persons; 5 per cent were reported as unemployable or of doubtful employability (an ultra-conservative figure); and only 22 per cent as employable persons. It is only the last group who can be classed as unemployed; they are the only ones in the total for whom jobs are to be found, probably at present less than 200,000. Even in this group there is a substantial number who are not strictly to be classed as unemployed since they have not previously supported themselves as wage-earners but have been workers on their own, —fishermen, trappers, shopkeepers, operators of boarding houses, and others. We do not know, as yet, precisely how many there are in this group, but we know that of the total of 932,000 persons on 'relief', distinctly less than 22 per cent are really unemployed."

In line with the breaking down of the problem into its component parts, the Commission considered that the nomenclature commonly applied need clarification and more specific definition in order to "call things by their right names." It then proceeds:

"Let us reserve the term 'relief' for its original meaning in this country, the help given by municipalities, with or without the assistance of the province, or by private agencies, to the indigent poor and unfortunate. Let us apply the term, assistance, to help given under pre-determined conditions to particular groups by separate statutes, such as Mothers' Allowances and Old Age Pensions. The term, Aid, should be used to describe the type of help to which the Dominion contributes. If we are to see the divisions and the magnitude of the problem before us, we must further divide Aid into Unemployment Aid for those who are unemployed, Occupational Aid for workers "on their own" who have lost their occupation or their earnings from it, and Agricultural Aid for farmers who still have their farms and their occupation but, because of drought or other misfortune, are without income. It is desirable to indicate clearly whether the Aid is material, i.e., food, clothing, shelter, etc., or work Aid, the provision of special work, or special projects Aid, training, reconditioning, and special rehabilitation help. The efforts of private philanthropy might well be given the term of Voluntary Aid which would clearly indicate their purpose is help of any form toward the alleviation of distress provided by a privately organized and administered charitable or benevolent organization."

The Commission divided the problem into the following classifications:

1. Public Aid—For those suffering from unemployment, loss of occupational earnings (as in fishing and trapping) and agricultural distress. Public aid may be given either in the form of: (*a*) Material aid (food, shelter, etc); (*b*) work aid (employment on road construction, etc.); or (*c*) special projects aid (such as is now being put into operation under Dominion-Provincial agreements for youth training).
2. Public Assistance—e.g., Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Pensions.
3. Public Relief.
4. Voluntary Aid—help of any kind provided by a privately organized service supported by voluntary contributions.

Unemployment Aid.—Dealing with unemployment aid, the Commission observed:

"Populary 'relief' is conceived to be 'Unemployment Relief.' Legally it is for the relief of 'unemployment and agricultural distress.' But that part which is paid because of unemployment is not limited to the unemployed. It is made to conform by rough standards to the need of the family. It is desirable that a community should help its unfortunate according to their need, but such Aid as is given by reason of unemployment should be such as will make employment at normal wages for unskilled workers the more advantageous alernative. In nearly all communities 'relief' allowances are varied with the size of the family. The result is that for large families above a certain size 'relief' allowances are higher than prevailing wages. It is doubtless desirable that the needs of the large family should be met, but unemployment should not be made the medium of achieving such a condition. It is the simplest of common sense that unemployment aid should not be used as an alternative to decent wages but its payment should be limited to those genuinely unable to secure work. It should be fairly calculated so that it will be to the advantage of the unemployed to seek and accept employment. Aid to meet other conditions may be necessary but it should conform to some other basis."

Rehabilitation.—In conclusion, the Commission referred to the necessity of rehabilitation programs, thus:

"There is another compelling reason for differentiating the groups to whom Aid is being paid. Constructive policy requires that a major objective in the programs of all Governments shall be rehabilitation of those now 'on relief' in employment or gainful occupation. We need not delude ourselves with the comfortable theory that with the current rapid increase in employment, the unemployed are going to float back into employment as a beached boat might float on a rising tide; the boat is firmly struck in the mud. The employability of those who were formerly employed has declined seriously during the depression. They have lost some of their skill, some of their morale, some of their physique, and most important for some of them, some of their youth. They are less desirable as employees than they were. There are others who have become of employable age since the depression began and are without training, experience or discipline. We face rising employment with a working force less skilled, more unskilled than previously. What surplus labour we have, is, with few exceptions, unskilled, and a good many are not to a high degree employable. A small beginning toward tackling this critical situation is the appropriation of $1,000,000 by the Dominion Parliament for youth training projects. Even this amount can be made the nucleus of an important co-operative effort on the part of Governments, industry, labour organizations, and welfare associations. But the beginning of all fruitful efforts at rehabilitation of those now 'on relief' is the unscrambling of the 'relief' business and the calling of things by their right names."

Included in the bulletin are a series of charts and tables indicating: (*a*) Distribution of persons on Dominion aid, by worker status and type of locality; (*b*) persons in receipt of aid to which the Dominion contributed; (*c*) Aid Recipients, Unemployment and Employment, 1937; (*d*) Building and Employment, 1937.

Manufacturing in Ontario

According to a bulletin issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ontario, is the most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, a position which has been maintained over a long period of years. In spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces, such as Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

The gross value of manufactured products in Ontario which totalled $1,423,562,474 in 1935 represents an increase of 13·4 per cent as compared with 1934. The number of firms reporting was 10,266 with a capital of $2,063,721,375 in 1934. There were 281,438 persons employed by these manufacturing establishments, and a total of $303,807,207 in salaries and wages was paid during 1935 compared with 259,621 persons with a total in salaries and wages of $270,834,102 in 1934.

Prairie Provinces Census Bulletin

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued bulletin No. XXVIII of the 1936 Census of the Prairie Provinces. This bulletin sets forth the population according to age, conjugal condition, birthplace, racial origin, immigrant population with year of immigration, naturalized population with year of naturalization, citizenship of the population with country of allegiance, population speaking one or both of the two official languages, other tongue, number of years at school, educational status, school attendance, and sex, for the provinces as a whole. This bulletin may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 25 cents per copy.

YOUTH TRAINING IN SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Reconditioning Projects provided for in Agreement with Dominion

AGREEMENTS with the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have been approved providing for youth training and reconditioning projects in connection with the allocation of the $1,000,000 voted by Parliament at its last session for projects of this nature. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1937, page 414.) An agreement with the Province of Manitoba was announced on July 3 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 743.)

In an announcement made on July 23, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, gave the following details regarding the projects:—

The combined allocation for the three provinces will absorb something less than $300,000, it being provided in all agreements that the Dominion contribution shall be on a dollar-for-dollar basis with the province concerned.

In addition to plans already approved the Western Provinces are preparing further plans to take up the entire allocation made by the Dominion Government.

These youth training plans have evoked widespread interest. Suggestions and offers of co-operation have been received from industrial concerns, labour and social service organizations. All plans submitted are passed on by the National Employment Commission, and originate largely from general schemes worked out by the Youth Employment Committee and Women's Employment Committee, whose members have also co-operated freely with the Governments concerned. The Provincial Governments have been eager to take advantage of this opportunity to afford training facilities to their unemployed young people.

All agreements apply to "unemployed young people." This phrase is defined so as to bring within the plans "individuals, male or female, from eighteen to thirty years of age inclusive." They must be necessitous, unemployed and registered for employment with the Employment Service of Canada. In localities where the Employment Service has no agencies, they must be certified by the Clerk of the Municipality or appropriate provincial authority as being in necessitous circumstances. Provision is made for the Minister of Labour to extend the age limits laid down, in either direction, on recommendation of the Supervisor of youth training projects.

Saskatchewan

Youth training plans of the Province of Saskatchewan give special consideration to young people from the drought areas. In co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan it is proposed to provide occupational training allied to agriculture for unemployed young people from farms and rural districts of the province. For men local and district courses in farm subjects, health and physical education, "short" agricultural courses at the University, and "winter" agricultural courses, are planned. Courses in household economics, home craft, handicrafts and suitable farm subjects are being arranged for young women. Provision for registration, vocational guidance, specialized training and placement of unemployed young women in the urban localities is part of the Saskatchewan program.

Alberta

Similar in certain respects to Saskatchewan plans the Province of Alberta proposes to co-operate with the University of Alberta in training allied to agriculture for unemployed young people from farms and rural districts, with special consideration to those from officially recognized drought areas. The program includes local agricultural courses for young men and women, at selected centres; district farm courses for men; and rural home-making courses for women.

Reconditioning of unemployed young men by employing and training them in forest conservation as assistants to forest rangers is another Alberta project. A plan to provide for the training of unemployed young women, residing in urban districts, as household workers and for specialized services, is included in the Alberta program.

British Columbia

Four training and reconditioning projects designed to benefit unemployed youth in both rural and urban districts have been approved in the agreement with British Columbia. Forestry work training, placer mining training, urban occupational instruction, and physical and health education are included in the plan for which provision is made. Practical and technical courses in forestry work with a training period of approximately four months, are planned for young men. Training for young men in placer mining

followed by an opportunity for prospecting in small parties is provided for. Details of the occupational training for young people in urban centres have not been completed yet by the province. When complete they will be submitted to the Dominion Minister of Labour for his approval. Where occupational training is established, provision will be made for theoretical training and practical shop instruction.

A project to provide physical training and health education by assisting to extend, in approximately 75 centres, present activities of the provincial Department of Education in this field is another feature of the British Columbia agreement. The province will select the centres to be served under this project.

All the Western Provinces have now made agreements under which plans for youth training and reconditioning will be carried forward with the minimum of delay. Agreements with the remaining provincial governments will be announced when completed.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary of Old Age Pensions as at June 30, 1937

The accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at June 30, 1937. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 375).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. With the recent entry of New Brunswick and Quebec into the system, all the provinces are now participating and the scheme is completely national in scope.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administrating Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935. Accordingly the following table has been prepared in the Department of Finance.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1937

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	9,278	11,065	11,730	10,363	13,537	56,358
Average monthly pension	18·21	19·44	18·67	13·49	14·56	18·25
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·20	1·48	1·65	2·38	2·52	1·53
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·33	3·60	3·09	4·14	5·03	4·39
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	51·54	40·98	53·32	57·57	50·14	34·79
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1937	375,777 80	474,961 28	496,105 05	320,411 57	449,020 78	(1) 2,432,071 61
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	6,870,347 65	10,432,036 20	11,200,604 21	1,188,719 87	5,424,207 63	51,803,964 10

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1936, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
(1)Includes part of March payment.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AS JUNE 30, 1937
—*Concluded.*

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,761	37,453	11,552	6	163,103
Average monthly pension	10·50	18·29	16·52	18·80	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·91	1·21	1·24	0·06	
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·30	3·07	2·36	1·00	
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	30·36	39·42	52·51	6·00	
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1937	41,142 75[2]	2,597,524 70[3]	440,200 59	425 53	7,677,641 66
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	553,658 62	4,942,631 75	10,124,015 27	11,753 50	102,551,938 80

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1936—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
[2]Included adjustment of payment made in previous quarter.
[3]Included payments from Aug. 1, 1936 for additional pensions granted during quarter.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1937

THE Legislature of Nova Scotia was in session from March 2 to April 17, 1937. Important labour laws all of which were assented to on the latter date include a Trade Union Act and an Apprenticeship Act, a revised Metalliferous Mines Act and amendments to the statutes relating to industrial standards, mines and street trading in Halifax. The operation of the Nova Scotia Labour Act forbidding the employment of non-residents in Nova Scotia except under certain conditions was extended by an amendment of March 19 until May 1, 1938.

Collective Bargaining

A Bill respecting the right of employees to organize which was based on a draft Bill of the Trades and Labour Congress was introduced on March 24, 1937. It was amended in the House and clauses added to require trade unions to submit information concerning their organization to the Provincial Secretary.

The Trade Union Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 479), as it is called, defines a trade union as

> any lawful association, union or organization of employees, whether employed by one employer or by more than one employer which is formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner the interests of such employees in respect of their employment.

It is stipulated that the word "employee" as used in the Act shall not include officers, officials or persons employed in any confidential capacity.

It is declared lawful for employees to form or to join a trade union and to bargain collectively with their employer or employers and for such bargaining to be conducted through the trade union and the officers of the trade union. Any employer refusing to bargain with a trade union representing the majority of the employees who are eligible for membership is made liable to a maximum fine of $100 for each offence of the kind or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for thirty days.

The Act declares it unlawful for an employer to seek to restrain an employee from joining a trade union or exercising his rights under the Act by making it a condition of a contract of employment that the employee will refrain from such exercise of his rights. This provision applies whether the contract be written or verbal and to contracts made before and after the enactment of the statute. Any employer, who by intimidation, threat of dismissal or by actual dismissal, or by threatening or imposing any pecuniary penalty, prevents or tries to prevent an employee from joining a trade union is liable to a fine not exceeding $100 for each offence or to imprisonment for thirty days. Where the employer is a corporation, there is a maximum fine of $1,000 for this offence. It is stipulated, however, that nothing in the Act shall interfere with the employer's right to suspend or discharge employees for proper and sufficient cause.

Every trade union is required to file with the Provincial Secretary a copy of its constitution and by-laws or other documents containing a complete statement of its objects. Before February 1 of each year, a general statement of the receipts and ex-

penditures for the preceding calendar year must be sent to the Provincial Secretary. The form and particulars to be required may be laid down by the latter. Members of trade unions are entitled to a copy of the statement furnished the Government if they apply to the secretary or treasurer of the union. A maximum penalty of $100 may be imposed for violation of this section.

The Act also provides that the treasurer or other officer having custody of the funds or property of a trade union shall account to the members at a meeting of the trade union, when required to do so by the rules, for all moneys received and paid by him since the last accounting, and shall have his accounts audited by a person named by the members of the union. When requested by the members, after an audit of his books, such treasurer or officer must hand over to such person as the union may designate the balance due from him and all securities, books and property of the union in his custody. If such treasurer or other officer refuses to hand over the property, the union, through the person designated by its members, may sue him for any balance alleged due from him and for the securities and other property in his possession.

Provision is made in the Act to ensure that deductions from wages for benefit societies, hospital charges and the like are made in accordance with the wishes of the employees. Where, in any industry by statute or by arrangement between employer and employees, such deductions are made by the employer, he must make periodical payments to the trade union of employees if, upon a ballot being taken under conditions fixed by the Minister of Labour after application for a vote has been made to him by the union, a majority of the employees vote in favour of such deductions and if each member of the union makes a written request to the employer to that effect and indicating the person to whom the deductions shall be paid. This section does not apply to the coal mining industry in which a check-off for union dues is provided for in the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

In industries where deductions from wages are made by the employer, whether by statutory provision or by agreement between employer and employee, the employer must furnish the Provincial Secretary, under a penalty not exceeding $100, with an annual return regarding the deductions made, in the form and with the particulars required.

Industrial Standards Act

Amendments in the Industrial Standards Act, 1936, which applies only to the building trades in Halifax and Dartmouth, authorize the Lieutenant Governor in Council to define any trade or occupation to which the Act applies and exempt persons employed temporarily where the total cost of the services performed for the employer together with the cost of the material supplied by the employer does not exceed $25. The original Act did not include temporary employees whose services did not exceed $100 in value.

The Apprenticeship Act

The Apprenticeship Act, which is to come into effect on proclamation, is largely similar to the Ontario statute of 1928 as amended, and the British Columbia Act of 1935. It provides for a system of apprenticeship for persons over 16 years of age to be established in the seven building trades designated in the Act, bricklayer, mason, carpenter, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, and electrician. Unlike the laws in Ontario and British Columbia, the Nova Scotia Act does not make provision for its extension to other trades.

The Act is to be administered by the Minister of Labour through the Deputy Minister as Director of Apprenticeship and the factory inspectors with the assistance of a provincial apprenticeship committee of five members which may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure. Necessary expenses incurred by members of the committee in carrying out their duties under the Act are to be paid from sums voted for the purpose by the Legislature.

The Director is charged with carrying out the Act and seeing that it is observed. He is to keep a register of contracts of apprenticeship in the trades covered by the Act, promote interest in apprenticeship, assist in establishing an apprentice system in any industry, provide information for the Apprenticeship Committee, collaborate with educational authorities in the training of apprentices and make an annual report to the Minister.

After the Act is proclaimed in effect, no contract of apprenticeship may be made in a designated trade except in accordance with the Act. Without the consent of the Apprenticeship Committee, no male under 21 years of age may be employed for more than three months except under an apprenticeship contract as directed by the Act or unless the customary apprenticeship period has been completed. Contracts must be approved by the Apprenticeship Committee and registered by the Director before they become valid. Contracts may not be for less than one year. However, where a minor is employed as an apprentice under a verbal contract, the Act is not to apply until three months after it

comes into effect. If the Apprenticeship Committee approves, the period of such apprenticeship may be allowed as part of the time required to complete the full period under the Act.

Contracts must be signed by the employer and by the person to be apprenticed or, if the latter is a minor, by his father or by his mother, if the father is dead or incapable, or by his guardian. If a contract appears not to be for the benefit of the apprentice, the Director may refuse to register it. He may refuse, also, to register any cancellation or transfer of a contract of apprenticeship.

A contract may be terminated by the consent of all the parties when recommended by the Committee and registered by the Director. The Committee may cancel a contract on the request of one party if sufficient reason is shown or the Committee of its own motion may cancel a contract but such cancellations are of no effect until registered. An apprentice may be transferred from one employer to another in the same trade on the recommendation of the Committee.

Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribing the qualifications of apprentices in any designated trade, the nature and number of classes to be attended and the courses to be given, providing for certificates on completion of the period, regulating the hours of labour and wages of apprentices in different branches of the trades and in different parts of the province, prescribing the manner in which contracts and matters pertaining to them must be submitted to the Committee for recommendation and to the Director for registration, providing for an examination of persons engaged in a designated trade when the Act becomes effective and for certificates of qualification for such persons, providing for the registration of employers and the fixing of fees for certificates and for registration, limiting the number of apprentices who may be employed by an employer and, finally, for prescribing the rates at which bonuses may be paid to employers of apprentices at the direction of the Minister.

A maximum fine of $100 for every day of default may be imposed on any person who enters into a contract of apprenticeship in a designated trade or any person who employs a minor in a designated trade except in accordance with the Act or any person who employs fewer apprentices than are prescribed by the regulations or who contravenes any provisions of the Act or regulations.

Mines and Quarries

The Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act, 1937, reproduces much of the old statute but contains new provisions to ensure better ventilation, fire protection, sanitary conveniences and safety in the operation of quarries and in the use of electricity in mines. A new clause requires suitable apparatus for removing dust to be installed in every mill or plant where, by reason of dry crushing or otherwise, there is dust in the building in harmful quantity. The minimum age for persons employed in operating mechanical hoists conveying persons has been raised from 18 to 20 years and such operators must hold certificates as to their mental and physical fitness for the job. Medical certificates must be renewed annually.

The Mines Act which applies to all mines in the province, whether coal or metalliferous, was amended in several particulars. Of special interest is the change made in the provision requiring periodical returns to be made to the Minister of Mines by the lessee of any mine where mining operations are being carried on. Monthly returns are now required instead of quarterly. Returns must include the quantity and probable destination of coal, iron or other mineral obtained under the authority of the lease, the number of days' labour and the number and classes of persons ordinarily employed and a description of the shafts, quarries, works, machinery, railways worked or constructed during the preceding month. Returns in the form prescribed by the Minister must also be made monthly by the lessees or managers of gold and silver mines if the mines are being operated. Quarterly reports are required from the lessee setting out the particulars as to days worked, quantity of gold or silver obtained and its destination, and the amount expended for labour, equipment and supplies.

The Workmen's Compensation Act

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1937, page 479) embodied most of the recommendations made by the special Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, p. 518).

The statute of 1937 is not to become effective until January 1, 1938, and it is stipulated that the increased rates of compensation provided for are not to apply to certain classes of the lumbering industry until so applied by order in council. The Commission recommended that a committee of lumber operators and the Workmen's Compensation Board

should make a thorough investigation into the question of workmen's compensation in that industry before the new rates are made applicable to that industry. The sections of the industry thus exempted include logging operations, saw and shingle and lath mills, cooperage and box shooks and excelsior manufacture.

The period during which a claim for compensation may be made, if compensation is to be payable, is reduced by the amendment from one year to six months after the accident or, in case of a fatal accident, to six months from the time of death. Failure to give notice of the accident as soon as practicable after it or to make a claim within the prescribed time is not a bar to compensation if, in the opinion of the Workmen's Compensation Board, the employer is not prejudiced by the delay or where the compensation is payable from the Accident Fund and the claim is a just one. A penalty not exceeding $50 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days in default of payment may be imposed on an employer who fails to report an accident within the three days prescribed by the Act.

Any employer or other person who obstructs or hinders a member of the Board or any person authorized by the Board in inspecting an establishment to see that proper precautions are taken to prevent accidents is made liable to a fine not exceeding $500 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than three months or to both fine and imprisonment.

"Medical aid" is now defined to include dental aid. The maximum of 30 days during which a workman is entitled to medical aid is retained in the Act but the further stipulation that the period during which medical aid might be furnished should not extend beyond 60 days from the date of the accident is repealed. Moreover, the Board is empowered to authorize medical aid for a longer period if, in its opinion, such aid is beneficial and would tend to conserve the accident fund. The fees for medical aid which the Board has had authority to fix are expressly required by the new Act to be fixed at not more than Board deems "reasonable and proper."

The rate of compensation payable in cases of disability is raised from 60 to 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the workman during the past year or for the time he has been employed by the employer if he has not been at work for a year. The maximum amount of "average earnings" that may be used to calculate compensation is increased from $1,200 a year to $1,500 a year. The minimum compensation to which a totally disabled workman is entitled is raised from $6 to $8 a week unless his earnings were less. In the latter case, he is paid the amount of his earnings.

For fatal accidents, the maximum compensation, exclusive of funeral expenses, that may be paid to all dependents is also raised from 60 to 66⅔ per cent of earnings. Provision is now made for monthly payments to a suitable person who acts as foster-mother to dependent children on the same basis as if she were the widow of the deceased workman.

The new provisions as to the scale of compensation are not applicable to accidents occurring before January 1, 1938.

Concerning compensation to workmen injured while outside the province the Act is amended to bring it into line with that in most of the other provinces. Compensation is now payable for accidents occuring outside the province to workmen who reside in Nova Scotia if the employer's place of business and the usual place of employment is within the province and if the employment without the province has lasted less than six months. Further, as in Manitoba and Ontario, even if the workman's residence is outside the province, he is eligible for compensation for an accident occurring while he is out of Nova Scotia temporarily in connection with his work, provided that the employer's place of business and the usual place of employment is within the province.

The amount of any assessment under the Workmen's Compensation Act was declared to be a first lien on the employer's business property subject only to municipal taxes. This section is revised to stipulate that mechanics', woodmen's or other statutory liens for wages have priority over the assessment claim.

The power of the Board to vary the rate of assessment on employers in the same class or sub-class of industry according to the hazard of the establishment is made more definite and the Board is expressly authorized to adopt a system of merit rating.

All regulations of the Board which are now in force are to be published in the *Royal Gazette* and no future regulations are to have any effect until they are approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and gazetted.

Street Trading

A section added to the Halifax City Charter gives the city council power to regulate, by a licensing system, the sale in the streets or from door to door of magazines, newspapers or other periodicals. One of the conditions that may be imposed relates to the ages of licence holders.

Non-resident Workers

The Nova Scotia Labour Act is continued in force until May 1, 1938. The Act prohibits any employer of 25 or more persons hiring a workman who has not been resident in the

province for at least a year unless the latter can produce a certificate from the Government employment agent in the town or city where he is to be employed, or from the town or municipal clerk if there is no employment office, that there are no unemployed persons resident in the town capable of and willing to do the work.

Early Closing

An amendment in the Towns' Incorporation Act adds barber shops to the places of business to which an early closing by-law may apply.

Old Age Pensions Act

The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act of 1931 was amended to enable the province from time to time to enter into agreements with the Dominion Government for the payment of pensions in accordance with the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act as amended, thus authorizing the Nova Scotia Government to make changes in the system by agreement with the Dominion when desirable. The amendment is to be deemed to have been in force since September 6, 1933, when the provincial Act was proclaimed.

Co-operative Associations Act

A Bill to amend the Co-operative Associations Act, 1935, which was introduced by the Minister of Public Works and Mines was not passed. The Bill would have added to the objects for which co-operative societies might be formed under the Act that of building and dealing in land, buying, holding and selling real estate and personal property, and building, leasing and selling houses, shops, stores, libraries and other buildings necessary for any kind of business or for the use of the public.

British North America Act

A resolution moved by the leader of the Opposition but rejected by the Legislature was to the effect that the British North America Act should be amended to empower the Parliament of Canada to create and administer a social security plan consisting of insurance against accident, sickness and unemployment and of pensions for widows and orphans and for the aged and disabled. An amendment moved by the Attorney General was carried in which it was pointed out that the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature expressed the opinion of the Government that the judgments of the Privy Council on the legislation enacted by the Dominion in 1935 made it necessary to review the sections of the British North America Act assigning legislative powers to the Dominion and the provinces. While it was desirable that such measures should be Dominion-wide in their application and that the scope of social legislation should be extended, the Legislature took the view that the inquiry into taxation in Canada to be made by the Royal Commission proposed by the Dominion Government should include the question of the re-allocation of the cost of social services unless an agreement on these matters between the Dominion and the provinces should be reached in the meantime.

Occupational Accidents in U.S.A. During 1936

According to the *Statistical Bulletin* of June, 1937, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company occupational deaths in the United States reached a number greater than any observed within the last five years. "Present estimates" the publication states, "place the number of such fatalities arising out of, or in the course of employment at 18,000, which is 1,500 more than occurred in 1935, an increase of 9 per cent. Among adult white male wage-earners insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, most of whom are engaged in industrial occupations, the rise in the death rate was even greater, namely 16·9 per cent. Occupational fatalities last year occurred at the rate of 25·6 deaths for each 100,000 insured male adults, which compares with a rate of 21·9 deaths per 100,000 in 1935."

It is pointed out that despite this very marked increase, the 1936 rate was far below the rate of 35·9 deaths per 100,000 recorded in 1929, the last year of full business activity.

The bulletin points out that only one type of fatal occupational accident—automobile accidents exclusive of automobile collisions with railroad trains, engines, or street cars—registered a decline in 1936 over 1935. Sizable increases took place in the death rates from traumatism by falls, by machines and in mines and quarries, which, together with automobile accidents, are the four most prolific causes of fatal occupational injury.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1936

Ontario

A further increase of 2,836 accidents during 1936 is recorded in the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, there being 61,382 accidents as compared with 58,546 in 1935. These figures include accidents not serious enough to involve payment of either compensation or medical aid and for which no claim was made, and others for which claims were made but which were not allowed by the Board. At the close of the year there were 1,375 claims in assembly as compared with 1,120 at the end of 1935, notice of the accident having been given but reports necessary to deal with the case not yet having been received.

The number of accidents in which compensation or medical aid was paid during the year was 56,189 as compared with 54,298 during 1935. The 56,189 accidents resulted in 299 deaths, 30 permanent total disability cases, 584 permanent partial disability, 25,712 temporary disability cases and 29,564 medical aid cases.

During 1936 total compensation awarded amounted to $4,585,156.43, of which $3,553,282.23 was in Schedule 1 industries, $537,860.89 in Schedule 2 cases and $494,013.31 in Crown cases. There was also paid for medical aid in Schedule 1 during the year the sum of $1,058,642.36 making the total benefits awarded during the year $5,643,798.79 compared with total benefits of $5,314,112.87 in 1935 and $4,499,707.23 in 1934. The cost of medical aid in Schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished by the employer.

Assessments.—Assessments in Schedule 1 are in the form of a percentage of pay roll and the average rate or percentage over all the classes actually paid by the employers can be ascertained by relating the total assessments to the total wage expenditure. This, on the provisional figures gives an average rate of assessment for 1936 of $1.50 on every $100 of pay roll. The average over all years since the commencement of the Act was $1.19.

The total assessments in all classes of Schedule 1 for the year 1936, including estimated adjustments amounted to $6,379,129.19. In assessments are included collections for default in making returns or payments and interest for under or over estimate of payroll. Other income and credits amounted to $44,796.58, the total income and credits for the year being $6,423,925.77. The estimated total wage expenditure in Schedule 1 industries for the year 1936, calculated on provisional figures is reported as being $425,603,000 compared with $373,112,000 in 1935.

Employers in Schedule 2 industries are assessed their share of the expense of administration amounting, during the year reviewed, to $26,616.04 as compared with $22,800.86 in 1935, and $23,074.66 in 1934. Proportionate to the amount of compensation awarded, administration expenses in Schedule 2 and Crown cases were 5·80 per cent in 1936, as compared with 8·07 per cent in 1935, and 8·88 per cent in 1934.

Compensation.—The compensation for Schedule 1 industries for the year, including an estimate for what is still to be awarded for accidents happening during the year, amounted to $3,920,411.49; disbursements in respect to medical aid, also including an estimate for what is outstanding, amounted to $1,046,311.28; administration expenses for Schedule 1, including $13,555.06 for mine rescue work, amounted to $326,479.10; and $151,443.75 was paid to employers' safety associations. The total expenditures and charges for the year amounted to $5,444,645.62, while the provisional surplus for the year was $979,280.15. The balance forwarded from prior years was a surplus of $2,090,119.60, which, added to the surplus for the year less the carryover for prior years' claims amounting to $980,340.59, makes a net provisional surplus of $2,089,059.16 at December 31, 1936.

The total amount of compensation awarded in Schedule 2 industries and Crown cases during 1936 was $1,031,874.20. Of this amount, $281,958.49 was for workmen of municipal corporations; $198,173.34 for steam railroads; $6,365.42 for electric railways; $43,136.34 for navigation companies; $1,010.04 for express and sleeping car companies; $7,038.51 for telephone and telegraph companies, and $178.75 for all other industries in Schedule 2; $282,866.34 for Dominion Crown cases and $211,146.97 for Provincial Crown cases. Of the total amount awarded, $627,577.08 was for pensions in pension cases, and $404,297.12 was for compensation non-pension cases.

Administration.—The report shows that administration expenses have been reduced by $7,567.25 below those of 1935. The gross administration expenses during 1936 were $388,403.24, which included special statistical services for which refunds were received amounting to $11,077.13, making the total administration expenses, $377,326.11 as compared with $384,893.36 during 1935. The

employers pay the whole of the expenses of the administration of the Act. The amount is divided according to the number of accidents handled among Schedule 1 (Accident and Silicosis Funds) Schedule 2 and Dominion and Provincial Crown.

The total administration expenses for 1936 less expenses of supervising work in connection with silicosis, rehabilitation and mine rescue stations (not properly administrative work) and handling claims for silicosis were 6·61 per cent of benefits awarded, being 6·78 per cent of benefits awarded in Schedule 1 and 5·80 per cent in Schedule 2 and Crown cases.

Safety Associations.—Total payments to safety or accident prevention associations during 1936 amounted to $151,443.75 divided as follows: Lumberman's Safety Association, $19,955; Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, $13,000; Class 5 Accident Prevention Association $11,500; Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, $103,000; Electrical Employees' Association of Ontario, $3,988.75. Payment for mine rescue work in 1936 amounted to $13,555.06 and for rehabilitation clinics, $8,216.72.

Funds.—The Schedule 1 funds are known and referred to in the Act as the "Accident Fund." The report states that they comprise, in addition to current funds out of which temporary payments of compensation, medical aid, and administration expenses are paid, the Pension Fund, Disaster Reserve, and Compensation Deferred. The standing of the Accident Fund as at December 31, 1936, showed a balance of assets in excess of liabilities at that date of $2,868,779.41, being $270,501.44. Disaster Reserve, $2,089,059.16 standing at the credit of the classes December 31, 1936, and $509,218.81 reserve for depreciation of securities.

The pension fund representing the outstanding pension liability, comprises the largest part of the funds standing to the credit of Schedule 1. It had a balance at the end of the year of $21,460,847.44.

The Disaster reserve fund set aside to meet any unforeseen disaster or other circumstance which might unduly burden the employers in any class of industry showed a balance at December 31, 1936, of $270,501.44.

The funds included under "Compensation deferred" comprise compensation moneys held at interest for claimants in Schedule 1, payment being deferred to a future time by reason of the claimant being a minor or for other reasons. At the end of the year there was a balance of $36,967.17.

The report also contains detailed information concerning operations during 1935, which was not available when the report for that year was made. This section of the report gives the final financial statement for Schedule 1 industries for 1935, estimates of the adjustments of assessments and of the outstanding compensation and medical aid having to be used in the provisional statement given in the 1935 report. Statistical information is also given regarding the accidents happening during 1935, their causes, the nature of the injuries suffered, the number, time loss, total and average cost of the different classes of cases, and the age, wage, nationality, and marital condition of the injured workmen.

Alberta

The nineteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta reveals a further increase in the number of accidents during 1936, there being 12,381, an increase of 1,323 compared with the number reported for 1935. There was, however, a decrease in the number of fatalities during 1936, there being 39 compared with 59 in 1935. Ninety-one accidents resulted in permanent disability and 12,251 in temporary disability. The total cost of compensation, including provisions for claims pending at December 31, 1936, medical aid, expenditures in connection with mine rescue cars, and provision for disasters amounted to $1,296,881.50. Revenue from assessments, medical aid contributions, interest, etc., amounted to $1,287,218.38, leaving an excess of expenditure over a revenue of $9,663.12 for the year ended December 31, 1936.

Assessments.—During 1936, employers contributed $868,630.43 to the Accident Fund through assessments levied upon the wages paid to their workmen as compared with $842,664.35 for the year 1935. Outstanding assessments as at December 31, 1936, were $100.214.79 as compared with $98.792.71 at the end of the preceding year. Contributions from workmen for the Medical Aid Fund amounted to $248,568.68 as compared with $236,651.07 for 1935.

Administration.—The cost of administration in 1936 including the cost of maintaining mine rescue cars and stations, and the administration of the Electrical Protection Act was $113,373.34, compared with $116,031.35 in 1935.

Funds.—During 1936, there was a sum of $331,267.01 awarded in pensions, and the report shows that the total amount to the credit of the Pension Reserve Fund at the end of the year was $3,216,074.36. Payments from this fund for the year under review amounted to $456,386.81.

The medical aid fund reserve for the year amounted to $56,169.96. The cost of medical services, hospitalization, etc. was $262,801.12, contributions and interest on this account amounting to $252,477.09 which with provision of $21,026.20 for administration expenses left an expenditure, in excess of revenue of $31,350.23.

Statistics.—Statistics for the year reviewed by the report are as follows:—

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1936, 4,935; number of accidents reported during the year 1936, 12,381; number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1935, 784; number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation, 4,834; number of claims disposed of by payment of account for medical aid, 4,230; number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received, 145; number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due, 2,100; number of claims on which further payments have to be made, 1,031; number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made, 825.

"Falling objects or bodies" was again the most frequent cause of accidents and accounted for six of the fifty-nine fatalities.

The time loss in non-fatal claims amounted to 213,074 days. The average time loss in permanent disability cases was 98·76 days and in temporary disability cases 34·78 days. The average age of injured workmen was 37·32 years. The number of accidents to minors under 20 years of age was 692 and to those 60 years or over, 313.

As usual, the report also contains references to the work carried on by the Mine Rescue and First Aid Branches at various centres including details of the number of men given training and the extent and condition of equipment in use at the various stations.

The annual review of the administration of the Electrical Protection Act is also included in the report a continued improvement during 1936 being recorded both in sales of equipment and appliances, and in employment in all branches of the industry.

British Columbia

Indicative of the improvement in employment conditions the twentieth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia states that "more than one-half of the decline in gross payrolls following the peak year 1929 has been regained." The report further states that 1935 payrolls were nearly 30 per cent higher than 1933 payrolls.

As a further indication of improving business conditions the report shows that the number of employers operating at the end of 1936, had increased; the net increase on the number of operating firms in 1936 over 1935 being 358.

Accidents and Claims.—The increase in the number of workmen employed in 1936 is reflected in the number of accidents which occurred during the year; there being 13 per cent more claims filed in 1936 than in the preceding year. The number of accidents recorded in each of the past ten years was as follows: 30,066 in 1927; 32,793 in 1928; 36,750 in 1929; 33,285 in 1930; 25,877 in 1931; 19,101 in 1932; 18,274 in 1933; 22,354 in 1934; 26,280 in 1935; and 29,677 in 1936. Fatal accidents reported during these years were as follows: 219 in 1927; 251 in 1928; 253 in 1929; 277 in 1930; 125 in 1931; 106 in 1932; 97 in 1933; 116 in 1934; 146 in 1935; and 168 in 1936 (which number includes 16 fatalities in one railway disaster). In addition, the report states, there were several thousand minor accidents reported which necessitated no expenditure either for time-loss or medical attention, first aid alone being given.

During the twenty years that the Workmen's Compensation Act has been in effect in British Columbia, 493,938 claims have been filed or an average of 24,697 per year. Of these claims, 3,955 were with respect to fatal accidents or an average of 198 per year. At the close of 1936 there were on the pension list as a result of these fatal accidents, 908 widows, 872 children, 115 dependent mothers, 27 dependent fathers, and 16 other dependents. As a result of 11,858 accidents occurring during the last 20 years, involving permanent disability, 1,841 workmen were in receipt of pension in December, 1936. With respect to both the fatal and non-fatal claims, 3,779 persons were in receipt of regular monthly pensions at the end of 1936. The report also states that at any given time there are in addition about 2,000 workmen in receipt of time-loss compensation for temporarily disabling injuries.

Time-loss cases in 1936 arose out of the various classes of industry as follows: lumber industry, 46 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 14 per cent; metal-mining, 9 per cent; coal-mining, 5 per cent; construction work, 5 per cent; railroading groups, 4 per cent; municipal work, 3 per cent; and all other classes, 14 per cent. The fatal cases arose as follows: Lumber industry, 39 per cent; railroading groups, 16 per cent;

metal-mining, 12 per cent; coal-mining, 5 per cent; construction work, 5 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 5 per cent; municipal work, 3 per cent; all other classes, 15 per cent.

Sixty-six per cent of those injured claimed British or Canadian nationality, and 51 per cent of those injured were married. There were 171 women injured in industry during the year.

Revenue and Disbursements.—Revenue for the year reviewed by the report totalled $5,752,631.11 of which $4,253,453.83 represented collections made during 1936 from the following sources: From employers, assessments and interest, $3,075,317.97; from employers, medical aid, $381,335.65; from employers, silicosis, $891.37; from workmen, medical aid dues, $256,922.50; interest on investments, $466,087.40; appreciation on investments sold $29,294.91; transferred to Contingent Fund, $43,604.03.

Disbursements made during 1936 included $1,209,586.66 paid in compensation to workmen, $595,894.06 for medical aid, that is, physicians' fees, hospital expenses, drugs, etc. From the reserve account, $1,149,770.71 was paid in pensions during 1936, while $614,828.82 was invested for pensions, and $87,870.23 was set aside as cash available for pensions.

Accident Prevention.—Referring to accident prevention, the report states that "during the past year the Board has continued a vigorous campaign in accident-prevention; two full-time inspectors are devoting their efforts to the lumbering industry in advising on and supervising this work. Through regular inspections, circulars to employers, and in educational and safety talks by Board members and inspectors, the necessity of constant watchfulness and careful practices in industry has been stressed. . . .

"Years ago faulty guards, no guards, poor or inadequate equipment were the main causes of accidents, but to-day the real cause is recognized as the human element. To meet this, there must be proper supervision through the management, superintendents, and foremen. The workmen will respond to the movement for safety-consciousness on the proper representations from those in authority. The movement cannot be sold from the bottom up; it must be sold from the top down. Employers should have the same concern for safety as for production. Accident-prevention is now recognized as a production problem; therefore the same energy and thought that is applied to the solution of production problems should be applied to reducing human suffering and loss through accidents.

"Thoughtful employers have co-operated willingly in this work, but by comparing accident figures for this with those of the previous year it is apparent that still greater efforts must be made. To the extent that accident costs are reduced, to that extent will assessment rates be reduced. The rate of assessment is the evidence of the accident cost. All employers should conduct a more vigorous accident-prevention campaign this year if real results are to be obtained."

First Aid.—The report refers to the redrafting of first-aid requirements. All employers, the report states are now required to have first-aid equipment readily available wherever men are employed. It is also stated that the advantage of prompt first-aid service for all injuries however slight, is becoming more apparent both to workmen and to their employers.

Silicosis.—The report also refers to amendments passed to the "Workmen's Compensation Act" on November 20, 1936, compensation for cases of disablement on or after January 1, 1936. By amendment to the "Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act" provision was made for the periodical examination of workmen engaged in the metalliferous mining industry.

A decrease in the number of fatalities arising from the use of explosives is reported for the calendar year 1936 in the annual report issued by the Explosives Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Mines and Resources. There were 169 accidents reported for the year reviewed, resulting in 31 fatalities and 177 persons being injured. In classifying the causes of the fatalities 29 were attributed to circumstances arising from the use of explosives, 8 of which were due to premature explosions, and 6 to "hangfires, and returning too soon to the shothole." Playing with detonators resulted in one fatality and the cause of the other fatality was listed as "various."

Ten sugar refineries in Canada reported a capital investment of $33,199,993 and a gross value of production of $40,405,397 during 1936, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These establishments, the report states, employed 2,559 persons who received $3,413,698 in salaries and wages, and paid out $27,924,998 for raw materials, while the value added by manufacture amounted to $11,430,093.

MINIMUM WAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Recent Orders of Provincial Boards

British Columbia

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations has recently issued Order No. 46 and Order No. 47 under the Female Minimum Wage Act and the Male Minimum Wage Act, respectively, establishing a minimum wage in the fruit and vegetable industry.

These Orders, which came into effect on July 12, rescind previous orders issued in April, 1935. As these Orders differ considerably from those previously in effect they are given in detail.

Order No. 46—*establishing a minimum wage for females in the fruit and vegetable industry.*

1. That where used in this Order the expression "fruit and vegetable industry" means and includes the work of females engaged in canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable or seed.

2. That the minimum wage on a time-rate basis for every female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (not included in any other Order of the Board), with the exceptions provided by section 3 hereof, shall be not less than:—

(*a*) The sum of thirty cents (30c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day: Provided, however, that such employee in any one day shall be paid less than the sum of ninety cents (90c.):

(*b*) The sum of forty-five cents (45c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day:

(*c*) The sum of sixty cents (60c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day:

Provided that, in every case where any employee's regular rate of pay is in excess of the rate prescribed in subsection (*a*) hereof, no deduction shall be made from such regular rate to be applied to wages due for working overtime in excess of ten (10) hours in any one day, and in no case shall the rate of pay for hours in excess of ten (10) in any one day be less than the rates fixed in subsections (*b*) and (*c*) hereof, respectively.

3. That, provided when (but not until) an employer has paid ninety per centum (90%) of his female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry on a time-rate basis at a rate or rates not less than the rates fixed by subsections (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) of section 2 hereof, he may then pay the other or others of his female employees (inclusive of handicapped female employees in respect of whom permits must have been obtained under section 5 of the said Act) at a lesser rate or rates, but in no case shall such lesser rate or rates be less than:—

(*a*) The sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day: Provided, however, that no such employee in any one day shall be paid less than the sum of seventy-five cents (75c.):

(*b*) The sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day:

(*c*) The sum of fifty cents (50c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day:

Provided, that, in every case where any employee's regular rate of pay is in excess of the rate prescribed in subsection (*a*) hereof, no deduction shall be made from such regular rate to be applied to wages due for working overtime in excess of ten (10) hours in any one day, and in no case shall the rate of pay for hours in excess of ten (10) in any one day be less than the rates fixed in subsections (*b*) and (*c*) hereof, respectively.

4. That when wages are paid on a piece-rate basis instead of on a time-rate basis the wages paid to every female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry shall be not less than the respective rates to which she is entitled under this Order.

5. That after not more than five (5) consecutive hours' employment every female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry shall be given at least one (1) hour free from duty: Provided, however, that if a petition in writing signed by at least seventy-five per centum (75%) of his female employees requesting a shorter period free from duty is received by any employer, he may, with the approval of the said Board, grant such petition, but in no case shall the period free from duty be less than half an hour.

Order No. 47—*establishing a minimum wage for males in the fruit and vegetable industry.*

The chief provisions of this order are as follows:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "fruit and vegetable industry" means and includes all operations in or incidental to the canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable or seed.

2. That the minimum wage on a time-rate basis for every male employee twenty-one (21) years of age or over in the fruit or vegetable industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be not less than:—

(*a*) The sum of thirty-eight cents (38c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day: Provided, however, that no such employee in any one day shall be paid less than the sum of one dollar and fourteen cents ($1.14).

(*b*) The sum of fifty-seven cents (57c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day:

(*c*) The sum of seventy-six cents (76c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day:

Provided that, in every case where any employee's regular rate of pay is in excess of the rate prescribed in subsection (*a*) hereof, no deduction shall be made from such regular rate to be applied to wages due for working overtime in excess of ten (10) hours in any one

day, and in no case shall the rate of pay for hours in excess of ten (10) in any day be less than the rates fixed in subsections (*b*) and (*c*) hereof, respectively.

3. That the minimum wage on a time-rate basis for every male employee under the age of twenty-one (21) years employed in the fruit and vegetable industry shall be not less than:—

(*a*) The sum of twenty-eight cents (28c.) per hour for every hour up to ten (10) hours in any one day: Provided, however, that no such employee in any one day shall be paid less than the sum of eighty-four cents (84c.).

(*b*) The sum of forty-two cents (42c.) per hour for every hour in excess of ten (10) and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day:

(*c*) The sum of fifty-six cents (56c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day:

Provided that, in every case where any employee's regular rate of pay is in excess of the rate prescribed in subsection (*a*) hereof, no deduction shall be made from such regular rate to be applied to wages due for working overtime in excess of ten (10) hours in any one day, and in no case shall the rate of pay for hours in excess of ten (10) in any one day be less than the rates fixed in subsections (*b*) and (*c*) hereof, respectively.

The same provisions as are contained in sections 4 and 5 of the preceding Order (No. 46) are also applicable to this Order.

Order No. 47, governing the employment of males, has the following section which does not appear in Order No. 46.

"That the aggregate number of male employees under the age of twenty-one (21) years employed in any plant or establishment in the fruit and vegetable industry at the rates specified in section 3 hereof shall not exceed fifteen per centum (15%) of the whole number of male employees of any age in that plant or establishment."

CANCELLATION OF ORDER NO. 45A (SECTION 7) GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations also gazetted the cancellation of section 7 of Order No. 45A establishing a minimum wage in the construction industry.

This section provided for the Order coming into effect on July 5.

Saskatchewan

The *Saskatchewan Gazette* of July 31, 1937, contains four new Orders of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan.

Order No. 1 governing the employment of persons in shops in the cities of the Province and within a radius of five miles thereof, replaces former Order No. 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 999). Order No. 2 governing employment in laundries, dyeworks, tailoring, fur sewing, dressmaking and millinery establishments in the cities of the Province and within a five mile radius replaces former Order No 2 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 1000). Order No. 3 concerns the employment of persons in factories, garages and automobile service stations in the same areas as the other orders. This new order replaces former Order No. 3 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 1000). Order No. 4 governs the employment of persons in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms and replaces former Order No. 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, page 153).

ORDER NO. 1.—*Governing employment of persons in shops in the Cities of the Province and within a radius of five miles thereof.*

1. INTERPRETATION:

(*a*) Shop: In this Order "shop" means a building or portion of a building, booth, stall or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail or by wholesale and includes:

(i) A Mail Order house, a warehouse, a cartage, draying, transfer or delivery service, and a place where the trade or business carried on is that of a tobacconist or newsagent, and sale by retail includes sale by auction.

(ii) Not only the part of a building or place in which the goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail or wholesale, but also all other parts thereof used in connection with the sale of goods by retail or wholesale.

(*b*) Wages: "wage" or "wages" means any compensation for labour or services, paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by, a worker in a shop to which this Order applies whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever.

(*c*) Application of Order: This Order applies to every person employed in or about a shop.

2. WAGES:

(*a*) Minimum rates of wages are set herein for a maximum of 48 hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment, if less than 48, and more than 43.

(*b*) Experienced workers: Experienced workers shall be paid at a rate of wages not less than $14 per week, except such employees who are wholly engaged in delivery on foot or bicycle, in which case the rate of wages shall not be less than $8 per week.

(*c*) Inexperienced workers: Inexperienced workers shall be paid:

(i) Not less than $6 per week for the first 6 months:

(ii) Not less than $8 per week for the second 6 months:

(iii) Not less than $10 per week for the third 6 months:

(iv) Not less than $12 per week for the fourth 6 months:

and thereafter shall be considered as experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(*d*) Part-Time Workers:

(i) Wages at not less than the minimum hourly rate applicable shall be paid to part-time workers providing that no employee working less than 43 hours shall be paid at a rate of wages less than twenty cents (.20) per hour and provided further that no earning period shall be less than three consecutive hours.

(ii) The number of workers employed for less than 43 hours in any week shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of workers regularly employed in the establishment except that, where there are four or less full time workers, one part-time worker may be employed.

(*e*) Overtime Workers: Wages at not less than the minimum hourly rate applicable shall be paid for all time worked beyond 48 hours in any one week, provided that in no case shall the hours of labour exceed fifty-six (56) in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the Secretary of the Board.

(*f*) Restriction in the Number of Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall suffer or permit to be employed as inexperienced workers in any establishment, more than 33⅓ per cent of the total number of his employees in that establishment, excepting when the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one inexperienced worker may be employed.

(*g*) Indentured Apprentices: If an Indenture of Apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer, during a specified period of not less than one year, undertakes to see that an employee is taught a skilled trade, and the employee undertakes to learn the trade, the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set in this Order, provided a copy of the indenture is filed with and approved by the Minimum Wage Board.

(*h*) Holidays: No reduction for Statutory Holidays shall be made from the Minimum Wage.

3. Register:

Every employer shall keep in each shop a register of the names and addresses, the working hours and actual earnings of all his employees working therein.

4. Penalty:

Any employer who violates any of the provisions of this Order is punishable by fine and in default by imprisonment. (*See* Minimum Wage Act.)

5. Commencement of Order:

This Order shall come into force on the eighteenth day of August, 1937, and shall supersede all Orders of the Board respecting shops.

Order No 2.—*Governing employment of persons in Laundries, Dyeworks, Tailoring, Fur Sewing, Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments in the Cities of the Province and within a radius of five miles thereof.*

1. Wages:

"Wage" or "Wages" means any compensation for labour or services paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by, a worker in a laundry, dyeworks, tailoring, fur sewing, dressmaking or millinery establishment to which this Order applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever.

(*a*) The minimum rates of wages as set herein are for a maximum of forty-eight (48) hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48 and more than 43.

(*b*) Experienced Workers: Experienced workers shall be paid at a rate of wages not less than $13 per week.

(*c*) Inexperienced Workers: Inexperienced workers shall be paid:

(i) Not less than $7 per week for the first 6 months:

(ii) Not less than $9 per week for the second 6 months:

(iii) Not less than $11 per week for the third 6 months:

and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(*d*) Overtime and Part Time Workers: Wages at not less than the following minimum hourly rates applicable shall be paid to part-time and overtime workers provided that in the case of part-time workers no earning period shall be less than two consecutive hours:

(i) Experienced workers not less than 30 cents per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced workers not less than 25 cents per hour.

The number of workers employed for less than 43 hours in any week shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of workers regularly employed in the establishment except that, where there are four or less full time workers, one part-time worker may be employed.

(*e*) Restriction in the Number of Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall suffer or permit to be employed as inexperienced workers in any establishment, more than 33⅓ per cent of the total number of his employees in that establishment, excepting when the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one inexperienced worker may be employed.

(*f*) Indentured Apprentices: If an Indenture of Apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer, during a specified period of not less than one year, undertakes to see that an employee is taught a skilled trade, and the employee undertakes to learn the trade, the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set in this Order, provided a copy of the indenture is filed with and approved by the Minimum Wage Board.

(*g*) Holidays: No reduction for Statutory Holidays shall be made from the Minimum Wage.

This Order came into force on the 18th day of August, superseding all former orders of the Board governing employment in these establishments.

Order No. 3.—*Governing employment of persons in Factories, Garages and Automobile Service Stations in the Cities of the Province and within a radius of five miles thereof.*

1. "Factory" means:

(*a*) Any building, workshop, structure or premises of the description mentioned in Schedule "A" of The Factories Act;

(*b*) Any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water or other mechanical power is used to move or work machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing or finishing any article, substances, material, fabric or compound or incidental thereto, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on therein;

(*c*) Any other premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control and in which or within the precincts of which manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for the purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes or

any of them, that is to say: the making of any article or part of an article; the alteration, repair, ornamentation or finishing of any article or adapting it for sale.

2. WAGES:

"Wage" or "Wages" means any compensation for labour or services paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by, a worker in a factory, garage or automobile service station to which this Order applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever.

(*a*) Minimum rates of wages are set herein for a maximum of forty-eight hours per week, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than forty-eight.

(*b*) Experienced Workers: Experienced workers shall be paid at a rate of wages not less than $12 per week.

(*c*) Inexperienced workers shall be paid: Not less than $7 per week for the first six months; Not less than $9 per week for the second six months; Not less than $11 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers, and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(*d*) Part Time: Wages at not less than the following hourly rates applicable shall be paid to all employees working on a part time basis:

(i) Experienced workers not less than thirty cents per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced workers not less than twenty-five cents per hour.

Provided that no period of employment shall be less than two consecutive hours.

(*e*) Overtime: Wages at not less than the following minimum hourly rates applicable shall be paid to overtime workers for all time worked beyond forty-eight hours in any one week:

(i) Experienced workers not less than thirty cents per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced workers not less than twenty-five cents per hour.

(*f*) Restriction in Number of Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall suffer or permit to be employed as inexperienced workers in any establishment more than 33⅓ per cent of total number of employees in that establishment, excepting when the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one inexperienced worker may be employed.

(*g*) Indentured Apprentices: If an indenture of apprenticeship has been entered into under the terms of which the employer during a specified period of not less than one year undertakes to see that an employee is taught a skilled trade, and the employee undertakes to learn the trade, the wages stipulated in the indenture may supersede the rates set in this Order, provided a copy of such indenture is filed with and approved by the Minimum Wage Board.

This Order came into force on August 18.

ORDER No. 4.—*Governing employment of persons in Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms in the Cities of the Province, and within a radius of five miles thereof.*

1. INTERPRETATION:

(*a*) "Hotel" includes a boarding house or rooming house in which there are more than five beds set apart for the use of boarders or lodgers;

(*b*) "Restaurant" means any place in which meals are supplied daily, for a consideration, to more than five persons;

(*c*) "Wages": Wage or wages means any compensation for labour or services paid to or retained by, or partly paid to and partly retained by a worker in a hotel, restaurant or refreshment room to which this Order applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever.

(*d*) Application of Order: This Order applies to every person employed in or about a hotel, restaurant or refreshment room.

2. WAGES:

(*a*) Minimum rates of wages are set herein for a maximum of 48 hours per week or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment, if less than 48.

(*b*) Experienced Workers: Experienced workers shall be paid at a rate of wages not less than $12 per week (25c. per hour) except for bell boys, porters, elevator operators, dish or pot washers, in which case the rate of wages shall not be less than $10 per week (21c. per hour).

(*c*) Inexperienced Workers: Inexperienced workers shall be paid at a rate of wages not less than $8 per week (16⅔c. per hour) for the first six months and not less than $10 per week (21c. per hour) for the second six months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the maximum rate above prescribed for experienced workers.

(*d*) In all cases where a special uniform other than white is required and not supplied by the employer, all rates of wages as set out in this Clause and Clause Three (Board and Lodging) shall be increased by fifty (50) cents per week.

(*e*) Part Time and Overtime Workers: Wages at not less than the following hourly rates applicable shall be paid to part-time and overtime workers, provided that in the case of part-time workers no earning period shall be less than two consecutive hours.

(i) Experienced workers not less than 30c. per hour.

(ii) Inexperienced workers not less than 25c. per hour.

The number of workers employed for less than 48 hours in any week shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of workers regularly employed in the establishment except that, where there are four or less full time workers, one part-time worker may be employed.

(*f*) Restriction in the Number of Inexperienced Workers: No employer shall suffer or permit to be employed as inexperienced workers in any establishment, more than 33⅓ per cent of the total number of his employees in that establishment, excepting where the total number of employees is less than four, in which case one inexperienced worker may be employed.

3. BOARD AND LODGING:

(*a*) Where twenty-one (21) meals per week and seven (7) days' lodging per week are furnished and charged for by the employer and accepted by the employee as part payment of wages, the minimum rate of wages shall not be less than $5.50 per week for experienced workers and not less than $3.50 per week for experienced bell boys, porters, elevator operators, dish or pot washers; not less than $1.50 per week for workers of less than six months' experience and not less than $3.50 per week for workers of more than six and less than twelve months' experience.

(*b*) Where meals only are furnished and charged for by the employer and accepted by the employee, the minimum rate of wages shall be not less than $7.50 per week for experienced workers and not less than $5.50 per week for

experienced bell boys, porters, elevator operators, dish or pot washers; not less than $3.50 per week for workers with less than six months' experience; not less than $5.50 per week for workers of more than six and less than twelve months' experience.

(*c*) Where lodging only is furnished and charged for by the employer and accepted by the employee, the minimum rate of wages shall be not less than $10 per week for experienced workers and not less than $8 per week for experienced bell boys, porters, elevator operators, dish or pot washers; not less than $6 per week for workers with less than six months' experience; not less than $8 per week for workers of more than six and less than twelve months' experience.

(*d*) Where less than twenty-one (21) meals or seven (7) days' lodging are furnished, by arrangement, in any week, the minimum rate of wages for that week shall be the minimum rate applicable under this clause plus a sum amounting to not less than twenty cents (20) for each meal and thirty cents (30) for each days' lodging which is not furnished.

This Order came into force on August 18.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1937

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1937, indicated an increase of nearly 23 per cent both in vacancies listed and placements effected, when a comparison was made with the business transacted during the corresponding quarter of 1936. All groups, except farming, in which a fairly heavy decline was recorded, showed increased vacancies and placements over the second quarter of 1936, the highest gains being in construction and maintenance, logging, services and manufacturing; much smaller increases being registered in transportation, mining and trade. Provincially, the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported a larger volume of work effected than during the corresponding quarter of last year, while the Prairie Provinces recorded declines, Ontario showing the highest gain and Saskatchewan the greatest loss.

From the chart on page 889 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of June, 1937, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined about one point during the first half of April, then followed a marked upward trend until the middle of May, when a downward course was again manifested; throughout June, however, the curves once more rose and at the end of the quarter had attained levels about 9 points higher than those recorded at the close of June a year ago. During the period April to June, 1937, there was a ratio of 60·2 vacancies and 55·2 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 54·7 vacancies and 50·2 placements during the corresponding period last year.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,350, of applications registered 2,245, and of placements effected 1,240, was compared with a total daily average of 1,132 vacancies, 2,070 applications and 1,040 placements in regular and casual employment during the second quarter of 1936.

During the three months April to June, 1937, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 97,750 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 94,234 placements, of which 65,655 were in regular employment and 28,579 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 51,967 were of men and 13,688 of women, while casual work was found for 15,546 men and 13,033 women. A comparison with the same quarter of 1936 showed that 76,924 placements were then effected, of which 45,668 were in regular employment and 31,256 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 130,665 men and 39,897 women, a total of 170,562, in comparison with a registration of 153,162 persons during the same period of 1936. Employers notified the Service during the second quarter of 1937 of 102,595 positions, of which 68,235 were for men and 34,360 for women, as compared with 83,755 opportunities for employment offered during the corresponding period of 1936.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1937.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**133**	**118**	**14**	**62**	**9**	**52**	**1,289**	**1,115**	**60**	**2,811**	**2,023**	**683**
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	1	43	22	19
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	2
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	39	20	18
Lumber and its products	101	100	1	12	7	4	117	79	15	133	98	32
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Pulp and paper products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	164	.....	191	88	98
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	96	53
Textile products	1	.....	1	3	1	2	332	295	.....	159	97	66
Plant products, edible	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	38	27	10	252	152	94
Plant products, n.e.s	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	3	.....	27	17	9
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	6	.....	6	19	.....	19	28	16	12	77	49	27
Clay, glass and stone	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	107	86	20
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	509	482	2
Electric apparatus	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	28	5	186	123	53
Iron and steel products	21	15	5	11	.....	11	86	60	11	750	565	155
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402	401	.....	47	44	2
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	2	2	.....	68	48	23
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	27	6	43	33	10
Logging	**405**	**334**	**1**	**271**	**268**	.....	**1,978**	**2,149**	.....	**6,048**	**5,287**	**62**
Fishing and Hunting	**2**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**3**	.....
Farming	**48**	**41**	**7**	**29**	**27**	**2**	**348**	**354**	.....	**5,744**	**4,959**	**537**
Mining	**46**	**46**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**36**	**15**	**13**	**203**	**194**	**7**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	15	11	158	151	5
Non-metallic ores	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	45	43	2
Communication	.....	.....	.....	**4**	.....	**4**	**3**	**3**	.....	**13**	**8**	**5**
Transportation	**12**	**4**	**8**	**33**	**7**	**26**	**58**	**22**	**34**	**526**	**239**	**280**
Forwarding and storage	8	.....	8	23	2	21	49	19	28	328	59	264
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	6
Shipping and stevedoring	4	4	.....	8	5	3	9	3	6	187	177	9
Air	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Construction and Maintenance	**1,755**	**1,163**	**560**	**155**	**113**	**32**	**5,826**	**5,650**	**135**	**12,805**	**10,633**	**2,187**
Railway	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	65	53	12	643	622	19
Highway	1,719	1,151	536	98	97	.....	4,366	4,295	42	9,826	8,181	1,684
Building and other	30	11	19	57	16	32	1,395	1,302	81	2,336	1,830	484
Services	**1,797**	**282**	**1,384**	**2,210**	**382**	**1,817**	**12,188**	**4,878**	**2,480**	**15,706**	**4,785**	**8,778**
Governmental	8	8	.....	3	1	2	15	6	1	99	34	65
Hotel and restaurant	29	10	17	20	16	3	538	379	19	1,320	907	263
Professional	182	1	171	6	2	4	183	116	30	379	160	181
Recreational	22	5	17	3	2	1	50	35	4	486	178	277
Personal	330	11	320	606	6	597	546	284	209	3,559	371	3,147
Household	1,226	247	859	1,571	354	1,210	10,855	4,057	2,217	9,8 9	3,124	4,845
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	24	11	.....
Trade	**34**	**4**	**30**	**78**	**4**	**74**	**348**	**187**	**125**	**923**	**303**	**614**
Retail	30	4	26	68	4	64	187	103	68	792	275	511
Wholesale	4	.....	4	10	.....	10	161	84	57	131	28	103
Finance	**1**	.....	**1**	**3**	.....	**2**	**37**	**32**	.....	**30**	**16**	**12**
All Industries	**4,233**	**1,994**	**2,005**	**2,845**	**810**	**2,009**	**22,111**	**14,405**	**2,847**	**44,812**	**28,450**	**13,165**
Men	2,780	1,727	950	1,243	437	788	10,369	9,750	592	32,779	24,036	7,673
Women	1,453	267	1,055	1,602	373	1,221	11,742	4,655	2,255	12,033	4,414	5,492

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE, 1937

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
85	**34**	**42**	**173**	**65**	**108**	**197**	**174**	**23**	**213**	**124**	**83**	**4,963**	**3,662**	**1,065**
10	6	3	25	5	20	40	40	.....	21	14	7	146	93	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	48	25	18
2	2	.....	8	6	2	64	61	2	88	70	17	525	423	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
15	5	10	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	14	7	7	405	275	115
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	97	53
13	3	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	24	.....	24	534	398	94
3	2	1	2	1	1	6	3	3	5	3	2	315	188	120
1	1	.....	68	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	21	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	5	1	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	79	65
1	1	.....	35	35	.....	24	20	4	9	6	3	179	151	27
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	515	487	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	153	58
21	7	15	16	7	9	27	15	13	36	15	17	968	684	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	452	448	2
4	.....	4	8	4	4	18	17	1	5	2	3	112	73	42
7	.....	7	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	114	63	29
304	**796**	.....	**86**	**28**	**58**	**60**	**60**	.....	**1,786**	**1,840**	**4**	**10,938**	**10,762**	**125**
3	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**59**	**59**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**68**	**68**	.....
1,355	**1,332**	**33**	**2,171**	**2,172**	**10**	**1,757**	**1,731**	**28**	**713**	**646**	**9**	**12,165**	**11,262**	**626**
17	**24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**36**	**25**	**3**	**215**	**207**	**4**	**553**	**511**	**27**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	17	17	.....	27	27	.....
15	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	179	175	.....	434	413	16
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8	3	19	15	4	92	71	11
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	**33**	**11**	**22**
6	**7**	**4**	**70**	**3**	**67**	**146**	**96**	**50**	**103**	**17**	**86**	**954**	**395**	**555**
4	5	4	70	3	67	59	9	50	59	8	51	600	105	493
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	13	7	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	85	.....	43	8	35	336	282	53
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3
851	**825**	**32**	**989**	**654**	**333**	**2,028**	**1,826**	**202**	**5,713**	**3,125**	**2,573**	**30,122**	**23,989**	**6,054**
224	223	1	16	16	.....	5	5	.....	156	152	4	1,115	1,072	41
585	569	16	906	626	279	1,811	1,703	108	5,070	2,726	2,331	24,381	19,348	4,996
42	33	15	67	12	54	212	118	94	487	247	238	5,626	3,569	1,017
2,129	**812**	**1,198**	**2,558**	**1,219**	**1,127**	**1,818**	**1,060**	**584**	**2,571**	**971**	**1,574**	**40,977**	**14,389**	**18,942**
14	5	10	16	15	1	10	.....	10	206	50	156	371	119	245
141	140	13	98	67	21	162	146	13	134	105	28	2,442	1,770	377
33	19	12	164	91	72	26	17	8	185	41	145	1,158	447	623
24	12	12	14	5	10	44	10	34	47	30	17	690	277	372
181	7	174	315	6	307	281	11	270	412	23	388	6,230	719	5,412
1,546	523	977	1,503	710	716	884	538	247	1,577	715	840	29,001	10,268	11,911
190	106	.....	448	325	.....	411	338	2	10	7	.....	1,085	789	2
61	**11**	**50**	**85**	**19**	**64**	**68**	**10**	**58**	**145**	**17**	**128**	**1,742**	**555**	**1,143**
33	10	23	57	11	44	42	7	35	133	16	117	1,342	430	888
28	1	27	28	8	20	26	3	23	12	1	11	400	125	255
2	**2**	.....	**2**	.....	**2**	**1**	.....	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**80**	**51**	**29**
4,813	**3,846**	**1,359**	**6,142**	**4,169**	**1,777**	**6,170**	**5,041**	**949**	**11,469**	**6,949**	**4,468**	**102,595**	**65,655**	**28,579**
2,775	3,027	271	3,999	2,948	1,054	4,674	4,005	664	9,616	6,037	3,554	68,235	51,967	15,546
2,038	819	1,088	2,143	1,212	723	1,496	1,036	285	1,853	912	914	34,360	13,688	13,033

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 10,271, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,134,318 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,807, having an aggregate membership of 198,262 persons, 10·4 per cent of whom were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1937, as reported by Employers

The general industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,271 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,134,318 persons, as compared with 1,088,652 in the preceding month. This increase of 45,666 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1936, and was also decidedly greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding sixteen years for which statistics are available. Reflecting this advance, the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 114·3 at June 1, to 119·1 at the latest date; this was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record except 1929. The index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, also increased, standing at 114·9 at July 1, compared with 112·6 at the beginning of June of the present year.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in the seventeen years for which data are available are as follows: 1937, 119·1; 1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7; 1927, 109·7; 1926, 105·0; 1925, 98·0; 1924, 97·1; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 92·2, and 1921, 88·6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend at July 1; the most marked gains over June 1 were in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories. Logging, mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation, trade and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increase in each of these considerably exceeded the average gain indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1936. On the other hand, there were losses of a seasonal character in certain manufacturing industries, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while there was a minor decline in coal-mining.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 9,744, and their employees had aggregated 987,955, an increase of approximately 24,600 over their June 1, 1936, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in most of the main industrial groups.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest percentage increases occurred in the Maritime Provinces, but, numerically, those in Quebec and Ontario were greater. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher than at the same date of last year, or of most years of the record.

Employment statistics are now being separately prepared for each of the provinces in the Maritime and the Prairie areas; it is not possible to give the data by industries, nor for the past months, but the general indexes for these provinces are shown in the text under the appropriate heading.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 723 firms employing 98,060 workers,

as against 88,038 in the preceding month. This increase, which took place in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, brought the index to 135·8, or over 24 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1936, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller; in fact, the advance at the latest date was decidedly greater than that indicated at July 1 in any preceding year of the record except 1930. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also important additions to staffs in lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper mills, and in logging, mining, communications, railway and building construction and maintenance and services. On the other hand, animal food, chemical and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character.

The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in the months for which data have been prepared (1926 = 100):—

Province	Relative Weight	Index Numbers July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island..	1·5	79·7	82·0
Nova Scotia..	54·2	138·3	124·3
New Brunswick..	44·3	136·1	121·4
Maritimes.	100·0	135·8	122·0

The 685 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1936, had reported 80,055 workers; as already stated, employment was then in less volume than at the date under review.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, on the whole, showed further improvement in Quebec, there being increases in lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories; leather and textile plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, services, logging, transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity. In the last-named, the greatest gains were in work on the highways, although building and railway construction were also much busier. The general advance in this province during the month exceeded that indicated at July 1 in any other year of the record, except 1933, when the percentage gain was larger, although the number obtaining work was smaller. The forces of the 2,444 co-operating employers aggregated 328,614 persons, compared with 316,196 at June 1, or an addition of 12,418. Employment at the beginning of July was more active than in any other month since December 1, 1929. Standing at 118·0 at the latest date, the index was over sixteen points

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



higher than at July 1, 1936, when the 2,298 firms making returns had employed 281,041 persons, or some 5,000 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Activity continued to increase in Ontario, where the 4,538 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 475,745 employees, or 13,172 more than at June 1. Employment at July 1 in previous years has usually though not invariably advanced as compared with the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review was considerably above the average, and was also larger than that indicated at the same date in 1936, when the index ws sixteen points lower. The improvement at July 1, 1937, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product factories, mining, transportation, services, trade and construction showing considerable gain. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the highway division. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker.

The 4,296 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1936, had reported 409,031 workers, as compared with 402,888 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance work on the highways, but railway and building construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named took place largely in the food, electric light and power and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker. Data were compiled from 1,469 employers with an aggregate staff of 132,494 workers at July 1, as against 126,535 in their last return. This gain of 5,959 workers decidedly exceeded the average increase at July 1 in the last sixteen years. The index, at 104·0 at the date under review, compared favourably with that of 101·9 at July 1, 1936, when the 1,415 co-operating firms reported 129,134 employees, as compared with 123,756 at June 1, 1936. The following shows the employment index numbers in

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88·6	99·9	83·1	89·7	94·0	82·2
July 1, 1922	92·2	103·9	83·9	95·0	99·0	88·0
July 1, 1923	100·7	113·4	95·4	103·5	100·7	90·2
July 1, 1924	97·1	101·6	95·9	97·4	98·4	93·8
July 1, 1925	98·0	111·6	96·4	97·8	95·2	95·8
July 1, 1926	105·0	102·2	107·5	103·3	106·5	104·8
July 1, 1927	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
July 1, 1928	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
July 1, 1929	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
July 1, 1930	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
July 1, 1931	103·8	109·4	103·2	102·7	108·9	97·9
July 1, 1932	88·7	96·4	86·6	89·2	90·5	83·7
July 1, 1933	84·5	89·9	83·0	85·0	85·0	81·8
July 1, 1934	101·0	100·4	94·1	109·9	94·1	94·1
July 1, 1935	99·5	106·7	94·8	102·7	96·3	99·5
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1937	100 0	8·6	29·0	41·9	11·7	8·8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

each of the provinces in this area as at June 1 and July 1, 1937 (1926 = 100):—

Province	Relative Weight	Index Numbers July 1 1937	Index Numbers June 1 1937
Manitoba	46·3	100·3	97·4
Saskatchewan	21·9	110·2	103·9
Alberta	31·8	105·7	99·4
Prairies	100·0	104·0	99·3

British Columbia.—Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 117·1, or more than twelve points higher than at July 1 of last year. A total working force of 99,405 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,097 firms whose data were received, and who had 95,310 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing (particularly of animal food and lumber products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1937, and metallic ore mining, communications, transportation, building and highway construction and trade also reported considerable improvement, while curtailment was indicated in coal-mining. As already stated, the employment situation was better than at the same date in 1936, being also more favourable than in the summer of other years since 1929. The 1,050 establishments reporting for July 1, 1936, had employed 88,694 men and women, an increase of 2,195 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Seven of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made—Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed heightened activity, while the tendency was seasonally downward in Windsor. The largest gains were in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in each of these eight cities was better than at July 1 in any of the preceding five years.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a moderate advance from the preceding month, mainly in services, transportation and construction. On the other hand, manufacturing and trade were slacker; within the former, leather, food and textile plants reported lowered activity. A combined working force of 158,509 men and women was indicated by the 1,405 co-operating employers, who had

Table II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89·4	.....	97·7	.....	.....	.....	95·0	84·3
July 1, 1923	97·1	.....	98·9	117·4	96·2	.....	89·8	86·8
July 1, 1924	96·0	.....	92·7	108·9	86·0	.....	87·6	85·8
July 1, 1925	96·9	100·0	96·8	107·0	90·5	86·8	87·6	92·2
July 1, 1926	105·9	102·7	100·2	107·8	102·7	109·9	100·6	99·8
July 1. 1927	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
July 1, 1928	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
July 1, 1929	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·7	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
July 1, 1930	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
July 1, 1931	105·1	122·2	109·0	121·0	98·4	94·2	99·9	106·0
July 1, 1932	88·6	104·8	94·6	99·3	84·4	89·6	87·0	88·7
July 1, 1933	81·5	99·4	87·7	91·5	77·2	80·5	80·3	83·4
July 1, 1934	86·7	96·1	94·1	102·4	87·5	100·6	82·7	89·8
July 1, 1935	86·8	99·0	97·7	106·2	93·9	113·4	89·1	99·9
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·3	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·1	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1937	14·0	1·3	12·0	1·3	3·3	1·8	3·7	3·3

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

158,048 workers at June 1. A small decrease had been noted at July 1, 1936, when 1,327 firms had employed 140,177 persons; the index was then several points lower, standing at 93·5 as compared with 105·5 at the latest date.

Quebec.—A further increase was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 179 firms with 14,204 employees, compared with 13,569 in the preceding month. Employment in services, manufacturing and construction advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1936, a general decline having then been shown by the 172 employers whose data were received, and whose payrolls aggregated 12,570.

Toronto.—There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when construction and trade were brisker. Little change on the whole was shown in other divisions. The 1,540 establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 949 workers to 136,277 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,462 co-operating firms had increased their working forces by 457 persons, to 124,560; the July 1, 1936, index stood at 101·4, compared with 109·5 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 204 employers with 15,249 persons on their paylists, or 402 more than in the preceding month. There were general increases in manufacturing and construction, while trade was also slightly more active. A smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1936, when 190 establishments had reported 14,401 employees. Employment then was quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 658 workers were added to the forces of the 289 concerns furnishing information, bringing them to 37,478 at the beginning of July, 1937. Manufacturing reported improvement, notably in the food, textile and electrical appliance divisions, while other industries showed little general change. For July 1 of last year 284 returns were tabulated showing a combined working force of 31,972 men and women; activity was then at a lower level.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921	88·6	87·6	63·9	96·5	92·3	92·0	77·7	90·2	92·0
July 1, 1922	92·2	91·1	56·7	98·7	86·5	100·8	96·6	87·2	90·0
July 1, 1923	100·7	101·3	87·4	106·3	88·8	103·6	103·5	96·2	91·6
July 1, 1924	97·1	94·9	78·4	104·5	96·0	101·6	108·0	102·3	91·4
July 1, 1925	98·0	96·4	69·0	101·7	96·7	98·1	115·0	102·7	93·1
July 1, 1926	105·0	103·1	80·0	99·8	101·5	102·9	133·0	105·3	97·6
July 1, 1927	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
July 1, 1928	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
July 1, 1929	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
July 1, 1930	118·9	111·3	82·1	113·8	119·7	108·0	170·1	142·7	129·5
July 1, 1931	103·8	97·2	38·5	104·1	104·8	97·7	137·1	130·8	124·0
July 1, 1932	88·7	85·4	34·2	95·0	93·1	85·9	93·3	119·9	115·4
July 1, 1933	84·5	83·0	49·5	93·1	84·0	80·5	78·2	111·5	111·8
July 1, 1934	101·0	93·8	86·3	107·0	80·1	82·6	140·6	119·7	119·1
July 1, 1935	99·5	98·5	82·2	121·5	80·8	82·7	101·1	123·6	122·1
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1937	100·0	53·3	3·1	6·3	2·1	9·5	13·5	2·6	9·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Windsor.—A decline of 449 was reported in the staffs of the 178 co-operating employers, who had 20,458 in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in iron and steel plants, while construction afforded more employment. The index was considerably higher than at July 1, 1936, when a much larger contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 170 establishments furnishing data had then included 15,348 employees.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered moderate advances, those in the first-named occurring mainly in iron and steel and food factories. An aggregate working force of 42,525 persons was reported by the 482 co-operating firms; this was 1,163 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a smaller number of persons, and the index of employment then was lower, standing at 92·7, as compared with 99·2 at July 1, 1937. The reports tabulated at the beginning of July last summer, numbering 476, had shown a staff of 39,861 men and women.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 450 establishments employing 37,069 workers, as against 35,760 in the preceding month. There were increases in all groups except manufacturing, which showed little general change; the gains in transportation and construction were most pronounced. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded by the 432 concerns making returns for July 1, 1936, whose employees had numbered 34,042. Employment was then in smaller volume than at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing at July 1 showed a further substantial increase, which, however, was rather smaller

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	July 1, 1937	June 1, 1937	July 1, 1936	July 1, 1935	July 1, 1934	July 1, 1933	July 1, 1932
Manufacturing—	53·3	119·0	117·9	104·7	98·5	93·8	83·0	85·4
Animal products—edible	2·4	142·3	137·8	134·4	125·7	132·7	130·2	114·7
Fur and products	·2	105·1	102·5	97·1	96·8	89·4	95·8	84·6
Leather and products	2·0	113·6	117·9	107·0	102·8	95·4	94·0	86·5
Boots and shoes	1·4	115·4	120·2	106·3	105·5	99·7	101·5	93·6
Lumber and products	4·7	99·4	95·2	86·8	80·8	74·7	63·7	64·8
Rough and dressed lumber	2·8	94·8	88·8	81·3	75·8	68·1	55·2	54·7
Furniture	·7	89·3	89·2	81·8	73·3	72·5	69·1	71·2
Other lumber products	1·2	121·9	120·1	108·2	102·4	97·1	85·7	91·0
Musical instruments	·1	56·4	55·2	44·7	35·1	33·0	22·0	29·4
Plant products—edible	3·1	119·4	112·5	112·7	103·3	107·0	97·2	100·5
Paper and paper products	6·1	113·7	111·7	102·4	96·6	95·8	86·4	87·9
Pulp and paper	2·9	110·5	107·1	95·0	87·8	88·9	74·5	73·7
Paper products	1·0	135·4	133·0	120·6	108·8	105·2	98·5	96·7
Printing and publishing	2·2	110·3	110·5	105·8	104·2	101·9	98·5	104·0
Rubber products	1·2	109·2	108·9	97·3	91·8	95·0	79·8	86·2
Textile products	9·6	126·0	128·6	115·9	110·4	107·5	95·6	96·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	140·3	143·5	131·1	125·3	122·0	103·9	103·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	105·4	105·1	94·5	87·5	90·2	75·4	79·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	141·7	149·6	135·4	130·4	114·7	108·5	99·4
Silk and silk goods	·9	523·1	541·4	507·8	502·8	481·7	377·5	363·1
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	127·6	127·4	122·3	118·8	118·2	108·5	107·7
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	118·3	120·3	104·4	98·5	93·3	86·4	89·1
Other textile products	·9	103·1	110·3	95·7	89·7	90·2	77·9	77·6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·5	122·9	121·9	111·6	117·5	109·5	106·6	112·0
Tobacco	·7	100·2	99·4	93·6	106·3	99·7	102·3	106·7
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	154·1	154·3	137·9	129·5	123·3	112·6	118·5
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	146·0	161·9	129·6	103·1	112·2	91·3	82·7
Chemicals and allied products	1·1	154·6	155·7	139·5	132·0	121·0	111·3	109·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	101·5	99·6	87·9	81·2	75·6	57·0	78·2
Electric light and power	1·4	124·0	119·4	118·3	113·5	109·5	110·0	117·4
Electrical apparatus	1·8	149·2	143·8	128·4	110·6	103·1	85·5	109·0
Iron and steel products	12·7	111·1	111·5	89·3	83·4	74·2	62·4	68·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	142·8	144·1	104·6	100·7	85·7	65·1	61·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	133·2	129·5	105·6	91·2	80·5	63·9	77·6
Agricultural implements	·6	76·6	75·3	63·1	59·6	42·5	38·9	28·1
Land vehicles	5·5	102·6	104·4	86·4	82·7	75·1	66·6	72·7
Automobiles and parts	2·0	160·3	165·4	124·2	131·0	105·4	73·8	87·8
Steel shipbuildings and repairing	·3	82·2	83·5	64·1	58·5	51·9	37·7	62·4
Heating appliances	·5	133·0	130·0	108·2	98·3	85·8	68·2	72·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	130·0	130·4	87·5	76·1	63·5	50·1	63·8
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	123·4	123·4	92·2	91·3	84·7	63·3	69·9
Other iron and steel products	1·7	111·9	111·1	90·3	81·8	76·9	64·7	72·5
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	161·3	157·1	135·1	122·6	111·4	87·0	78·2
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	155·5	153·0	142·2	138·1	137·3	125·4	123·6
Miscellaneous	·6	144·8	138·8	132·3	123·8	116·0	98·7	99·8

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the porportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

than that indicated at the same date of 1936; in nine of the preceding sixteen years for which data are available, the trend in factory work had been upward at the beginning of July, while in the remaining seven years curtailment had been noted. The 5,977 establishments making returns at the latest date reported 604,936 employees, as compared with 599,366 at June 1. The unadjusted index rose from 117·9 in the preceding month to 119·0 at July 1, 1937, while the seasonally-corrected index also showed an advance, from 114·7 at June 1, to 115·9 at the date under review; both crude and adjusted indexes were higher than at July 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1929.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1937, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, leather, iron and steel and textile plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named.

At July 1 in the years for which data are available, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows: 1937, 119·0; 1936, 104·7; 1935, 98·5; 1934, 93·8; 1933, 83·0; 1932, 85·4; 1931, 97·2; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 120·3; 1928, 113·1; 1927, 106·8; 1926, 103·1; 1925, 96·4; 1924, 94·9; 1923, 101·3; 1922, 91·1, and 1921, 87·6.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1936, had numbered 5,749, and their employees had aggregated 529,292, which was an increase of 6,750 over the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 896 persons being taken on by the 325 establishments making returns, which had 27,522 in their employ. Considerable improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, and there were also gains in dairies. The index at July 1, 1937, was several points higher than at the same date in 1936, although a larger increase had then been indicated.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 303 manufacturers in this division, employing 23,369 workers, as compared with 24,240 in the preceding month. The bulk of this seasonal decrease took place in boot and shoe factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The general situation was better than that recorded at July 1 of last year, a somewhat smaller decline had then been reported.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed substantially heightened activity, and employment in container factories was also brisker. The general increase was not so large as that noted at July 1, 1936, when the index stood at 86·8, as against 99·4 at July 1, 1937. A combined working force of 53,121 employees was reported by the 885 firms co-operating at the date under review; this was 2,245 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces except the Prairies shared in the upward movement, but the gains in Ontario were greatest.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works slightly increased at July 1; 35 manufacturers employed 1,609 persons, or 34 more than in the preceding month, while the situation was also more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1936.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in fruit and vegetable canneries caused an important advance, which greatly exceeded that registered at July 1 of a year ago, when the index was nearly seven points lower. Returns were received from 483 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 34,927 operatives, as against 32,836 in their last report. The improvement took place largely in Ontario.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a moderate decline in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were busier. The 614 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 69,271 workers, compared with 68,079 at June 1. A similar gain had been indicated in the group as a whole at July 1, 1936; the index of employment was then over eleven points lower.

Rubber Products.—Little general change was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was brisker than in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 55 firms with 13,914 employees at the date under review, as compared with 13,881 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—A further and larger contraction was reported by the 1,090 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 108,769 workers, or 2,288 fewer than at the beginning of June. The greatest losses were in woollen, silk, headwear and garment and personal furnishing factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. A much smaller decline had been indicated at the corresponding date in 1936, but the level of employment was then lower than at the date under review. The decrease was seasonal in character, the tendency having been downward at July 1 in twelve of the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in this division showed a moder-

ate increase, according to data from 186 establishments employing 16,786 persons, compared with 16,638 in the preceding month. A gain of a similar size had been noted at the same date last year, when the index was over eleven points lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—There was a slight decline in activity in chemical factories; 205 firms had 12,758 employees, compared with 12,851 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported most of the reduction in staffs. A larger loss had been shown at the beginning of July, 1936, and employment was then in smaller volume.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further improvement was indicated in building material plants, the 207 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 205 persons to 11,247 at the date under review. There were moderate but fairly general gains throughout the Dominion. The level of employment was higher than at July 1 of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Electric Light and Power.—An increase was registered in electric current plants, 96 of which reported a combined working force of 15,671 persons, as against 15,085 at the beginning of June. The index was nearly six points higher than at the same date in 1936, when a similar gain had been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was an increase of 751 in the staffs of the 125 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 20,514 employees at July 1. Firms in Ontario reported the greatest improvement. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was much larger than at July 1 in the preceding year, when a smaller advance had occurred.

Iron and Steel.—For the first time this year, the trend in iron and steel factories was downward; the losses, which were seasonal in character, were on a much smaller scale than those indicated at July 1 of a year ago, when employment was not nearly so active. Improvement at the date under review was noted in the general plant machinery, agricultural implement, heating appliance, iron pipe, sheet meal and some other groups, while the automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, wire and wire products and other divisions showed contractions. Returns were compiled from 873 employers whose forces aggregated 144,820 workers, as against 145,358 in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—A further increase was registered in non-ferrous metal products, mainly in the base metal groups. The 173 co-operating manufacturers employed 25,714 operatives, or 670 more than in the preceding month. A larger gain had been reported at the same date of last year, but the index was then decidedly lower.

Mineral Products.—Continued improvement was shown in this division, in which the index, at 155·5, was many points higher than in July, 1936. Statistics were received from 144 employers whose staffs rose from 15,392 at June 1, 1937, to 15,644 at July 1.

Logging

There was a considerable increase in logging, 4,472 persons being added to the staffs of the 339 reporting firms, who employed 35,694 at July 1. The advance was mainly due to river-driving operations in Quebec. A decline had been noted at the same date in 1936, when the index of employment was decidedly lower.

Mining

Coal.—There was a small seasonal decrease in employment in coal mines, 104 of which employed 22,553 men, as compared with 22,611 in their last report. There were gains in the Maritime Provinces, while lowered activity was indicated in the British Columbian coal fields. A decline of much the same size had been noted at July 1 of last year; the employment index was then fractionally higher.

Metallic Ores.—Another advance was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 226 operators employing 38,355 persons, or 585 more than at June 1. Most of the improvement occurred in Ontario. The general index, at 312·9, was many points higher than at July 1, 1936.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—There was a further increase in the payrolls of the 89 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 10,052 workers, or 174 more than in the preceding month. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of July a year ago, although a larger gain had then been made.

Communications

Continued improvement was indicated in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had 23,501 persons on their payrolls, compared with 22,873 at June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was more active. A similar increase had been recorded at July 1, 1936, but the level of employment in this division was then lower.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Activity in the local transportation group showed an increase, 244 firms having 27,099 workers in their employ, as against 26,619 in the preceding

month. A rather smaller advance had been noted at the same date in 1936, when the index was somewhat lower.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 99 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 62,117 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,410 more than in the preceding month; improvement was shown in all but the Maritime Provinces. Expansion on a smaller scale had taken place at July 1 of last year, when employment was slightly below its level at the time of writing.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a further increase in employment in water transportation, 111 companies having enlarged their staffs by 1,371 employees, bringing them to 18,255 at July 1. The index stood at 100·6, compared with 98·7 at the beginning of July, 1936, when a smaller gain had been recorded. At the date under review, there were advances in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued improvement in employment was noted in building construction, comparing favourably with the decrease in personnel indicated at July 1, 1936; activity in this group was then at a lower level. The 756 co-operating contractors employed 28,517 workers, as compared with 24,040 in the preceding month. Expansion was noted in all five economic areas, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced.

Highways.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance largely increased at the date under review, when the 376 employers furnishing data had 88,188 employees, or 19,910 more than at the beginning of June. While there were considerable advances in all provinces, those in the Maritimes and Ontario were greatest. Employment in this group was brisker than at July 1, 1936, when the indicated gains were on a smaller scale.

Railways.—A combined working force of 35,998 persons was reported by the 38 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 32,699 employees at June 1. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the increase. Much larger additions to staffs were noted at July 1 a year ago, and the index then was between seven and eight points higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 89·9.

Services

Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 477 employers with 29,986 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,116 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the improvement, which was not quite so extensive as that reported at July 1, 1936; employment then, however, was in less volume. The tendency at the date under review was favourable in all provinces, the largest increases being in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

The trend of employment in wholesale and retail trade was upward, the gain in personnel in the latter, especially, being marked. Statements were tabulated from 1,352 firms having 109,067 employees, as against 107,589 at the beginning of June, 1937. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date last summer, when little general change had been indicated by the co-operating trading establishments.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated areas or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

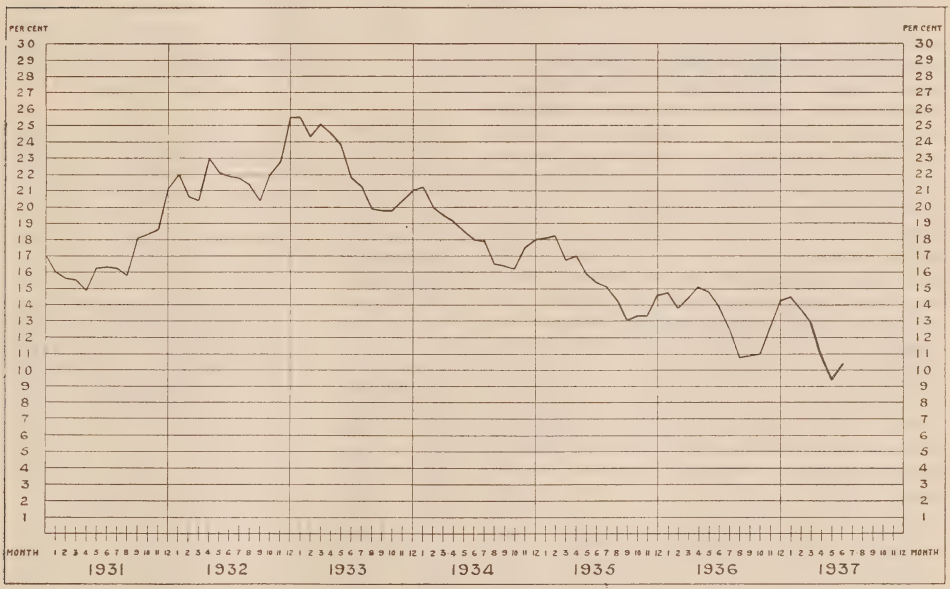
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1937

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a slight tendency toward retarded activity among local trade union members, at the close of June from the previous month according to the returns tabulated from 1,807 labour organizations involving a membership of 198,262 persons. Of these, 20,522 or 10·4 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 9·5 in May. A more favourable situation was reflected than in June of last

year, when 13·9 per cent of idleness was recorded. Nova Scotia unions, due to somewhat better conditions in the coal mines, indicated a slightly higher level of employment than in May, and in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the trend was also upward, though the variations from the previous month were quite small. In British Columbia some slowing up in activity in the transportation industries was the determining factor in the decline of over 2 per cent reported from that province. The metal trades in Quebec and the garment trades in Ontario caused the percentage of unemployment in

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



these provinces for June to be slightly above those of May, while in Alberta fractional recessions were apparent. Compared with the returns for June, 1936, Ontario unions showed the greatest improvement during the month reviewed, particularly in building and construction operations, and in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia more moderate gains were apparent. Increases in activity of minor importance were noted by Nova Scotia and Alberta unions. Saskatchewan was the only province to show some lessening in the volume of work afforded from June a year ago.

The records of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately each month. Montreal and Toronto unions during June each registered a drop in activity from May of over 4 per cent, while in Halifax, Regina and Vancouver, the changes were quite slight, though adverse. In Winnipeg and Edmonton fractional gains occurred. Saint John unions reflected the same percentage of idleness as in May. When contrasted with the reports for June, 1936, Saint John members were considerably busier during the month reviewed, and noteworthy employment advancement was evident among Toronto members. Lesser gains were registered by Winnipeg and Vancouver unions, and in Halifax the trend was nominally better. Some falling off in activity, however, was apparent among Regina, Montreal and Edmonton members.

The chart which appears with this article, shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. In June the level of the curve was slightly above that of May, an indication of retarded activity on a small scale. In this upward trend of June, the curve has pursued a contrary course to that which has been indicated during the previous four months, when the tendency of the curve was consistently in a favourable direction. A greater employment prevalence however was manifest by the curve during June than in the corresponding month of last year.

The manufacturing industries recorded an increase in idleness of over 3 per cent during June from the preceding month, quietness in the Ontario garment trades and Quebec metal trades influencing largely the percentage for the group as a whole adversely. June reports were forwarded by 514 unions in the manufacturing industries, with a total of 70,295 members, of whom 8,388 or 11·9 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month, as compared with a percentage of 8·2 in May. Conditions were, however, somewhat better than in June a year ago, when unemployment stood at 13·7 per cent. In addition to the recessions evident in the garment and metal trades from May, glass workers and meat cutters and butchers, reported large percentage losses in employment which, however, affected few persons as their combined membership was small. Among leather, and hat, cap and glove workers, metal polishers, and bakers and confectioners, moderate curtailment of activity was noted, brewery, and cigar and tobacco workers, and printing tradesmen, showing but slight declines in work afforded. General labourers, on the contrary, were considerably better engaged than in the previous month and the tendency for paper makers, wood, textile and carpet, and jewellery workers, was toward increased employment though the variations from May were quite small. Decidedly better conditions than in June of last year prevailed for hat, cap and glove workers, and metal polishers, and improvement of noteworthy degree was reflected by leather, jewellery, wood, and cigar and tobacco workers, general labourers, and bakers and confectioners. Lesser gains in activity were apparent among printing tradesmen, textile and carpet, iron and steel, and brewery workers. Large increases in slackness, however, were registered by glass and fur workers, and meat cutters and butchers, while among paper makers some employment cessation was noted. In the garment trades the percentage of idleness remained identical with that reported in June of last year.

Some improvement in the coal mining situation was indicated at the close of June from the previous month, the 50 unions from which reports were tabulated with 17,480 members showing 14·1 per cent of idleness contrasted with 15·7 per cent in May. The level of activity was also slightly above that of June last year when 15·0 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all participated in the favourable employment movement noted from May, the gains in Nova Scotia being the most pronounced. In contrasting with the returns for June of last year in the coal mining industry, British Columbia members were mainly responsible for the better trend noted during the month reviewed, though in Alberta also, some slight advancement was reflected. In Nova Scotia, however, the situation was unchanged from that of June last year. In addition to the members reported as unemployed a number were shown as working at considerably reduced time.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	**3·4**
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	**4·9**
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	**12·7**
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	**7·1**
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	**4·9**
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	**7·2**
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	**7·0**
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	**5·1**
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	**4·9**
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	**4·5**
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
June, 1919	2·7	2·4	4·0	1·8	1·2	2·5	1·7	3·4	**2·6**
June, 1920	0·6	0·4	3·1	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·2	5·8	**2·1**
June, 1921	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	**13·2**
June, 1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	**5·3**
June, 1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	**3·4**
June, 1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	**5·8**
June, 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	**6·1**
June, 1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	0·8	4·9	2·6	**4·1**
June, 1927	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	**3·2**
June, 1928	0·5	0·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	**3·2**
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	**2·9**
June, 1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	**10·6**
June, 1931	7·2	6·5	20 0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	**16·3**
June, 1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	**21·9**
June, 1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	**21·8**
June, 1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	**18·0**
June, 1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	**15·4**
July, 1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	**15·1**
Aug., 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	**14·2**
Sept., 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	**13·0**
Oct., 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	**13·3**
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	**13·3**
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	**14·6**
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	**14·8**
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	**13·8**
March 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	**14·5**
April., 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	**15·1**
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	**14·8**
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	**13·9**
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	**12·5**
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	**10·8**
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	**10·9**
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	**11·0**
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	**12·7**
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	**14·3**
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	**14·5**
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	**13·7**
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	**12·9**
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	**11·1**
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	**9·5**
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	**10·4**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
June, 1919	0	....	·6	3·3	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·6	0	4·1	0	1·5	1·0	0	2	4·5	2·2	9·9	0	0	4·7	1·5	3·7	1·5	·7	·1	·1	0	·8	2·1	0	4·1	2·6
June, 1920	·2	0	·4	2·7	8·0	·7	0	1·1	0	1·1	·6	0	1·8	0	3·8	3·4	0	27·2	0	·6	4·3	·8	3·1	1·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·6	1·9	0	3·1	2·1
June, 1921	25·3	53·3	16·7	20·9	23·6	1·5	0	2·3	0	1·8	46·6	2·3	68·6	0	2·0	23·5	23·2	28·2	14·5	3·4	13·4	5·0	4·0	6·2	·4	·4	·4	0	1·5	2·3	0	6·6	13·2
June, 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	0	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	0	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	0	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
June, 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	0	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	0	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
June, 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	0	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
June, 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	0	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
June, 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	0	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
June, 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	0	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·5	3·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	0	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	0	4·6	·8	0	·8	0	6·2	1·9	1·6	10·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	·0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
June, 1930	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	0	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
June, 1931	1·5	27·9	13·1	18·4	7·1	14·2	26·3	8·7	0	33·7	41·5	11·3	43·2	37·9	12·4	12·5	66·5	19·8	0	22·6	38·6	9·5	17·0	10·8	1·2	6·6	6·7	0	·4	7·9	·4	17·2	16·3
June, 1932	7·6	48·7	12·4	24·2	10·3	13·3	13·6	13·1	0	44·6	31·3	22·1	32·5	17·5	27·8	26·8	24·6	14·4	0	34·0	60·8	11·8	35·4	13·0	1·4	19·8	11·0	0	2·3	11·4	5·1	21·2	21·9
June, 1933	1·2	24·1	14·6	24·5	8·4	14·0	12·7	14·5	0	26·8	18·9	10·7	20·7	·8	20·9	30·6	14·0	36·8	0	46·9	62·5	12·0	31·0	13·6	1·0	19·1	10·3	0	1·4	12·9	6·3	23·4	21·8
June, 1934	2·2	3·0	20·9	17·2	6·0	8·3	6·7	11·6	0	17·6	18·1	13·7	21·2	6·2	9·8	18·6	20·0	15·6	0	62·3	57·8	9·3	43·0	9·1	·9	12·3	12·6	0	6·2	7·1	3·0	14·9	18·0
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	15·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	49·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	49·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4

A slight rise in work afforded building and construction tradesmen was indicated at the close of June from the previous month according to the reports compiled from 198 associations, combining a membership of 20,861 persons. Of these, 5,127 or a percentage of 24·6 were idle at the close of the month contrasted with a percentage of 26·4 in May. Marked improvement, however, was shown from June, 1936, when 40·5 per cent of unemployment was reported. Bridge and structural iron workers, hod carriers and building labourers, and steam shovelmen all registered noteworthy percentage gains in employment from May, which did not affect the percentage for the group as a whole to any great extent as their membership was small. Conditions for carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters were moderately better than in May, and among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and electrical workers, slight employment expansion was reflected. A large drop in activity, however, was noted by tile layers, lathers and roofers, from May, and among painters, decorators and paperhangers, there was some falling off in available work. Employment recovery in substantial measure from June of last year was registered by steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Increased activity on a much smaller scale, though noteworthy, were apparent among electrical workers. Some curtailment in employment available to painters, decorators and paperhangers, however, was manifest from June last year.

Employment conditions in the transportation industries were slightly more favourable during June than in either the preceding month or June, 1936, as manifest by the 795 reporting unions with a membership aggregate of 62,311 persons. Of these, 3,246 or 5·2 per cent were out of work at the end of the month in comparison with percentages of 5·7 in May and 6·3 in June, 1936. In the steam railway division, which embraced over 76 per cent of the entire group membership reported in the transportation industries, there was a slight tendency toward increased employment from May, and in the navigation division considerably heightened activity was apparent. Street and electric railway employees, however, showed some falling off in work afforded from May, while among teamsters and chauffeurs, no variation was apparent in the level of employment for these two months. As in the previous comparison, steam railway employees and navigation workers maintained an improved situation during June over the corresponding month of last year, while activity for street and electric railway employees subsided slightly. Employment for teamsters and chauffeurs was, however, in somewhat greater volume than in June last year.

The three associations of retail shop clerks making returns during June and covering a membership of 1,025 persons, indicated that all members were at work as in May contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 3·5 in June last year.

The situation for civic employees showed little variation during June from the previous month, unemployment standing at 0·8 per cent compared with 0·6 per cent in May. This was apparent from the reports compiled from 74 associations with 8,642 members. In June a year ago 2·0 per cent of idleness was recorded.

In the miscellaneous group of trades increased activity on a small scale was reflected during June from the previous month and improvement of greater magnitude was evident from June, 1936. Reporting for June were 135 organizations involving 7,921 members, of whom 530 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6·7 contrasted with 7·7 per cent in May and 10·2 per cent in June last year. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers all contributed in small measure to the advance recorded from May. Among barbers approximately the same volume of work was accorded as in the preceding month. When contrasted with the returns for June, 1936, stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees showed rather noteworthy gains in activity during the month reviewed, and among barbers a slightly better trend was manifest. Curtailment of employment of moderate proportions was evident among unclassified workers.

The three unions of fishermen, from which reports were received during June, with 601 members showed that 0·8 per cent were without work on the last day of the month compared with 0·3 per cent in May and 1·7 per cent in June, 1936.

There was little change in the level of activity for lumber workers and loggers during June from the previous month, unemployment standing at 1·6 per cent as compared with a percentage of 1·5 in May. The percentage for June was based on the returns compiled from 2 associations, including a membership of 896 persons. Improvement on a small scale was manifest from June of last year when 3·8 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from June, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1937

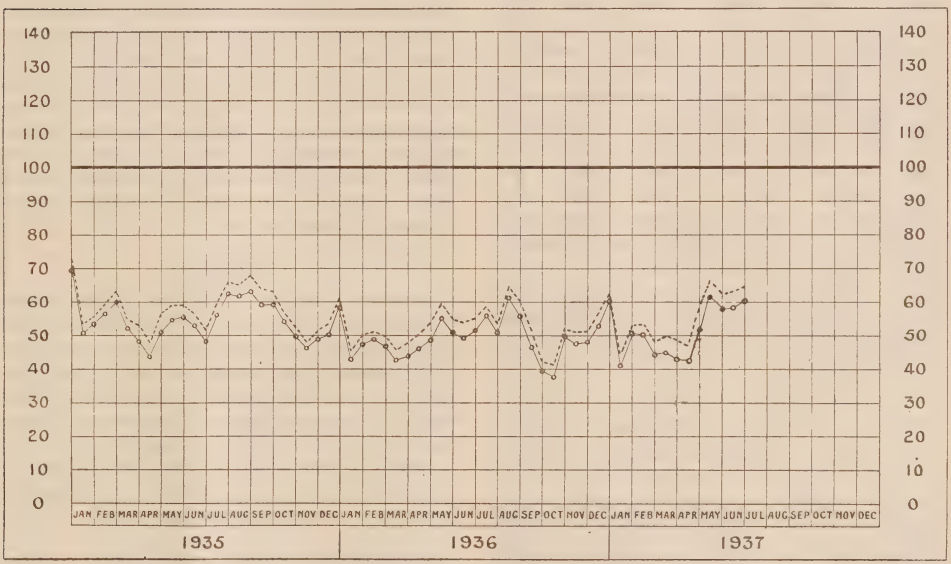
The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of June, 1937, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was about 7 per cent less than that of the previous month, but 25 per cent above that of the corresponding month a year ago. Total placements in June, however, were higher than in May, as there were two more working days in the former period. Substantial gains over the preceding month were recorded in construction and maintenance and farming, but these were almost entirely offset by a heavy loss in logging and in services and a minor decline in trade. Manufacturing, also, showed a moderate increase and mining one of smaller volume. In comparison with June, 1936, all industrial divisions, except farming, in which only a small loss was shown, reported increased placements, the highest gain being in construction and maintenance, followed by others, not so large, in logging, manufacturing and services, minor increases only being effected in trade, transportation and mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1935, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose gradually throughout June and at the end of the period under review were about 9 points above the levels recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63·2 during the first half and 64·7 during the second half of June, 1937, in comparison with ratios of 53·9 and 55·1 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the same periods were 58·5 and 60·3 in comparison with 49·2 and 51·4, respectively.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Ser-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



vice throughout Canada during June, 1937, was 1,401, as compared with 1,501 in the preceding month and with 1,127 during June of last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,189, in comparison with 2,329 in May and 2,067 in June, 1936.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,300, of which 942 were in regular employment and 358 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,390 during the preceding month. Placements in June, 1936, averaged 1,039 daily, consisting of 646 placements in regular and 393 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 34,902 persons to positions and effected a total of 33,794 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 24,484, of which 19,971 were of men and 4,513 were women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,310. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,628 for men and 10,783 for women, a total of 36,411, while applications for work totalled 56,903, of which 43,979 were from men and 12,924 from women. Reports for May, 1937, showed 36,016 positions available, 55,881 applications made, and 33,351 placements effected, while in June, 1936, there were recorded 28,164 vacancies, 51,674 applications for work and 25,958 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (5 months)	117,926	50,637	168,563

Nova Scotia

There was a decrease of over 21 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 61 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 19 per cent less than in May, but nearly 64 per cent above June, 1936. With the exception of small declines in trade and transportation, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over June of last year, the largest increases being in construction and maintenance, in which there were 718 placements; in logging, where 114 placements were made, and in services, with 475 placements: of the latter, 338 were of household workers. During the month 728 men and 107 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during June, were over 18 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 39 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 18 per cent when compared with May and of nearly 45 per cent in comparison with June, 1936. Except for a small reduction in the manufacturing industries, all groups showed increases in placements over June of last year. The largest gains were in logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 43; logging, 211; construction and maintenance, 75; trade, 39, and services, 690, of which 496 were of household workers. There were 302 men and 122 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during June were nearly 3 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 48 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 1 per cent in placements when compared with May, but an increase of nearly 53 per cent in comparison with June, 1936. The increase in placements over June of last year was almost entirely made up of a gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance, as fairly substantial additions in manufacturing and farming were largely offset by declines in services and logging. Of the minor changes in all other groups, the majority showed improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 363; logging, 131; farming, 213; construction and maintenance, 2,647; trade, 108, and services, 2,205, of which 1,805 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 3,523 of men and 1,440 of women.

Ontario

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during June were 12 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 38 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 10 per cent when compared with May and of over 33 per cent in comparison with June, 1936. All industrial divisions participated in the substantial increase in placements over June of last year, the most important gains being in construction and maintenance, logging, services, manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,020; logging, 1,836; farming, 2,656; transportation, 169; construction and maintenance, 5,928; trade, 306, and services, 4,442, of which 2,648 were of household workers. There were 10,576 men and 1,582 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Manitoba

There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during June, when compared with the preceding month and of 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements, however, were over 4 per cent higher than in May and over 20 per cent above June, 1936. The only change of importance in placements by industrial divisions, when compared with June of last year, was a gain in logging and accounted for the increase in the province as a whole. Of the changes in other groups, all of which were small, 5 divisions showed declines and in 4 improvement was reported. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 382; farming, 401; construction and maintenance, 434, and services, 594, of which 446 were of household workers. During the month 1,220 men and 237 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during June, was over 37 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 7 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 40 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a decline of 9 per cent in comparison with June, 1936. Farm placements were less than during June of last year and largely accounted for the decline under this comparison. Small decreases, however, were also reported in construction and maintenance and manufacturing, but these were largely offset by increases in transportation, trade and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 72; farming, 388; construction and maintenance, 803, and services, 740, of which 533 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,101 of men and 375 of women.

Alberta

Orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during June called for nearly 22 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 15 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with May and of nearly 11 per cent when compared with June, 1936. A reduction in farm placements was mainly responsible for the decline from June of last year, although small losses were also reported in transportation and services. Placements in manufacturing and fishing were slightly higher than during the corresponding month of last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 86; farming, 423; construction and maintenance, 564, and services, 484, of which 314 were of household workers. There were 1,065 men and 300 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

During June, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for over 23 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 25 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. There was a substantial increase in placements in the highways division of construction and maintenance, when compared with June, 1936, which accounted for the gain for the province as a whole under this comparison. Minor improvement was also reported in mining, trade and farming. The only decline of importance was in logging, although small losses were also shown in manufacturing and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 59; logging, 155; farming, 294; mining, 95; construction and maintenance, 2,090, and services, 761, of which 508 were of household workers. During the month 1,456 men and 350 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,484 placements in regular employment,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,416**	**108**	**1,477**	**1,385**	**835**	**529**	**1,937**	**261**
Halifax	728	39	795	693	465	228	1,239	35
New Glasgow	387	69	372	379	301	57	292	207
Sydney	301	0	310	313	69	244	406	19
New Brunswick	**1,105**	**17**	**1,117**	**1,095**	**424**	**671**	**1,140**	**194**
Chatham	32	1	27	31	21	10	182	10
Fredericton	13	2	11	11	7	4	283	19
Moncton	591	11	591	587	277	310	117	108
St. John	469	3	488	466	119	347	558	57
Quebec	**7,092**	**1,917**	**12,316**	**6,470**	**4,963**	**735**	**4,728**	**2,893**
Chicoutimi	409	0	1,493	409	399	10	349	319
Hull	766	13	1,198	794	759	20	250	483
Montreal	4,536	848	7,126	3,908	2,805	562	3,160	1,150
Port Alfred	41	7	143	42	26	14	44	.....
Quebec	576	830	1,470	500	296	81	650	385
Rouyn	205	2	296	191	178	13	94	77
Sherbrooke	303	147	458	416	341	12	143	283
Three Rivers	256	70	231	210	159	23	38	196
Ontario	**17,798**	**920**	**26,714**	**16,704**	**12,158**	**4,299**	**44,505**	**6,987**
Belleville	273	0	372	273	211	62	313	88
Brantford	766	34	714	741	641	100	813	552
Chatham	290	9	336	281	211	70	395	125
Ft. William	617	0	694	611	577	34	735	345
Guelph	110	56	120	125	55	19	659	75
Hamilton	989	2	1,626	962	657	298	3,949	309
Kenora	451	0	489	451	394	57	697	.....
Kingston	811	33	749	768	714	54	616	267
Kitchener	253	36	316	240	137	70	894	106
London	699	98	866	696	480	175	1,510	441
Niagara Falls	341	22	323	330	203	126	889	147
North Bay	957	40	868	903	837	66	431	198
Oshawa	527	0	631	523	79	444	1,014	88
Ottawa	813	12	1,576	817	642	152	3,909	473
Pembroke	374	0	541	363	243	120	66	123
Peterborough	428	12	429	416	368	48	770	110
Pt. Arthur	1,196	0	790	821	796	25	414	917
St. Catharines	694	29	719	668	269	399	1,892	210
St. Thomas	322	15	312	299	246	53	175	46
Sarnia	285	8	386	281	180	101	560	108
Sault Ste. Marie	413	19	807	412	316	80	263	119
Stratford	188	0	396	188	182	6	1,965	122
Sudbury	559	20	1,069	523	473	50	650	91
Timmins	774	39	1,257	600	379	221	1,275	246
Toronto	3,876	390	9,360	3,639	2,399	1,165	13,559	1,400
Windsor	792	46	968	773	469	304	6,092	281
Manitoba	**1,542**	**77**	**2,761**	**1,865**	**1,457**	**407**	**14,870**	**1,097**
Brandon	89	25	115	84	71	13	486	104
Winnipeg	1,453	52	2,646	1,781	1,386	394	14,384	993
Saskatchewan	**2,173**	**143**	**3,063**	**2,100**	**1,476**	**625**	**2,311**	**1,622**
Estevan	175	8	279	172	172	0	120	14
Moose Jaw	344	33	465	334	214	119	499	265
North Battleford	73	0	89	71	58	13	32	19
Prince Albert	287	22	293	257	221	36	161	129
Regina	565	38	1,075	547	432	117	834	499
Saskatoon	212	8	238	207	169	38	414	446
Swift Current	81	18	101	76	42	34	139	102
Weyburn	129	5	137	125	60	65	12	81
Yorkton	307	11	386	311	108	203	190	67
Alberta	**1,737**	**50**	**3,875**	**1,684**	**1,365**	**319**	**9,340**	**1,595**
Calgary	635	37	1,689	581	471	110	4,120	445
Drumheller	85	0	334	85	43	42	210	63
Edmonton	735	0	1,393	735	675	60	4,102	793
Lethbridge	90	13	238	92	83	9	597	125
Medicine Hat	192	0	221	191	93	98	311	169
British Columbia	**3,548**	**37**	**5,580**	**3,599**	**1,806**	**1,725**	**6,505**	**1,505**
Kamloops	87	8	385	91	73	4	61	99
Nanaimo	247	2	232	228	199	29	279	327
Nelson	233	2	258	230	92	138	35	88
New Westminster	113	0	266	113	67	46	303	32
Penticton	68	5	110	63	51	12	61	18
Prince George	162	2	179	160	160	0	5	.....
Prince Rupert	61	0	108	56	27	29	114	125
Vancouver	1,845	18	3,019	1,926	854	1,018	5,028	524
Victoria	732	0	1,023	732	283	449	619	292
Canada	**36,411**	**3,269**	**56,903**	**34,902**	**24,484**	**9,310**	**85,336**	**16,154**
Men	25,628	606	43,979	25,330	19,971	5,190	73,567	11,464
Women	10,783	2,663	12,924	9,572	4,513	4,120	11,769	4,690

13,940 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,113 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 828 proceeding to centres within the same province as the dispatching office and 285 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during June the Hull office assisted in the dispatch of 15 bushmen to employment in the Pembroke zone. Business transacted by Ontario offices during June involved the issue of 697 reduced rate certificates, 692 provincial and 5 interprovincial. The latter were issued to carpenters travelling from Sudbury to Rouyn. Within the province the Port Arthur office was responsible for the dispatch of 314 bush workers, 5 mine workers, 2 sawmill labourers, 2 hotel employees, 1 airport superintendent and 1 cafe waitress; the Fort William office of 114 bush workers and 3 hotel employees, and the Sudbury office of 61 bushmen to various sections within their respective zones. To the Fort William zone also, 6 miners were transferred from Timmins. On certificates secured at Toronto, 80 bushmen and 1 butcher were conveyed to Timmins, 33 bushmen to North Bay, 20 bushmen and 1 millwright to Sudbury, and 1 bushman to Pembroke. The North Bay zone was the destination of 14 bushmen travelling from Niagara Falls, 2 bushmen from Windsor and 1 mine cook from St. Catharines. From North Bay 27 bushmen proceeded to Timmins, 2 cookees to Sudbury and 1 highway shovel operator to Sault Ste. Marie. The labour movement in Manitoba during June originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 278 persons, 13 within the province and 265 to points outside. The provincial transfers were all for the Winnipeg zone and included 4 mine workers, 4 highway construction workers, 4 farm hands and 1 bushman. Of the persons travelling outside the province the Port Arthur zone received 252 bush workers, 2 mine carpenters, 1 tractor operator, 2 cooks and 1 hotel employee; the Timmins zone 4 carpenters, 1 cook and 1 cookee and the Yorkton zone 1 farm hand. Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Saskatchewan during June one farm hand journeyed from Saskatoon to a point within the same zone. Reduced rate certificates granted in Alberta during June totalled 109, all provincial. Travelling from Edmonton to employment within the territory covered by that city office were 30 fish company employees, 27 transportation workers, 15 highway construction workers, 8 bridge construction workers, 7 hotel employees, 6 bushmen, 4 miners, 2 farm hands, 2 oil refinery workers, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 housekeeper, 1 cookee and 1 waitress. From Edmonton, in addition, one sawmill engineer was transported to Calgary. The Calgary office dispatched one farm hand within its own zone and one farm hand to Edmonton. British Columbia transfers at the reduced rate during June were 13 in number and entirely to provincial centres. Of these, 12 were effected by the Vancouver office which shipped 1 mine labourer, 1 cook and 1 sawmill engineer to Kamloops, 1 hotel waitress and 1 mine worker to Nelson, 1 mine cook to Prince George, 1 mine fireman to Penticton and 3 cafe employees, 1 hotel waitress and 1 mine engineer within the Vancouver zone. To the Penticton zone, in addition, 1 farm hand was conveyed from Nelson.

Of the 1,113 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate during June 476 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 594 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 33 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 7 over the Northern Alberta Railway, and 3 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During June, 1937

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during June was $6,013,668; this was an increase of $614,179 or 11·4 p.c., as compared with the May total of $5,399,489, and of $1,356,979 or 29·1 p.c. in comparison with June, 1936, when the authorizations amounted to $4,656,689.

The value of the building authorized in the first six months of the present year was $27,981,322; this considerably exceeded the aggregate of $18,322,884 reported in the period January-June, 1936, being also much higher than in the first six months of other years since 1931. In spite of the important improvement indicated as compared with any of the last five years, the 1937 total was substantially below the average of $59,239,708 recorded in the period January-June of the years, 1920-1936. While the wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index

for the first half of the present year was also below the seventeen-years' average.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for June, 1937, showing that they had isssued more than 500 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $2,100,000 and for some 2,600 other buildings, estimated to cost almost $3,-350,000. In May, authority was given for the erection of about 600 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,800,000 and $3,200,000, respectively.

Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during June as compared with the preceding month, the largest gain of $297,403 or 45·5 p.c. taking place in British Columbia. The remaining provinces showed declines, that of $95,244 or 56·1 p.c. in Saskatchewan being most pronounced.

As compared with June, 1936, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases, of which that in British Columbia was greatest, amounting to $454,718 or 91·5 p.c. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan there were moderate reductions, the largest, of $35,470, being in the last-named.

Each of the larger cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver—recorded increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with May, 1937, and June, 1936. Among the other centres, the following also showed improvement in each of these comparisons: Halifax, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, York and East York Townships, Welland, Riverside, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cites during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given.

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1937	6,013,668	27,981,322	35·5	94·9
1936	4,656,689	18,322,884	23·3	84·4
1935	5,104,855	24,640,511	33·8	81·2
1934	2,411,460	10,411,377	13·2	82·8
1933	3,589,204	10,315,899	13·1	78·9
1932	5,028,324	24,341,044	30·9	76·8
1931	8,593,958	58,950,508	74·8	83·5
1930	18,621,487	85,413,985	108·4	95·0
1929	27,816,592	124,609,267	158·2	99·2
1928	22,751,960	102,036,987	129·6	95·9
1927	18,363,239	80,842,719	102·6	96·0
1926	18,718,050	78,760,419	100·0	101·0
1925	14,915,884	65,899,717	83·7	103·1
1924	13,967,006	60,674,154	77·0	110·8
1923	14,286,252	73,047,496	92·7	111·4
1922	17,052,582	71,281,674	90·5	108·0
1921	14,240,934	55,771,684	70·7	132·0
1920	14,113,794	61,754,710	78·4	144·5

The value of the building represented by the construction permits issued by 58 cities was 52·7 per cent greater than in 1936, and, as already mentioned, was also higher than in the same period in 1935, 1934, 1933 or 1932. However, the aggregate for January-June in each of the last six years has been decidedly lower than in any other year since 1920, being also much below the seventeen-years' average. As compared with 1936, there has been an increase of 12·4 per cent in the index number of wholesale prices of building materials, but the mean for the first half of 1937 is below the average for the period, 1920-1936.

The provincial totals for the first six months in the years 1933-1937 are shown in the following table. The aggregates in all provinces except Alberta were higher in 1937 than in 1936; those in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were also greater than in 1935, 1934 or 1933, while in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the authorizations during the first six months of the present year were higher in value than in the same period of 1934 or 1933, but lower than in January-June, 1935.

PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES IN FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1933-1937

Provinces	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	101,140	70,600	96,325	47,100	41,900
Nova Scotia	827,709	597,255	324,295	374,600	349,865
New Brunswick	287,946	85,011	141,017	210,740	175,288
Quebec	5,413,784	3,894,008	5,873,941	2,462,677	3,504,039
Ontario	13,905,621	7,883,866	12,678,819	5,094,136	3,749,568
Manitoba	1,056,913	664,830	2,355,065	348,986	434,586
Saskatchewan	469,005	238,832	233,030	209,840	393,904
Alberta	930,397	1,095,038	1,162,981	585,785	431,543
British Columbia	4,988,807	3,095,038	1,775,038	1,077,513	1,235,206
Canada	**27,981,322**	**18,322,884**	**24,640,511**	**10,411,377**	**10,315,899**

The following shows the January-June aggregates for the four leading cities:—

Cities	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	3,923,810	2,297,855	4,421,415	1,607,905	3,164,191
Toronto	4,219,155	3,166,190	5,315,395	2,523,471	1,614,038
Winnipeg	963,400	618,100	2,262,450	298,100	386,550
Vancouver	4,377,055	3,050,825	1,331,880	700,094	932,697
Total	**13,483,420**	**9,134,970**	**13,331,140**	**5,129,570**	**6,097,476**

The estimated value of the building represented by the permits granted in each of these cities during the first six months of 1937 exceeded that for the same period in 1936. The aggregates in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg were lower than in January-June, 1935, while that in Vancouver was decidedly higher; in all cases, improvement was shown over 1934 and 1933. Approximately 48 per cent of the total value of the building permits issued by the 58 cities in the months, January-June, of the present year was reported by the four largest centres, as compared with some 50 per cent in 1936.

The following table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during May and June, 1937, and June, 1936. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus *.

Cities	June 1937	May 1937	June 1936
	$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—			
Charlottetown	16,600	48,625	26,250
Nova Scotia	168,990	214,040	185,130
*Halifax	145,785	127,650	141,855
New Glasgow	8,755	5,015	15,300
*Sydney	14,450	81,375	27,975
New Brunswick	65,321	87,455	33,195
Fredericton	16,875	22,260	1,900
*Moncton	15,130	33,405	7,810
*Saint John	33,316	31,790	23,485
Quebec	1,301,482	1,142,661	1,092,928
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	931,575	741,630	610,358
*Quebec	49,085	139,906	421,905
Shawinigan Falls	181,700	43,735	6,110
*Sherbrooke	88,750	96,690	26,625
*Three Rivers	12,022	32,750	5,405
*Westmount	38,350	87,950	22,525
Ontario	2,808,576	2,544,464	2,369,324
Belleville	11,350	14,000	11,350
*Brantford	34,055	16,089	19,910
Chatham	90,210	19,600	16,915
*Fort William	22,470	132,745	51,925
Galt	36,940	33,528	17,133
*Guelph	11,207	32,613	10,139
*Hamilton	279,500	135,105	166,325
*Kingston	14,306	150,956	36,124
*Kitchener	48,568	91,438	58,896
*London	41,910	65,370	95,075
Niagara Falls	113,804	6,890	24,030
Oshawa	5,905	19,410	12,965
*Ottawa	294,495	180,505	300,474
Owen Sound	855	3,060	23,725
*Peterborough	43,559	40,238	46,084
*Port Arthur	38,440	32,674	50,035
*Stratford	6,266	14,957	16,348
*St. Catharines	52,870	242,105	29,570
*St. Thomas	2,004	5,016	44,450
Sarnia	14,630	21,280	10,435
Sault Ste. Marie	39,375	59,910	32,555
*Toronto	1,049,582	910,160	972,302
York and East York Townships	415,280	110,890	254,295
Welland	41,173	24,094	11,493
*Windsor	54,585	98,680	42,575
Riverside	22,550	7,175	2,750
Woodstock	22,687	75,976	11,446
Manitoba	357,858	308,260	157,299
*Brandon	3,275	2,975	9,275
St. Boniface	24,533	17,085	16,074
*Winnipeg	330,050	288,200	131,950
Saskatchewan	74,645	169,889	110,115
*Moose Jaw	10,155	25,653	3,610
*Regina	50,275	119,601	44,820
*Saskatoon	14,215	24,635	61,685
Alberta	268,482	229,784	185,452
*Calgary	129,392	102,111	86,437
*Edmonton	111,300	107,150	74,390
Lethbridge	27,375	18,863	24,400
Medicine Hat	415	1,660	225
British Columbia	951,714	654,311	496,996
Kamloops	6,045	2,650	5,530
Nanaimo	31,385	31,420	24,548
*New Westminster	38,230	63,350	48,050
Prince Rupert	10,654	2,845	1,755
*Vancouver	827,955	509,710	378,895
North Vancouver	6,070	230	3,834
*Victoria	31,375	44,106	34,384
Total—58 cities	6,013,668	5,399,489	4,656,689
*Total—35 cities	4,868,502	4,823,288	4,101,671

Appointment of New Brunswick Fair Wage Board

On August 5, Premier Dysart announced the appointment of a New Brunswick Fair Wage Board comprised of the following: Chairman, A. B. McKinnon, C. Allan, Beatleay, Saint John; Frank H. Killespie, Moncton; Raymond Roy, Dalhousie; Roy W. Cameron, Fredericton; and John S. MacKinnon, Saint John, secretary.

Premier Dysart said that the new board would begin to function immediately, a fair wage officer, Horace R. Pettigrove having been actively engaged in this work during the past year. The Premier said that the information which the fair wage officer had collected and the achievements to his credit would materially assist the new board in its work.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JULY, 1937

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of July was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

In the Maritime provinces farmers were busy with hay making and crops were advancing rapidly. Pulpwood cutting was still carried on on a large scale with pulpwood cutters in demand. Heavy shipments of deal were also being made to the overseas market. Both off-shore and in-shore fishing was fair, the season for salmon having been a very good one. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two and a half to six days, with one colliery idle. Manufacturing was active, many plants were working to capacity and in some instances were operating double shifts. Some idleness, however, was reported in the iron and steel industry. A number of private homes were under construction, which provided employment in the building trades. Street paving and road work were also progressing favourably. Transportation, by rail and water, both freight and passenger, was extremely heavy. Trade was brisk and the demand for women domestics steady.

Farmers in the province of Quebec were busy haying. Logging, however, was somewhat slacker, but mining showed improvement. Manufacturing centres reported as follows:—Sherbrooke—Great activity prevailed in the silk mills and clothing industry, all vacancies being filled. Normal improvement, also, was indicated for steel mills, tool factories, machine shops and other plants of that type, but a decrease was noted in structural steel; Montreal—Metal industries were not so fully employed as a result of decreased railway operations and textiles also were slack; clothing, tobacco, boot and shoe factories, however, were active; Quebec City—Manufacturing plants were very busy, while in the Lake Saint John district and at Chicoutimi paper mills and aluminum factories were operating at full capacity. A substantial increase was noted, likewise, both in building and highway operations and these, with unemployment relief projects under way, provided work for a great number of men. Transportation was heavy and trade showed improvement. The demand for female domestics in some districts exceeded the supply of capable workers available; the call for cooks, maids and charwomen showing a substantial increase.

The demand for harvesters in Ontario was good, with no difficulty experienced in filling requirements, but men who would hire out on a monthly basis were not so easy to obtain. Wages ranged from $20.00 to $35.00 per month and $1.00 to $2.50 per day during haying and harvesting. Logging was somewhat slacker, as the peeling season was about completed, but some skilled and unskilled men were placed with the sawmills. Mining was active, with a fair call for experienced miners. Manufacturing remained fairly steady, little change being noted except that caused by seasonal conditions. Canning factories were exceptionally busy, while motor plants had reached the end of the 1937 production of cars and in some localities had closed down. Companies interested in the manufacture of woollen products reported an upturn in business in preparation for fall and winter trade. Building construction was progressing favourably and highway construction and railway maintenance absorbed many men. At Sarnia, the demand for mechanics and marine help was very good, with a number of orders listed and filled for that class of employment. Trade was good. In the Women's Department numerous calls were received for hotel and restaurant workers, as well as for experienced household help, both for city and farm. Day work was only fair, for many employers were out of town. Tourists camps and two-week fishing parties also created a slight call for male cooks in the vicinity of North Bay.

There was no great demand for harvesters in any section of the West, though varied reports from all three prairie provinces came in regarding crop conditions. In Manitoba, favourable weather prevailed. A few sections had received rains of varying intensity, with some damage from hail. Rust was still an important factor and was reported to be making gains in the Southern, Central and South-Western areas. Cutting of early barley and wheat was under way, but was not yet general and a few orders for harvest help had been received, with wages averaging $1.50 per day. A preliminary survey of this province indicated that large numbers of Saskatchewan residents had come in search of employment, thereby substantially reducing the amount of work for Manitoba farm hands. In Saskatchewan, the weather had been seasonally warm, with occasional light showers, which were keeping the country green and helping out the pasture problem to some extent, but in many sections the hay crop was a complete failure and numerous farmers had gone to Manitoba to put up hay for fodder there,

while others applied for transportation to Ontario. A few outlying districts reported good crops, but, in the majority of instances, wheat was poor and few extra men would be required for harvesting. In Alberta, the weather had been showery and crops showed steady improvement, with a good yield of the coarser grains and fodder assured. In the vicinity of Lethbridge, it was estimated that some of the irrigated land would yield about fifty bushels to the acre. Very little harvesting in this province had been started yet, as farmers were reluctant to hire men until actually needed. Logging throughout the three provinces was fair. Building construction consisted mostly of alterations and erection of small buildings and roadwork continued. A number of students also were placed in the new Forestry Training camps. Mining and trade were quiet and manufacturing unchanged. Female applicants for casual work were generally in excess of vacancies, but in the farm, country and hotel group, the situation was reversed, as there was a pronounced scarcity of experienced help available for this class of employment.

A fair demand for farm hands existed in British Columbia, with the supply about equal. Rain had helped the grain and small fruit was plentiful, but no call existed for extra orchard help. Nearly all logging camps and sawmills were working full time, although, at Nanaïmo, weather conditions and fire hazard had caused a number of camps to close down temporarily. Some difficulty was experienced in getting skilled men for sawmills. Mining remained steady, with a surplus of men in all camps. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building construction showed improvement; much of the work done, however, was alterations and repairs, with few large contracts under way. Dry-docks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were active, with the water-front also busy there, as well as at Vancouver and Victoria. Trade reported increased sales. Numerous applicants in the Women's Division were placed in hotel and cafe work, both locally and non-locally, but casual jobs for charwomen were fewer, owing to families being away from the city on holidays.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at June 21 showed a substantial improvement as compared with May 24. The improvement extended to most industries but was greatest in building and public works contracting, the boot and shoe, cotton, wool textile, and hosiery industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, general engineering, ship building and repairing, metal goods manufacture, certain food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, road transport, the fishing industry, and hotel, boarding house, etc., service. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture. On the other hand, there was an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, mainly due to the suspension of work on June 21 at a number of pits in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association referred to below. There was some decline in the tailoring industry.

It is estimated that at June 21, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,517,000. This was 130,000 more than at May 24, 1937, and 584,000 more than at June 22, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 21, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped), was 10·3, as compared with 10·9 at May 24, 1937, and 12·8 at June 22, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at June 21, 1937, was 10·0, as compared with 10·7 at May 24, 1937, and 12·6 at June 22, 1936.

At June 21, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,088,866 wholly unemployed, 199,800 temporarily stopped, and 67,932 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,356,598. This was 94,732 less than a month before, and 346,078 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,085,614 men, 29,612 boys, 209,441 women, and 31,931 girls. The numbers temporarily stopped at June 21, 1937, included approximately 27,000 persons who had registered as unemployed as a result of pit stoppages due to the annual demonstration on that day of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association.

The unemployment figures for June 22, 1936, were influenced in the same way.

The total of 1,356,598 persons on the registers at June 21, 1937, included 582,619 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,341 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 51,498 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,717 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,577 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 572,580 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 735 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 144,449, other persons, of whom 25,636 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at June 21, 1937, was 1,423,439, as compared with 1,519,260 at May 24, 1937, and 1,766,372 at June 22, 1936.

United States

According to a statement issued by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, it is estimated that approximately 46,000 fewer workers were employed in June than in May and weekly payrolls decreased $2,100,000 in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries survey monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Between June, 1936, and June, 1937, it is estimated that nearly 1,400,000 workers have been returned to employment in these combined industries.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Factory employment declined 1·1 per cent from May to June and payrolls decreased 2·3 per cent over the month interval. These decreases were partially due to labour disputes in the blast furnace-steel works-rolling mill industry.

The decrease of 1·1 per cent in factory employment indicates a decrease of approximately 89,000 wage earners over the month interval. Decreases in factory employment between May and June have been shown in 9 of the preceding 18 years for which data are available and payrolls have decreased in 10 instances. The June, 1937, index of factory employment (101·2) is, with the exception of the two immediately preceding months, the maximum recorded in any month since November, 1929. The June payroll index (102·8) is also, with the exception of the two preceding months, the highest level registered since November, 1929. Comparisons with June, 1936, indicate an employment gain of 12·3 per cent, or more than 900,000 workers, over the year interval, and a rise of 26·8 per cent, or nearly $44,100,000, in weekly payrolls.

Thirty-eight of the 89 separate manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment. The non-durable goods group reported a slightly larger decline than the durable goods industries, largely because of seasonal recessions in a number of important branches.

Employment in the durable goods group decreased 1·0 per cent from May to June and the non-durable goods group showed a decline of 1·1 per cent. Comparisons of employment in these two groups in June, 1937, with June, 1936, show gains of 16·9 per cent in the durable goods group and 8·0 per cent in the non-durable goods group. The June level of employment in the durable goods group was 0·9 per cent below the index base average (1923-25 = 100), while in the non-durable goods group, the employment index was 3·6 per cent higher than in the index base period. For every thousand workers employed in each of these groups in the index base period there were 1,036 wage earners employed in the non-durable goods group in June, 1937, and 990 in the durable goods group.

Wage-rate increases to factory wage earners were reported in substantial numbers, a preliminary tabulation showing wage-rate increases over the month to 160,000 workers in the reporting establishments.

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment gains were shown in 13 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed. The declines in the remaining three non-manufacturing industries (wholesale trade, year-round hotels, and brokerage) combined with the decrease in factory employment, were sufficient to offset the gains shown in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, metal mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, public utilities, retail trade, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, insurance, and private building construction.

The combined 16 non-manufacturing industries showed a net gain of approximately 43,000 workers over the month interval. The largest gain in number of employees (18,000) was in retail trade establishments. Seasonal gains in the laundry and dyeing and cleaning industries resulted in an increase of nearly 10,000 workers. The net gain in the 5 industries comprising the mining group was nearly

6,000 employees. Employment in the private building construction industry showed a further gain in June (2·8 per cent) and electric light and power and manufactured gas companies reported a gain of 2·2 per cent. The decreases in the non-manufacturing industries in which declines were reported over the month interval were 3·2 per cent in brokerage, 0·8 per cent in year-round hotels, and 0·5 per cent in wholesale trade.

The increases in employment in a number of the non-manufacturing industries raised the June levels to the maximum registered in recent years. Employment in the metalliferous mining industry reached the highest level since July, 1930. In the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry, employment was above that of any month since July, 1931. Employment in dyeing and cleaning establishments was higher than that of any month over the preceding six years for which records are available. In the general merchandising group of retail stores, composed of department, variety, general merchandising stores and mail order houses, the June, 1937, level was above the June levels of 1929 and succeeding years.

Wholesale and Retail Trade.—A slight recession in employment from May to June was shown by reports received from 13,265 wholesale trade establishments employing 261,885 workers in June, 1937. The decrease of 0·5 per cent in number of workers was coupled with a gain of 0·2 per cent in weekly pay rolls. Among the more important branches of wholesale trade in which employment gains were reported were lumber and building materials (3·0 per cent), petroleum and petroleum products (1·3 per cent), groceries and food specialties, food products, and hardware (0·6 per cent each), chemicals, drugs and allied products (0·5 per cent), machinery, equipment and supplies, and automotive products (0·4 per cent each). While gains in employment were noted in 21 of the 33 branches of wholesale trade surveyed, the sharp seasonal recessions of 19·4 per cent in the farm products group and 16·4 per cent in the assemblers and country buyers group combined with smaller losses in several other lines of wholesale trade resulted in a net decline in employment in this industry.

Employment in retail trade establishments showed a further gain in June, according to reports received from approximately 44,000 establishments employing more than three quarters of a million workers. The gain of 0·5 per cent in employment from May to June continues the succession of gains which have been shown each month since February of this year. Increases were general in the various groups of retail businesses surveyed. The important group of general merchandising establishments which includes department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail order houses, showed a gain of 0·6 per cent in employment over the month interval. A seasonal expansion of 2·7 per cent in employment was reported by coal-wood-ice dealers and drug stores reported a gain of 1·9 per cent. Other lines of retail trade reporting employment gains from May to June were jewellery (1 per cent), automotive (0·7 per cent), and apparel and food (0·3 per cent each). Furniture stores reported a slight decline of 0·1 per cent and dealers in lumber and building materials reported 0·3 per cent fewer employees.

Public Utilities.—Gains in employment from May to June were reported in each of the three public utility industries surveyed. Electric light and power and manufactured gas companies reported a rise of 2·2 per cent, continuing the series of increases which have been reported since February and raising the June employment index (96·4) to the maximum recorded since July, 1931. Telephone and telegraph companies reported a gain (0·9 per cent). In the electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry, employment rose 0·2 per cent.

Service Industries.—Three of the 5 industries included in this group reported gains in employment from May to June. A seasonal gain of 4 per cent in dyeing and cleaning plants raised the June employment index (92·2) above the level of any month in the preceding six years for which data are available. Laundries also reported a seasonal expansion in number of workers (3·7 per cent). Insurance companies reported a small gain, 0·2 per cent. Brokerage establishments reported a drop of 3·2 per cent over the month interval, and year-round hotels showed a decline of 0·8 per cent. In the latter industry, the decrease was due largely to reduced operations resulting from labour disputes in San Francisco and Kansas City.

Mining Industries.—Each of the 5 branches of the mining industry surveyed showed gains in employment from May to June. Crude petroleum producing firms reported an increase of 2·4 per cent in employment over the month interval. Metalliferous mines absorbed additional workers in June, the gain of 1·2 per cent continuing the virtually unbroken succession of employment increases which have been reported each month since July, 1935. Employment in bituminous coal mines increased 0·4 per cent from May to June and quarries and non-metallic mines also reported

a gain of 0·4 per cent. The general level of employment in the anthracite mining industry showed slight change from May to June. The gain of 0·2 per cent was, however, coupled with an increase of 14·7 per cent in weekly pay rolls. While many workers in this industry were returned to jobs in June following the settlement of labour difficulties, this increase was virtually offset by the closing down of a number of mines which were active in the preceding month.

Private Building Construction.—Employment in the private building construction industry increased 2·8 per cent between May and June, and pay-rolls rose 3·1 per cent, according to reports received from 8,942 contractors employing 121,124 workers in June. Compared with June, 1936, employment in this industry shows a gain of 10·2 per cent over the year interval, and pay-rolls show an increase of 26·2 per cent. The reports supplied by the co-operating contractors relate to employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Employment on projects financed by The Works Program decreased during June. Approximately 2,722,000 employees were working on projects financed by this program, a decrease of 297,000 compared with the number employed in May. Of the total number of workers engaged on the program 2,023,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Total pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to $126,908,000. The value of material orders placed was $37,986,000.

There was virtually no change in the number of workers employed on construction projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration. In June employment totalled 206,000, of which approximately 37,000 were engaged on Federal projects financed by funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act, 27,000 on non-Federal N.I.R.A. projects, and 142,000 on non-Federal projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Pay-roll disbursements during June on all projects financed by the Public Works Administration were $16,586,000. The value of materials for which orders were placed during the month totalled approximately $31,879,000.

During June, 324,000 workers were employed on emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps), a decrease of 25,000 compared with the preceding month. Of the total number of workers engaged on this program in June, 271,000 were enrolled workers; 7,000, reserve officers; 2,000, educational advisers; and 44,000, supervisory and technical workers. Pay-roll disbursements for all workers totalled $16,084,000.

More than 175,000 workers were engaged on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations in June, an increase of 15,000 compared with the preceding month. Pay-roll disbursements totalled $16,418,000. This was an increase of over $1,139,000 compared with $15,279,000 in May. Material orders placed in June were valued at $18,879,000.

The number of employees working on the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from State funds was 168,000, a decrease of more than 8,000 compared with the number employed in May. The increase in employment on new road construction was more than offset by decreases in employment on maintenance work. In June, 19,000 workers were employed on the construction of new roads and 149,000 on repairing and maintaining roads. Pay-rolls for both types of work amounted to $11,070,000.

Immigration to Canada during 1937

The Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch has issued figures showing immigration to Canada for the six months ended June 30, 1937. The total number of immigrants entering the Dominion during that period was 6,827 compared with 5,252 in the corresponding period of 1936 or a 30 per cent increase. Immigrants of British origin increased 23·8 per cent, 1,129 entering Canada compared with 912 during the first six months of 1936; immigrants of northern European extraction (Belgium, Danish, French, Dutch, etc·) numbered 619 compared with 400 for the same period in 1936. Other races accounted for 2,479 immigrants in the first six months of 1937, an increase of 36·9 per cent over the 1,811 in this classification who came to Canada in the first six months of 1936. Twenty-six hundred immigrants came from the United States during the period, an increase of 22·1 per cent.

Classified according to sex, of the total number of immigrants entering Canada during the first six months of 1937, there were 1,764 adult males, 2,724 adult females and 2,339 children under eighteen. Classified according to occupations, 1,824 belonged to the farming class, 242 to the labouring class, 391 were mechanics, 563 in the trading class, 39 in the mining class, 312 female domestic servants; while 3,456 were classified as "other classes."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-hours per week, except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work fro the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract

for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Erection of a stone monument to Robert Cavelier de La Salle at Lachine, P.Q. Name of contractors, the National Granite Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,818.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 60	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Crane operator (gas. or elec.)	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50	8	44
Pumpmen	0 50	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemason's helpers	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Renewal of the heating plant and incinerator at the Military Hospital, Cogswell Street, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. W. F. Bedwin, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,295.00. A fair

wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 45	8	44
Bricklayer and hollow tilelayer	0 97½	8	44
Brick and hollow tilelayer's helper (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Electrician (inside wireman)	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Painters (spray)	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supplying and laying roofs on certain buildings at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, James Donohue Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 17, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,847.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the laying of the roofs as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Roofers—composition	0 50	8	44
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of kitchen equipment in the Barrack Block at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, at Rockcliffe, Ontario. Name of contractors, Lagasse & Mantha Ltee., Ottawa. Date of contract, July 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,910.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 83	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Painters	0 65	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Central Heating Plant Building at the R. C. A. F. Station at Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, H. Dagenais, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $36,100.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—steam	0 65	8	44
gas, or elec	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
single or double drums	0 65	8	44
three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	60	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plasterers	$0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters—ornamental	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of structural steel at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, John T. Hepburn Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,225.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Drivers	$0 40	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Painters	0 60	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment and Supplies.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of July, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractors
Folding tables and forms	Knechtels Ltd., Hanover, Ont.
Oilskin coats	J. F. Creaser Co., Ltd., La Have, N.S.
White shirts	Cluett Peabody Co. of Canada Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Drab serge jackets	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Drab serge jackets	Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal. P.Q.
Steel barrels, 175 gall	Sorel Mechanical Shops Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Q. F. cartridge clips	Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tools	Gray-Bonney Tool Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Forged steel bars	Canadian Tube & Steel Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Naval jerseys	Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Khaki stockings	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Boots	J. & M. Cote Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Marquee tents	J. J. Turner & Sons Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Blue serge jackets	Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tent pins, medium	McDonell & Conyers Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Tent pins, small	Green Valley Lumber Co., Eastview, Ont.
Steel shell exploder containers	Canadian Lift Truck Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Fuse hole plugs	Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Trotyl (T.N.T.)	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Spare parts for parachutes	Irving Air Chute Co., Ltd., Bridgeburg, Ont.
Steel Billets for manufacture of shell.	Canadian Tube & Steel Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel Forgings for Shell	Canadian Tube & Steel Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bandoliers	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Contracts for the Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft.

Complete overhaul and modification of Wasp series C. engine. Name of contractors, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, July 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,340.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Engine Assembly—			
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60	Hours not more than 48 per week	
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operators	0 50		
Sandblasters	0 55		
Labourers	0 35		
Airframe construction and Assembly			
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60		
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operator	0 50		
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60		
Woodworker's helper	0 40		
Welder	0 60		
Welder's helper	0 40		
Electrician	0 65		
Electrician's helper	0 40		
Painter and doper	0 55		
Painter and doper's helper	0 40		
Fabric worker—female	0 40		
Fabric worker's helper	0 30		
Upholsterer	0 55		
Upholsterer's helper	0 40		
Sandblaster	0 55		
Labourer	0 35		
Erector	0 60		
Erector's helper	0 40		
Sheet metal worker	0 60		
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40		
Rivetters	0 50		
Rivetters' helpers	0 40		
Apprentices to fitters, machnists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age);			
1st year	$0 20		
2nd year	0 25		
3rd year	0 35		

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Mk. IV Engine. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,694.70. The preceding fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract also.

Construction of seven Fleet Trainer Airframes. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1937. Amount of contract, $34,398.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Complete overhaul and reconditioning of Fairchild 71 Landplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, July 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,707.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of nine Avro type aircraft complete with Cheetah Mark V engines and equipment. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $181,980.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of seven Aeroplane engines. Name of contractors, De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $16,800.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

National Harbours Board

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair and Demolition.)

Construction of Shed 5 Extension, Alexandria Pier, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 9, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $139,210.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gasoline or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators, gas. and elec	0 50	8	44
Crane operators, gas. or electric	0 55	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75	8	44
Engineers, Operating, Steam—			
1 or 2 drums	0 65	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 45	8	44
Millwrights	0 70	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters—spray	0 70	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 66	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface, temporary work)	0 55	8	44
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50	8	44
Piledriver foreman	0 75	8	44
Piledriver engineers	0 65	8	44
Piledriver firemen	0 50	8	44
Piledriver derrick engineers	0 65	8	44
Piledriver derrick firemen	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Riggers—general	0 55	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Roofers, felt and gravel	$0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Tractor operators	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of July, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Spittal Bros., Ltd., London, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Smallman & Ingram, Ltd., London, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of repairs to wharf at Sandspit, Moreby Island, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Armour Salvage & Towing Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, July 14, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,556.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Piledriver foreman	$1 25	8	44
Piledriver engineer	1 12½	8	44
Piledriver man	1 00	8	44
Boomman	1 00	8	44
Bridgeman	1 00	8	44
Fireman	0 68¾	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a float extension and repairs at Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. W. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,930.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver foreman	$1 25	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8	44
Pile driver man	1 00	8	44
Boomman	1 00	8	44
Bridgeman	1 00	8	44
Fireman	0 68¾	8	44
Labourer	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincia legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to wharf at Grace Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 24, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,526.00 approximately. A fair

wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver foreman	$1 25	8	
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8	
Pile driver man	1 00	8	
Boomman	1 00	8	
Bridgeman	1 00	8	
Fireman	0 68¾	8	
Labourer	0 45	8	

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Renewal of wharf at Port Kells, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. R. R. Christie, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, June 24, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $3,687.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver foreman	$1 25	8	
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8	
Pile driver man	1 00	8	
Boomman	1 00	8	
Bridgeman	1 00	8	
Fireman	0 68¾	8	
Labourer	0 45	8	

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the public building at Simcoe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Stanley Walters, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, June 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $13,887.00 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 40	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons	0 80	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Arichat, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph C. Gaudet, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, June 21, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,407.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator (gasoline)	0 40	8	44
Labourer	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at South Side (Donald's Head), Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $17,482.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 ton	1 35	8	44
3 ton	1 85	8	44
4 ton	2 35	8	44
5 ton	2 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, saw, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, etc.)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the centre pier at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 8, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,982.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator —gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time	per day 14 00	8	44
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00	8	44
	per hour		
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
Pile driver engineer	0 65	8	44
Pile driver firemen	0 40	8	44
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 65	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 42	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44
Welders and burners (acetylene and electric)	$0 60	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a headblock at St. Andre de Kamouraska, P.Q. Name of contractor, F. X. Lambert, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $13,665.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen (row-boats)	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. and elec.	0 40	8	44
Concrete mixer operator	0 40	8	44
	per day		
*Divers	14 00	8	44
*Diver's tender	5 00	8	44
*(Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.)	per hour		
Drill runner	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
M.T. driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam, sgl. or dbl. drums	0 55	8	44
Hoist operators—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Piledriver engineer	0 55	8	44
Powderman	0 40	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the Interprovincial Bridge, Matapedia, P.Q. Name of contractors, Construction de Rimouski, Inc., Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, July 8, 1937. Amount

of contract, approximately $13,087.06. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners	$0 50	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Firemen	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator, gas	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinist	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of improvements to the wharf at Port Daniel East, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Theodore E. Rousseau, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 29, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $4,877.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
steam	0 55	8	44
gas. or electric	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Road grader operator (horse-drawn)	0 35	8	44
Road grader operator (including team)	0 60	8	44
Road grader operator (gas.)	$0 40	8	44
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 40	8	44
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf extension at Carleton, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Ltee, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 28, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $52,304.77. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Firemen	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator, gas	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinist	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Baie des Sables, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Dumont & D'Amours, Enrg., Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, July 6, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $26,913.60.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinists	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Firemen	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
M.T. driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 35	8	44
M.T. driver and 3 ton truck	1 85	8	44
Compressor operators, gas. or electric	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contaiaed shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a deep water wharf at Cap Chat, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Ross, Petite Vallée, P.Q. Date of contract, July 8, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $33,193.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinist	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, broad-axe, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
M.T. driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a protection wall at Baie St. Paul, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Poulin, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,238.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Compressor operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Drill runner	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
M.T. driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 35	8	44
M.T. driver and 3 ton truck	1 85	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Engineer, operating, steam	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator, steam	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator, gas. or electric	0 40	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44
Blacksmith helpers	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf repairs at New Carlisle, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Theodore E. Rousseau, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 29, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,979.71. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Steam	0 55	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 40	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
M.T. driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 35	8	44
M.T. driver and 3 ton truck	1 85	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Road grader operator—horse-drawn	0 35	8	44
Road grader operator—including team	0 60	8	44
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 40	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Timber men and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: Axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	$0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Alterations to cold water service, House of Commons section, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,794.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 70	8	44
Marble setters	0 90	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 80	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Frank Larock & J. J. Letendre, Fort Chipewyan, Alta. Date of contract, July 7, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,891.50.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 70	8	44
Carpenter and joiner	0 75	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
Powderman	0 55	8	44
Traction operator	0 67½	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator—steam	0 65	8	44
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 55	8	44
Watchman	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hour of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of retaining walls, tunnel, steel fences, mechanical work, etc., at the public building Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 2, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,500.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer operator—			
steam	0 65	8	44
gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons	0 97½	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of improvements, to Portage Road and Dock at Great Bear River, N.W.T. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph C. Gaudet, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract June 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,931.50.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$ 0 75	8	44
Carpenter and joiner	0 75	8	44
Teamster, team and wagon	0 80	8	44
Teamster	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver with truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 55	8	44
3 tons	2 05	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 55	8	44
Powderman	0 60	8	44
Timberman or cribman (using such too s as broad-axe, hammer, cross cut saw, auger, adze)	0 60	8	44

N.B.—All persons taken to this work from outside points shall receive free transportation both in and out, with meals. The full hourly rate of their classification shall be paid while travelling both in and out and they shall receive free board and lodging while employed. All local workmen who may be employed are also to receive free board and lodging in addition to the minimum hourly rate specified. The same conditions shall apply to teams taken in from outside points, and if teams are hired locally, the contractor shall furnish free feed and stable in addition to the minimum hourly rate specified.

Dredging work at Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $8,070. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at St. Mary's River, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 19, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $38,556. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Telegraph Narrows, Bay of Quinte, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,637.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at the lake approach to the eastern channel, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $13,162.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Sault au Mouton, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Theodore E. Rousseau, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 29, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $23,250. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $29,016. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at North Arm, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 5, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $59,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract.

Dredging work at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $64,131.77. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction of a Bag Despatch System at Postal Station "A," Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $19,107. The "B" labour conditions were included in the contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of July, 1937, for various classes of equipment and supplies, all of which were subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Braces	Princeton Suspender & Neckwear Co., Toronto, Ont.
Sam Brown equipment	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Black ankle boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Fredericton, N.B.
Brass belt buckles	Whitby Malleable Iron & Brass Co., Whitby, Ont.
Broadcloth shirts, khaki	Cluett, Peabody & Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Lamaune, Ontario. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd.

Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, July 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $14,668.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labour	$0 35	8	44
Axemen	0 40	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Power shovel operators	0 90	8	44
" cranemen	0 70	8	44
" oilers	0 50	8	44
" firemen	0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Operator road grader, horse drawn	0 40	8	44
Operator road grader, including team	0 70	8	44
Operator road grader—gasoline	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours, shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Ogahalla, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, July 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $15,051.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labour	$0 35	8	44
Axemen	0 40	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Power shovel—			
" Operators	0 90	8	44
" Cranemen	0 70	8	44
" Firemen	0 55	8	44
" Oilers	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Operator road grader—			
Horse drawn	0 40	8	44
Including team	0 70	8	44
Gasoline	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

42714—6½

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Pontiac, P.Q. Name of contractors, Clyde Construction Co., Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $13,048.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Common labour	$0 40	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 60	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Tractor driver	0 40	8	44
Morot truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck, 1 to 2 ton	1 40	8	44
Power grader operator—gas	0 40	8	44
Horse-drawn grader operator	0 40	8	44
" " including team	0 60	8	44
Axemen	0 40	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 50	8	44
Power shovel operators	0 85	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

"The Evaluation of Permanent Incapacity for Work in Social Insurance" is the title of a report issued recently by the International Labour Office.

In an introduction to the study, it is stated that workmen's compensation and invalidity insurance require for their proper working a suitable definition of the incapacity for which benefit is payable and well-considered methods of evaluation. The definition and evaluation of permanent incapacity affect the rights of millions of accident victims and invalids the report declares.

The study undertaken by the I.L.O. consists of a comparison and critical analysis of the methods widely used for the evaluation of incapacity in workmen's compensation and invalidity insurance. It does not deal with all of the problems involved, but only with those which are fundamental. It leaves aside the questions arising out of second injuries and the previous state of health of the disabled person, and confines itself to the evaluation of the incapacity of compulsorily insured persons, to the exclusion of that of the voluntarily insured and widows.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Fishing

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CANNERY OPERATORS AND THE B.C. FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

This agreement, made June 30, 1937, covers prices for gillnet caught salmon for the current season.

Prices for Fraser River district: 58 cents per fish for sockeye, 53 cents if fishermen live on company property. Prices for Millbank Sound to Cape Caution district: 7½ cents per pound for sockeye, 25 cents per fish for cohoe and steelhead, 3¾ cents per fish for pinks, 5¼ cents per fish for chums, 52½ cents per fish for red springs over 12 pounds, 27 cents for red springs 12 pounds or less, 5¼ cents per fish for jacksprings and whitesprings.

Adjustment in prices may be negotiated during the season but fishing operations are to be continued.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—TWO ABATTOIRS AND THE BUTCHERS AND MEAT PACKERS FEDERAL UNION No. 97.

Agreements in effect from October and November 1936, subject to 30 days' notice.

The management agrees to recognize the union and to negotiate with the Shop Committee.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

All employees to receive equal pay for equal work.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN COLD STORAGE FIRM AND THE BUTCHERS AND MEAT PACKERS FEDERAL UNION No. 97.

Rules and rates of pay governing warehouse employees engaged in handling of storage goods, in effect from 1936 to July 1, 1937 and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The company recognizes the Shop Committee and no employee is to be discriminated against for union activities.

Hours: 60 per week.

Overtime: time and one half.

Wages: all warehousemen engaged in handling of storage goods to be given an increase of 5 cents per hour.

Employees with three years steady employment with the Company to be given one week's holiday with pay each year and employees with five years steady employment, two weeks holiday with pay each year.

Work is to be divided between the steady employees of the Company during slack seasons.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN BAKERIES (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1936 to May 1, 1937 and thereafter until notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8½ per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime: to be paid at regular rate.

Wages per week: first hand $39, second hand $36, third hand $33.

The union label is to be used.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN BAKERIES (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 181.

Agreement to be in effect from June 25, 1937 to April 20, 1938, and until a new agreement is signed. Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Wages per week: foremen or first hand $43, second hands $39, third hands $35. (These are increases of $5 per week over the previous rates.)

Disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THEIR INSIDE EMPLOYEES (MEMBERS OF THE ONE BIG UNION).

Agreements are in effect with three bakeries from May 1, 1937 to April 30, 1938, with one bakery from March 9, 1937 to March 12, 1938 and with another bakery from January 1, 1937 to December 31, 1937.

Hours: 48 in some bakeries, 52 in others.

Wages per week: bakers from $22.50 to $25, helpers $17.50 to $18.50, apprentices $12 to $18.

Annual holidays with pay: one to two weeks.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THEIR SALESMEN (MEMBERS OF THE ONE BIG UNION).

Agreements expiring in December, 1937, are now in effect with two bakeries.

In one bakery, a basic rate of $14 per week is set and commission of 10 per cent on retail sales and 6 per cent on wholesale sales, with a guaranteed minimum of $23 per week.

In the other bakery, the basic rate is $18 with from 7 to 10 per cent commission on retail sales and from 3 to 5 per cent on wholesale sales, with a guaranteed minimum of $27. Truck drivers receive $27 with no commission.

Two weeks holidays with pay each year is provided for.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Breweries and the International Union of United Brewery Workers, Local No. 304.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if satisfactory members available.

Hours: from April 1 to September 30, 9 hours per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week; from October 1 to March 31, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Drivers and helpers on city delivery, 48 hours per week. Drivers on transport work, 54 hours from April 1 to September 30, and 48 hours from October 1 to March 31.

Overtime: time and one-half. Employees will be paid for four specified legal holidays.

Wages per week: coopers $30, truck drivers $26, truck driver helpers $23.50; brew house, fermenting room and cold storage, watchman, bottlers operating machines, $25.50, other bottlers $23.50.

Drivers and helpers, shippers and receivers, men in retail department handling goods, if employed for more than a year to receive two weeks' holidays with pay during winter months; drivers and helpers employed less than one year, one week's holidays.

Disputes are to be settled by arbitration and no strike or lockout to occur pending the decision of the arbitration board.

London, Ontario.—A Certain Brewery and the National Beverage Workers Union, Local No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, March, 1937, page 361, with these exceptions:

Wages: all wage rates in the schedule are increased by $1 per week.

The principle of seniority is recognized as far as practicable and provided it does not hamper the efficient operation of the brewery.

Waterloo, Ontario.—A Certain Brewery and the International Union of United Brewery Workers, Local No. 173.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for Toronto with these exceptions:

Hours for brewery workers are 50 per week in summer months and 45 in winter months.

Wages are $1 less than the Toronto schedule except coopers for whom rate is the same as Toronto. An extra class of work "wash house" at $24.50 is in the schedule.

Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario.—Certain Breweries and the International Union of United Brewery Workers, Local No. 316.

Agreements to be in effect from October 1, 1936, in Port Arthur and from April 19, 1937, in Fort William, until April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Any non-union men in the employ of the brewery at the time the agreement was made were to join the union. No discrimination against union members for doing committee work for the union, provided notice is given of the length of time necessary for such committee work. Union made malt, materials and machinery shall be given preference.

Hours worked and wages paid in the brewery are to be as laid down by Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 633 and September, 1936, page 838).

Work on Sundays and legal holidays to be paid at time and one-half.

Wages in carbonated beverage department: $22.50 per week for man in charge, $20 for all other employees.

If necessary to lay off employees, they will be laid off impartially and in rotation. No one will be laid off for longer than a week at a time.

One apprentice may be employed to every ten union men in the brewing department, apprenticeship to last two years.

Any disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration. No strike to occur pending the result of such arbitration.

Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta.—Certain Breweries and the International Union of United Brewery Workers, Local Nos. 124 (Calgary), 314 (Edmonton) and 354 (Lethbridge).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1939.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette June 1933, page 648 and August 1932, page 922, with the following exceptions:

Wages of hourly paid employees of the engineering department are increased 3 cents per hour.

Fernie and Cranbrook, B.C.—Certain Breweries and the International Union of United Brewery Workers, Local 308.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available. No discrimination to be shown against employees on account of union activities. All materials, including extract, used in the brewery and bottling department should be made by union men, if possible. The union will supply the union label to employers party to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week except for engineers, and except for teamsters. Hours for teamsters: 7 per day. Hours for engineers: 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time, except for engineers.

Minimum wages per day: brewers, cellarmen, kettlemen and coopers $5.75; washhouse men and other men employed in the Brewery $5.50; bottle shop workers $5.15; slack barrel coopers $5.15, new men $4.15 for first six months, $4.65 for second six months. Minimum wages per month: teamsters $125, first engineers $168, second engineers $158. (These rates are increases of $6 to $8 per month and of 25 to 30 cents per day over the previous rates.)

If necessary to reduce the working staff during the slack season, employees will be laid off impartially and in rotation for no longer than a week at a time.

Any disputes are to be referred to arbitration.

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 280.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1937 to December 31, 1937 and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE December, 1935, page 1153 with the following exceptions:

Hours are reduced from 48 to 44 per week with Saturday afternoon off.

Overtime to be paid at time and one half.

The weekly wage rates are the same except for engineers (other than chief engineer) and firemen whose weekly rate is increased $1 per week to $30.

Manufacturing: Wood Products

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1937 to January 31, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1180, with this exception:

In the previous agreement it was provided that if the average base price of doors fall to a certain price, wage rates would be reduced 10 per cent. It is now also provided that should the average base price rise 10 per cent, the wage rate should be similarly increased.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

QUEBEC, P.Q.—ANGLO-CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MILLS LTD. AND THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF PAPER MILL UNIONS ON BEHALF OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, LOCAL NO. 250 AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 137.

Agreement to be in effect from April 15, 1937, to May 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The company recognizes the unions as the bargaining agency for the employees and agrees to employ union members, if available. Any non-union workers employed must join the union.

Hours: the paper mill will not run more than 6 days a week; from 12 midnight Sunday night to 12 midnight Saturday night. Pulp mills may run the necessary time to supply stock for the paper machines for this period of operation. Hours for both day and shift workers: 8 per day. All day workers who work on Sundays will be entitled to and expected to take one day off during the week.

Overtime: for day workers time and one-half for work on Sundays and on four specified holidays and for all work over 8 hours. Tour workers to be paid time and one-half for Sunday work and work on the four holidays. Day workers called in for breakdowns without previous notice to be paid time and one-half with a minimum of four hours.

Wages: a general increase of 5 per cent in wages was made. Certain of the new hourly rates are as follows: Control—paper testers 52½ cents, pulp testers 45 cents. Stores—issue clerks 50 cents, electric trucker and general helper 42 cents. Mixing room—foremen 64½ and 95½ cents, meter men 45 cents, beater men and wet machine operators 42 cents. Steam plant—foremen 74½ cents, heat and ventilator men 64½ cents, electric boiler operators 54½ cents, boiler room help 50 cents, filter repair man 45½ cents, filter operators 44 cents, larry men and filter cleaners 42 cents, ash handlers and acid handlers 40 cents. Sulphite—cooks 90 cents, first helpers 64½ cents, second helpers 50½ cents, blow pit men 48 cents, third helpers 42 cents, limestone men 40 and 45 cents, chipper foreman 50 cents, chipper men 42 cents, wood handlers 38 cents. Groundwood—foremen 84 cents, stone sharpeners 52 cents, screen men 50 cents, assistant stone sharpeners 48 cents, grindermen 45 cents, magazine loaders and wood cleaners 40 cents. Wood handling—foremen 50 cents, others 38 and 42 cents. Finishing and Shipping—foremen 74½ cents, paper inspectors and electric crane operators 52½ cents, head finishers 48 cents, electric truckers 45½ cents, finishers and checkers 45 cents, head coreman 44 cents, paper stackers 38 cents, others 40 to 42 cents. Electrical—shift electricians 82 cents, winderman 70 cents, first class electrician 68 cents, sub-station operators 64 cents, second class electrician 62 cents, Harland drive operators and motor man 54½ cents, helpers 42 and 45½ cents. Yard—locomotive engineer 63 cents, foreman 60 cents, brakesmen 50 and 52½ cents, track foreman 50 cents, labourers 38 cents. Paper machines—boss machine tenders $97.12 per week, machine tenders $1.53, back tenders $1.36, third hands $1.01, fourth hand 63 cents, fifth hands 53 cents, sixth hands 44 cents, rewindermen 63 cents, rewinder helpers 44 cents, clothing man $66.67 per week, assistant clothing men 45 cents per hour, cleaners 44 cents. Painters—boss painter 68 cents, painters 47½ and 50 cents, helpers 42 cents. Miscellaneous—fire inspector $44.10 per week, night fire inspector 50 cents, gateman 44 cents, others 40 and 42 cents. Cafeteria—cook $21 per week, waitress and counter girl $7.35 per week, head charwoman $11.57 and $14.39 per week. Wharf—foreman $52.50 per week. Mechanical—foreman pipe fitter $67.72 per week, foreman welder $66.15, foreman machinist $56.18, general millwright and paper millwright foremen $55.13, foreman oiler $53.55, groundwood millwright foreman $44.10, sulphite and paper mill millwright foreman 75½ cents, pump millwright, pattern maker, 75½ cents; general millwright and roll grinder 72 cents, first class machinist 70 cents, crane operator 68 cents, steam plant millwright 68 cents, bricklayer mason 68 cents, groundwood millwrights and tinsmiths 60 and 64½ cents, machinist 68 cents, pipefitters 64½ cents, welders 58 and 64½ cents, second class machinists 60 cents, millwrights 54½ and 60 cents, oilers 58 cents, third class machinists 54½ and 58 cents, pipefitters 50 and 54½ cents riggers and helpers 50 cents, general helper 42 cents.

All permanent employees in the employ of the company at the time the agreement made are entitled to one week's holiday with pay annually. New employees taken on will be entitled to the holiday after one year's service.

No strike or lockout to occur during the life of the agreement. Should any one or group of union members violate this clause, such action will not cancel this agreement, and

the unions will co-operate to the fullest extent to keep the plant operating.

A joint committee made up of the representatives of the two local unions will be formed to take up grievances with the Company. Any disputes which cannot be settled between the Committee and the officials of the mill, shall be referred to the general manager or his representative. If a settlement is not then reached it shall be referred to the general manager and the president of the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions. If they cannot reach an agreement it will then be referred to arbitration, each party appointing a representative, these two selecting a third, or if they cannot agree on a third the Provincial Minister of Labour will be requested to appoint the third party. The decision of this board to be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Dalhousie, N.B.—New Brunswick International Paper Company and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, (Local 236) and International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 146).

Agreement to be in effect from April 9, 1937, to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the union and agrees when employing new workers to give preference to union members, if available, and to co-operate with the union in obtaining and retaining members.

In making promotions or in laying off employees, consideration will be given first to ability and secondly to length of service. If it is necessary to materially curtail operations in any plant thus creating a social problem in the community, the management will, in addition to the above, give consideration to employees with dependents, if capable and efficient, as against employees without dependents.

Hours: the regular operation of pulp and paper mills will be six days per week with 24 hours shutdown on Sunday. When necessary, pulp mills may be operated for a longer period. Hours for day workers 8 per day. Tour workers will be organized into three shifts of 8 hours, shifts to rotate in sequence weekly.

Overtime: day workers to be paid time and one-half for all time worked in excess of 10 hours on any week day and time and one-half for all work during shutdown period on Sunday or three specified holidays. Day workers working on Sunday or holidays are also to take one day off during the week. Day workers if called at night to be allowed time and one-half for the period worked with a minimum of 4 hours' time. Tour workers will be paid time and one-half for all time worked during the regular shutdown periods on Sundays and holidays.

Wages: an increase of 2 cents per hour was made from May 1, 1937, and it is further provided that on January 1, 1938, the total hourly payroll will be increased 5 per cent and the increase divided so as to give the same increase in rate per hour to each hourly employee, such increased rates to remain in effect until May 1, 1938. Wages per hour from May 1, 1937: Wood handling—head wood handler 43 and 51 cents, wood handler 40 cents, scaler or counter 43 cents, saw filer 52 and 63 cents, crane operator 71 cents, drag operator 46 cents, head wood fireman 56 cents, wood fireman 53 cents, water boy 27 cents, other classes 40 to 43 cents. Wood room—head preparer 46 and 49 cents, knife grinder 43 cents, wood handler, conveyor man, sawyer, barker man, splitter man, 40 cents. Chips—chipper man and chip screen man 40 cents, chip bin man 40 and 41 cents. Grinders—stone sharpener 56 cents, grinder man 49 cents, oiler 43 and 45 cents, block handler 41 cents, waste handler 40 and 41 cents. Groundwood screens and deckers—screenman 57 cents, deckerman 49 cents, sliverman 41 cents. Acid plant—acid maker 73 cents, tower man 40 cents. Digesters—cook 79 cents, cook's helpers 45 and 58 cents, blow pit man 45 and 47 cents. Beaters—beaterman 43 and 46 cents, beaterman helper 41 cents, stock regulators 66 and 79 cents, other classes 41 to 47 cents. Paper machines—machine tenders $1.55 and $1.64, back tenders $1.38 and $1.48, third hand $1.05 and $1.10, fourth hand 65 cents, fifth hand 58 cents, sixth hand 47 cents, oiler 52 cents, head clothing man $1.05, clothing man 67 cents, clothing man helper 49 cents. Wrapper machines—machine tender 85 cents, second hand 66 cents, third hand 60 cents. Finishing—roll finisher 40, 43 and 45 cents, weigher 46 and 49 cents, marker 51 cents, rewinder man 47 and 53 cents, rewinder man helper 40 and 41 cents, head core cleaner 46 and 58 cents, core cleaners 40 and 43 cents, electric truck 49 and 52 cents, labourer 40 and 41 cents, finishing clerk 47 and 52 cents, wrapper preparer 40 and 43 cents. Indoor miscellaneous—oil keeper 47 cents, head oiler 57 and 68 cents, oiler 41 and 43 cents, electric truck operator 49 cents, storekeeper assistant 43 cents, other classes including cleaners, elevator man, labourers 40 cents for day work and 41 for tour work. Paper handling—head paper loader 45 and 61 cents, paper loader 42 cents, checker 43 and 49 cents, car man 42 and 45 cents, electric truck operator and crane operator 49 and 52 cents, roll distributor 40 and 41 cents, truck operator 40 cents. Marine and wharf—paper handlers 40 cents, checker 43 and 52 cents, signal man 40 cents, winch operator 43 and 47 cents, hatch operator 47 and 52 cents, repair men 43 and 52 cents, water boy 32 cents. Outdoor miscellaneous—head labourer 41 and 49 cents, labourer, teamster and gatekeeper 40 cents, maintenance man 40 and 43 cents, motor truck operator 46, 56 and 61 cents, crane operator 71 cents, crane operator helper 40 cents, gas locomotive operator 58 and 61 cents, brakesman 50 and 52 cents, single horse and driver 47 cents, double team and driver 67 cents, watchman 41 and 52 cents. Steam power plant—turbine operator 76 and 80 cents, turbine operator (paper) 69 cents, electric boiler operator 47 and 52 cents, fireman 66 cents, firema helper 43 and 48 cents, labourer 40 cents. Electric power plant—motorman 47 and 52 cents, electric operator (paper) 71 cents, primary power operator 72 cents. Repair section—head repairman 74 and 79 cents, repairman 49 and 74 cents, repairman mason 81 cents, repairman roll grinder 78 cents, repairman pattern maker 79 cents, repairman helper 40 and 48 cents, clerk 49 and 57 cents. Office production—draftsman 48 and 79 cents, tracer 47 and 52 cents, fire inspector 67 cents, assistant fire inspector and night watchman 40 cents, order clerk 47 and 56 cents. Townsite—labourer and caretaker 40 cents. Technical

—freeness testers and paper testers 47 to 52 cents, laboratory helpers 46 and 71 cents, sampler 43 and 45 cents, inspector paper machines 71 and 78 cents.

Employees are not expected to do dangerous work. If ordered to do so they may refuse without penalty on the ground of danger. Otherwise they must assume all risks. They must familiarize themselves with their duties and the hazards of same.

A mutual interest board with four members appointed by unions and four by management to be formed to discuss safety, health, etc. and once a year starting in 1938 to discuss wage rates. Disputes are to be taken up first by the union with the department superintendent, and then the plant manager, then by the International president of the union with the vice president of the company in charge of manufacturing, in successive steps if an adjustment is not previously made. If no settlement is reached in this manner, the dispute will be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of the company, one of the union or unions involved and a third chosen by them, the decision of such board to be final and binding. No stoppage of work is to occur during the period of the agreement until all the above methods have been used to settle a dispute, and then only with the approval of the international officers of the union.

THREE RIVERS AND GATINEAU, QUEBEC.—THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, THE INTERNATIONAL FIBRE BOARD LIMITED (GATINEAU) AND THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF PAPER MILL UNIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 163 AT THREE RIVERS AND LOCAL 251 AT GATINEAU) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 163 AT THREE RIVERS AND LOCAL 142 AT GATINEAU).

Agreement to be in effect from April 9, 1937 to April 30, 1938 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement is the same as the one summarized above for Dalhousie, N.B., with certain differences in the hourly wage schedule, among which are the following:

At the Three Rivers Mill: Wood handling—head wood handler 49 and 68 cents, wood handler, conveyor man, cleaner, 40 and 41 cents, scaler or counter 46 cents, drag operator 46 and 47 cents. Groundwood screens and deckers—screenman 52 cents. Sulphite screens—head screenman 61 cents, screenman 49 cents. Sulphite presses—pressman 44 and 45 cents, stock handler 40 and 41 cents. Beaters—beater wrappers 46 cents, beaterman and clay mixer man 44 cents, stock handler 40 and 41 cents, stock regulator 84 cents, mixer operator 52 cents, electric truck operator 47 cents. Paper machines—machine tender $1.32 and $1.42, back tender $1.14 and $1.24, third hand 88 and 94 cents, fourth hand 63 cents, fifth hand 57 cents, oiler 52 cents, head clothing man 94 cents, clothing man 67 and 94 cents, clothing man helpers 41 and 52 cents. Finishing—roll finisher 42 and 45 cents, marker 42 and 45 cents, cutter man 40 and 43 cents, rewinder man 47 to 56 cents. Indoor miscellaneous—printer 48 and 55 cents, printer helper 40 and 43 cents, filter man 51 cents. Paper handling—head paper loader 47 and 51 cents, paper loader 42 and 45 cents, checker 46 and 49 cents, truck operator 44 and 47 cents, labourers 40 cents. Marine and wharf foreman 68 and 78 cents, head paper loader 43 and 46 cents, marker 40 cents, head checker 47 and 49 cents, checker 43 cents, winch operator 43 cents, crane operator 52 cents, head stower 40 and 46 cents, stower 40 cents, head dunnage man 43 and 46 cents, dunnage man 40 and 46 cents, inspector 78 cents. Outdoor miscellaneous—electric truck operator 43 cents, crane operator helper 48 cents; single horse and team with drivers to be paid at local rates. Steam power plant—turbine operator (paper) 74 cents, electric boiler operator 46 and 52 cents, head fireman 74 cents, repairman 53 cents, steam inspector 44 and 64 cents. Electric power plant—motor man 48 and 50 cents, transformer man 52 cents, primary power operator 74 cents, electric operator (groundwood) 71 cents. Coal preparing—plant operator 74 cents, pulverizer mill operator and weigher 56 cents, conveyorman 46 cents, coal tower operator 74 cents, scraper man, engineer and dump man 46 cents, head coal handler 49 cents, coal handler 40 cents. Repair section—head repairman 74 cents and 84 cents, clerk 49 and 52 cents. Office production—draftsman 40 and 45 cents, fire inspector 47 cents, assistant fire inspector 43 cents, waste material man 63 cents, control man 46 and 58 cents, telephone operator 31 and 32 cents. Core machines—head core maker 56 and 65 cents, core maker 43 and 49 cents, core maker helper and labourer 40 cents. Technical—paper testers 47 and 52 cents, laboratory helpers 46 and 56 cents.

At the Gatineau mill: Wood handling—head wood handler 40 and 61 cents, wood handler 40 and 41 cents, conveyor man 40 cents, scaler or counter 43 and 44 cents, sawyer helper 40 cents, saw filer 56 and 61 cents, oiler 43 and 44 cents, drag operator 46 and 47 cents, motor man 48 cents, wood fireman 62 cents, wood fireman helper 43 cents. Wood room—wood handler 40 and 41 cents. Groundwood screens and deckers—screenman 52 and 55 cents. Sulphite screens—head screenman 61 cents, screenman 49 cents. Sulphite presses—pressman 44 cents, stock handler 40 and 41 cents. Beaters—beaterman 44 cents, broke beaterman 41 cents, stock regulator 61 and 90 cents. Paper machines—machine tender $1.74, back tender $1.56, third hand $1.15, fourth hand 70 cents, fifth hand 61 cents, six hand 47 cents, head clothing man $1.15, clothing man 61 and 70 cents, clothing man helper 41 and 52 cents. Finishing—marker 46 and 49 cents, cutter man 48 to 56 cents, rewinder man 47 to 56 cents, first core cleaner 40 cents, finishing clerk 52 and 56 cents. Indoor miscellaneous—oiler 41 to 45 cents, filter man 51 cents, filter man helper 41 cents, other classes 40 and 41 cents. Paper handling—head paper loader 47, 51 and 61 cents, paper loader 42 and 45 cents, checker 46 and 49 cents, car man 42 and 44 cents. Marine and wharf—head paper loader 45 cents, paper handler 40 cents, head checker 52 cents, crane operator 47 and 55 cents. Outdoor miscellaneous—head maintenance man 61 cents, electric truck operator 43 cents, crane fireman 56 cents; drivers with single horse or team to be paid at local rates. Steam power plant—head operator 84 cents, fireman 66 cents, fireman helper 48 cents, oilers 48 and 56 cents, coal hoist 52 cents, boiler cleaner 43 cents, waste handler 41 and 43 cents, coal handler 40 cents. Electric power plant—motor man 48 and 50 cents, transformer man 52 cents, electric operator (paper) and primary station operator 84 cents, electric operator

(groundwood) 56 cents. Repair station—head repairman 74 and 84 cents, repairman roll grinder 90 cents, apprentices 18 and 39 cents, diver $1.07. Office production—sample clerk 42 to 50 cents, fire inspector 61 cents, night watchman 46 cents, control man 56 cents, telephone operator 36 cents. Townsite—caretaker 41 and 45 cents. Technical—paper testers 47 and 52 cents, laboratory helpers 46 and 56 cents.

At the International Fibre Board Ltd. Mill, Gatineau: stone grinderman 45 and 47 cents, deckerman 41 and 43 cents, beaterman 45 cents, wet machine and beater helper 43 cents, stock handlers 41 cents, shredder men 43 cents, press operators 62 and 75 cents, kiln operators 51 cents, size maker 47 cents, cleaner 40 cents, oilers 45 cents, printer 57 cents, yard foreman 49 cents, truck driver 56 cents, single horse driver 47 cents, labourer 40 cents, clerk (finishing room) 55 cents, shipping clerk 61 cents, clerk (office) 55 cents, control man 56 cents, tester 49 cents. Repairs—master mechanic and chief electrician 98 cents, electricians 57 and 65 cents, electricians' helper 42 cents, saw filer 55 cents, millwright 56 and 60 and 65 cents, pipefitter 61 cents, pipefitter helper 46 cents, tinsmith 61 cents, mechanic 56 cents, machinist 65 cents, carpenter 55 cents. Finishing and shipping—foreman 57 and 60 cents, sandermen and graders 49 cents, shaper men 55 cents, electric truck operator 52 cents, cut-off saw operators 45 and 47 cents, cut-off saw operators helpers 41 cents, chain men, trimmers, shaper helpers, finishers 41 cents, paper cutter 45 cents, special finishers 43 and 65 cents, samplers 43 cents, wrappers or tiers 47 cents, loaders 43 cents.

Temiskaming, Quebec.—Canadian International Paper Company and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 233).

Agreement to be in effect from April 9, 1937 to April 30, 1938 and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for Dalhousie, N.B., except for the wage schedule effective from May 1, 1937.

Wages per hour: Filter plant—screen men 41 cents. Boiler house—runners 68 cents, firemen 58 cents, assistant firemen 48 cents, repairman 63 cents, helpers 48 cents, boiler cleaners 43 cents, tester 44 cents, coalmen 40 and 41 cents, ashmen 40 cents. Wood room—runners 60 cents, grinder 45 cents, oiler 61 cents, shortends 39 cents, repairman 61 cents, chippermen 42 cents, other classes 41 cents. Wood handling—crane operators and cable crane operators 70 cents, locomotive engineers 60 cents, track foreman 55 cents, brakemen 51 cents, logpile signalmen 43 cents, others 40 and 41 cents. Acid plant—acid makers 73 cents, refrigerator operators 60 cents, sulphurmen 46 cents, others 41 and 42 cents. Digesters—cooks 65 and 95 cents, helpers 49 cents, testers 41 cents, repairman 70 cents. Preparing—runners (mill) 76 cents, stock runners 55 cents, pitmen 45 and 47 cents, screenmen and testers 41 cents, repairman 61 cents, helper 53 cents, night oilers 45 cents, cleaners 40 cents. Bleachery—runners 54 and 65 cents, assistant runners 48 cents, helpers 42 and 44 cents, screenmen 41 and 45 cents, testers 44 cents, bleach mixer 54 cents, helper and tester 41 cents. Nova cell operating—helpers 41 and 46 cents. Caustic fusion—runners 55 cents, helpers 42 cents. Electrolytic—runners 63 cents, cellmen 49 cents, general operators 49 cents, saltmen 40 cents, line slackers 42 cents, repairman 55 cents, helper 41 cents. Dry machines—machine tenders 78, 93 and 95 cents, back tenders 57, 64 and 67 cents, layboy operators 45 cents, truckmen layboy 44 cents, cuttermen 41 cents, pressmen 44 cents, dry truckers 41 cents, broke hustlers 41 cents, monorail operator 48 cents. Shipping—checkers 55 cents, truckers and sample cutters 44 cents. Rebaling—41 and 44 cents. Yard—foreman and gas truck driver 49 cents, teamsters and labourers 40 cents. Supply store—storeman 45 cents. Miscellaneous—general oiler 45 cents, watchman 44 cents, office cleaner 40 cents. Screenings—runners 49 cents, loaders and cutters 41 cents. Laboratory—head tester 57 cents, tester 40 and 57 cents, sample boys 28 cents. Electrical department—electricians-armature winder 63 and 71 cents, helpers 40 and 48 cents. Repair crew—head repairman 79 and 88 cents, repairmen 49 and 86 cents, repairmen helpers 40 and 55 cents, apprentices 16 cents and up. Barking plant—runners 55 cents, tallymen 44 cents, repairmen 55 and 68 cents, oilers 43 cents, inspector 42 cents, boom boss 43 cents, others 41 and 42 cents. Wood handling—crane operators and cable crane operators 70 cents.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article of this issue:

Butchers, Sorel.

Glove cutters (work gloves), Province of Quebec.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Montreal.

Building Trades, Sorel.

Longshoremen, Sorel.

Taxi drivers, Sorel.

Shoe Repairers, Montreal.

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized on page 923.

Barbers, Lindsay.

Barbers, Woodstock.

Barbers, Belleville.

Barbers, Orillia.

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedule has been made binding by an Order in Council and is summarized on page 924.

Lathers, Calgary.

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently made Obligatory and other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 745 replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workmen within the scope of the agreement if in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The first proceedings under this Act were noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting butchers at Sorel, glove cutters (work gloves) throughout the province, ornamental iron and bronze workers at Montreal, building trades at Sorel, longshoremen at Sorel, taxi drivers at Sorel and shoe repairers at Montreal, the approval by Orders in Council of the by-laws of certain joint committees as noted below. Notices of application for the extension of an agreement affecting aircraft workers at Longueuil was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 10, and of agreements affecting bakers at Quebec and cloakmakers throughout the province in the issue of July 17. Notices of application for amendments to the agreements affecting building trades at Sherbrooke and building trades at Montreal were also published in the issue of July 17.

BUTCHERS, SOREL.—An Order in Council approved July 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 17, makes obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade the terms of an agreement between certain employing butchers and le Syndicat National Catholique des Maîtres et Employés Bouchers de Sorel, Inc. (the National Catholic Union of Master Butchers and Butcher Shop Employees of Sorel, Incorporated).

The terms of the Order in Council are in effect from July 17, 1937 to July 16, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Sorel and the village of St. Joseph de Sorel.

Hours: 48 per week. Butcher shops to be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Thursday and from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. Friday and Saturday.

Overtime, that is work after 8 p.m., to be paid at time and one-half.

Wages: journeymen butchers 35 cents per hour, apprentice butchers 10 cents per hour during first year, 15 cents during second year, 20 cents during third year.

Not more than one apprentice for each four journeymen in a butcher shop.

GLOVE CUTTERS (WORK GLOVES), PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved July 8 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain glove manufacturers and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers de Montréal (section des gros gants) (The National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Montreal, work gloves section) and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers des Trois-Rivières (section des gros gants) (The National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Three Rivers, work gloves section).

The terms of the Order in Council to be in effect from July 17, 1937 to December 31, 1938 and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1936, page 833, with the following exceptions:

Hours: the 48 hour week is to be continued to September 30, 1937, but from October 1, the working week is to be reduced to 44 per week.

Overtime: a bonus of 20 cents per hour to be paid for all overtime over 48 hours in any week until September 30 and over 44 hours in any week from October 1, 1937.

Wages: Retroactive to July 1, 1937, the wage rates (piece rates) are increased by 15 per cent. Work on samples to be paid at 50 cents per hour.

Manufacturers must have their gloves and mitts cut only in their own shops.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Montreal District.—An Order in Council approved July 8 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 17, makes obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade in the district the terms of an agreement between the Builders' Exchange Incorporated, Ornamental Iron and Bronze section, and the Canadian Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers Union of Montreal.

This agreement, effective from July 17, is made retroactive to May 1, 1937, and is in effect until March 31, 1938, and for a further period of 30 days pending adoption of an Order in Council to replace this one.

The agreement applies only to shop employees.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half until midnight; from midnight to 8 a.m., double time. Work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the Island of Montreal and Ile Bizard, the Counties of Assumption, Terrebonne, Laval, Deux Montagnes, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly, Verchères, Saint John, Iberville and Richelieu.

Minimum wage rates: mechanics 66 cents (an increase of 6 cents per hour over the previous rate), fitters 55 cents (an increase of 5 cents), helpers 45 cents (an increase of 5 cents). All contracts entered into by an employer and one or more employees on a piece work basis are invalid.

One apprentice allowed to each seven mechanics in each shop. If less than seven mechanics employed in a shop, one apprentice allowed. Apprentices to serve four years (208 weeks).

Wage rate for first year apprentices: 20 cents per hour.

Building Trades, Sorel.—An Order in Council approved July 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazettee* July 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and le Syndicat National et Catholique de Métiers de la Construction de Sorel, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Building Trades of Sorel, Incorporated).

The Order in Council is in effect from July 17, 1937 to July 16, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Territorial jurisdiction includes the city of Sorel and a radius of one mile from its limits in the county of Richelieu only.

Hours: 8 per day, a 44 hour week.

Overtime and all work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: plasterers and spraymen 60 cents; bricklayers and masons and sand splicing, stationary enginemen, shovel and hoisting enginemen, 55 cents; carpenters and joiners, caulkers, sheet metal workers, tinsmiths and roofers, roofers (slate, composition and asbestos), electricians, linemen, joint pointers, marble setters, tile setters, terrazzo layers and terrazzo polishers on machine, granite cutters, ornamental iron workers (erectors), plumbers and steamfitters, sprinkler fitters or automatic refrigeration, cement finishers, enginemen on portable machines, pipefitters, drivers with two horses, 50 cents; painters, wood and metal lathers, engineers (gas mixer), glaziers and decorators, 45 cents; mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers, hod carriers, enginemen (compressors), joiners working for sash and door manufacturers, carters with two horses, 40 cents; truck drivers, ornamental iron workers' helpers, drivers of one horse, labourers, 35 cents.

A foreman to be paid at least 10 cents per hour over the minimum rate fixed for his trade.

Hourly wages for apprentices; apprentice plasterers—20 cents during first year, 25 cents during second year, 30 cents during third year and 35 cents during fourth year; apprentice painters, roofers (slate), marble setters, metal lathers, bricklayers, masons, tile setters, spraymen and glaziers and decorators 15 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year, 25 cents during third year and 30 cents during fourth year; apprentice carpenters and joiners, electricians, steamfitters, pipefitters and sprinkler fitters or automatic refrigeration 10 cents per hour during first year, 15 cents during second year, 20 cents during third year and 25 cents during fourth year; apprentice asbestos roofers, wood lathers and cement finishers 15 cents during first year; 20 cents during second year and 25 cents during third year. Improvers in steamfitting, pipe-fitting, sprinkler fitting and automatic refrigeration to be paid 35 cents per hour during first six months and 45 cents during second six months.

Travelling expenses and time of workmen sent out of town to be charged to contractors only.

One apprentice allowed for each journeyman in the plumbing and electrical trades. In all other trades one apprentice allowed only for each five journeymen. Apprentices must be registered and enter into an agreement of apprenticeship with their employers before the joint Committee or an association. If the employer of the apprentice has no more work for him, the Joint Committee will endeavour to secure temporary work for him with another employer, but if the apprentice is unable to secure such work the original employer will take him back.

Maintenance men employed in religious and charitable institutions and colleges shall be paid a minimum of $18 per week for skilled workmen and $12 for unskilled, with a 48 hour week. The employer may deduct $2 per month per room if the employee lives in the establishment and 25 cents per meal if the employee boards in the establishment.

Any higher wages paid to workers governed by the present agreement are not be reduced after this agreement goes into effect.

LONGSHOREMEN, SOREL.—An Order in Council approved July 8 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* July 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship and stevedoring companies and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Débardeurs de Sorel, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Longshoremen of Sorel, Incorporated).

The agreement is in effect from April 30, 1937 to January 31, 1938 and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The agreement covers the loading and unloading of all ships (including the handling of grain) engaged in ocean, inland and coastal navigation in the harbour of Sorel.

Overtime: work on Sundays and three specified holidays, time and one-half. Time and one-half to be paid also for work during meal hour and thereafter until relieved.

Wages per hour: for loading grain 50 cents for work between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 60 cents for work between 7 p.m. and midnight; 70 cents for work between midnight and 6 a.m.; for unloading grain out of lake and ocean steamers into the elevator 45 cents for work between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 48 cents for work between 7 p.m. and midnight, 55 cents between midnight and 6 a.m.; for handling dynamite 60 cents; for handling nitrate of soda, china clay, coal, fertilizer, potash, iron ore, paper pulp, wood pulp, square timber, oil in drum barrels, molasses, sulphur, shifting bunker coal and any other general cargo, 50 cents; foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

Longshoremen reporting for work at 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. will wait one half hour without pay, but if required to wait longer, regular rates of pay for such extra waiting time.

Hatch beams must be taken off or bolted when men are working in the hatch and using a winch.

The number of men required for gangs and for certain types of work is specified.

Any dispute as to the interpretation of this agreement will be taken up by the longshoremen's representative on the wharves with the employers. If it cannot be settled in this way it will be referred to a joint arbitration board, consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them or by the Minister of Labour. The decision of this board to be binding.

TAXI DRIVERS, SOREL.—An Order in Council approved July 24 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain employers and Le Syndicat National et Catholique des Maîtres et Employés-Chauffeurs de Sorel, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Master and Employed Taxi and Truck Drivers, Inc.).

The agreement is in force from July 31, 1937, to July 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the town of Sorel and a radius of one mile of its limits.

Hours: 10 per day, 60 per week. Truck drivers shall not be on duty on Sundays, church holy days and legal holidays.

Overtime: time and one-half after 10 hours, work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: taxi drivers to be paid 25 per cent of the money they take in, truck drivers 40 cents per hour. The weekly wages of employees governed by this agreement to be at least $15 a week whatever be the duration of labour, except that the minimum for private chauffeurs is $18 per week.

An employer to pay for his employee's meals at 50 cents a meal on a run out of town or in the town if such employee is not back in time for his meal.

A schedule of rates which must be charged by taxi drivers is given, starting at a minimum of 25 cents for one passenger within a certain zone, waiting time over a certain minimum must also be charged for.

SHOE REPAIRERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved July 24 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between The Montreal and Provincial Shoe Repairers Association, Inc., and The Shoe Repair Workers Union of Montreal.

The agreement is in effect from July 31, 1937, to July 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the Island of Montreal and such other shops within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal as obtain the greater proportion of their orders from citizens of the Island of Montreal.

Hours are limited to 10 per day first four days of the week, 11 hours on Friday and 13 hours on Saturday, a 64 hour week as provided in Order in Council under the Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1936, page 328).

Minimum weekly wage rates: experienced workmen $15 except finishers for whom the minimum is $12; from December 1 to March 31 the minimum for experienced workmen is $10 and for experienced finishers $9.

Minimum weekly wages for apprentices: $6 during first year, $8 during second year, $10 during third year except that in the third year of apprenticeship, from December 1 to March 31 apprentices to receive $9, apprentice finishers $8.

A schedule of minimum prices to be charged customers for each piece of work is set forth in the agreement.

A joint committee to be formed as provided in the Act with power to grant certificates stating to which class a workman or apprentice belongs.

JOINT COMMITTEES.—The constitutions and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette* mentioned:

Building Trades, Montreal (July 10).

Glove Cutters (fine gloves), Province (July 10)

Granite Cutters, Province (July 17)

COMPETENCY CARDS.—An Order in Council as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 31, makes the competency card obligatory in the following trades:

Building Trades, Sherbrooke.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of Labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Barbers, Lindsay: An Order in Council approved July 22 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* July 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the town of Lindsay.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1937 "during pleasure."

Hours are those during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-law. No work on Sundays, eight specified holidays or after noon on Wednesdays except that work may be done all day Wednesday of the week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates: For persons given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $18 per week. For persons given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, $12.50 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $19 from the work performed by the employee plus an additional 10 per cent of such proceeds in excess of $30. For nights and Saturday employees, that is those who work four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work performed by the employee. For persons working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee. For persons employed only on Saturday or the day before a holiday $4 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee. For persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

No deduction from wages for materials supplied, laundry or operating expenses.

A schedule of minimum charges to customers for the different pieces of work is included and no lower prices may be charged or premium be given customers.

An Advisory Committee to be appointed as provided in the Act.

Barbers, Orillia: An Order in Council, approved July 22 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* July 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the town of Orillia.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1937, "during pleasure."

This schedule is the same as the one summarized above for Lindsay, with the exception that for persons given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, the minimum is $13 per week instead of $12.50, plus the same percentage as provided for Lindsay barbers.

Barbers, Woodstock: An Order in Council, approved July 22 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* July 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the town of Woodstock.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1937, "during pleasure."

The schedule is the same as the one summarized above for Lindsay with these exceptions:

In all cases where a percentage of 50 per cent is specified for Lindsay barbers, Woodstock barbers receive 60 per cent. Instead of barbers receiving an additional 10 per cent of proceeds over $30 they receive 5 per cent in Woodstock.

Barbers, Belleville: An Order in Council, approved July 22 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* July 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the city of Belleville.

The Order in Council is in effect from August 10, 1937, "during pleasure."

The schedule is the same as the one summarized above for Lindsay with these exceptions:

The Wednesday holiday begins at 12.30 instead of noon. In all cases where a percentage of 50 per cent is specified for Lindsay barbers, Belleville barbers receive 60 per cent. Instead of barbers receiving an additional 10 per cent of proceeds over $30, they receive 5 per cent in Belleville.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, April, July, September, November, and December, 1936, May and July, 1937.

WOOD AND METAL LATHERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council dated July 7 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, July 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the wood and metal lathing industry in the city of Calgary and within 25 miles of the Calgary post office.

The Order in Council is in effect from July 25, 1937, to July 24, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and recognized statutory holidays, double time. Employees required to set hangers in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays may work, being paid straight time for morning and time and one-half for afternoon and evening. Emergency work that can only be done at night to be paid at 8 hours pay for 7 hours work.

Wages: for all metal furring and tied on lath work and attached ceilings, 90 cents per hour; for all classes of work which is nailed on wood furring, such as wood lath, all plaster and instrippings, etc., 75 cents per hour. No piece work permitted.

Transportation to be furnished to all points outside the city limits and travelling time to and from jobs outside a five mile radius.

All work contracted for and accepted prior to this schedule coming into force to be completed at a rate set by the Board.

According to a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a total of 155 air harbours in Canada at the close of 1936, not including those under construction for the trans-Canada route. Licensed aircraft, including private flying club, commercial and Dominion and provincial engaged in civil aviation numbered 450 as against 380 in 1935. These do not include military air craft.

Commercial aircraft flew 7,100,401 miles and carried 22,947,105 pounds of freight and 1,107,060 pounds of mail, which was 28 per cent more traffic than carried in 1935. The number of paying passengers carried by commercial aircraft was 97,888 and non-pay passengers 11,835. The personnel miles flown, including paying and non-paying passengers and crew was 18,373,117 and the ton miles for freight and mail was 1,155,624. Most of the freight consisted of mine supplies and products to and from mines in northern Quebec, Ontario and Western provinces and North West Territories. The average flight with passengers was 88 miles and with freight 93 miles.

During the year, 16 persons were killed and 21 injured in civil aviation, of which commercial air lines were responsible for 10 deaths and 16 injured, including six mechanics injured in shops, etc. The commercial aviation averages show per one million passenger miles 0·522 passengers killed and 0·835 passengers injured, and per million crew miles, 0·569 crew killed and 0·227 crew injured.

New motor vehicle sales in Canada, after declining slightly in April as compared with a year ago and making small gains during May, moved up sharply in June to show advances over June, 1936, of 43·3 per cent in number and 37·2 per cent in retail value. The decline from May of this year was less than seasonal. There were 17,949 new vehicles sold for $18,064,055 in June as compared with 12,523 at $13,167,624 for June, 1936, and 21,531 for $21,980,324 in May, 1937.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JULY, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

In retail prices the cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was slightly higher than in the previous month due to the somewhat higher cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices continued to advance until the middle of the month and then declined influenced to a large extent by the movement in grain prices.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.56 at the beginning of July as compared with $8.52 for June; $7.97 for July, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $10.91 for July, 1930. The most important changes in the month under review as compared with the previous month were advances in the cost of meats, eggs, and cheese and declines in milk, potatoes, and rolled oats. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.24 for July; as compared with $17.20 for June; $16.51 for July, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.26 for July, 1930; $20.67 for July, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.17 for July, 1914. In fuel anthracite coal again averaged slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base 1926 as 100 advanced during the first half of July continuing the upward movement which commenced during the second week in June. For the week ended July 16 the index number was 87·7 the highest point reached in recent years. From that date to the end of the month the movement was downward the figures for the index being 86·7 for the week ended July 30. For the week ended July 2 the index was 86·2 and for that ended June 11, 84·1 which was the low point of the decline since early in April. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for June when the index number was 84·6 as compared with 74·4 for July, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·2 for July, 1929; 98·7 for July, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for July, 1914. Fluctuations in the prices of grains were the principal factors in the movement of the index number during the month. In the grouping according to chief component materials the vegetable products group recorded the greatest changes during the month the index for the group advancing from 91·5 at the beginning to 96·4 at the end of the second week and then declining to 92 for the week ended July 30. Changes in other groups were relatively slight all groups being somewhat higher at the end of the month than at the beginning.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-two staple foodstuffs groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of camparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits

are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices in July again advanced continuing the upward movement in progress since the beginning of the year except for a minor recession in March. Sirloin steak averaged 29·3 cents per pound in July, 28·3 in June and 22·9 cents in January. Rib roast averaged 21·9 cents per pound in July, 21 cents in June and 17 cents in January. Mutton was one-half cent per pound higher in July at an average price of 24·7 cents per pound. Fresh pork was again higher averaging 22·6 cents per pound as compared with 21·8 cents in June. Bacon has changed little in price during the year averaging 29·1 cents per pound in July. Prices, however, were considerably higher in the western provinces than elsewhere in the Dominion. Fresh eggs averaged 27 cents per dozen in July as compared with 25·2 cents in June. Increases were greater in Ontario and other eastern provinces than in the western. Milk averaged

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936....	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936....	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936....	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936....	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936....	109	140	133	114	154	126
Aug. 1936....	111	139	133	114	154	127
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Oct. 1936....	112	140	135	114	153	127
Nov. 1936....	113	141	135	114	154	128
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937.....	117	138	140	118	155	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

(*Continued on page 934*)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1934	July 1935	July 1936	June 1937	July 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	79·6	84·0	64·2	62·0	71·4	76·4	75·0	44·4	45·4	50·6	46·8	56·6	58·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	57·8	54·4	35·6	34·4	42·6	48·6	46·8	24·0	24·4	28·0	25·4	31·4	32·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	28·3	28·1	19·1	19·7	22·5	24·4	23·9	12·0	11·9	12·9	13·3	14·2	14·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	36·8	37·3	28·0	30·7	30·1	31·7	30·8	20·5	20·5	21·4	22·5	24·2	24·7
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	37·7	40·7	31·8	32·3	28·0	31·6	30·1	16·1	20·9	22·5	21·9	21·8	22·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·4	74·0	54·2	58·0	52·2	56·0	53·8	30·0	37·4	40·2	40·2	39·8	40·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·0	57·0	42·5	44·7	37·2	39·4	40·4	20·4	31·1	30·2	29·5	28·8	29·1
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	73·8	75·8	43·6	49·8	44·0	44·0	42·6	25·4	25·2	31·0	30·6	33·8	33·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	49·3	59·2	33·9	38·2	38·5	36·0	36·2	21·1	24·9	24·7	27·2	25·2	27·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	43·1	52·6	31·4	34·7	34·2	32·1	32·7	17·1	21·1	21·2	23·4	21·3	22·8
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	70·8	88·2	69·0	68·4	70·2	72·0	72·0	54·6	58·2	60·6	61·2	64·8	64·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	91·4	118·8	70·2	74·4	77·2	79·4	65·8	39·8	44·2	42·8	44·6	50·6	50·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	51·7	66·3	42·0	42·0	43·3	44·1	36·3	23·8	25·2	24·8	26·2	28·5	28·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·4	40·6	30·0	$31·6	$32·6	$33·2	$31·6	$19·4	$20·0	$19·9	$20·7	$22·6	$23·0
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·6	38·4	26·2	$31·6	$32·6	$33·2	$31·6	$19·4	$20·0	$19·9	$20·7	$22·6	$23·0
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	117·0	144·0	105·0	114·0	117·0	115·5	114·0	84·0	87·0	88·5	93·0	106·5	105·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	49·0	$53·0	$53·0	$48·0	$48·0	$31·0	$33·0	$33·0	$34·0	$45·0	$45·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	44·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·0	23·5	25·0	26·0	25·5	29·5	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	23·2	34·2	19·8	$21·8	$21·0	$20·6	$20·2	$16·0	$16·2	$15·6	$15·8	$16·4	$16·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·2	22·2	17·6	15·8	18·2	23·8	19·0	8·2	9·2	10·8	9·8	15·8	15·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·9	29·1	24·9	19·8	21·9	21·3	20·7	14·9	14·9	16·0	16·2	15·8	15·8
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	18·0	27·2	19·8	15·8	13·5	13·7	15·9	11·7	12·8	12·4	10·9	11·7	11·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	93·6	33·6	31·6	32·0	28·4	26·8	31·6	27·2	25·6	24·4	26·0	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	43·4	15·8	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·4	13·2	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·6	16·4	13·9	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$15·0	$10·4	$12·8	$13·0	$13·0	$13·1	$13·4
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	14·1	16·8	15·2	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$15·0	$10·4	$12·8	$13·0	$13·0	$13·1	$13·4
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	11·2	15·4	13·4	15·4	15·1	15·1	14·2	9·9	9·8	9·3	8·9	8·9	9·0
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	66·0	197·4	43·9	85·9	48·2	48·3	87·3	38·6	37·7	25·4	65·1	50·9	47·9
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·42	$ 13·00	$ 16·84	$ 10·27	$ 11·07	$ 10·80	$ 10·98	$ 10·91	$ 6·95	$ 7·43	$ 7·53	$ 7·97	$ 8·52	$ 8·56
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 4·0	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	73·8	105·0	105·8	106·2	100·8	100·6	100·0	91·0	92·6	88·7	90·2	88·2	87·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	58·7	76·6	68·8	63·2	62·6	62·8	62·8	57·6	57·7	57·9	58·4	58·4	58·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	69·2	82·2	77·0	75·7	75·7	76·5	76·4	61·1	60·4	60·8	60·0	59·0	59·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	50·8	63·3	58·5	55·9	55·9	55·1	54·2	46·3	45·9	45·4	45·1	44·9	44·7
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	27·8	37·2	31·3	30·8	31·0	31·1	30·8	26·9	27·4	27·3	27·0	26·8	27·0
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·80	$ 3·64	$ 3·41	$ 3·32	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 2·83	$ 2·84	$ 2·80	$ 2·81	$ 2·77	$ 2·77
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·81	$ 6·38	$ 6·95	$ 6·87	$ 6·91	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·67	$ 5·53	$ 5·57	$ 5·70	$ 5·86	$ 5·87
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·17	$ 20·66	$ 26·92	$ 20·67	$ 21·30	$ 21·01	$ 21·26	$ 21·26	$ 15·48	$ 15·84	$ 15·94	$ 16·51	$ 17·20	$ 17·24

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	13·14	17·09	10·31	11·12	10·76	10·97	10·98	7·21	7·62	7·61	8·00	8·47	8·40
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	11·38	14·52	9·29	10·06	9·73	10·05	10·15	6·81	7·07	7·13	7·40	8·08	8·09
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	12·81	16·63	9·99	11·21	10·54	10·61	10·97	7·26	7·50	7·62	8·18	8·50	8·46
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·92	12·91	16·03	9·72	10·32	9·91	10·13	10·02	6·39	6·80	6·88	7·58	7·73	7·74
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	13·05	17·05	10·28	11·23	10·87	10·85	10·81	6·93	7·50	7·52	8·04	8·48	8·64
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	12·75	16·54	10·02	10·47	10·29	10·67	10·64	6·68	6·90	7·50	7·53	8·60	8·55
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	12·90	16·25	9·82	10·55	11·02	11·32	11·08	6·65	7·09	7·31	7·25	8·43	8·36
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	13·01	16·70	9·86	10·77	10·79	11·35	11·20	6·60	7·15	7·44	7·49	8·46	8·61
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	13·86	18·23	11·30	11·90	11·78	12·40	12·26	7·69	8·17	8·41	8·79	9·69	9·57

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·3**	**24·9**	**21·9**	**16·2**	**13·2**	**14·4**	**24·7**	**22·6**	**20·1**	**29·1**	**32·5**	**54·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·6**	**24·1**	**21·1**	**15·8**	**13·8**	**13·1**	**15·0**	**21·9**	**20·2**	**26·3**	**29·8**	**53·4**
1—Sydney	33·1	27·6	24·7	22·2	17·9	.....	.....	25	20·9	27·2	31·3	53
2—New Glasgow	.....	25	20	14·5	13	12	.....	21	19·2	24·7	28	52·2
3—Amherst	20	18	15	12	10	15	.....	20	18	25	29·7	50
4—Halifax	31·7	24·4	23·3	16·2	14·6	10·8	15	22·8	20·4	26·4	29·2	53·4
5—Windsor	30	25	25	15	15	14	.....	21	21·5	28·5	30·8	60
6—Truro	28	24·3	18·3	14·7	12	13·5	.....	21·7	21·2	25·7	29·8	52
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·7**	**24·0**	**21·5**	**17·3**	**15·8**	**15**	**12·0**	**24·5**	**19·7**	**27·5**	**31·1**	**49·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·6**	**23·7**	**21·9**	**15·4**	**12·8**	**13·2**	**19·0**	**23·4**	**20·1**	**27·9**	**31·6**	**54·2**
8—Moncton	31·5	23·5	19·8	14·2	12	16·3	18	22·6	19·9	30	32·5	54·3
9—Saint John	30·7	22·7	23·7	15·4	12·9	12·4	15	23·6	20·3	26·5	31·7	53·7
10—Fredericton	30	23·7	23	16	14	12	24	25	21·1	28·6	31·7	56·1
11—Bathurst	30	25	21	16	12·2	12	.....	22·5	19·2	26·5	30·5	52·5
Quebec (average)	**25·6**	**23·1**	**21·8**	**14·7**	**9·9**	**10·8**	**24·7**	**19·4**	**18·4**	**27·1**	**31·3**	**55·7**
12—Quebec	26·6	23·9	17	14·7	8·5	10·9	18·5	19·1	19·6	26·9	32·6	51·2
13—Three Rivers	29·7	22·7	19	15·6	9·1	12·1	31·2	18·7	18·3	30·2	32·4	56·8
14—Sherbrooke	28·4	24·6	25·8	16	11·4	11·1	27·5	19·4	18·8	26	28·8	55·4
15—Sorel	20	22·3	22·3	13·3	8·8	10·3	19	17·7	18·8	30	32·5	57·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·5	19·7	18·5	13·5	10	12·8	19	16·2	16·4	28	32·7	52·5
17—St. Johns	.....	26·5	25·5	15	10	11	29	23·5	16	24·7	29·6	56·2
18—Thetford Mines	18	20	18	13·7	8·2	11·3	.....	16	18·2	22·5	30	57·5
19—Montreal	32·2	25·7	27·4	14·5	11·3	8·1	26·7	22·1	20·2	27·2	31·2	59·1
20—Hull	27·5	22·5	23·1	15·6	11·7	9·2	26·6	22·1	19·2	28	31·5	55·3
Ontario (average)	**30·4**	**26·2**	**22·6**	**17·0**	**13·9**	**15·9**	**26·1**	**23·7**	**20·9**	**28·1**	**31·0**	**54·3**
21—Ottawa	29·7	25·1	24	17·5	12·2	12·5	25·4	22	19·4	28·4	31·2	54·8
22—Brockville	33	27·6	23·4	16·8	12·5	11·8	28	21·2	19	27·2	30·5	54·3
23—Kingston	29·7	24·1	23·6	16·9	12·8	12·9	22·5	22·6	19·2	26·6	30·1	53·1
24—Belleville	24	20·3	19·7	14·2	11	15·5	23	20·7	18	29·2	32·2	52·4
25—Peterborough	32·2	27·4	25·2	18·5	15·1	17·7	26·7	23·3	22·0	27·7	30·8	52·4
26—Oshawa	29·4	26·7	22·3	16·4	14·4	15·6	28·5	23·4	19·6	26·7	29·4	54·8
27—Orillia	31·5	26·5	26·7	17·5	15	19	32	26·5	22·5	29·5	33·2	56·2
28—Toronto	33·3	27·8	25·3	17·3	15·7	16·8	28·6	24·2	22·5	29·8	34·4	56·7
29—Niagara Falls	33·8	28·3	24	19·2	14·8	17·3	28·7	24	20·6	29·4	31·8	55·8
30—St. Catharines	29·8	26·2	20·6	17·3	12·9	15·5	21	24·4	20·7	26·7	29·7	52·8
31—Hamilton	31·8	28·1	26·0	18·6	16	17	23·9	23·9	27·7	26·6	30·8	56·1
32—Brantford	31·5	26·7	22·2	17	13·5	16·6	34	24·3	.....	27	30	54
33—Galt	32·2	28	25·7	19·5	15	16·7	29	26·5	18	28·2	30·7	53·2
34—Guelph	30·5	27·1	22·3	15·7	14·2	15·8	23·5	22·7	20	26·2	29·2	53
35—Kitchener	29·7	27·3	20·7	17·4	14·6	16·1	25·0	22·4	17·8	26·8	28·8	53
36—Woodstock	30·5	26·5	20·5	16·7	12·6	16	18	24	23·5	26·4	29	54·4
37—Stratford	30·3	26·2	23·3	17·8	16·3	15·7	.....	23·5	.....	27·9	29·9	54·4
38—London	31·5	27·2	24	17·9	14·4	16·6	25·3	24·8	22	28·2	31·7	54·4
39—St. Thomas	31·2	27	22	17·5	13·7	17·2	32·3	26	20	28·9	31·8	56·7
40—Chatham	31	26·6	23	17·6	12·1	18·2	28·5	24·6	20·4	28·1	30·2	53·5
41—Windsor	31·4	27·1	22·9	17·9	14	17·1	29·7	24·2	20·3	26·8	28·3	55·6
42—Sarnia	29·5	25·7	19·7	16·7	14·1	17·6	22·3	21·3	21·4	25·7	29·1	52·5
43—Owen Sound	29·2	24·4	22	15·4	14	16·7	15	22·6	21·5	26·6	28·8	50
44—North Bay	33·3	27	24·3	19	15	14	.....	24	20·2	28·7	30·7	53·8
45—Sudbury	31·7	26·3	24	17·3	13·3	15	28	23·5	20	29	32·6	58·1
46—Cobalt	25	28	16	14	.....	.....	.....	22	22	27	29·2	51·2
47—Timmins	30·5	26·5	23	16·3	13	16·7	24·2	26·3	22·2	28·8	32·1	55·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	26·4	23·6	19·9	14·4	12	14·8	.....	24·2	20·3	27·7	30·5	53
49—Port Arthur	29·3	24·3	21·3	17·7	15	14·3	.....	24·3	21·5	33·4	37·4	56·4
50—Fort William	28·2	23·4	21·2	15·4	13·9	15·2	30	23	22·4	32·9	37·2	58
Manitoba (average)	**27·9**	**22·9**	**22·7**	**15·8**	**12·9**	**12·5**	**25·4**	**23·7**	**19·6**	**33·4**	**36·5**	**54·3**
51—Winnipeg	30·8	24·7	24·9	16·3	14·3	11·3	25·7	24·9	20·2	32·9	35·9	56·4
52—Brandon	25	21	20·5	15·2	11·5	13·7	25	22·5	19	33·8	37	52·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·3**	**20·1**	**18·4**	**13·0**	**10·2**	**11·4**	**17·9**	**19·7**	**19·2**	**33·4**	**36·7**	**55·0**
53—Regina	23·8	18·1	17·0	11·6	9·9	10·2	15	19·4	19	33	36·2	57·5
54—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	35	36·8	51
55—Saskatoon	24·5	20·3	19·1	13·7	10·5	11·2	19·2	20·3	18·7	33·4	37·3	54·7
56—Moose Jaw	27·6	21·9	19	13·8	10·3	12·7	19·6	19·3	.....	32	36·3	56·9
Alberta (average)	**27·6**	**22·5**	**18·9**	**14·7**	**11·7**	**13·6**	**23·9**	**19·4**	**17·9**	**31·0**	**35·0**	**53·5**
57—Medicine Hat	31	25	20	16·5	13·7	15	26	20	17	31·1	36	50·8
58—Drumheller	24	21·5	16	14	8·5	13·5	23	18·5	17·5	29·2	32	53·3
59—Edmonton	23·8	19·2	17·6	12·6	9·6	11·3	23	18·7	17·9	30	34·2	53·6
60—Calgary	30·1	24·9	21·3	16·8	14·5	15·4	23·3	21·6	19	34·4	38·9	57·1
61—Lethbridge	29	22	19·8	13·7	12·1	12·7	24·2	18	.....	30·1	33·8	52·8
British Columbia (average)	**32·1**	**27·0**	**23·3**	**17·6**	**15·9**	**16·5**	**27·8**	**24·5**	**21·2**	**33·9**	**37·6**	**55·7**
62—Fernie	25	22	16	14	13	15	22	22	22	32·7	39	55
63—Nelson	28	25	25	18	15	16	25	25	20	34·5	37·5	60
64—Trail	34·3	28	24	19	15·7	19	32·5	25·7	22	34·7	40·2	57·7
65—New Westminster	32·4	27·3	23·1	16·6	16·1	15	27·4	24	21·8	32·3	35·4	54·6
66—Vancouver	35·9	28·5	25·3	18·5	17·9	16·7	31·1	25·5	22·3	33·3	36·2	54·8
67—Victoria	35·1	28·8	27·3	19·5	18	17·3	30·2	25·9	20·5	35·2	37·7	53
68—Nanaimo	36	31	24·6	19·6	18·4	18·2	29·5	24·4	20	33·2	36·2	56
69—Prince Rupert	30	25	21	15·2	13	15	25	23·5	20·7	35·2	38·5	54·2

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 37

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·2	**23·6**	**18·2**	**12·9**	**47·5**	**17·7**	**17·0**	**20·9**	**16·9**	**27·0**	**22·8**	**10·7**	**25·0**	**28·9**	
11·1	**22·5**	.....	**10·0**	**43·5**	**12·8**	**13·9**	**15·1**	**17·3**	**29·8**	**25·5**	**9·8**	**25·5**	**30·9**	
7	20	.....	.....	42	12·7	.....	15	17·2	30·4	26·1	10–12	25·2	30	1
15	22	.....	.....	50	12·9	15	15	17·7	27	22·6	11b	25·7	30·4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	14·9	15·5	30	25·7	7c	26·3	31	3
10·5	23	.....	10	42	12·1	12·5	15·7	16·9	30·3	26·2	11·8a	24	29·9	4
12	25	.....	.....	.....	13·4	15	15·9	18·7	30·5	.....	10	26	32·4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12·8	14	13·9	17·7	30·4	27·1	8	25·6	31·4	6
11·5	**25·0**	.....	.....	**45·0**	**12·5**	**14·0**	**18·3**	**17·3**	**23·0**	**19·5**	8·0–9·0	**23·7**	**28·0**	7
13·2	**25·3**	.....	**10·5**	**46·9**	**14·0**	**15·0**	**16·9**	**16·6**	**28·9**	**23·7**	**10·5**	**25·5**	**30·8**	
15	22·3	.....	.....	46	13·7	14	16·8	17·5	30·7	23·6	10	24·7	30·3	8
11·3	28·5	.....	10·5	44·6	13·5	13·9	20	15·2	29·6	24·6	12	25·5	30·7	9
.....	25	.....	.....	50	14·5	17	17·7	17·6	30·1	26·1	10	26·5	31·4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	.....	13·2	16	25	20·3	10c	25·1	30·6	11
10·9	**24·1**	**17·1**	**7·0**	**45·0**	**16·5**	**16·3**	**15·4**	**16·5**	**27·6**	**23·9**	**9·2**	**24·5**	**27·6**	
7·7	18·7	15·5	.....	.....	.....	15	14·4	16·6	28·8	24·3	9	23·9	28·1	12
8·3	24·2	.....	.....	40	18	17·7	17	16·8	26·5	23·3	9b	.....	27·3	13
12·5	24	.....	.....	.....	13	17	15·4	16	29·1	25·4	10a	24·5	27·5	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10·8	15·4	25	21·5	8	25	27·5	15
12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·7	14·9	25·6	23	8b	.....	27·6	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	17·1	17·7	28·9	25·8	8	.....	27·6	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·2	17·3	26	23	.....	23·3	27·5	18
14·1	27·4	18·7	.....	50	16·6	16·8	24·2	16·1	30·6	25·2	10–11	26·9	28·6	19
.....	25	.....	7	.....	17	14·3	14·5	17·9	27·9	23·7	11	23·6	26·5	20
14·5	**24·7**	**19·9**	**10·3**	**52·5**	**16·9**	**16·3**	**24·0**	**16·6**	**27·3**	**23·4**	**11·3**	**25·8**	**28·4**	
13	27·1	18·3	.....	.....	17·4	15	23·4	16·4	28·4	24·9	11	25·4	27·9	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	21·3	17·7	24·7	21	10	.....	28·1	22
13·7	26	22·5	.....	55	16·5	14·3	21·5	16·2	26·2	23·8	10	25·3	27·5	23
.....	25	23	.....	.....	.....	15	24·2	16·2	24·5	21·1	10b	28	27·9	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	17	23·8	17·8	25·7	21·4	11	24·5	27·9	25
16	23	22	9	.....	.....	.....	23·8	16·3	27·9	24·3	11b	25·3	28·3	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	30·7	17·7	28	24·3	11	27	30	27
15·4	27·2	20·8	12	50	.....	16·5	27·2	16·2	29·9	24·2	12	25	28·7	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	26·6	16·5	29·7	.....	12	25	28·8	29
12·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	29·7	16	28·1	.....	12	26·8	28·7	30
17·5	26·2	21·5	.....	.....	18	18	27	16·4	29·1	27·3	12	27	28·9	31
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	15	25·7	15·8	26	23·3	11	27·7	28·3	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	25·3	16·7	26·1	23·1	11	26	28·8	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	15·8	27·5	22·8	11	23	28·5	34
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	15	24·4	15·6	25·4	22·3	11	25·2	27·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	25·7	15·8	22·7	19·8	11	28	28·3	36
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	15	16·5	16	26	21·7	11	25·5	27·2	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	27·3	16·1	26·8	23·7	11	26	27·7	38
12·5	22·5	24	.....	.....	15	18	28·9	16·4	26·4	22·4	11	27·2	29·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	26·5	15·7	21·2	18·2	11	25	27·5	40
15	23·3	18	10	60	16·5	.....	24·3	14·6	25·2	21·7	12	.....	26·9	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	**25·4**	16·2	26	23·7	11	25	28·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	15·7	23·7	19·6	11	27	29 2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·7	15	21	16·6	29·1	.....	12	26	28 3	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18·3	17·7	30·9	28	13b	.....	28·4	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	17	.....	16·5	17·5	30·7	27	10b	.....	29·8	46
.....	22	18·8	10	.....	20·3	21	16	19·2	30·6	26·7	14·3	.....	28·8	47
.....	.....	18·7	.....	.....	20	.....	20	17·7	28·9	27·2	12	22·3	27·8	48
.....	.....	17·5	.....	.....	20	16	23·2	18·2	31·1	24	11	26·5	29·5	49
15	25	17	.....	47·5	20	17·2	26·6	17·9	31·3	24	11	25	28·9	50
20·0	**25·5**	**21·7**	.....	.....	**21·5**	**16·6**	**23·9**	**15·9**	**24·9**	**20·2**	**9·2**	**21·3**	**26·7**	
18	26	21·7	.....	.....	20	18·1	29·4	15·9	27·3	22·2	10	21·5	27	51
22	25	.....	.....	.....	23	15	18·4	15·8	22·5	18·2	8·3a	21	26·3	52
23·1	**24·3**	**10·7**	**13·8**	.....	**21·8**	**19·0**	**19·2**	**16·6**	**21·9**	**18·0**	**10·8**	**20·8**	**26·7**	
22·5	25·9	.....	12·5	.....	23·3	18·1	17·6	16·3	22·1	18	11	21·3	26·3	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19	17·4	22·9	19	10	18·7	27·5	54
21·7	21·9	10·7	15	.....	20·3	18	18·6	16·7	22·7	18·3	11	21	25·9	55
25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	21·5	16	20	16·5	11	22	26·9	56
22·6	**22·5**	**14·0**	**15·8**	.....	**24·3**	**20·0**	**19·2**	**17·0**	**23·5**	**18·3**	**10·8**	**22·7**	**28·7**	
25	23·3	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	18·3	16·7	21·1	15·7	11	20·9	28·9	57
24·5	20	13	13·5	.....	26	19	17·6	16·8	22·5	18·8	10	23·5	29·7	58
20	23·1	18·8	.....	.....	20·7	19·2	19·3	16·8	23·5	18·6	11	23·5	28·3	59
22·7	24·5	12	.....	.....	25	21·7	.....	17·3	25·2	19·5	11	23·1	28·3	60
20·6	21·8	12	18	.....	25	20	21·7	17·2	25	18·9	11	22·7	28·1	61
18·7	**21·0**	**15·0**	**17·5**	.....	**22·1**	**20·4**	**23·4**	**18·3**	**28·1**	**25·5**	**11·6**	**27·4**	**32·1**	
22·5	25	.....	19	.....	19·4	25	19·4	18·5	29	23·3	10	22·5	30·8	62
20	23	.....	15	.....	23	22	25·2	18·7	31·2	26·5	12·5a	25	31·7	63
22	24·7	.....	18·5	.....	25	22	28·4	20·3	30	26·5	12·5a	29	32·7	64
14·7	18	.....	.....	.....	20·2	18	23·8	16·8	25	21·5	10	28·5	31·1	65
14·4	16·5	15	.....	.....	21·1	17·7	25·9	16	26	.....	10	28	30·7	66
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	23·7	20·4	23·2	17·4	28·1	26·2	12·5a	31·6	32·8	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·5	27·2	.....	11a	.....	33·8	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	18·2	20	28·3	22·7	14·3a	.....	33·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·0**	**7·0a**	**16·0**	**4·5**	**5·8**	**8·1**	**11·0**	**13·4**	**12·2**	**12·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·3**	**7·2**	**17·5**	**4·9**	**5·9**	**7·6**	**13·0**	**14·0**	**11·9**	**12·2**
1—Sydney	21·9	8	18·3	4·6	5·7	7·1	11·4	13·6	12·2	12·2
2—New Glasgow	22·5	7·3	17·3	4·6	6·1	7·7	12·3	13·4	10·6	11·7
3—Amherst	21·3	7·3	.....	4·9	6	7	12	12·5	11·9	11·7
4—Halifax	22·8	6	18	5	5·4	8·4	16·7	14·2	12·1	12
5—Windsor	22·6	8b	19	5	6·2	8	13	14·8	12·4	12·6
6—Truro	22·8	6–7·3	15	5	6	7·5	12·7	15·2	12·2	12·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·0**	**8·0**	**17·0**	**4·8**	**5·2**	**8·0**	**13·7**	**14·0**	**12·5**	**12·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·7**	**7·8**	**17·0**	**4·6**	**5·8**	**7·6**	**13·4**	**14·0**	**12·3**	**12·3**
8—Moncton	22·9	8	17·3	4·8	6	8·6	13·7	13·7	12·1	12·1
9—Saint John	23	6·7–7·3	18·3	4·7	5·9	7·3	13·8	13·5	11·9	12·1
10—Fredericton	22·3	8	15·7	4·6	5·8	7·8	13·2	14·2	12·4	12·4
11—Bathurst	22·6	8	16·5	4·3	5·3	6·6	13	14·5	12·6	12·6
Quebec (average)	**20·3**	**5·6**	**14·1**	**4·5**	**5·6**	**6·5**	**10·8**	**12·5**	**11·6**	**11·6**
12—Quebec	23·5	4·5–8·5	14·7	4·6	5·5	6·5	10·8	13·2	11·5	11·4
13—Three Rivers	21	5·3–6	14·7	4·8	5·5	7·1	12·5	13	12·6	11·9
14—Sherbrooke	19·9	6	13·6	4·2	6	5·9	11·7	12·8	10·9	13
15—Sorel	20	b4·7	14	4·1	5	5·7	10	12·9	11·8	12·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·7	4·7	13·9	4·2	5·7	7	10·6	11·5	11·7	11
17—St. Johns	20·3	5·3	14	4·5	5·4	7·2	9·7	12·2	11·2	11·5
18—Thetford Mines	20	5·3	14	4·9	6	5·2	10	12·9	12·2	11
19—Montreal	20·3	6–7·3	14·8	4·7	5·6	7·1	10·2	12·3	11	11·2
20—Hull	19·4	5·3–6	12·9	4·6	5·6	6·5	11·6	12·1	11·1	11·5
Ontario (average)	**22·5**	**6·6**	**15·6**	**4·2**	**5·7**	**8·8**	**11·1**	**12·9**	**11·8**	**11·9**
21—Ottawa	22·4	7·3	15·2	4·9	6·1	8·1	11·3	12·6	10·8	11·3
22—Brockville	20·4	6	12·2	4·4	5·7	8	11·6	11·6	11·3	11·2
23—Kingston	19·9	6–6·7	13·8	4·1	5·4	8·6	11·1	12·7	11·4	11·3
24—Belleville	21·9	6	16·5	3·8	5·2	8·1	10·3	11·8	10·7	11·3
25—Peterborough	22·6	6–6·7	14·4	3·7	5·3	8·2	10·3	12·1	10·9	11·3
26—Oshawa	21·9	7·3	15·0	3·9	5·5	7·9	9·7	12·6	11·3	11
27—Orillia	25·7	6·7b	16	3·8	5	9·3	11·7	13·9	12·9	12·3
28—Toronto	23·4	7·3	17·3	4·1	5·7	9	10·2	12·3	11·1	11·2
29—Niagara Falls	22·2	6·7	17	4·3	6·8	9	11	12·8	11·3	12·2
30—St. Catharines	22·1	6·7	16·8	3·9	5·6	9·2	11·6	12·7	11·6	12·1
31—Hamilton	25	6·7–7·3	15·1	3·8	5·5	8·2	9·7	12·1	11·1	11·3
32—Brantford	23·3	6·7	17	3·7	5·5	9·7	9·8	12·4	10·7	11
33—Galt	25·9	7·3	17	3·9	5·8	9	10·5	13·2	11·7	11·4
34—Guelph	22·2	6·7	17·3	3·7	5·1	9·5	10·9	12·3	11·6	11·1
35—Kitchener	23·7	6·7	15·9	3·8	5·6	9·2	10·3	13·1	11·8	11·7
36—Woodstock	23·7	6	15	3·5	5·4	8·7	9·7	12·6	12·3	12
37—Stratford	21·9	6·7	16	3·7	6	8·9	11·1	13	12	12
38—London	22·4	6–6·7	17·1	4	5·8	8·7	11·1	13	12	11·8
39—St. Thomas	22·6	6	18	4·1	5·6	9·6	12·5	13·9	12·2	11·7
40—Chatham	20·5	5·3	16	4	5·4	8·3	10·3	12·4	11·4	11·7
41—Windsor	21·1	6–6·7	14·2	3·8	5·3	7·1	10·7	12·5	11·3	11·4
42—Sarnia	21·2	6–6·7	17·5	3·8	5·8	9	11·5	13·2	12·6	12·5
43—Owen Sound	21·6	6·7	15·2	3·7	5·6	9·2	11·7	13	11·9	11·9
44—North Bay	22·5	6·7b	12·7	4·8	6	8·7	12·7	13·4	12·8	12·9
45—Sudbury	22·5	6·7	15	4·9	6·6	8·9	13·1	13·7	12·2	12·7
46—Cobalt	23·7	7·3	13·7	5·2	5·7	8·7	12·2	14·2	12·9	13·6
47—Timmins	22·8	6·7	13·5	5	5·7	9·1	12·3	14·6	12·5	12·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·5	6–6·7	14	4·5	6·1	9·3	11·6	13·4	13	13
49—Port Arthur	21·5	6–7·3	18	4·8	6·1	9·5	11·3	13·5	12·1	12
50—Fort William	22·6	6–7·3	15·3	4·8	6·2	8·7	10·7	13·5	12·5	12·5
Manitoba (average)	**24·7**	**7·0**	**17·2**	**4·7**	**6·2**	**9·6**	**10·5**	**14·3**	**13·3**	**13·3**
51—Winnipeg	25·7	6·4–8	17·2	4·7	5·9	9	10·1	13·8	13	12·8
52—Brandon	23·7	6·4–7·1	.....	4·7	6·4	10·2	10·9	14·7	13·5	13·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·7**	**7·1**	**16·2**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**9·3**	**10·3**	**14·8**	**13·3**	**13·4**
53—Regina	24·7	6·4–7·2	16·7	4·8	6·3	9·3	10·2	14·7	12·5	12·6
54—Prince Albert	23·8	6·4	17	4·8	5·3	8·9	10	14·7	14·2	14·3
55—Saskatoon	22·4	7·2	16	4·7	6·2	9·5	10·5	14·8	13·5	13·6
56—Moose Jaw	23·9	8	15	4·7	6	9·3	10·6	15	12·9	13
Alberta (average)	**25·5**	**7·7**	**16·3**	**4·8**	**6·1**	**8·0**	**10·6**	**14·5**	**13·3**	**13·1**
57—Medicine Hat	26·4	8	16	5	6·6	8·7	10·7	15	13·1	13·1
58—Drumheller	24	6·8	.....	4·6	6·9	6·2	12·5	15	14·5	13·2
59—Edmonton	24·4	7·2–8	17·3	4·8	6·2	8·6	10·1	14·9	13·2	13·3
60—Calgary	27·9	8	15·5	4·8	6	8·8	10·7	14·5	13·5	13·8
61—Lethbridge	25	8	.....	4·9	5	7·7	9	13·2	12·4	11·9
British Columbia (average)	**25·9**	**9·3**	**18·8**	**5·2**	**6·5**	**7·6**	**8·5**	**14·1**	**13·2**	**13·6**
62—Fernie	26	10	18	4·9	5·8	8·9	9	14·7	14·1	14·1
63—Nelson	24·5	10	18	5·4	7	7·8	9·3	14·7	14	14·7
64—Trail	24·6	10	17	5·3	6·5	9	8·7	14·2	13·6	14·4
65—New Westminster	25·8	8·3–8·9	19·6	5	6·3	6·7	8·2	13·6	12·5	13
66—Vancouver	25·9	8·3–8·9	20·4	5·1	6	6·7	8·5	13·5	12·2	12·3
67—Victoria	26·8	8·3	20	5·3	6·3	7·5	8·1	13·9	12·3	12·9
68—Nanaimo	29	9	.....	5·3	7	6·8	8·4	13·9	12·5	13·3
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	.....	5·5	6·8	7	7·9	14·6	14	14·4

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1937

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·8	**6·1**	**1·436**	**28·0**	**29·6**	**15·8**	**11·8**	**16·9**	**15·4**	**58·7**	**19·1**	**54·7**	**43·9**	
7·9	**5·8**	**1·209**	**24·5**	**38·0**	**13·9**	**12·4**	**16·5**	**15·5**	**61·7**	**18·9**	**58·1**	**48·4**	
8	5·9	1·227	26·1	.....	12·9	12·1	15·9	14·5	.....	18·6	.....	48·9	1
7·6	5·7	1·276	25·1	.....	13·9	12	16	13·9	55	18·1	55	47	2
8	6·7	·975	19·3	.....	.....	11·5	16	15	.....	18·5	60	.....	3
7·7	5	1·218	24·1	37	15	13·7	17·7	18·2	70	19·8	56	49·5	4
8·2	5·6	1·308	25·6	.....	.....	13	17·5	16	.....	19·7	58	50·5	5
7·9	6	1·25	26·8	39	13·9	11·8	16	15·3	60	18·9	61·7	46·3	6
7·7	**7·2**	**·862**	**19·8**	.....	**16·0**	**12·2**	**15·5**	**14·5**	.....	**19·5**	.....	**46·7**	7
7·8	**7·0**	**·859**	**19·3**	.....	**14·4**	**12·5**	**16·9**	**14·9**	**53·5**	**18·7**	**63·5**	**46·4**	
7·8	7·1	·783	16·9	.....	14·7	12·6	17·6	14·8	55	19·7	65	51·3	8
8·1	6·7	·909	20·7	.....	14·1	12·7	16·3	13·9	60	17·5	.....	39·2	9
7·6	7·5	·752	19·7	.....	14·7	12·4	16·5	14·7	49	19	62	47	10
7·6	6·6	·992	20	.....	14·2	12·2	17·2	16	50	18·4	.....	48	11
7·1	**5·8**	**1·026**	**20·5**	**27·5**	**15·4**	**11·9**	**16·5**	**14·6**	**58·7**	**19·6**	**60·2**	**43·1**	
7·4	5·1	·757	16·3	.....	14·7	13·3	17·1	14·9	80·6	21·6	66·1	44·7	12
7·9	5·9	·866	19·8	.....	17·9	11·9	15·7	14·6	55	19·7	59·5	43·7	13
7·1	6	1·126	24	.....	15·4	12·4	17·1	15·2	53	20·1	58·2	43·8	14
6	6	·802	16·2	.....	15	12·7	.....	13·7	46·7	19	.....	42	15
6·6	6·5	·994	19·8	.....	15·2	11·2	16	14·2	50	19·2	59	43·2	16
7	5·8	1·416	25	.....	15	12·3	16	14·8	52	18·7	57·5	41·8	17
7	5·8	·885	16·7	.....	15	10	17·5	14·3	65	21·2	.....	46·2	18
7·3	5·4	1·28	22·9	30	15	11·8	16·3	14·2	82·6	18·7	56·4	40·8	19
7·8	5·6	1·11	23·9	25	15·5	11·4	16·3	15·1	43·7	18	64·5	41·3	20
7·7	**6·1**	**1·519**	**30·3**	**28·2**	**15·6**	**12·0**	**16·9**	**15·7**	**57·2**	**18·2**	**54·6**	**42·8**	
7·6	6·2	1·214	24·9	33	14·5	11·9	16·8	16·3	61·5	19	56·9	43·0	21
6·7	6·7	1·210	22·6	23	.....	12·5	17·5	15	45	18·6	63·3	44	22
7·5	5·5	1·474	28·5	.....	12·5	10·8	17·3	15·4	59	17·9	52·2	42·3	23
7·6	6·5	1·528	29·1	.....	.....	12·1	16·2	15	68	18·1	58	40·9	24
8·1	5·8	1·462	30·8	.....	13·5	11·7	17·3	14·5	57·2	18·3	54·8	40·8	25
7·2	4·9	1·592	29·8	.....	.....	12·5	16·7	15	.....	15·7	59	42·5	26
7·7	6·5	1·617	31·7	.....	15	12·7	17·3	15	.....	18·3	59·5	44	27
7·1	5·2	1·515	28·7	20	.....	10·2	16·6	15·5	56·6	17	56·8	42·1	28
8	5·4	1·712	33·1	.....	.....	10·8	17·4	15·7	.....	15·4	49	43·2	29
8·1	6·3	1·568	29·7	.....	.....	11·4	17·2	15	62·5	15·1	44	42·7	30
7·4	5·9	1·512	33·3	.....	.....	10·8	16·4	15·1	.....	16·5	.....	41·5	31
7·5	5	1·582	29·3	.....	.....	11·3	16·8	15·1	51·7	16·5	48	41·7	32
8·5	6·1	1·325	29·7	.....	.....	12·6	17·8	15	65	18·5	58	41·7	33
8·5	5·5	1·311	28·1	.....	.....	11·5	17·8	15·9	.....	17·6	59	41·4	34
7·8	5·5	1·372	28·6	.....	.....	11·8	16·5	15·7	45	17·7	.....	42·3	35
7·4	4·5	1·545	29·5	.....	.....	13·2	16	14·7	.....	17·5	.....	40	36
7	6·2	1·426	25·6	.....	.....	11·9	17	15	60	19	59·3	42·1	37
7·3	6·9	1·529	30·4	.....	.....	12·2	16·4	14·7	.....	18·6	54·5	42·5	38
8	5·9	1·638	30·9	.....	.....	12·8	16·5	15	45·5	20·8	.....	41·9	39
7·2	8·1	1·475	27	30	.....	12	15·7	15·2	45	18·4	55·3	41·2	40
7·3	5·4	1·593	28·3	.....	.....	11·1	15	14·9	45	18·2	.....	39·8	41
7·7	6·5	1·562	31·4	25	.....	11·5	16·7	16·2	.....	20·2	55	43·5	42
8	4·7	1·270	25·5	.....	.....	11·1	16·2	15·4	50	18·7	50	41·4	43
8·2	5·6	1·420	30	35	17	12·5	16·2	16·4	59·7	19	57	44	44
7·2	6·5	1·334	27·3	.....	18	13·1	18	17·5	70·2	18	52·7	47·4	45
8·2	6·2	1·825	40·8	.....	16·5	13·1	17·2	17·2	64·7	19·7	55	47	46
8	7	1·892	41·5	.....	17·7	12·9	17·5	18	67	20·5	53·3	45·1	47
8·1	7·6	1·496	30	37·5	16·2	11·8	16·7	16·1	61·6	20	56·3	43·9	48
8	7·4	1·750	37·7	30	15·7	12·4	17·5	17·6	60·5	19·4	48·9	43·7	49
7·8	6·7	1·833	34·5	20	15	12·7	18·1	17·7	56·6	19·1	50·3	45·1	50
8·2	**6·7**	**1·875**	**36·1**	.....	**14·8**	**11·0**	**17·5**	**15·6**	**63·0**	**19·0**	**48·4**	**43·1**	
7·8	6·8	1·81	36·2	.....	14·6	10·8	17·5	15·3	60·2	18·7	45·8	41·9	51
8·5	6·6	1·94	36	.....	15	11·1	17·4	15·8	65·7	19·2	50·9	44·3	52
8·4	**5·8**	**1·773**	**34·2**	.....	**17·4**	**11·1**	**17·3**	**15·9**	**63·4**	**21·3**	**52·1**	**46·8**	
8·1	6·2	1·95	38·7	.....	18·8	11·9	18·4	15·4	64·2	20·6	.....	46·7	53
8·8	5·7	1·60	27	.....	18	11·4	17·9	16·2	64	23·9	53	47·5	54
8·5	5·9	1·64	34·9	.....	15·6	11·1	17·2	15·4	65·6	20·8	50·3	46·4	55
8·2	5·5	1·90	36	.....	17·2	10·1	15·8	16·6	59·8	19·7	52·9	46·7	56
8·5	**6·8**	**1·696**	**29·7**	.....	**16·4**	**11·7**	**18·0**	**16·2**	**61·6**	**20·2**	**52·6**	**45·5**	
9·2	5·6	1·87	31·7	.....	16·6	11·2	18·4	16·2	63·4	20·7	58·7	45	57
8·5	8·1	2·00	35	.....	15	12·5	17·5	17·5	65	20	55	50	58
8·6	6·9	1·08	24·6	.....	16·7	11	17·4	15·5	60·9	20·2	50·8	44·7	59
8·3	6·6	1·73	26·2	.....	.....	12·3	17·8	15·1	58·9	20·9	49·5	45·1	60
7·7	6·8	1·80	31	.....	17·3	11·6	19	16·5	60	19	49	42·7	61
8·1	**5·7**	**1·675**	**30·4**	.....	**18·8**	**10·9**	**17·1**	**14·7**	**59·0**	**20·0**	**49·7**	**42·2**	
8·1	6·8	1·15	25	.....	20	12·3	17·7	16	63·3	22·5	58·7	46·3	62
8·3	7·8	2·07	.....	.....	.....	12·5	19·3	15·8	65·3	20·2	61·7	47·7	63
9·5	6·6	2·17	40·2	.....	.....	10·8	18·5	15·2	60·7	23·7	52·3	45	64
7·7	4·9	·917	19	.....	18	10	14·9	13·4	53·6	18·6	42·8	37·1	65
7·4	4·6	1·52	29	.....	.....	9·9	15·6	14·4	52	16·9	42·2	38·7	66
7·4	4·8	1·87	33·3	.....	19	10·3	16·8	13·6	58·3	18	43·7	38·1	67
7	4·8	1·70	34	.....	.....	11·5	16·3	14·2	57·2	20·1	48·7	41	68
9·2	5·1	2·00	32·5	.....	18	9·7	17·7	15	61·2	19·7	47·5	43·7	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·3**	**35·8**	**53·4**	**19·7**	**14·0**	**2·6**	**37·5**	**49·4**	**11·7**	**5·0**	**14·016b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·5**	**6·1**	**40·4**	**52·8**	**19·0**	**10·1**	**2·7**	**40·1**	**37·8**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**14·500**
1—Sydney	6·5	6	40·9	52·6	20·3	11	2·9	40·9	44·5	12	5·2	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·2	6·1	36·4	50·6	19·3	9·3	3·1	43	34·6	12·5	5	.....
3—Amherst	7	6·3	45	56	18	10	2·4	40	37·5	12·3	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·1	36	51·8	20	11	2·6	40	.....	12·9	5·3	14·50
5—Windsor	6·5	6·2	41	55	18·2	9·3	2·6	40	39	11·7	5·1	.....
6—Truro	6·6	6·1	43	50·5	18	10·2	2·7	36·7	33·2	12·1	5·2	.....
7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown	**6·1**	**5·8**	**41·2**	**51·2**	**18·6**	**15·7**	**2·9**	**43·2**	**40·0**	**12·2**	**5·2**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**41·7**	**51·5**	**18·2**	**11·7**	**2·7**	**40·5**	**37·1**	**12·0**	**5·4**	**13·500**
8—Moncton	7	6·2	40·8	51·5	20·3	11·8	2·9	42	38	11·6	5·6	g
9—Saint John	6·4	6·3	38·2	51·2	19	10·2	2·7	39·5	37·5	12·3	5·3	13·50
10—Fredericton	6·5	6·2	41·6	51·4	18·6	11·6	2·5	34·4	34·4	11·7	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·4	46·3	52	15	13·2	2·7	46	38·3	12·2	5·4	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**34·4**	**53·7**	**20·5**	**13·0**	**2·7**	**41·9**	**50·9**	**10·8**	**4·8**	**13·500**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·8	35·8	54·5	21·6	15·8	2·6	41	60	10·6	5	13·00
13—Three Rivers	6·2	6	36·2	58·7	22·1	14·5	3	42·8	60	11·5	4·8	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	6	30·7	53	19·8	11·8	2·9	40	47·4	10·6	4·7	14·25–14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·8	34·8	51·8	19	10·7	2·6	39	46·7	10	4·8	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·8	35·3	47·4	20·3	12·7	2·5	37·5	49·2	11·7	4·9	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	6	.....	55·7	18·5	13·2	2·9	43·3	50	11	5	12·50
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	35	53·7	21	12·7	2·6	45	46·7	10	4·2	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·7	35·3	54·9	19·9	13·4	2·5	45·1	49·7	10·4	5	13·00–13·75
20—Hull	6	6	31·8	53·9	21·9	11·8	2·8	43·4	48·7	11·2	4·9	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**35·6**	**56·4**	**19·7**	**12·1**	**2·5**	**35·9**	**49·4**	**10·9**	**5·0**	**13·750**
21—Ottawa	6·1	6	36·1	57·5	19·4	13	2·8	42·1	56·1	10·4	5·3	14·25
22—Brockville	6·2	6	36·5	57·3	22·8	10	2·3	38·3	49·6	10·3	5·1	13·00
23—Kingston	6·1	6	34·5	50·4	19	11·8	2·6	37·3	44	10·3	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·4	36·3	56·5	20·6	10·4	2·4	33·1	47·5	10	5·4	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·2	6	37·7	54·7	18·8	12	2·8	35	50	10·3	5·4	14·25
26—Oshawa	6	6	36	52·2	21·0	11	2·3	35	50	10·5	4·3	13·00
27—Orillia	6·5	6·3	40	55·8	19·7	10	2·4	40	50	10	5	13·75
28—Toronto	6	5·9	36·9	55·9	17·7	10·8	2·5	35·9	48·7	10·1	4·9	11·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·4	6·3	36·7	60·8	19	10·6	2·4	36	60	10·8	4·5	12·00–12·50
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·4	36·1	61·5	19·1	12·2	2·5	38·1	50	10·7	5·3	12·75g
31—Hamilton	6	5·9	33·8	55·5	19·6	10·8	2	32·5	47·5	10	5·1	12·50
32—Brantford	6·5	6·5	36	57	18·4	11	2·3	34·5	49	10	5	12·50
33—Galt	6·4	6·6	32·2	50·6	17·7	12·2	2·3	41	51·2	11	5·4	13·00
34—Guelph	6·3	6·2	41·3	54·9	19·3	10·7	2·5	40·5	51·3	10·6	5·1	13·00
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·4	31·2	55·7	19·7	11·1	2 3	34·8	43·3	9·9	4·8	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·5	6·4	37	53·2	21·2	10	2·5	34·7	46·3	10·7	5·5	12·00
37—Stratford	6·9	6·7	36·8	58·2	20	11·6	2·3	41·4	50	10·6	5·3	13·00
38—London	6·5	6·5	39·1	57·2	18·2	11·9	2·4	37·5	47	10·4	5·1	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·5	38·3	54·9	20	12·1	2·5	39·6	49·2	10·8	5·2	13·00
40—Chatham	6·5	6·4	31·6	51·2	16·2	11·5	2·3	35	46·2	10·3	4·9	15·00g
41—Windsor	6·3	6·1	31·2	52·4	17·5	10·2	1·9	30	48·3	10	4·5	14·75g
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·7	33·4	56·4	18·6	10·7	2·1	35	46·6	11	5	14·00
43—Owen Sound	6	6	36	60	19·5	10·8	2·3	29	42·5	10·4	5	13·50
44—North Bay	6·9	6·1	43·7	56·6	17·7	14	3	33·7	60	11·2	5	15·00–16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·5	34·4	63	23·4	15	2·8	35·8	60	15	5	16 25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7·2	32·2	58·1	20	15·5	2·7	30	48·3	13·5	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·9	6·7	32·9	60·3	21·2	15·3	3	35	35	10	4·9	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·6	6·2	29·8	60·5	20·1	14·4	2·5	31·7	54	12·7	4·9	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·2	6·2	33·9	58·8	23·7	16·3	2·7	35·6	55	11·8	5	15·25
50—Fort William	6·6	6·5	35·2	56·1	22·4	15·2	2·5	40	45·5	12·5	4·9	15·25
anitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**33·8**	**48·6**	**20·4**	**13·8**	**2·4**	**32·9**	**51·7**	**13·5**	**5·5**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·9	34·3	47·9	18·8	13·6	2·4	34·5	51·7	12·7	5·9	18·50
52—Brandon	7·1	6·9	33·3	49·2	21·9	14	2·4	31·2	51·7	14·2	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·0**	**7·4**	**32·2**	**51·5**	**19·3**	**19·3**	**2·9**	**36·1**	**56·1**	**13·8**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·6	31·9	51·2	19	17·8a	2·8	32·7	60	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7	7·4	34·9	52·7	18·9	20·6a	3·3	41·5	52·5	13	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·4	7·7	31·9	51	19·7	18·5a	2·7	35·4	56·7	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	6·9	30·2	51	19·6	20·2a	2·6	34·8	55	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**6·7**	**33·2**	**49·0**	**19·6**	**17·4**	**2·8**	**33·4**	**55·8**	**13·9**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·8	35·3	49	21·3	21·7a	2·8	34·3	65	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·5	.....	35	50	.....	16·2a	2·8	30	60	15	.....	.....
59—Edmonton	7	7	33·8	49·1	22·1	16·2a	3	32·9	52·6	14·4	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·7	6·9	30·7	48·2	18·6	17·9a	2·7	35	49	12·5	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·2	31	48·7	16·5	15a	2·8	35	52·5	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**34·8**	**48·5**	**20·3**	**21·4**	**2·8**	**39·1**	**54·3**	**12·5**	**5·2**	.....
62—Fernie	8·1	7·3	35·7	49·5	18·3	23·3a	2·8	47·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	37·5	51·7	20·7	25a	3·1	41·7	55	13·5	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·7	6·4	33·3	50·5	20·3	23·3a	2·9	36	50	14	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·9	32	44·3	18·9	20·6a	2·7	43	52·5	11	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6	5·9	32·5	46·5	19·4	19·4a	2·6	31·2	56·7	11·5	5	.....
67—Victoria	6·7	6·2	34·8	47·1	21·4	20·3a	2·7	39·6	55	11·2	5·1	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·4	6	38·5	48·2	20·7	19·5a	3	.....	50	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·2	6·2	33·7	50	23	20a	2·8	34·5	60	13·7	4·6	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and con- from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·334	**12·166**	**9·526**	**11·433**	**7·157**	**8·484**	**7·516**	**27·0**	**9·5**	**23·485**	**17·254**	
7·925	**9·800**	**6·333**	**7,500**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·3**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·9	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	7·70	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·7	9·8	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	10·0	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·00–10·25	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	31·7	9·5	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·300	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·590**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·090c**	**28·0**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	27·4	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·050	**11·500**	**10·900**	**12·234**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·459**	**23·4**	**9·3**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·3	9·7	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·7	9·6	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·3	9·5	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·6	9·5	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·83c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·8	9·7	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	8·9	18·00–25·00	12–00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·00	14·67	16·00	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00	26	9	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·1	8·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·146	**12·207**	**9·986**	**12·042**	**7·889**	**9·614**	**8·596**	**25·1**	**9·3**	**25·125**	**18·643**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	24	9·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	8·4	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23·7	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·2	9·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	12·00–13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	22·8	9	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·3	9·2	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50– 9·75	13·00	7·50–8·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·50– 8·50	.....	25	10	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	10·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·8	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
8·00	11·00	g	g	g	g	g	24	9·4	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2	9·4	24·00–35·00	16·00–24·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·8	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	13·00	.....	12·00	8·25	24·1	9·2	23·00–30·00	15·00–24·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	24·7	9·3	22·00–27·00	14·00–22·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	13.00-14.00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·4	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–23·00	35
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·8	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
8·50–11·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12.00-12.50	14·00	.....	23·7	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·00–11·50	10·50–12·00	.....	13·00	.....	11·00	6·00	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	39
8·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22	8·5	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00g	10·75–12·50g	g	14.00-16.00gc	g	10.00-12.00gc	7·00–10·00gc	.....	9·3	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·2	9·3	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·50–13·00	14·00	8·00	11·00	5·00	7·50	.....	30	9·1	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·2	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25–9·00c	.....	32·5	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
14·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·4	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	19·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	28·7	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	26	9·2	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·063**	**7·938**	**7·500**	**27·7**	**9·6**	**24·250**	**17·500**	
5·75–12·75	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–8·75	6·75– 9·50	8·00	27·5	9·7	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·8	9·4	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·000	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·625**	**9·000**	**28·7**	**9·8**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·5	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00–9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	.....	.....	.....	6·25– 6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·8	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00–10·00	11·00	29·1	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·7**	**9·7**	**22·750**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	10	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	32·6	9·9	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	30	9	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	10	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	61
9·957	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·804**	**33·6**	**9·8**	**22·375**	**16·875**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50 –8·50	5·00	40	9·8	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25– 6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
9·50–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·7	22·00–25·00	17·00–20·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	31·3	10	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	33·7	9·4	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5.00–10.00i	7·00–12·00	.....	32·7	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including
veniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1934	July 1935	July 1936	June 1937	July‡ 1937
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	96·0	97·2	85·3	70·5	72·0	71·4	74·4	84·6	86·7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·8	92·6	96·9	78·5	69·7	68·5	66·0	73·1	86·9	92·0
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	99·1	108·3	108·5	93·5	59·4	66·0	68·6	70·5	77·5	79·2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	94·2	91·5	80·8	70·6	72·9	70·8	69·6	73·9	74·1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	98·2	93·9	87·6	62·6	65·8	64·3	68·4	77·7	78·0
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·5	92·7	93·8	90·8	85·5	87·1	87·1	87·8	104·4	105·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·0	91·7	98·5	75·8	69·9	63·2	68·9	68·1	84·3	85·6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·1	91·3	93·4	90·4	82·9	86·1	84·6	85·1	86·8	87·0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·4	95·2	95·8	92·8	81·1	81·8	79·8	78·3	81·8	81·6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	99·3	95·2	94·7	87·7	72·2	73·8	72·7	74·3	79·2	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	98·9	99·6	99·7	90·5	67·7	69·4	69·2	73·3	80·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	92·2	91·3	85·9	75·2	76·7	75·1	75·0	78·5	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	101·3	96·9	100·6	81·5	69·2	69·1	68·6	72·1	85·5	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·8	92·4	94·9	91·2	84·8	89·7	89·7	89·7	94·3	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·8	97·4	101·3	80·4	67·5	66·8	66·2	70·1	84·9	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	97·9	98·9	89·5	80·8	83·2	81·2	85·4	96·3	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·2	97·3	101·8	78·4	65·2	64·0	63·7	67·5	83·0	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·2	91·9	94·8	76·4	68·7	66·4	64·2	68·9	83·0	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·3	104·2	104·4	89·6	61·0	66·7	68·6	70·7	77·3	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·8	99·3	107·6	79·8	60·1	59·9	61·1	66·3	83·7	89·8
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·5	97·4	103·3	93·3	61·7	68·6	67·7	68·2	71·5	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·5	98·1	93·8	87·3	62·8	65·9	64·4	68·3	77·5	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	90·7	93·3	87·4	80·5	82·1	82·4	82·3	89·5	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·8	96·2	101·6	80·0	62·9	64·7	64·9	69·7	83·3	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·7	94·8	93·1	85·8	72·4	73·1	71·8	73·3	80·1	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended July 30, 1937; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 926)

fractionally lower at 10·7 cents per quart. Cheese advanced in the average from 22·6 cents per pound to 23 cents. Canned vegetables have changed little in price during the last six months. Potatoes were again lower in most localities, the Dominion average being $1.44 for 90 pounds in July as compared with $1.53 in June and $1.95 in July, 1936. Lower prices for United States anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the average price was down from $14.11 per ton to $14.03.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 110·6 for June, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. The cereal group declined 2·3 per cent, the meat, fish and eggs group declined 0·7 per cent, while the group covering other food and tobacco increased 2·4 per cent. The combined food groups and the combined industrial materials groups each declined 0·1 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877 = 100 was 104·3 at the end of June, a decline of 1·3 per cent for the month. Decreases were recorded in all groups except the sugar, coffee and tea group which was unchanged. The "All Foodstuffs" group declined 2·4 per cent while the "All Materials" group declined 0·7 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 155 at the beginning of July, an increase of 2·0 per cent over the previous month.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914 = 100, was 538 for June as compared with 529 for May, an increase of 1·7 per cent for the month. The combined food groups increased 3·0 per cent while the combined industrial materials groups increased 0·6 per cent.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 106·1 for June, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. The agricultural products index increased 0·5 per cent during the month, while the raw materials and semi-manufactured goods index remained unchanged and the manufactured goods group increased 0·2 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 125·3 for June, an increase of 0·2 per cent over the May figure. The food, clothing, and sundries groups showed slight increases, the light and fuel group showed a slight decrease and the rent group was unchanged.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 108 for April a decrease of 1·8 per cent from the March figure.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base 1914 = 100, was 104 for May, showing no change from the previous three months' level.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926 = 100, was 87·4 for May, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. This figure is 1·7 per cent above the year's low of January and 11·2 per cent above the level for May 1936. The farm products, foods, textile products, chemicals and drugs, metal and metal products and miscellaneous commodities groups declined fractionally. Minor increases were recorded by the hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials and house-furnishing groups. Wholesale market prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured articles fell sharply during May, but both groups are above their levels of a year ago. Finished product prices continued to rise during May and are approximately 9 per cent above the corresponding month a year ago.

Dun and Bradstreet's index number (in continuation of Bradstreet's index number) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common use was 11·3374 at June 1, a decrease of 1·6 per cent for the month. Of the thirteen groups, eight showed decreases, three showed increases and two were unchanged. The breadstuffs, the textile, and the building materials groups each declined 5·4 per cent; the oils group increased 2·6 per cent; other changes were comparatively small. As compared with the index of June 1, 1936, the June 1937 index shows an increase of 16·4 per cent.

Dun's index number based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities was $201.516 at June 1, a decrease of 1·2 per cent for the month. The metals group increased 0·1 per cent while all the other groups declined. The decreases in the various groups were as follows:—Breadstuffs 4·7 per cent; clothing, 1·6 per cent; meat, 1·4 per cent; dairy and garden products, 1·4 per cent; miscellaneous, 0·8 per cent; other food, 0·6 per cent. This index showed an increase of 17·1 per cent in the past year.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923 = 100, was 88·9 for June, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. The food group declined 0·2 per cent, while the housing and clothing groups increased 0·6 and 0·3 per cent respectively. The fuel and light, and the sundries groups were unchanged.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1937

The number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1937 was 284, there being 82 in April, 82 in May, and 120 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1937, showing 229 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 590. In the second quarter of 1936, 235 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1936, page 762). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 13 fatalities for the first quarter of 1937 and 7 fatalities for 1936.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the date of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1937 were as follows: agriculture, 25; logging, 34; fishing and trapping, 14; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 47; manufacturing, 35; construction, 31; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 53; trade, 11; service, 19.

Of the mining accidents, 29 were in "metalliferous mining," 13 in "coal mining." and 5 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n. e. s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 3 in "rubber products," 10 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 5 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 6 in "iron, steel and products," 5 in "non-ferrous metal products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 2 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 12 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "railway construction," 1 in "shipbuilding," 15 in "highway and bridge," and 2 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 16 fatalities in "steam railways," 22 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 8 in "local transportation," 5 in "telegraphs and telephones," and 1 in "express."

In trade there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale," and 7 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 11 were in "public administration," 2 in "custom and repair,' 2 in "personal, domestic and business," and 4 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in a very large number of fatalities during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

Three river drivers were drowned in Vermillion River, Quebec, when a boat upset in swift current on June 27.

Three fishermen were drowned in Big Indian Lake, Nova Scotia, when their punt capsized in a storm on April 23 and two fishermen were drowned near Liverpool. Nova Scotia, on May 26, when a wave overturned their motorboat while tending lobster traps. Two trappers broke through ice and were drowned while trapping muskrats at Fort Vermillion, Alberta, on May 1.

Two miners were drowned in Night Hawk Lake, Ontario, on June 3, when a motor launch overturned in a squall. On June 5, a field manager and a prospector were drowned from a canoe in Shoal Lake, Ontario. Two miners were killed in a blasting accident at Wingdam, British Columbia, on June 14. On June 11, three miners perished when trapped in the Beban coal mine at Extension, British Columbia, when the mine wall gave way under pressure of flooding waters. The mine was an old shaft, abandoned for a period, and recently reopened. The three miners were drowned and two others were rescued when water broke into the mine from the adjoining abandoned extension workings after new holes had been drilled. The coroner's jury found there had been a laxity in practical judgment of the mine officials and mine inspectors, judging by the known unreliability of the old mine plans and recommended that all workings be completely dewatered where ever practicable in the vicinity of proposed new operations, also that telephones be installed where possible.

On June 4 the manager and a machinist in a rubber horse shoe factory at Hamilton, Ontario, were shot by a demented man who had been a former partner in the firm. When a pile of logs collapsed two labourers were

crushed to death at a paper mill at Wayagamack, Quebec, on April 3.

Two labourers lost their lives at St. Simeon, Quebec, on May 18, when a truck in which they were riding to road construction work crashed over an embankment.

When a train was derailed owing to a washout by spring floods near Beachville, Ontario, on April 26, an engineer and a fireman were killed and a medical officer was drowned when his car was swept off a bridge by the surging flood while answering a call to this train wreck. On May 25 two labourers were crushed to death under a piece of metal when a car's loading equipment gave way under shifting of a load of gravel, near Thorncliffe, Ontario.

Two telegraph linemen lost their lives near Revelstoke, British Columbia, on May 22, when an engine struck a gasoline speeder.

The most serious accident during the quarter under review occurred at Montreal, Quebec, on June 25, when three firemen were killed while fighting a fire following terrific explosions at a large garage, believed to be caused by the ignition of gasoline vapours which had gathered in the chamber where two 1,000-gallon tanks were situated and either heat or a live flame caused the explosion. Thirty-four members of the fire department were injured as well, including the city fire director, who was one of the twelve most seriously injured, also three police officers, and in addition 36 men and 20 women were reported injured. Following wide demands for a complete investigation into the responsibility for the blast and, in endeavour to prevent further repetitions of such blasts by making more stringent regulations pertaining to the storage, handling and distribution of inflammables and explosives, a committee of inquiry has been set up by the civic authorities.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter three fatalities occurred in Canadian waters which are not included in this report, owing to the fact that the men killed were employed on ships registered in other countries, being: A seaman from Finland, on the steamer *Urla,* who died at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on May 27, following injuries received over a month previously, when he fell down a hold of the steamer; a sailor on the British freighter, *Lord Byron,* who fell from the wharf to the deck of the ship at Montreal, Quebec, and was killed on May 31, when his foot caught in a cable of a steam shovel; and a fireman on the Danish freighter, *Brosund,* who died in Halifax harbour on June 15 following an injury from a fall into a stokehole while at sea.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1937 has been compiled which contains 13 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 1 in logging, 3 in fishing and trapping, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1937 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	5	....	1	5	7	4	3	2	1	....	9	....	37
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
F.—Falling objects	....	11	....	19	6	5	....	7	....	....	....	....	48
G.—Handling of objects	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
H.—Tools	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	17	8	8	10	5	8	1	30	8	....	2	....	97
J.—Animals	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	11
K.—Falls of person	3	7	5	5	1	8	1	12	....	....	5	....	47
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, caveins, etc.)	2	2	....	4	5	2	....	1	....	....	3	....	19
Total	35	34	14	47	35	31	5	53	11	....	19	....	284

and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities and 2 in service. Five of these accidents occurred in January, 2 in February, and 6 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1936 has been made. This includes 7 fatalities, of which 1 was in logging, 2 in fishing and trapping, 2 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 1 in manufacturing, and 1 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in February, 1 in September, 1 in October, and 3 in November.

Annual Convention of the Ontario and Quebec Typographical Unions

The Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions held its 26th Annual Convention in Montreal, June 25-26, 1937, under the auspices of Jacques-Cartier local union No. 145. Representatives of the typographical locals and other allied trades were welcomed by P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Candide Rochefort, M.L.A., R. Trepanier, president of Montreal Trades and Labour Council, and others.

Mr. Draper told the delegates that in spite of opposition, the international movement was gaining in strength and membership and that in several provinces the right of the employees to a free choice of organization was established under law, while in other provinces the Congress was continuing its efforts to secure similar privileges for the workers. Mr. R. Trepanier, in his address, referred to the special efforts in organization work in Montreal with open meetings for the workers and radio addresses. Mr. Candide Rochefort spoke of the necessity for greater publicity in order that a better presentation of the views of organized labour could be placed before the public. He was of the opinion that under present conditions no local or craft organization could stand alone, and that all should be united in their efforts to bring about better conditions.

In the study of the officers' report the delegates went on record as favouring the establishment of regional and uniform scales of wages, and agreements to meet present conditions of industrial organization.

Dealing with the question of label and publicity work, it was recommended that the need for joint action should be stressed even to the extent of all unions producing union label goods co-operating in issuing joint label propaganda.

In the opinion of the delegates, the question of the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. was one of jurisdiction and organization policies, in which they were not called upon to make a decision, and that the Conference was chiefly concerned in dealing with local conditions in the two provinces; and that under the sane guidance of Canadian labour officials, the dispute need not spread to Canada and the unity of ~~sulating boards, metal lath corner beads, corner~~ Canadian internationals may be unimpaired regardless of the affiliation of international subordinate unions.

The convention reiterated its previous decision regarding the inclusion of other allied crafts of the industry in the Conference, and the officers were instructed to continue their efforts toward this end. In anticipation of success to this endeavour the question of next year's convention city was left in the hands of the officers in order that a central city could be chosen for the first meeting under the enlarged scope of the Conference.

Officers elected were: President, J. W. Blaquiere, Jacques-Cartier, Montreal; 1st Vice-pres., M. Dunkley, Peterborough; 2nd Vice-pres., Ben. Paquin, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, Ernest J. Teague, Montreal.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Actions under Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act

FIVE recent judgments of the Quebec Courts deal with claims for wages under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934. This statute was repealed at the 1937 session of the Legislature but under the title of the Workmen's Wages Act it was re-enacted with numerous amendments.

Four of the cases were brought by the Joint Committee of Building Trades in Montreal on behalf of workmen employed in construction work. The Act confers on the joint committee of employers and workers set up in each industry covered by a collective agreement made binding under the statute the power—

> to exercise, for the benefit of each of the employees all rights of action arising in their favour from a collective labour agreement made obligatory, without having to prove an assignment of claim from the person concerned.

On March 9, Mr. Justice Lazure of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff committee for wages at the rate fixed for plumbers in the Montreal Building Trades Agreement. The action was on behalf of a workman who had agreed with the defendant to work at 40 cents an hour instead of 65 cents as stipulated in the collective agreement. The evidence showed that the workman was satisfied with the wage rate, that he was of the opinion that the defendant was not able to pay a higher rate and that if he had paid more he would have failed and the workman would have been unemployed. He did not wish the committee to bring the action and while the case was before the Court the workman intervened to oppose the action. The Court held, however, that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act was a matter of public order and that its object, that of protecting the whole body of workmen and employers in the same trade, would be defeated if the employer were free to make contracts at variance with the agreement, even if the workman was willing to do so. On this point the Court had no discretion under the provisions of the Act but, since the statute directed that actions should be decided according to equity and good faith, the judge considered that the workman should be paid at the rate of 65 cents with no overtime rate and that no penalty should be imposed. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs. *Comité conjoint des metiers de construction* v. *dame Bissonet Vallée* (1937) 75 C.S. 209.

A somewhat similar case was decided by Chief Justice Archambault of the Circuit Court of Montreal on May 20. The plaintiff was the Joint Committee of the Building Trades in Montreal acting on behalf of some twelve workmen, seven of whom formally disavowed any connection with the committee and stated that the proceedings were instituted against their wishes. As regards the five others, the claims of three were approved by the Court, one was found not to be valid and the other was dropped by the plaintiff committee.

On the question of the right of a Joint Committee to bring an action for wages for workmen against their will, the Court held that while the Act gave the workmen the right to the wages fixed in the agreement, the exercise of the right to bring an action was optional. In common law, the workman has a right of action against his employer for wages, but the exercise of the right is optional and the law concerning collective agreements does not derogate from this principle. The Joint Committee has the right to act for the workman; it is not obliged to act. In the opinion of the Court the workman cannot force the committee to act; only the ordinary rules pertaining to mandates apply to the Joint Committee and the workman, and by these rules the mandatory committee cannot act against the will of the mandator, the workman. The Court stated:—

> We are not to be understood as saying that compulsory action would not make the law more effective; that is for the Legislature to say—if it has not done so. We decide—and no more, that according to the law applying to the case, the action is optional.

The action on behalf of the seven workmen concerned therefore, failed. *Comité conjoint des metiers de la construction* v. *Carignan* (1937) 75 C.S. 263.

In the district of Terrebonne a claim for $4,782.45 wages and the same amount as liquidated damages by the Joint Committee of the Building Trades on behalf of workmen employed in the building of a church was disallowed by Mr. Justice Duranleau on the ground that the parish authorities against whom the action was brought were not employers "in the industry" as specified in the Act and, therefore, were not bound by the agreement for the construction industry. The judgment was based on that of the Court of King's Bench in *Hodgkin* v. *Coristine Realties, Ltd.*, (Labour Gazette, February, 1937, p. 233). *Comité Conjoint des Metiers de la Construction* v. *Curé et Marguilliers de l'Oeuvre et Fabrique de la Paroisse de St. Julien* (1937) 75 C.S. 218.

Two other cases under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were decided by Chief Justice Archambault in the Circuit Court of Montreal. One case arose from a claim made by the Joint Committee for the baking industry in Montreal for wages ($22) for a man engaged in the delivery of bread. The evidence was to the effect that the defendant baker had engaged an unemployed man to work up a bread route on a commission basis of 12 per cent of sales. There was no mention of the hours to be worked and the amount paid each week had no reference to the time worked and little to the percentage. After three weeks, the man began to buy bread from the defendant and sell it on his own account. The purpose of the contract in the first place being to establish a bread route, the contract was not of the kind contemplated by the statute under which the two important factors in a contract are the hours of labour and the subordination of the workman to the employer. The claim was rejected with costs. *Comité Conjoint de l'industrie de la Boulangerie du district de Montréal* v. *Theoret* (1937) 75 C.S. 255.

The second action was instituted by a painter for $83.40 wages being balance claimed as difference between rate paid and rate fixed by collective agreement made binding under the Act. The defence contended that the plaintiff had been hired as a labourer on maintenance work after repeated applications for work said to be urgently needed and that the plaintiff had stated that he did not possess a painter's certificate of competency without which he was not entitled to a painter's rate. The evidence showed that the plaintiff had such a certificate but had made the false statement with a view to getting the job. Under these circumstances, the Court held that since the wage-rates were fixed by the agreement made between employers and the union, and had been made binding on all employers, and if an employer paid lower rates he was doing so in bad faith, the claim must be paid with interest, but since the plaintiff had himself acted in bad faith by denying that he had a certificate, that he was not entitled to the costs of the action. *Chaput* v. *Trottier* (1937) 75 C.S. 259.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a moderate advance, continuing the forward movement that with only one exception has characterized the industrial situation since the opening of the year. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,320 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 1,143,109 workers, compared with 1,134,466 at July 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 119·1 in the preceding month to 120·0 at August 1, when it was more than fourteen points higher than at August 1, 1936. The experience of the last sixteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at the beginning of August, there being on the average, a fractional increase in the index; after correction for seasonal influences, the August 1 index therefore showed no change from the preceding month, standing at 114·9; this was higher than at any other date since the first quarter of 1930.

As already stated, the unadjusted index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 120·0 at August 1, 1937, compared with 119·1 at July 1, while at August 1 of the sixteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3; 1927, 110·5; 1926, 105·5; 1925, 97·5; 1924, 95·8; 1923, 101·4; 1922, 94·2 and 1921, 90·0.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of August, 1937, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade union members throughout Canada was 8·9 in contrast with percentages of 10·4 at the begining of July, 1937, and 12·5 at the beginning of August, 1936. The percentage for August was based on the reports compiled from 1,811 labour organizations, combining a membership of 203,375 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during July, 1937, was higher than that of the preceding month and also of July a year ago, the chief factor in each comparison being the increased placements registered in construction and maintenance, in which group most of the relief work was reported. Vacancies in July, 1937, numbered 39,532; applications 61,963; and placements in regular and casual employment 37,675.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.48 at the beginning of August as compared with $17.24 for July the increase being due to the higher cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.72 for August, 1936; $16.15 for August, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.90 for August, 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 84·8 for the week ended August 27 having declined week by week since the middle of July when the figures were 87·7 for the week ended July 16. The downward movement was due mainly to lower prices for grains, milled products, potatoes and non-ferrous metals. On a monthly basis the index number was 87·5 for July, 1937; 76·2 for August, 1936; 71·7 for August, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 98·4 for August, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 944 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in July was little changed from the relatively high level of the preceding month the increase being less than one per cent. It was, however, 14 per cent higher than in July, 1936. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index and after necessary adjustments for seasonal variation, mineral production, manufacturing, trade employment, and car loadings were higher in the month under review than in the preceding month, while con-

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	172,138,336	184,526,627	143,787,510	138,789,188	137,540,468
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	71,995,940	75,668,684	50,257,754	53,820,904	57,598,132
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	99,157,775	107,477,804	92,559,495	83,898,858	79,181,200
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,502,574	8,736,170	6,795,884	7,252,847	7,790,480
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,720,737,779	2,891,916,624	2,619,152,500	2,893,657,924	3,135,569,349
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	113,363,675	112,992,378	123,527,133	119,071,107	123,245,784
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,572,154,385	1,569,815,485	1,502,821,895	1,493,973,647	1,504,792,542
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	734,888,808	728,290,407	657,362,195	649,772,815	657,429,789
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	133·0	129·4	114·7	114·3	113·8
Preferred stocks.....	.....	99·4	99·3	80·6	79·5	76·2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	73·1	72·9	71·2	72·0	73·3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	†84·8	87·5	84·6	76·2	74·3	72·3
(2) Prices, retail, family budget..... $	17·48	17·24	17·20	16·72	16·51	16·33
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	(9) 73·5	81·7	67·1	65·6	73·9
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	(9) 77·8	80·8	74·6	71·9	73·4
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	120·0	119·1	114·3	105·6	104·6	102·0
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	8·9	10·4	9·5	12·8	13·9	14·8
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	210,751	200,838	194,594	204,522	184,585	183,581
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,485,561	16,662,985	16,091,901	15,733,625	15,296,295	14,739,765
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,420,809	12,899,089	12,989,271	12,472,435
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	12,041,525	11,418,963	12,009,639	11,577,430	10,957,610
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	10,946,067	10,223,852	11,375,154	10,598,330	9,782,061
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,832,237,278	2,364,492,966	1,940,781,796	1,775,226,284
Building permits..... $	.....	5,397,000	6,013,668	3,673,000	5,030,000	4,657,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	24,830,800	21,485,300	30,369,600	15,536,000	17,869,000	20,803,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	74,578	79,736	78,278	38,570	34,988	56,362
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	126,695	122,968	118,744	80,164	68,793	82,196
Ferro-alloys.....tons	9,913	6,285	2,635	9,294	10,962	5,307
Lead.....lbs.	.....	31,321,744	32,785,808	33,987,026	32,324,511	28,523,448
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	33,862,301	35,165,425	33,506,293	34,754,949	29,988,104
Copper.....lbs.	.....	41,710,830	42,549,292	35,388,972	28,579,506	31,421,070
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	15,792,349	20,959,736	12,352,757	12,569,576	14,070,491
Gold.....ounces	.....	347,474	344,895	328,697	319,505	316,670
Silver.....ounces	.....	2,767,963	1,956,422	1,539,360	1,795,927	1,656,683
Coal.....tons	.....	1,139,840	1,063,865	1,055,872	1,064,249	1,037,709
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	164,720,000	156,155,000	146,310,000	121,340,000	153,620,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	4,359,000	8,489,000	8,467,000	5,095,000	4,574,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	12,324,000	13,342,000	7,097,000	5,818,000	7,416,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,401,000	4,571,000	908,000	2,412,000	3,150,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	309,576,821	362,268,902	292,590,726	201,805,787	275,711,760
Flour production.....brls.	.....	1,087,000	1,001,000	1,363,000	1,301,000	1,149,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	92,364,014	67,278,417	65,774,505	93,841,054	94,693,000	92,455,000
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,055,533	2,226,062	†2,002,895	1,666,578	1,721,182
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	70,582,000	75,178,000	65,164,000	65,189,000	67,633,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	32,043,000	37,316,000	23,260,000	31,148,000	30,903,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	314,530	310,870	270,050	274,630	270,050
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	12,513	17,919	3,051	8,192	13,126
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	(9) 126·5	126·0	113·5	110·8	111·1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	(9) 130·9	130·6	115·8	112·0	113·0
Mineral production.....	.....	(9) 215·3	201·3	180·8	169·0	160·6
Manufacturing.....	.....	(9) 127·2	125·1	114·8	109·5	111·3
Construction.....	.....	(9) 48·7	64·0	37·9	43·7	48·2
Electric power.....	.....	(9) 233·7	239·8	212·4	215·8	215·8
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	(9) 113·6	112·5	106·9	107·3	105·6
Trade employment.....	.....	(9) 133·8	133·5	127·2	127·8	127·4
Carloadings.....	.....	(9) 85·8	78·5	79·5	79·3	73·6
Imports.....	.....	(9) 97·5	99·6	79·0	85·7	88·7
Exports.....	.....	(9) 108·1	121·3	117·5	107·9	104·3

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended August 27, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 28, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar produciton given in periods of four weeks ending August 14, July 17 and June 19, 1937; August 8, July 11 and June 13, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Subject to revision.

struction, electric power output, imports and exports were lower. The largest increase was in mineral production due mainly to higher exports of copper, zinc and asbestos and to greater imports of bauxite as well as to increased production of coal. All of the above principal factors were higher in July, 1937, than in July, 1936. Information available for August shows the wholesale prices index considerably lower than in July but higher than in August, 1936, while employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, and the value of contracts awarded showed improvement in both comparisons. The manufacture of sugar for the four weeks ended August 18 was much higher than in the previous four weeks but somewhat lower than in the corresponding period in 1936.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during August was 39, involving 17,966 workers, with a time loss of 297,827 man-working days, the greatest on record since July, 1925, when nearly 12,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia were on strike. Most of the time loss was due to strikes of textile factory workers in Quebec and Ontario, but there were important strikes involving foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., and lumber workers in New Brunswick. In July there were recorded 37 disputes, involving 6,411 workers, with a time loss of 69,276 days; and in August, 1936, there were 36 disputes, involving 9,864 workers, with a time loss of 72,034 days. Of the thirty-nine disputes recorded for August, thirty-one were recorded as terminated, seven resulting in favour of the employers involved, nine in favour of the workers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in fourteen cases and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. Eight disputes, involving approximately 2,098 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month the Department has received unanimous Board reports in regard to three disputes—an interim report concerning coal mining on Vancouver Island; and two reports on disputes involving the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their street railway employees and electrical workers.

Application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation has been made by the employees of the Edmonton telephone, and electric light and power departments. Complete information concerning these cases will be found in the article commencing on page 953.

Royal Commission to re-examine basis of Confederation

Appointment of a Royal Commission of four distinguished Canadians to "re-examine the economic and financial basis of Confederation and the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years" was announced by the Prime Minister on August 14.

For this purpose the following are appointed Commissioners under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act:—

The Honourable Newton W. Rowell, LL.D., Chief Justice of Ontario, Chairman;

The Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada;

John W. Dafoe, LL.D., Editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg *"Free Press";*

Robert Alexander MacKay, Ph.D., Professor of Government, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.; and

Henry Forbes Angus, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of Economics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

In appointing this Commission, the Prime Minister also announced the terms of reference, which, "without limiting the general scope of the inquiry," were:—

(*a*) to examine the constitutional allocation of revenue sources and governmental burdens to the Dominion and provincial governments, the past results of such allocation and its suitability to present conditions and the conditions that are likely to prevail in the future;

(*b*) to investigate the character and amount of taxes collected from the people of Canada, to consider these in the light of legal and constitutional limitations, and of financial and economic conditions, and to determine whether taxation as at present allocated and imposed is as equitable and as efficient as can be devised;

(*c*) to examine public expenditures and public debts in general, in order to determine whether the present division of the burden of government is equitable, and conducive to efficient administration, and to determine the ability of the Dominion and provincial governments to discharge their governmental responsibilities within the framework of the present allocation of public functions and powers, or on the basis of some form of re-allocation thereof;

(*d*) to investigate Dominion subsidies and grants to provincial governments.

The Commissioners were instructed "to report upon the facts disclosed by their investigations; and to express what in their opinion, subject to the retention of the distribution of legislative powers essential to a proper carrying out of the federal system in harmony with national needs and the promotion of national unity, will best effect a balanced relationship between the financial powers and the obligations and functions of each governing body and conduce to a more efficient, independent and economical discharge of governmental responsibilities in Canada."

National Employment Commission commended

The interim report of the National Employment Commission, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, deals comprehensively with the situation in all its phases. In its survey, the commission not only broke down the relief problem into its component parts, particularly as regards employables and unemployables, but it also made a number of important recommendations which are detailed in the report.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in commenting on the Commission's report, considered that it should help direct public attention to the valuable services which the Commission has performed. Commending the report as meriting "the careful study of all who are concerned with the solution of the social and administrative questions concerning Canada at the present time." the Prime Minister emphasized that it reveals the nature and extent of the Commission's contribution in assisting the Dominion Government and provincial and municipal authorities to cope with the all-important problem of unemployment and relief. Concluding, the Prime Minister stated:—

"The National Employment Commission was established before the conclusion of the first session of the present Parliament, in order to assist the Government in effecting a nation-wide co-operative effort towards reducing the numbers of unemployed and ensuring the adequate care of those on relief. It will, I think, be agreed that the Report reflects great credit on the Chairman and Members of the Commission, and the Advisory Committees. In presiding over the activities of the Commission, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis has brought to his task exceptional qualities of judgment and energetic leadership."

Associating himself with the Prime Minister in registering appreciation of the services of the Commission, the Minister of Labour believed that "apart from the question of jurisdiction in implementing certain of the proposals, the conclusions reached by the Commission would be generally approved by public opinion throughout Canada." Dealing with the recommendations of the Commission, Honourable Mr. Rogers stated:—

"The majority of these recommendations have been accepted in whole or in part by the Dominion Government. As the National Employment Commission is an advisory body, governmental approval has been necessary before the recommendations could be translated into policies. Certain major recommendations have been held in abeyance, for instance, the proposal to bring the Employment Service under national administration, the proposal to revive or establish apprenticeship in the various provinces by Dominion legislation, and the proposal for low-rental housing.

"With respect to the first and second of these proposals the Government has not taken action because of the present uncertainty regarding the boundaries of Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction on the subject of industrial relations and social legislation. In the absence of constitutional amendments it was thought to be unwise for the Dominion Government either by subvention or by legislation to invade fields which the B.N.A. Act and judicial decisions had declared to belong to the provinces. This attitude was emphasized by the recent decision of the Privy Council on the social legislation of the 1935 session. The proposals for low-rental housing were received in the midst of the recent short session. In view of the fact that the provision of low-rental housing is primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility, the Dominion Government did not feel justified in proceeding with this recommendation without a further examination of municipal and provincial plans for low-rental housing and slum clearance. In taking this position it had in mind the support already given by Dominion legislation to employment in the building trades through the Dominion Housing Act and the Home Improvement Plan.

"In its recommendations on the relief problem the Commission has proposed that a separation should be made between assistance given to various classes of relief recipients, namely, unemployment aid, agricultural aid and relief and assistance to unemployables; also, that each group should receive aid appropriate to its special problems with improved administrative controls brought about by conditions attached to federal grants-in-aid. The Commission have also proposed that special measures should be taken to increase the employability of the unemployed group in order that those who are physically fit may be absorbed more readily into the labour market. The Government is in accord with these recommendations and its policies are being framed accordingly."

Statistics of public aid recipients

According to the August issue (No. 2) of *Information Service* published by the National Employment Commission, figures for July supplied by the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, indicate a reduction of 13 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago in the estimated numbers receiving aid as reported in preliminary returns from the provinces. On this basis, the Dominion total for July of this year was 886,000 as compared with 1,013,000 in July 1936.

Registration returns of persons in receipt of aid to which the Dominion Government contributed, indicate that in April (the latest month for which complete information is available) there were 1,159,667 in receipt of assistance. Of this total 245,023 were classified as being employable, 55,956 were unemployable or of doubtful employability; 532,821 were listed as non-worker dependents while 325,867 were farm operators and dependents.

Labour legislation in Canada in 1936

The annual report of the Department of Labour on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1936, has just been published. The report is the eighth annual supplement to "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928". As in former reports the supplement for 1936 contains the text or a summary of the various Dominion and Provincial labour laws enacted during the year together with certain Orders in Council and regulations made under statutory authority.

The legislation of 1936 includes a number of laws relating to wages, hours of labour, collective bargaining and unemployment relief and amendments to existing statutes dealing with other subjects of labour interest. The new report also contains the labour laws included in the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1936, which were proclaimed in force June 30, 1937.

The main volume of this series may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar and the supplements for twenty-five cents each.

Labour Day Messages of Canadian labour leaders

Stressing the necessity and right of organization, the Labour Day messages of Canadian Labour leaders indicate the new objectives of Canadian Labour.

Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, declared that since last Labour Day "the workers of Canada have been given a more direct recognition of their right to organize than at any previous periods—a recognition greatly to be welcomed at this time when a need of organization among wage earners is so urgent." As evidence of such recognition, he referred to the legislation recently enacted by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec, "conferring such a right by law" and added:

> "This legislation in the provinces named gives the workers a new charter. It is put up to the workers themselves to work out their own economic salvation in their own way, with a positive provincial constitutional support previously lacking. Workers in the other provinces should see to it that their Legislatures are no less aware of the pressing need for legislative recognition of the right to organize so that they too may have legal backing for their efforts to extend the scope of collective bargaining in industry."

Explaining the complementary relationship between free trade unionism and democracy, Mr. Draper said:

> "Trade unionism does not seek nor suffer arbitrary domination. It is the foe of the dictator for it tries to remove the very causes of discontent on which the dictator rides to power. The Labour Movement needs democracy to reach its ideals and in turn it is a bulwark of constitutional democracy. It does not seek class war but only an understanding with its partner in industry to ensure industrial peace founded upon social justice."

On the subject of organization Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, expressed himself, in part, as follows:

> "One of the important lessons of the last depression is that the unorganized workers suffered more than the organized groups, and that in many cases they are still working for wages which were ruthlessly slashed when conditions were at their worst...
>
> "But the depression showed up more than the weakness of the unorganized workers; it was an unforgettable demonstration of the weakness of the economic system itself. And the workers are now realizing, along with a growing number of people in every walk of life, that Labour organization is an essential factor in bringing about the social and economic changes which are required if industry is to function on a stable basis and adequately provide the material requirement of civilization. . .
>
> "The workers welcome the legislation passed recently in certain provinces protecting the right to organize and bargain collectively; they regret only that such legislation is necessary. Opposition to labour organization and to the negotiation of agreements

covering wages and working conditions is becoming futile, and employers should be farsighted enough to realize that fact."

That "this Labour Day marks a change in the public attitude towards unionism" was the opinion expressed by Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour. In this respect Mr. Burford further observed:

"On a rising market, Canadian workers are demanding more for their labour, and most people admit the justice of their claim. Much though everyone regrets that interruptions of work should be incidental to the bargaining process, their prevalence is both a promise and a warning. They are an indication of returning prosperity and of the need for better manners in industrial relations. . .

"It is important that there should be no misunderstanding of the efforts of the workers to obtain for themselves a fair share of the wealth they produce. Fortunately, it is now more fully realized than in the past that in trying to raise their own standard of living the organized workers are contributing to the improvement of conditions for the whole community. . ."

In his Labour Day Message, Mr. A. Charpentier, the General President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., after pointing out the expansion of the Catholic Labour Movement in Quebec, extended to the membership wishes of success for the Labour Day celebrations organized in the various sections of the Province, and expressed the hope that all found therein strength in their ideals together with courage and enthusiasm in their work for the welfare of the labour classes.

Health Insurance in Canada

"Health Insurance in Canada" is the title of an article reprinted in pamphlet form from the Review *Le Assicurazioni Sociale* of the Instituto Nazionale Fascista Della Previdenza Sociale, Rome.

The article, written by Dr. J. J. Heagerty of the Department of Pensions and National Health, reviews the jurisdictional positions of the Dominion and the Provinces in respect of public health as determined in the British North America Act; the historical background of public health activities in Canada leading up to the establishment of the Dominion Department of Health in 1919, and the activities of the Department; the existence in each of the provinces of a Department or Board of Health for the administration of all such public health measures as are exclusively provincial in character.

Dr. Heagerty also refers to the establishment of the Dominion Council of Health bringing together semi-annually the Provincial and Dominion health authorities along with others appointed to represent the various phases of Canada's social-economic life; and to the merging, in 1928, of the Department of Health with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment under the name of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

"It is obvious", Dr. Heagerty says, "from a contemplation of the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and of the Provinces in regard to public health, that health insurance is primarily a provincial responsibility". He then refers to the early investigations into the subject of health insurance made by the Province of British Columbia when in 1920 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the subject; and again in 1928 a committee of the Legislative Assembly of that Province was appointed "to enquire into the workings of systems of health insurance and maternity benefits." In the same year a select standing Committee of the House of Commons in accordance with its directions made a report on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. (This report was reviewed in the Labour Gazette of June 1928, page 586).

In April 1929 a Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits was appointed by the British Columbia Legislature. (Labour Gazette, June 1929, page 609 and August 1929, page 847). Two reports were made by this Commission the last one in 1932 (Labour Gazette, March 1932, page 250 and May 1932, page 521). As a result of this report, a plan of a Bill of Health Insurance was drawn up for presentation to the legislature in 1934, but was withheld pending a further study.

In 1932 the Legislative Assembly of Alberta adopted a resolution appointing a Commission (Labour Gazette April 1932, page 412 and July 1932, page 742) to study and make recommendations as to "the best method of making adequate medical and health service available to all the people of Alberta." A Health Insurance Bill was introduced and passed at the 1935 Session of the Legislature. Dr. Heagerty then gives in detail the provisions of the Alberta Act which is to come into effect on proclamation. However, proclamation has not yet been made.

In March, 1936, the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia passed a Health Insurance Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 422). Dr. Heagerty's survey deals with the provisions of the British Columbia Act, details of which have been given, along with other information concerning activities in con-

nection with the Act, (see previous issues of the Labour Gazette June 1937, page 597; March 1937, page 263; May 1937, page 481; and February 1937, page 126).

Dr. Heagerty also refers briefly to the health insurance provisions in the Employment and Social Insurance Act (Labour Gazette, July 1935, page 617-20) passed by the Dominion Government; the submission of the Act to the Supreme Court of Canada where it was found to be unconstitutional. This ruling was appealed to the Privy Council of Great Britain, the decision of the Supreme Court being upheld by the Privy Council (Labour Gazette February, 1937, pages 236 and 245-247).

Using census statistics of 1931, Dr. Heagerty concluded his review by estimating the cost of illness per capita per annum at $23.00 emphasizing however that complete data was not available to permit of an accurate estimate being made of what would be the annual cost per capita of health insurance for the whole country.

Canada Year Book, 1937

The 1937 edition of the Canada Year Book has been issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The Canada Year Book, the official statistical annual of the Dominion contains an up-to-date account of the natural resources of the country and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.

In a preface to the 1937 edition, Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, refers to the growth in the administrative functions of government and the consequent increase in the content and variety of the statistical data made available. In an effort to keep the Year Book within convenient limits the policy has been adopted of replacing material which is unchanged from year to year by adequate references to earlier editions, while every care is taken to keep the framework intact and well balanced.

The results of the Quinquennial Census of 1936 in the Prairie Provinces are given in a special chapter; while a section dealing with "Occupations of the Canadian People" based on data taken from statistics collected in the 1931 Census, is of particular interest.

The Bank of Canada having now been established in the financial system of the country, the usual chapter on Currency and Banking has been recast, a special section entitled "The Bank of Canada and Its Relationship to the Canadian Financial System" being included in the chapter.

As in former editions of the Canada Year Book there is included a chapter on "Labour and Wages," which is divided into two parts each containing several sections. Chief among the sections of Part I are those dealing with occupations of the Wage-earning population; the Dominion Department of Labour; Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus; Canada and the International Labour Organization; Organized Labour in Canada; Fatal Industrial Accidents; Workmen's Compensation in Canada; Strikes and Lockouts; Employment and Unemployment; Pensions for the Aged and the Blind; the Co-operative Movement in Canada; Labour Legislation in Canada in 1936; Legislation respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade; and Mothers Allowances. Part II of the chapter is entitled "Wages and the Cost of Living" and has sections dealing with Wage Rates; Wages and Hours of Labour under Provincial Minimum Wage Legislation; and Cost of Living of Wage-Earners.

Anyone wishing to obtain a copy of the Canada Year Book may do so by adressing their request to the King's Printer, Ottawa. The price is $1.50 which merely covers the cost of paper, printing and binding.

Profit-sharing co-partnership in Great Britain

The British *"Ministry of Labour Gazette"* for August contains an article dealing with the position of profit-sharing and co-partnerships in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1936.

According to enquiries made by the Ministry of Labour the total number of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes in operation at the end of 1936 was 418, six firms included in this total each having two schemes in operation. This total represents a slight decrease over the 426 undertakings functioning at the end of 1935. About 413,000 workpeople were employed in the 412 businesses concerned, of whom 260,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

Bonuses were paid during the year under 363 schemes averaging £11 6s. 2d. per head or an average percentage in addition to earnings of 6·1 per cent.

Statistics presented for a ten-year period show that the number of schemes in operation increased from 516 at the end of 1927 to 521 at the end of 1929, but there has been a continuous decline since the latter year leaving the number of schemes in operation considerably less at the end of 1936 than in 1927.

These figures include schemes in co-operative societies as well as those in other businesses.

However, the article from which these were obtained also gives detailed particulars for schemes other than those in co-operative societies as well as schemes in co-operative societies.

Collective bargaining in the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia

In Canada public attention has been recently focused on the subject of collective bargaining between employers and employees, and it is, therefore, of interest to note what is being done in this regard in other countries.

A recent issue of "Industrial and Labour Information" published by the I.L.O. summarizes the operation of collective bargaining in the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia.

In the Netherlands in 1927, the legislative authorities of that country made the provisions of collective agreements binding upon the contracting organizations and their members, and an Act passed in May of this year provides for the possibility of making such collective agreements generally binding for all concerned.

Under this new Act, the Minister of Social Affairs of the Netherlands may extend to third parties any collective agreement which is valid throughout the whole country or a part of the country for the large majority of persons employed in a given industry. This means that all labour contracts—signed by the employers and workers concerned before or after—the adoption of such a decision are regulated by the collective agreement. The Act excludes certain provisions of collective agreements which cannot be declared binding, such as clauses tending to compel an employer or worker to affiliate with a trade organization, or discriminating between union and non-union workers, or referring to the regulation of prices and market conditions. All agreements between employers and workers which are contrary to provisions made binding are voided by the Act and are to be replaced by binding provisions. The Act also establishes a procedure to be followed in the drawing up of collective agreements. Damages may be claimed by trade organizations of employers and workers which are parties to the collective agreement from persons who fail to observe provisions declared to be generally binding for any loss which they or their members suffer from want of such observance.

The Act also authorizes the Minister of Social Affairs to declare unoperative any clause of a collective agreement when the public interest so requires.

In June of this year, under the Plenary Powers Act of 1934, the Czechoslovak Government promulgated a Legislative Decree making it possible to render binding any collective agreements already in operation. This Decree is the first legislative measure of a general character issued in Czechoslovakia in connection with collective agreements, such agreements having formerly been regulated only in certain branches of industry.

According to the decree, a collective labour agreement is deemed to mean the regulation of conditions of employment and wages between one or several employers or one or several employers' trade associations on the one side, and one or several workers' organizations on the other, whether the collective agreement is the outcome of an understanding between the parties concerned or of a compromise or whether it results from an award issued by one of the institutions responsible under existing legislation for the collective settlement of wage questions arising between the workers and their employers.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministry concerned, may declare a collective agreement to be binding for all undertakings in a given district and trade. As a result of such a decision, the provisions of the collective agreement made binding apply to all undertakings in the given district and trade, even when the employer or the worker or both are not members of the organizations which concluded the agreement.

The decree also provides for the method of procedure in drawing up a collective agreement, its effects on individual contracts, supervision and penalties. The decree which came into effect on June 30, will lapse on December 31, 1938, with exception of the provisions relating to the intangibility of workers' rights guaranteed by collective agreements.

Convention of Trades and Labour Congress

The fifty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is being held in Ottawa as this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE goes to press. A detailed review of the convention, including the various addresses, reports presented, and the resolutions adopted will appear in the next issue of this publication.

Place of unionism in national life

Declaring that trade unions in Canada were one of the most important factors in the economic and social life of the country, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in his Labour Day message at the Canadian National Exhibition, emphasized the necessity for a better public understanding of the constructive side of trade unionism.

"It was a mistake to assume that unions were irresponsible and wanted strikes," he asserted, in crediting Canadian unions as being "willing

to accept their share of responsibility for industrial peace."

Dispelling certain tendencies to criticize unions because they were militant or dissatisfied with conditions, the Minister of Labour observed:

"It is well for us to remember that the movement has grown to its present proportions over the rough roads of human adversity.

"Functioning as they do, within a competitive system, dealing with employers over wages and conditions, there is bound to be some conflict which invariably is featured prominently in newspapers.

"War is news; peace is not. Strikes are news; peaceful settlements are not. Peace hasn't the colour and fire of war and strife. Perhaps not deliberately, but during the recent disturbances it has been suggested that unions are perpetual sources of disorder and misunderstanding.

"I do not believe that to be a correct impression," declared the Minister. "For every single dispute during the past year which resulted in a strike at least a dozen have been settled peacefully and satisfactorily."

Function of Trades and Labour Councils

In a felicitous message to to the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, emphasized the important function of trades and labour councils in the labour movement. Commending the interest of such labour bodies in public affairs, the Minister declared:

"The democratic form of government above all others is one which requires for its proper exercise the fullest and freest discussion by all elements of the population. No one can overestimate the value of informed public opinion as an aid to self-government, both as respects the formulation and adoption of policies and in their execution. Public policies must never come to be regarded as above criticism.

"Therefore, as Minister of Labour, I desire to express the hope that the particular feature of labour organization work which finds expression in the existence of city and district Trades and Labour Councils will be continued and further developed in the years to come. Only through these and other educational influences and the creation thereby of enlightened judgment on public matters, can democracy prevail against potential systems operating on an entirely different basis in various parts of the world to-day."

Pensions for the Blind

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind have been published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28.

Provision for pensions to blind persons was made under legislation (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 503) enacted at the last session af Parliament, the Old Age Pensions Act being amended to include as pensioners blind persons over 40 years of age who will receive pensions of $20 a month. Under agreements to be negotiated, it was provided that the Dominion would contribute 75 per cent of the cost of such pensions, the provinces assuming the remainder. Because of the greater handicaps of blind persons, the amount a blind pensioner may earn without having his pension reduced is $200 a year, if single, and $400 if married. Sighted pensioners are permitted only $125 a year exempt earnings whether married or single.

Following the gazetting of the regulations, the Minister of Finance, Honourable C. A. Dunning, announced that Ontario had taken advantage of the amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, an agreement having been completed with the Provincial Government. It is understood that agreements with other provinces have been reached in principal and only the completion of regulations for administration remains.

British medical authority on conveyor system in industry

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of factories in Great Britain (reviewed elsewhere in this issue) contains a chapter relating to industrial health in which the senior medical inspector gives his views on the conveyor system in industry in regard to its effect on the workers. His observations are as follows:

"In my report for last year I referred briefly to the conveyor system in industry, a process which lends itself very readily to speeding up. Further inquiry has not shown any definite evidence of adverse effects on health. Essentially, speeding up is not a new factor in industry but has existed to a greater or lesser extent ever since the introduction of machinery; a fact sometimes forgotten. Moreover it exists outside industry to the same if not greater extent, and consequently the effect of speeding up in industry itself is by no means easy to estimate. Speeding up is now closely related to mass production, a method of manufacture whereby the individual worker carries out one particular

and limited manual operation continuously, the article being automatically conveyed to another worker to perform some further operation. Various systems of this kind of work are in vogue. The length of time each operation takes is estimated and the machine set at such a speed as to allow the individual worker the estimated time. It now operates in a vast number of industries, in fact, in any industry in which there is mass production or semi-mass production, e.g., the manufacture of motor cars and the manufacture of wearing apparel.

"Obviously the less time that is allotted to each item of work the greater is the production, with the result that there must always be a tendency to speed up the mechanical part of the operation. Advocates of particular systems vie with one another in reducing the time limit to a minimum, but it has to be remembered that it is not economical to speed up beyond a certain limit, i.e., the capacity of the worker to complete satisfactorily his operation. The effect on individual workers depends to a very large extent on the individual's make-up, physical and mental his day to day health, circumstances inside (output and wages) and outside the factory, and any other factor affecting his well-being. . .

"It is my view that work of this character, that is to say, work which is subject to time limits, is much more likely to produce, in the first instance, at any rate, mental conditions such as over-anxiety, rather than physical injury, though, of course, the former inevitably leads to the latter."

Operation of unemployment insurance in Wisconsin

Under the Wisconsin unemployment insurance law enacted in 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE March 1932, page 323 and April, 1932, page 379) insurance benefits have been in operation in that State for one year. During that period benefit cheques totalling $1,080,000 have been paid to 52,000 Wisconsin workers—approximately 4 per cent of the total contributions of employers.

The State of Wisconsin pioneered in this form of social legislation on this continent, although several States will commence next year to pay benefits under the federal social security program.

Employers in Wisconsin (the employees are not obliged to contribute) began building individual unemployment insurance accounts under a compulsory 2 per cent payroll tax on July 1, 1934. As explained by the administrator of the Wisconsin law, Mr. Paul A Raushenbush, in a recent press statement: the incentive for employers to stabilize production and employment is provided in the rate of contribution. All employers will pay 2 per cent of payrolls until January 1, 1938, but thereafter rates vary from zero to 4 per cent, depending upon the individual employer's capacity to maintain his reserve by stabilizing employment.

The administrator further explained that "although 4,300 employer accounts now are potentially liable for benefits fewer than 2,600 of these reserve accounts have paid benefits to date." He said that about 1,700 employers, or about 40 per cent, apparently have given their employees sufficiently steady work so that they have had no benefits to pay.

Proclamation of Nova Scotia Apprenticeship Act

In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 861, the terms of the Apprenticeship Act of Nova Scotia were reviewed. It was provided that the Act would come into effect on proclamation.

The Nova Scotia "Royal Gazette" of August 25, contains the notice of proclamation which states that the Act "shall come into force on, from, and after the 1st day of September."

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act

New regulations under the Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1936, amend the regulations made in July, 1936, (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1936, page 704) applying to certain classes of mechanics, viz., those employed in the repair and construction of internal combustion engines, automobile engines and refrigerators, and in electric and acetylene gas welding, electricians, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, radiotechnicians and, also, to barbers. The fees for an apprentice's certificate and for the renewal of a temporary certificate are reduced from $2 to $1. Changes are made, too, in the clause allowing a time credit to an applicant who has not had the required practical experience but who holds a certificate from a school approved by the Department in the subjects pertaining to his trade. The time credit allowed under the earlier regulations has been extended to a maximum of two years' practical work except for barbers and radiotechnicians whose school certificates entitled them only to one year's credit.

According to a bulletin entitled "The Hardwood Flooring Industry in Canada, 1936" published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average number of employees in the hardwood flooring industry in 1936 increased from 737 in 1935, to 751 in 1936, and the total sum paid in salaries and wages was $682,457, as compared with $603,834 in 1935.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received in the Department of Labour recently from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with disputes affecting:—

(1) Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, and their employees being members of the United Mine Workers of America;

(2) The Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and the Corporation of the City of Fort William and their employees being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America;

(3) The Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and the Corporation of the City of Fort William and their electrical workers and telephone employees, respectively, being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The texts of these reports accompany this article.

Applications Received

An application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on September 3 from employees in the Telephone Department and Electric Light and Power Department of the Corporation of the City of Edmonton. The employees, approximately 100 in number, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, request restoration of the 1929 wage rates, institution of a forty-hour working week, three weeks' sick leave with pay in each year, and three weeks' holidays with pay in each year. They also request that the foregoing terms and conditions be incorporated in an agreement between the City of Edmonton and the employees. The matter of the application had been taken up with the civic authorities at the time of going to press.

Board Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on September 3 to deal with a wages dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, 180 in number, being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 483). Members of the Board have been appointed as follows: on the nomination of the civic authorities, Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba; and on the employees' nomination, Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario. Messrs. Sweatman and Bancroft will confer looking to a joint recommendation for the third member, who will be chairman of the Board.

Commissioner Appointed

On September 8 His Honour Albert Constantineau, Judge of the County Court for the Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the Province of Ontario, was appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, R.S.C., 1927, to inquire into an industrial dispute involving the management of the Quebec Central Railway Company and its train service employees being members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. This appointment was made on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Previous working agreements had been negotiated by a committee representing both the railway conductors and the trainmen. When this committee requested a revision of the existing agreement it was advised that a newly constituted committee of employees had requested an agreement applicable to conductors alone. The old committee objected to the company recognizing the new committee of employees and conceding to it the right to negotiate a separate agreement. The management contended that the differences between the two groups of employees must be settled before it could take part in negotiations respecting a new agreement.

The Honourable Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour, and officers of his Department, endeavoured for many months to settle this controversy, but without success. Recently the dispute became definitely acute, to the detriment of the public interest and the good operation of the service, and serious friction developed between the parties concerned.

Owing to the nature of the dispute, the case did not appear to be one for reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation; hence the appointment of a Commissioner.

Settlement Effected

As a result of departmental mediation, an agreement respecting wages and working conditions, effective September 1, 1937, was reached recently between officials of the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway Company and representatives of the clerks, checkers, elevator operators and freight handlers in the employ of the company at Digby, Nova Scotia. The establishment of a Conciliation Board, for which the employees had applied during July (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 839), thus becomes unnecessary. Forty-six employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, were affected by the dispute.

Interim Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, and Their Employees

A unanimous interim report was received in the Department of Labour on September 3 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established at the close of July to deal with a dispute between certain mine operators in the coal-producing section of Vancouver Island and their miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 839). Approximately 800 employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and 1,000 employees of the Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, are directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the men's request for union recognition, increased wages and certain alterations in existing conditions of work.

The interim report announces a provisional decision which has been accepted by the employers and employees as a basis of future negotiations. The Board will stand adjourned to allow a committee, set up by the management and the United Mine Workers of America, to evolve a system of contract labour on terms satisfactory to both sides.

The Board is composed of Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. George Kidd, of Vancouver, B.C., nominated by the companies, and Mr. Angus J. Morrison, of Calgary, Alberta, nominated by the employees.

Text of Interim Report

In the matter of "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" and a certain Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed pursuant to the said Act to consider a dispute between the owners and employees of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, at Nanaimo and Cumberland, B.C., and Western Fuel Company, Limited, at Nanaimo, B.C.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation duly appointed to consider the above-mentioned dispute began its sittings at Nanaimo on Tuesday, the 17th day of August. After a brief public session, the Board, in the belief that its main purpose was conciliation and in the desire that the parties themselves should exhaust all possibilities of mutual agreement before the Board itself engaged in what must necessarily have been an extensive and detailed public and private enquiry, made arrangements acceptable to both parties for a series of meetings between delegates of the men as represented by the United Mine Workers of America (District 18) and the General Manager and Officials of the companies concerned. At these meetings the members of the Board were present to direct the deliberations and to contribute what they could to the discussions. The members of the Board unanimously desire to express their deep appreciation of the good-will, the forbearance and the very real desire to appreciate each other's problems which characterized the sundry representative meetings. All delegates present shared with members of the Board the consciousness of the calamity that would fall upon employees, company, locality and province, in case of a cessation of labour in the mines concerned. It is the desire of the members of the Board and not least of the member of the Board appointed by the men themselves to pay public tribute to Colonel Villiers, general manager, of the companies, for the humanity and the continuous desire to provide as much work as possible for the companies' employees, which have been such commendable features of his distinguished management.

The Board feels that the needs of the case will be best served by an interim report and is happy to announce that the provisional decision (of which the terms are outlined below), which represents the unanimous opinion of the Board itself has been accepted by employers and employees as the basis of future negotiations and in partial substitution for and accretion to any agreement or working conditions that prevail at the present time:—

(1) The companies recognize completely and fully the right of collective bargaining and accept the United Mine Workers of America as the bargaining authority on behalf of all their employees entitled to membership in the Union.

(2) The companies accept the principle of the closed shop.

(3) The companies will give and continue to give preference in all new work to present or former employees of the companies.

(4) At the present time it is conceded that the divisions and subdivisions of labour and wages in this field are complicated and difficult.

The Board believes that it is essential for the interest and protection of both operators and employees to evolve a system of contract labour on terms satisfactory to both sides. Such a system in our opinion cannot be reduced to concrete proposals without an exhaustive and scientific enquiry by competent and experienced men of good will. We believe that a committee set up by the management and by the United Mine Workers can best achieve this end. It is therefore our unanimous opinion that such a conference should be instituted when convenient and continue to sit until all the details of the situation have been carefully examined. To the attention of such a conference of employers and employees the Board would draw the following principles:—

(*a*) The rising and increased costs of living and production,

(*b*) The financial position of the companies and the difficulties of the competitive and technical conditions which surround their operations.

(*c*) The exploration of the possibilities of increase in revenue, and

(*d*) All the factors which affect the legitimate aspirations of labour and the desirability of continuance and enlargement of the enterprise, on terms fair to invested capital.

(5) The Board will stand adjourned to allow of the scientific examination by the parties themselves of the facts, factors, and conditions outlined above. It will, however, resume at the request of either party if it can contribute to the solution of any difficulty.

In conclusion the Board wishes to congratulate all parties on the courtesy, the fair play and the understanding which have added both pleasure and profit to the deliberations of us all. We would also like to express our firm belief that the relationship between the companies and the United Mine Workers of America will mean an accession of strength and prosperity to capital and labour alike.

Accepted and approved.

(Sgd.) George Kidd,
(Sgd.) A. J. Morrison,
(Sgd.) Leonard W. Brockington.

For the companies:

(Sgd.) Charles W. Villiers.

August 20, 1937.

For the United Mine Workers of America:

(Sgd.) Patrick Conroy.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Corporation of the City of Fort William and the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and Their Street Railway Employees

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on September 7 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in July to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions between the Corporation of the City of Fort William and the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur, on the one hand, and 73 street railway employees, on the other hand, being members of Division 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 839). The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Arthur H. Dowler, K.C., of Fort William, Ontario, nominated by the employers; and Mr. Samuel Ashton, of Port Arthur, Ontario, nominated by the employees.

Text of Report

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act
and

In the matter of a Dispute between the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and the Corporation of the City of Fort William, on the one hand, and certain of their employees, on the other hand, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

To the Honourable
Mr. Norman McLeod Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 112, and amendments thereto, to inquire into the dispute between the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and the Corporation of the City of Fort William, on the one hand, and certain of their employees, on the other hand, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, arising out of a refusal of the employers to grant a request for an increase in the wage rates to conform with the value of wages earned in 1932, also several questions pertaining to working conditions, begs leave to report as follows:—

The location of the parties involved in the dispute is at the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William in the Province of Ontario.

The members of the Board assembled at Fort William on the morning of August 9, 1937, and proceeded, after taking their oaths of office, to familiarize themselves from the documents received from the Registrar under the Act with the nature of the dispute, and to arrange the methods to be adopted in having each of the parties concerned present their case to the Board.

On the following day, August 10th, after due nctice to all parties concerned, representatives of all the parties appeared before the Board. Those appearing on behalf of the City of Fort William were Dr. B. C. Hardiman, Mayor of the City, J. O. Booth, Chairman of the Public Utilities of the City, and Charles J. Moors, Manager of the Public Utilities of the City. For the City of Port Arthur: Mr. P. V. Ibbetson, Chairman, and R. B. Chandler, Manager of the Public Utilities Commission of that City. For the Employees: Magnus Sinclair, International Executive Officer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

In addition, representations were made to the Board by Mr. John King, and Mr. E. S. Rutledge, prominent citizens of Fort William, in opposition to the demands being made by the employees.

Three local officers of the Union of Port Arthur and Fort William were present as witnesses.

Meetings of the Board were held at Fort William on each of the following days, namely, August 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th.

All parties to the dispute exhibited a spirit of harmony and goodwill at all meetings, and at the conclusion of the hearing the Board suggested that it should retire and permit the different parties to have a round table conference amongst themselves in an effort to settle and dispose of a number of the matters that were in dispute. This suggestion was readily assented to, and carried out, with the result that requests Nos. 3 to 9, both inclusive, as set out in the application for a Board, were amicably disposed of, leaving only requests 1 and 2 to be dealt with by the Board.

Obviously these two requests were the principal matters in dispute, and were set out in the application as follows:—

(1) "Re-adjustment of Clauses 12, 21 and 25 (of the present agreement) in order to increase wage rates to compensate in full for reduction of working hours from a ten hour to an eight hour day, and reduction of hourly rates. Said reduction having been made in 1933.
(2) One week annual vacation, with pay, for all employees covered by the agreement."

Forty-one exhibits were filed with the Board, giving information covering different phases of the matters in dispute, and dealing particularly with the above two requests.

Hereafter the word "Commission" refers to and means the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur, and the word "Corporation" refers to and means the City of Fort William.

It seems the following facts are not in dispute:—

In the year 1932, owing to the loss of revenue resulting from the depression, a reduction was made by both the Corporation and Commission in the wages of all employees connected with the Street Railway Utility. In the agreements of that year between the Corporation and the Commission and the employees, and in the agreements for the years subsequent, down to 1936, the schedule of wages remained the same as they were previous to the reduction in 1932, but a supplementary agreement was attached to each said agreement which in effect provided that notwithstanding the rates of pay set forth in Clauses 12, 21 and 25 of the attached agreements the actual rates to be paid during the 12 months next ensuing were as established from time to time by the supplementary agreements.

A statement of the changes requested by the employees to be incorporated in the 1937 agreement were set out in a letter dated March 10th, 1937, addressed to the Commission, and your Board has reason to believe a similar letter went forward to the Corporation. The changes requested were the same as those set out in the form of application for a Board. The matter was considered at meetings of the Commission on April 13th and 26th, the result of which was that the employees were advised that the Commission was not favourable to changing existing wage rates. The Corporation took the same attitude. On May 4th the employees requested a meeting with the Commission to further discuss the matter, and this was arranged on Thursday, May 27th. The Commission again reviewed the matter, and the following resolution was passed affecting all Commission employees:—

> "That all cuts affecting employees earning $100.00 per month or less be restored in full, and that 50 per cent be restored of the reduction made in 1932 affecting those employees earning more than $100.00 per month, effective May 1st, 1937."

The employees were duly advised of the terms of the above resolution on May 28th, and on June 3rd a reply was received by the Commission in effect that their offer was not acceptable, stating that unless their request was complied with by Saturday noon, June 5th, 1937, steps would be taken towards the establishment of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1927, R.S.C. Chapter 112.

The Corporation did not make any offer such as that contained in the above resolution.

The employees urged in their presentation that the 10 per cent cut made in 1932 was only intended to be a temporary measure, and that having been in force for five years, and on the grounds that the economic depression which was the cause of the reduction was rapidly disappearing, they should be entitled to full restoration of the deductions made.

The representatives of the Corporation and Commission just as strongly urged that the

Utility was showing (*a*) in Fort William, an operating deficit, plus all capital charges; (*b*) in Port Arthur, an operating profit but a deficit when capital charges were taken into account. The Corporation further urged that if any increase in wages was made at this time the money would have to be raised by taxation; that taxes were so high already that large blocks of property were coming into the possession of the City through tax sales; that any increase in taxes would still further augment this unhealthy situation; that it would be difficult for the City of Fort William to provide money for additional wages now as no provision had been made in the estimates for 1937, and already great difficulty was being experienced in providing sufficient money to furnish many services that must be supplied by the Corporation.

Following a careful study of all the evidence submitted, the Board is of the opinion that the 10 per cent cut in wages, put into effect in 1932, was intended to be only for a temporary period, and should be restored as soon as possible. Ability to pay must always be a factor in the consideration of wage rates, and if the present application was considered on that basis alone no justification could be found for any increase at this time, except it be for the purpose of hastening the Utility into bankruptcy. The Board is not prepared to accept the principle that a surplus necessarily means an increase in wages, or that a deficit necessarily means a reduction in wages. So, notwithstanding that the Utility shows substantial yearly deficits as it is necessary to continue the operation thereof to provide transportation services in the two Cities, the men who operate the Utility should receive a fair and reasonable wage for their services. One of the employers, the Commission, saw fit to make the offer herein set out, establishing what, in its opinion, was a fair and reasonable wage, and the Board feel bound to accept it as such.

The Board is of the opinion that the offer made by the Commission to its employees was a reasonable offer and should have been accepted. The Board is also of the opinion that whatever increases are made to the employees in Port Arthur should also be made to the employes in Fort William. This notwithstanding that the Corporation made no such offer, and notwithstanding its apparent financial difficulties. The Board feels that it would be unjust and inequitable if a restoration were made in Port Arthur and not in Fort William. The employees are all members of the same union, operating a joint service between the two cities, performing the same services for the Corporation and the Commission, working under similar agrements with the Corporation and Commission, and living conditions are similar in both cities. The Board therefore makes its unaimous recommendations as follows:—

(1) That full restoration of the wage cut made in 1932 be made to employees receiving less than $100 per month; to employees, save and except operators, receiving more than $100 per month, a restoration of 50 per cent of the wage cut be made, and that the wages to be paid operators of more than one year's standing be sixty (.60c.) cents per hour. All these rates to be in effect from May 1, 1937.

(2) The Board have carefully considered the application for adjustment and compensation by reason of reduction of working hours as set out in request No. 1. This reduction was mutually agreed upon by both employer and employee five years ago, and your Board is of the opinion that it is not a matter that should be dealt with by it at this late date.

(3) The Board gave careful and serious consideration to the employees' request for one week's holiday, with pay. The Board, as a matter of principle, is favourable to such requests, yet, in this instance, are not disposed to so recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Fort William this 28th day of August, A.D. 1937.

(Signed) Robert Jacob,
Chairman,
(Signed) A. H. Dowler,
Member,
(Signed) S. Ashton,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Corporation of the City of Fort William and the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and Their Telephone Employees and Electrical Workers, Respectively.

A unanimous report was also submitted to the Minister of Labour on September 7 in regard to wages dispute between (1) the Corporation of the City of Fort William and fifteen telephone employes, being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and (2) the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and thirty-six electrical workers, members of the same organization. These two disputes had been the subject of applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during June (Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 719), and were referred to the Con-

ciliation Board constituted during July under the said Act in respect of a dispute between the employers above named and their street railway employees (see preceding case). In dealing with these two cases, however, the member of the Board nominated by the street railway employees, Mr. Samuel Ashton, was replaced by Mr. Alexander Gibson, of Port Arthur, on the recommendation of the telephone employees and electrical workers concerned, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Text of Report

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act
and

In the matter of a Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Fort William and its telephone employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and

In the matter of a Dispute between the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and its employees, being electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable
Mr. Norman McLeod Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 112, and amendments thereto, to inquire into a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Fort William and its telephone employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and also to inquire into a dispute between the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and its employees, being electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, arising out of a refusal of the employers, the Corporation of the City of Fort William, and the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur respectively, to grant a restoration of wage cuts made in the year 1932 to their employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, begs leave to report as follows:—

The location of the parties involved in the dispute is at the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, in the Province of Ontario, and the dispute in Fort William only affects the telephone employees of the Corporation, but in Port Arthur affects, in addition to the telephone employees, employees of the light and power Department of the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur.

The members of the Board assembled at Fort William on the afternoon of August 24, 1937, and proceeded, after taking their oaths of office, to familiarize themselves, from the documents received from the Registrar under the Act, with the nature of the dispute, and to arrange the method to be adopted in having each of the parties concerned present their case to the Board.

On August 25th, after due notice to all parties concerned, representatives of all the parties appeared before the Board. Dr. B. C. Hardiman, Mayor, J. O. Booth, Chairman, and Charles J. Moors, Manager, of the Public Utilities Committee, appeared on behalf of the City of Fort William. P. V. Ibbetson, Chairman, and R. B. Chandler, Manager, appeared on behalf of the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur. Ernest Ingles, International Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, appeared on behalf of the employees. Three local officers of the employees were present as witnesses.

Meetings of the Board were held at Fort William on each of the following days, namely: August 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st.

The matters in dispute as set out in the applications for a Board are a demand for restoration of wage cuts made by the employers, the Corporation of the City of Fort William, and the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur, in the year 1932, and while the dispute, so far as the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur and its employees is concerned, involves employees of its light and power Department in addition to employees of its telephone Department, and the dispute in the City of Fort William only involves employees of its telephone Department, all parties agreed that the hearing of the two applications should be concurrent, and that the Board should make only one report.

All parties to the dispute exhibited a spirit of harmony and goodwill at all meetings. At the conclusion of the hearing the Board suggested that it should retire and permit the parties to discuss the matter themselves in an effort to settle and dispose of the dispute. This suggestion was readily assented to, but proved abortive.

Twenty-two exhibits were filed with the Board, giving information covering different phases of the matter in dispute.

Hereafter the word "Commission" refers to and means the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur, and the word "Corporation" refers to and means the City of Fort William.

The following facts are not in dispute:—

In the year 1932, owing to loss of revenue resulting from the depression, a reduction was made by both the Corporation and the Commission in the wages of all employees connected with the utilities involved herein. This reduction has been maintained in wage schedules of all agreements between the employers and employees from 1932 down to and including the agreement for the year 1936.

The employees requested the employers to restore the wage cuts put into force in 1932 this year. This request was similar to the demands set out in the form of applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. The employees' request was considered by the employers, with the result that the employees were advised that the employers were not favourable to changing existing wage rates. A further discussion then occurred between the Commission and its employees, and the Commission, on the 27th of May, 1937, after reviewing the matter, passed the following resolution affecting all Commission employees:—

"That all cuts affecting employees earning $100.00 per month or less be restored in full, and that 50 per cent be restored of the reduction made in 1932 affecting those employees earning more than $100.00 per month, effective May 1, 1937."

The employees were duly advised of the terms of the above resolution. The employees notified the Commission that the offer was not accepted, and stated that unless the employees' request was complied with steps would be taken towards securing the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 112, and amendments thereto.

The Corporation did not make any similar offer to that contained in the above resolution.

The employees contended that the wage cuts put in force in 1932 should be restored for the following reasons:—

(*a*) That the reduction made in 1932 was only intended to be a temporary reduction, but that it had been in force now for five years.

(*b*) That the economic depression which was the cause of the reduction in wages being made in 1932 was rapidly disappearing.

(*c*) That the employees were engaged in furnishing services to Public Utilities of the Corporation and Commission, the operation of which showed a yearly surplus since 1933.

(*d*) That the light and power Departments of the Commission had given large rebates to its customers, and had set up a large surplus or reserve.

(*e*) That the Commission admitted by the offer it made that conditions were not the same as existed in 1932-1933, and that the restoration of wage cuts requested by the employees was necessary in order to bring wages in line with conditions as they exist now; that while the Corporation had made no offer similar to that made by the Commission, working and living conditions were similar in both Cities.

(*f*) That the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Fort William, which Commission operates the light and power utility of the City of Fort William (and is, in reality, a part of the City Organization) and whose employees perform similar services in Fort William to the employees of the Commission in Port Arthur, had restored to its employees the wage cuts put in force in 1932, and that this Commission had just announced a rebate to its customers.

The employers contended that the present wage schedule should be maintained for the following reasons:—

(*a*) That while there is an improvement in conditions generally over those existing in 1932-33 conditions now are not comparable with those existing in 1928-29, and that if the wage cuts were restored it would establish wages on the same level as in 1928-29, which was not justified by present conditions.

(*b*) That wages paid to the employees by the employers were comparable with other Ontario cities, and, in fact, above the average paid in Ontario cities for the same class of service.

(*c*) That the Commission was faced with loss of revenue in its light and power department by reason of the poor western grain crop, with the consequent closing down of a number of elevators, and only a partial operation of the remaining elevators and also loss of revenue by reason of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario contract with the Lake Sulphite Company at Red Rock.

(*d*) The Corporation and the Commission pointed out that while their respective telephone departments showed surpluses these surpluses were all shown as the result of a reduction in capital charges, and that no depreciation or obsolescence reserve had been set out by either, and that both telephone systems were faced with capital expenditures for renewals and extensions of services, which would have to be provided for out of income.

(*e*) The Corporation stated that it dealt with its Public Utilities Departments as a whole, and that the telephone department was only one of the departments of its public utility services, and that as a whole the city made a loss in the operation of its utilities, and that any increase in wages would therefore have to be taken care of by taxation, and that no provision had been made in the city's estimates for 1937 for this purpose, and that without any increase in wages already great difficulty was being experienced in providing sufficient money to furnish many services that must be supplied by the Corporation.

Following a careful study of all evidence submitted the Board is of the opinion that the reduction in wages put into effect in 1932, was intended at that time to be only for a temporary period. Ability to pay is always a factor in consideration of wage rates, but the Board is not prepared to accept the prin-

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ciple that a surplus necessarily means an increase in wages, or that a deficit necesasrily means a reduction in wages. The Board considers that the employees should be paid by their employers a fair and reasonable wage for the services rendered, taking everything into consideration. One of the employers, the Commission, after consideration, made the offer herein set out to the employees, showing that, in its opinion, the employes were entitled to a partial restoration of wage cuts, and fixing what, in its opinion, was a fair and reasonable wage for the services performed by its employees under present conditions. The Board feels that the Commission is still bound by such offer. The Board is of the opinion that whatever increases are made to employees in Port Arthur should also be made to employees in Fort William, notwithstanding that the Corporation made no such offer, as the Board feels that it would be unjust and inequitable if a restoration were made in Port Arthur, and not in Fort William, because the employees are all members of the same Union, working under similar agreements with the Corporation and Commission, and performing the same services for each, and living conditions are similar in both cities.

The Board has considered the wage rate, working and living conditions of employees in different Ontario cities performing the same services as the employees herein, and the wage rates, working and living conditions here, and the Board is of the opinion that taking everything into consideration the following recommendation will meet the circumstances as they are now.

The Board therefore makes its unanimous recommendation as follows:—

1. That full restoration of the wage cuts made in 1932 be made to employees receiving less than $100 per month; to employees receiving more than $100 per month a restoration of 50 per cent of the wage cut be made; all these rates to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to November 1, 1937. After November 1, 1937, that first class linemen receive a further restoration of one and one-quarter cents per hour, making their wages from that date eighty-five (85c.) cents per hour, and that the wages of all other employees be adjusted proportionately.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Fort William this 31st day of August, A.D. 1937.

(Sgd.) ROBERT JACOB,
Chairman,

(Sgd.) A. H. DOWLER,
Member,

(Sgd.) ALEX. GIBSON,
Member.

Mining in British Columbia in 1936

AN appreciable increase of $5,260,728 in the value of mine production during 1936 in comparison with the previous year is indicated in the annual report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia. The value of mine production in 1936, totalled $54,081,967.

Lode-gold production, which the report states, in recent years has been establishing records in both volume and value, showed a further increase of 10·7 per cent in volume, and 10·2 per cent in value for 1936 as compared with 1935.

The total number of shipping-mines decreased from 177 to 168 in 1936, and those shipping over 100 tons decreased from 72 to 70.

Labour and Employment.—The report states that the number of men employed increased from 13,737 to 14,180 and wages and salaries increased from $16,753,367 to $17,917,221. Of the total number employed 2,814 were in coal mines, 4,799 were engaged in lode mining, 1,124 in placer-mining, 720 were employed in concentrators, 2,678 in smelters, 931 in quarries and pits, 826 in plants and 826 were listed as being engaged in "miscellaneous" employment in connection with mining.

Accidents.—Eight fatal accidents in and around coal mines occurred during 1936 as compared with five in 1935. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2·84, as compared with 1·67 in 1935. In 1934 the ration was 2·07; in 1933, 0·97; in 1932, 2·21; in 1931, 1·22 and in 1930, 11·62.

The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1936 was 5·94; during 1935 the figure was 4·21; in 1934, 4·45; in 1933, 2·37, in 1932, 5·21; in 1931, 2·81; and in 1930, 2·86.

In the metalliferous mining group there were fourteen fatal accidents, a decrease of one from the figures of 1935. There was also one fatal accident in the quarries of the Province. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2·53 compared with 3·54 in 1935 and 4·86 in 1934. The tonnage mined per fatal accident during 1936 was 318,322 tons compared with 327,743 tons during 1935, while the tonnage mined per fatal accident for the last ten-year period was 404,358 tons.

The report also outlines safety and first-aid activities in mining operations during the year. The work of the four Provincial Government mine rescue stations—at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Princeton and Fernie is also summarized in the report.

According to a press despatch, Toronto newspaper stereotypers recently began a five-day, 40-hour work week under an agreement signed by publishers and officials of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1937

The following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for August, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*August, 1937	39	17,966	297,827
*July, 1937	37	6,411	69,276
August, 1936	36	9,864	72,034

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for August was only slightly greater than in July but many more workers were involved, most of them for considerable periods, and the time loss was very great, exceeding that in any month since July, 1925, when nearly 12,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia were on strike. Most of the time loss was due to a strike of cotton factory workers in several localities in the province of Quebec but there were also important strikes of cotton factory workers, woollen factory workers and hatters at Cornwall, Peterborough and Brockville in Ontario. These last were carried over from July and caused nearly one-half of the time loss during that month. The strikes mentioned were settled by referring the questions in dispute as to wages and hours to the provincial wage boards of Quebec and Ontario. There were also important strikes of foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., and lumber workers in the Miramichi Valley in New Brunswick. In August, 1936, most of the time loss was due to a strike of silk textile workers at Cornwall, Ont., and two strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Ten disputes, involving 2,598 workers, were carried over from July, including that of road construction labourers in the Kenora district of Ontario which was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the statistical table for the August issue of the Labour Gazette. Twenty-nine disputes commenced during August. Of these thirty-nine disputes, thirty-one terminated during the month, seven resulting in favour of the employers involved, nine in favour of the workers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in fourteen cases and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of August, therefore, there were eight disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Wayne, Alta., rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont., custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., silk factory workers, Acton Vale, P.Q., clothing factory workers, Cornwall, Ont., lumber mill workers and lumber loaders, Campbellton, N.B., and steel foundry and shipyard workers, Sorel, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; and tannery workers, Toronto, Ont., June 1, 1937, one employer.

The dispute involving fur factory workers employed by seven employers in Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on August 11, 1936, and has been carried in the above list for some time, is reported by the union to have been terminated on August 28, 1937, and has been removed from the list.

The dispute involving glass factory workers employed by one firm with establishments at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., commencing August 19, 1936, and carried in the above list for some months has, as noted elsewhere in this issue, been also removed from the list during August

The strike of glass workers, members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America at Hamilton, Ont., which commenced on August 19, 1936, has been reported as having lapsed on May 25, 1937, following the resumption of work by a number of those on strike when negotiations brought about in April through the mediation of the Department of Labour did not result in a settlement (Labour Gazette, July 1937, p. 721). A sympathetic strike at Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta.,

is reported to have been settled in August. These strikes were recorded as terminated on August 26, 1936, the strikers having been partially replaced at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, while at Redcliff the department affected was shut down. The dispute at Hamilton involved also members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada and the strike was for union recognition and the union wage scales, locals having been organized recently. At Wallaceburg and Redcliff operations were reported to have been under union agreements for many years.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A one day strike of coal miners at Caledonia, N.S., on July 31 was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, but full particulars had not been received. Later reports are that six hundred miners ceased work in protest against the transfer of two men from another mine, claiming that local men should be engaged. It was ascertained that no local men were qualified for the work and the dispute was terminated after one day.

A dispute involving a number of floorlayers at Toronto, Ont., on August 2 has been reported in the press. Information received indicates the men were members of the floorlayers' local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who refused to work at piece rates or for less than 80 cents per hour, the minimum rate for carpenters under the union agreement obligatory for all employers and employees in the district under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario. Some of the floorlayers secured this rate and commenced work. A meeting of union officials with the employers was expected within a short time.

A dispute involving highway construction labourers at Champigny, P.Q., on August 4 has been reported, the workers objecting to the use of steam shovels. The information secured in that the men did not cease work but sent a deputation to the provincial Minister of Highways to propose that more men would be employed if steam shovels were not used. The Minister assured them that no men would be displaced and the number employed was being increased from 775 to over 1,000, and work was carried on. A number of unemployed attempted to prevent the use of shovels and four of the leaders were arrested on charges of unlawful assembly, two being sentenced to imprisonment of fifteen and ten days. The result of the trial of the others has not been reported.

A dispute about August 19 involving sixty employees in a wooden barrel manufacturing establishment at Eagle Lake, Ont., has been reported in the press as a strike. Information reported to the Department is that the men objected to a change in the arrangements as to hours as it would decrease earnings, but continued to work when assured there would be no reduction in pay per day.

A minor dispute involving ten women in a waste material establishment at Hamilton, Ont., for four hours on August 6 has been reported, an increase in wages being secured.

A minor dispute has been reported which involved a number of employees in a car manufacturing establishment at Hamilton, Ont., for a short time on August 5, owing to a misunderstanding as to the piece work system. A satisfactory settlement was reported.

A minor dispute involved six beverage dispensers in one hotel in Toronto, Ont., for an hour on August 27, the employer signing an agreement with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month, giving particulars as to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Mining

No disputes were carried over from July but some time was lost for a few hours on certain days at one colliery at Glace Bay, N.S., the men ceasing work owing to excessive smoke from a nearby power plant, as the installation of equipment to prevent this had not been completed. The men had been on strike on this account from July 23 to July 30 as the situation had become worse when a new unit was added to the power plant.

The strike of coal miners at Glace Bay for one day, owing to breaks in mechanical equipment on August 5, involved only a portion of the staff and their work was performed by others.

The strike of coal miners at Midlandvale, Alta., from August 23 to August 31 was in protest against giving preference to new employees on the day shift. A preference for old employees was agreed upon.

The strike involving miners at Glace Bay in one mine for two night shifts, August 24 and August 25, was terminated when the management refused to employ an extra man to help a landing tender until more men were put to work in that part of the mine.

Manufacturing

Seven of the disputes were carried over from July and three of these were unterminated at the end of August, while eighteen disputes began during August and of these three were unterminated at the end of the month.

Rubber Products.—In connection with the strike in one establishment at Toronto, Ont., which began on June 21, against discharge of workers, the employer reported that ten or fifteen of the forty-five workers on strike had returned and that all of the others had been replaced but that any of those still on strike would be taken back as needed. The union continued to picket the establishment and reported the strike as still in effect at the end of the month.

The strike at Drummondville, P.Q., occurred when work had ceased for about ten days for the installation of a boiler. The strikers demanded recognition of the National Catholic Union and changes in working conditions and continued on strike for ten days after this period.

Fur, Leather, Etc.—The strike of employees in one tanning and leather manufacturing establishment at Huntsville, Ont., on August 13 involved members of a local of the Industrial Workers of Canada, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. The strikers demanded a closed union shop and increases in wages of five cents per hour. The employer reported that 135 employees ceased work whereas the union claimed there were 300 on strike. The company offered increases of three cents per hour to those receiving under 25 cents per hour and two and one-half cents per hour to the others with proportionate increases for piece workers; also recognition of a committee of employees but refused to deal with any persons not employees. The establishment was picketed and no foremen or other workers were allowed to enter. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour and the Mayor a settlement was reached and work was resumed on August 26. The company agreed to make the increases previously offered with further increases of one cent per hour on January 1 and again on April 30, 1938; also to recognize a shop committee elected by departments, any disputes not settled by conciliation of the Ontario Department of Labour to be arbitrated. The agreement as to the settlement is to be in effect until May 31, 1938.

Boots and Shoes (Leather).—The strike at Preston, Ont., involving members of Local No. 7 of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union was against the dismissal of one worker for alleged incompetence, an elderly man who had been with the firm for some years. As a result of negotiations the management agreed to give him employment at other work and operations were resumed on August 12.

Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—In connection with the strike of custom tailors at Toronto which began on May 20, 1937, involving members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, against one firm which refused to negotiate with the union, a picket was convicted on a charge of assaulting a worker and was fined.

The strike of hat factory workers at Brockville, Ont., on June 26 involving members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, was terminated as a result of conciliation by the Premier of Ontario and members of the Ontario Labour and Industry Board following the rejection by the union of an offer of the company as a result of conciliation by the officers of the federal and provincial Departments of Labour. Work was resumed on August 23. The settlement provides for the abolition of the Bedeaux system of wage payment and the adoption of a piece rate system, recognition of a shop committee elected by departments under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Labour, arbitration of any disputes, the chairman of the arbitration Board of three members to be appointed by the Ontario Minister of Labour if the others do not agree; the dispute as to wages and hours to be submitted to the Ontario Industry and Labour Board for the establishment of a schedule for the men's hat industry in Ontario under the Industrial Standards Act; no discrimination or intimidation by either employer or employees with respect to trade union membership or activities or participation in the strike. The agreement as to the settlement is to be in effect until September 1, 1938, and negotiations for a renewal are to be begun sixty days prior to that date. On August 12 a striker was convicted of assaulting a worker and fined $10 and costs. On August 14 arrangements as to picketing were made by the provincial and local police authorities with a view to the prevention of possible disorder and to the stopping of abusive and threatening language as well as of mass picketing. The company began operations on women's hats in Prescott, Ont., and on men's hats at Marieville, P.Q., about the middle of the month. Seven of the supervisors transferred from Brockville were attacked at the latter locality on August 12 by ten men. On August 17 three men arrested on charges of committing the assault were released on bail of $1,000 at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

The strike of cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., in three establishments operated by one company was settled as a result of the conference of the parties involved with the Premier of Ontario and other Ontario gov-

ernmental representatives which dealt with the strike of woollen mill workers at Peterborough, Ont., the terms of settlement being the same, namely that the provincial Industry and Labour Board establish a schedule of wages and hours for the industry under the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, the wage rates to be effective from resumption of work; the election of a grievance committee of employees; no discrimination for strike participation or union membership, etc., work to be resumed on August 23, 1937. Preparatory work was begun on August 20.

A second strike occurred in three cotton mills at Cornwall, Ont., on August 26, the workers alleging discrimination contrary to the strike settlement when some employees in one mill were discharged for insubordination. It appears that the strike was spontaneous, no proposals were made to the management and union officials were not informed as to the trouble. As a result of conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour preparatory work was resumed on August 31 and the mills were again in operation on September 1. It was arranged that no strikes of such a kind would occur again and that future disputes would be dealt with by the grievance committee.

The strike of workers in two woollen mills at Peterborough, Ont., operated by the same company, which commenced on June 29, was terminated as a result of a conference of the parties involved with the Premier of Ontario, attended also by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests (Minister of Labour for Canada from 1926 to 1930), Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and certain Ontario Department of Labour officials. The settlement provided that wages and hours should be according to a schedule to be established by the Industry and Labour Board of Ontario for the manufacturers of similar products in Ontario under the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, such minimum rates to be paid from the date of resumption of work; payment for waiting time for piece workers, rest periods for female employees; negotiations as to grievances other than those as to wages and hours with a committe of employees elected for the several departments under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Labour; no discrimination as to participation in the strike or as to union membership; distribution of piece work fairly among employees; a minimum of four hours work for each employee called to work; payment of wages in cash each week; thirty days' notice for cancellation of agreement as to the settlement; work to be resumed on August 20. On that day in one of the mills the employees on returning to work found that all were not being employed immediately and that a number of employees who worked during the strike were at work, and left the plant. At a meeting with the manager later in the day it was explained that all would be employed in a short time and it was agreed that work would be resumed on the following Monday, August 23. On August 10 the company had opened the mills, about 115 employees entering one mill and about 75 the other. Resistance by a large body of pickets at the latter resulted in a clash with the police and tear gas bombs were used. About fifteen were arrested on charges of intimidation, assault, etc., including union officials charged with inciting to riot and obstructing the police. In court on September 1 charges against several were withdrawn, the others being committed for trial.

The strike of cotton factory employees in the establishments of one company and its subsidiaries in the Province of Quebec on August 2 was to secure a union agreement with increased wages, reductions in hours to 48 per week from 55 per week for the day shift and 60 for the night shift, twelve hours per day for five days per week. The strikers were members of the Syndicates of the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers in four mills in Montreal, and in one each at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, Sherbrooke, Magog, Drummondville and Valleyfield. The employing company stated that less than one-half of the employees were on strike, the others being unable to work owing to the stoppage, whereas the union claimed a large majority of the employees were members. Numbers of employees continued to carry on operations in some of the plants but all were picketed and in some cases officials were prevented from entering and the transport of goods was prevented. On August 4 the mills were closed down by the company. The union had proposed that the company participate in negotiations for a collective agreement for the industry throughout the province under the Act Respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, which replaced the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, with some changes. The company refused, proposing that wages and hours should be set by the Fair Wage Board under the Fair Wages Act, 1937, which replaced the Minimum Wage Act, 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 748). On August 5 the Minister of Labour for Quebec announced that he had offered to mediate in the dispute, proposing that the strikers resume work referring the dispute as to wages and hours to the Fair Wage Board under the Fair Wages Act coming into force on September 1, the rates to be retroactive. This was accepted in principle

by the company. The union stated its preference for a collective agreement under the Workmen's Wages Act and negotiations broke down on August 9. On August 11 representatives of the union met the Acting Minister of Labour and Minister of Justice for Canada requesting federal intervention. The Minister stated that a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act could be established only on the application of both parties. The company having announced that the wage scale established by the Fair Wage Board would be paid from the day work was resumed, on August 19 three of the mills in Montreal were re-opened and numbers of employees resumed work, variously reported at from 250 to 700 in number out of 3,000. Pickets in large numbers at each mill attempted to prevent this and clashes with the police occurred, and over a dozen were arrested on charges of assault, obstruction, etc. Some of these were fined and others committed for trial. The windows of one mill were reported to have been completely demolished. A number of police and others were reported to be injured but none seriously enough to require hospital treatment. The fourth mill in Montreal was opened on the following day without trouble. In the localities outside of Montreal affected by the strike some interference with workers and company officials and damage to property early in the strike was reported. On August 24 the Mayors of the cities affected by the strike arranged to meet to find some means of settling the dispute. On the following day the Cardinal-Archbishop of Quebec proposed that the parties to the dispute should meet with the Premier of Quebec as mediator. As a result of meetings on August 27 an agreement as to a settlement was signed by the company and union officers, providing for an immediate termination of the strike, the re-engagement in the same positions of all employees on the payrolls on July 31, the establishment of a joint committee of four representatives of the employers, two representatives of the National Catholic Union and two representatives of other employees to negotiate collective labour agreements for the various plants to be signed before March 1, 1938, no closed shop or preferential clauses to be included; the payment of wages as determined by the Fair Wages Board from the time of resumption of work; if no understanding as to a collective agreement is reached by March 1, 1938, the conditions set by the Fair Wages Board to be incorporated in a collective agreement effective for six months. Work was resumed on August 30.

The strike of employees in one boys' clothing establishment in Montreal from August 10 to August 12 involved members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and was terminated as a result of mediation by one of the city aldermen. All employees were reinstated and a union agreement was signed.

The strike of silk factory workers in one establishment at Acton Vale, P.Q., involved members of the National Catholic Union seeking a closed shop agreement. The employer proposed that the wage scale should be established under the Fair Wages Act, 1937, to come into force on September 1. The employer reported that many of the employees were kept from work by pickets and that employees in a dressmaking establishment in the building were kept out although they had no dispute with the employer. Fourteen persons were arrested by August 19 on charges of inciting to riot, unlawful assembly, assault and intimidation. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

The strike of woollen factory workers at Sherbrooke, P.Q., involved a number of weavers, members of the Textile Workers' Union, independent, which alleged discrimination in favour of members of the National Catholic Union, when two apprentices were taken on. A clash between members of the two unions on August 13 was ended by police. On August 16 the strikers returned and those who had not been replaced were re-engaged.

Miscellaneous Wood Products.—The strike of saw-mill workers at Foleyet, Ont., which began on July 22, was terminated on August 19th as a result of conciliation by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests. An increase in wages was agreed upon but recognition of the saw-mill workers' local of the International Carpenters' Union was refused. The right to belong to the union, however, was recognized.

The strike of employees of two sash and door factories at Vancouver, B.C., from August 9 to August 14, involved members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The employers refused to negotiate with the union representatives and conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour was not successful. The minimum wage rate for unskilled workers was increased by the provincial Board of Industrial Relations but the skilled men demanded increases also. During the strike the carpenters' unions were reported to have refused to handle the products of the employers. Negotiations finally resulted in a settlement, the employers agreeing to increase wages seven per cent immediately and five per cent after two months, shop committees to be recognized.

The strike of saw-mill workers and lumber loaders (longshoremen) at Newcastle, Chatham, etc., in the Miramichi Valley in New

Brunswick involved members of the New Brunswick Farmer-Labour Union, a recently organized body. The strike began in one mill with forty-five workers who had applied to the provincial Fair Wage Board appointed on

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to August, 1937				
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	35	800	Commenced June 21, 1937; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Custom tailors, Toronto, Ont.	1	20	500	Commenced May 20, 1937; for union recognition, wage increases, etc.; unterminated.
Hat factory workers, Brockville, Ont.	1	174	5,500	Commenced June 26, 1937; for union recognition, increased wages and changes in working conditions; terminated Aug. 21; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textile factory workers (woollen), Peterborough, Ont.	2	340	5,000	Commenced June 29, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 19 and Aug. 20; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	3	1,700	28,000	Commenced July 21, 1937; for recognition o union, increased wages and improved work ing conditions; terminated Aug. 21; concilia tion (provincial); compromise.
Miscellaneous Wood Products–				
Sawmill workers, Foleyet, etc., Ont.	2	150	2,400	Commenced July 22, 1937; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated Aug. 19; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	133	3,000	Commenced July 23, 1937; for union recognition and increased wages; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Road construction workers, Kenora district, Ont.	1	31	62	Commenced July 28, 1937; for change in working conditions (complaints against contractor); terminated Aug. 4; job closed down; indefinite.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Restaurant employees, Regina, Sask.	1	7	100	Commenced July 15, 1937; against dismissal of employees; lapsed Aug. 31; in favour of employer.
Waitresses (restaurant), Vancouver, B.C.	1	8	200	Commenced July 17, 1937; for recognition of certain union and increased wages; terminated Aug. 31; negotiations; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	60	60	Commenced Aug. 5; to secure extra pay for time lost owing to breaks in mechanical equipment; terminated Aug. 5; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Midlandvale, Alta.	1	100	800	Commenced Aug. 23; against alleged discrimination in allotment of work hours; terminated Aug. 31; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	10	20	Commenced Aug. 24; for employment of an extra man; terminated Aug. 25; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.	1	60	360	Commenced Aug. 25; against change in working conditions; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Canning factory workers, Valleyfield, P.Q.	1	65	32	Commenced Aug. 26; for increase in wages and against piece work; terminated Aug. 26; negotiations; compromise.
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Drummondville, P.Q.	1	65	650	Commenced Aug. 12; for improved working conditions; terminated Aug. 31; negotiations; compromise.
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Leather factory workers, Huntsville, Ont.	1	135	1,550	Commenced Aug. 13; for increased wages and closed union shop; terminated Aug. 26; conciliation(provincia[); compromise.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont.	1	140	210	Commenced Aug. 11; against dismissal of worker; terminated Aug. 12; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Silk factory workers, Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.	1	50	250	Commenced Aug. 2; for increased wages (piece rates); terminated Aug. 7; conciliation (municipal); in favour of workers.
Textile factory workers, Montreal, etc., P.Q.	9	9,000 (a)	200,000	Commenced Aug. 2; for union agreement increased wages and 48 hour week; termi nated Aug. 28; conciliation (provincial) compromise.
Clothing factory workers, (boys), Montreal, P.Q.	1	36	78	Commenced Aug. 10; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; terminated Aug. 12; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Silk factory workers, Acton Vale, P.Q.	1	100	1,700	Commenced Aug. 11; for closed shop agreement with increased wages; unterminated.
Textile factory workers (woollen), Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	28	70	Commenced Aug. 12; against employment of members of another union; terminated Aug. 14; return of workers; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1937—*Continued*				
Silk factory workers, Montmagny, P.Q.	1	104	156	Commenced Aug. 18; for increased wages, union recognition and improved working conditions; terminated Aug. 19; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Clothing factory workers (men's), Cornwall, Ont.	2	250	1,500	Commenced Aug. 25; for union recognition and against dismissal of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	3	1,700	8,000	Commenced Aug. 26; alleged discrimination, discharge of workers; terminated Aug. 31; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
Miscellaneous Wood Products–				
Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	2	125	750	Commenced Aug. 9; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Lumber mill workers, lumber loaders, etc., Miramichi district, N.B.	14	1,500	14,000	Commenced Aug. 20; for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; terminated Aug. 31; conciliation (municipal); compromise.
Lumber mill workers, lumber loaders, etc., Campbellton, N.B.	.....	300	1,200	Commenced Aug. 27; for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Steel foundry and shipyard workers, Sorel, P.Q.	5	1,200	20,000	Commenced Aug. 4; dissatisfaction with wage rates reached in settlement of strike on June 3; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Brick and tile plant workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	12	12	Commenced Aug. 5; against discharge of workers for misconduct and for increased wages; terminated Aug. 5; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Brick plant workers, Milton, Ont.	1	29	15	Commenced Aug. 3; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 3; negotiations; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Carpenters, Cornwall, Ont.	1	25	25	Commenced, Aug. 24; for dismssal of foreman who discharged certain employees; terminated Aug. 24; conciliation (provincial); compromise, discharged men reinstated.
Highway—				
Truck drivers, Berthierville, P.Q.	1	10	40	Commenced Aug. 11; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 16; negotiations; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1937—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1937—*Concluded*				
Road construction workers, Coboconk, Ont.	1	29	29	Commenced Aug. 16; against "no smoking" order; terminated Aug. 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Road construction workers, Miramichi district, N.B.	.....	100	600	Commenced Aug. 20; for increase in wages; terminated Aug. 26; negotiations; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Longshoremen, Owen Sound, Ont.	2	60	18	Commenced Aug. 11; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 11; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Longshoremen, Campbellton, N.B.	1	40	40	Commenced Aug. 14; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Aug 14; negotiations; compromise.
TRADE—				
Teamsters (flour, feed, etc.), Sorel, P.Q.	1	25	100	Commenced Aug. 5; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 9; negotiations; in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
(a) Including those indirectly affected.

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August 4 for the establishment of minimum wage rates and better working conditions. The Board met on August 12 and dealt with the case but the men ceased work before the decision was announced or became effective.

The provincial government proposed that the men should resume work pending the decision of the Board as to working conditions but the union made demands on all employers in the district for a minimum rate of 28 cents in saw-mills and 50 cents to 65 cents for loading lumber. This being refused, employees in mills throughout the district ceased work on August 20, involving seven and finally fourteen or more mills, only three being still in operation. On August 23 the union applied to the federal Department of Labour for conciliation but were informed that the matter was in the hands of the provincial authorities. On August 27 the municipal councils in the district set up a committee to bring about negotiations between the union and the employers. A settlement was reached on August 31 and work resumed immediately. It was agreed that mill workers would receive a minimum wage of 28 cents per hour and longshoremen 45 cents to 60 cents per hour, an increase of five cents per hour for several classes of work. A number of road construction workers also joined in the strike as recorded in another paragraph.

The strike of lumber mill employees in Campbellton, N.B., was similar to that in the Miramichi Valley, but began later and was not terminated until early in September, the result being reported as similar.

METAL PRODUCTS.—The strike at Sorel, P.Q., on August 4, involved employees in foundries and shipyards who refused to accept the award of an arbitration board set up in settlement of strikes of foundry workers in May and June. Employees in two ship repair establishments were also involved in the strike. The strikers presented to the employers a draft agreement with the National Catholic Syndicate of Steel Workers, providing for a ten-hour day, 55 hours per week, with a minimum wage of $18 per week for men, and the closed union shop. On August 11 representatives of the parties to the dispute met with officials of the provincial Department of Labour, it

being proposed that the dispute should be referred to the Fair Wage Board to be set up on September 1. This, however, was refused by the strikers. On August 15 a clash occurred between strikers and non-strikers when an attempt was made to reopen one of the plants and a house and an automobile were reported to have been set on fire. Four men were arrested and lodged in jail. A body of provincial police was called to protect the jail against a mob demanding the release of the prisoners. On August 17 at one of the shipyards a minimum of 35 cents per hour was offered, the wage scale to be set by the provincial authorities, and one hundred men were reported to have resumed work on that day and 250 on the next day in two of the other plants, followed by others on following days. By August 23 all six plants were reported to be operating partially. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

Construction

HIGHWAY.—The strike of road construction workers near Kenora, Ont., on July 28 (noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August) was terminated on August 2 but work ceased again on August 4. The contract was terminated through the intervention of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, the job being closed down.

Service

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL.—The strike involving members of the Cooks' and Waiters' local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League was terminated by the end of the month, the employer signing an agreement with the union and reinstating those on strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in July was 64 and 26 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 90 in existence during the period, involving 122,900 workers with a resultant time loss of 512,000 man working days.

Of the 64 disputes beginning in July, 21 were over demands for increases in wages, 12 were over other wage questions, 2 over questions of working hours, 19 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 5 over other questions respecting working arrangements, and 5 on questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements were reached in 66 disputes of which 15 were settled in favour of the workers, 33 in favour of the employers and 18 resulted in compromises. In the case of 10 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The most important strike in July occurred in the Yorkshire coal fields where dissatisfaction with wages on the part of haulage hands and other youths and boys led to a strike of 20,000 employees of the majority of collieries in the county. About 75,000 other employees were indirectly affected. The strike began on July 12 at certain colleries and spread rapidly during the week beginning July 19. Work was resumed at a few colleries pending district negotiations. On July 24, an agreement providing for increased basis rates for underground and surface dayworkers generally was reached between the South Yorkshire Coal Trade Association and the York Mine Workers' Association and on July 27 the West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association also decided to put into operation scales which increased basis rates for dayworkers. These increases led to a resumption of work in the majority of the colleries involved.

Argentina

Industrial disputes in the Republic of Argentina during the year 1936, numbered 109 of which 97 began during the year and 12

were carried over from the preceding year. The number of workers involved was 85,438 and the resultant time loss was 1,344,461 man working days.

Settlements in favour of the workers were reached in 33 disputes, 44 were settled in favour of the employers, 27 resulted in compromises, the result of one strike was unknown, and one dispute was unterminated at the end of the year. Results of the remaining three strikes, which were sympathetic ones, are not shown.

In the classification of disputes according to causes, 28 involving 74,484 workers (87 per cent of all workers on strike) are shown as arising out of "demands for increased wages and union and other worker relationship questions"; 36 disputes, involving, 6,571 workers, were over wage questions alone. No large number of workers, was shown as being involved in the strikes classified under other causes.

India

The Government of India has recently published a report on industrial disputes which occurred in the years 1929 to 1936. During the eight years covered by the report the average number of strikes each year was 145, the average number of workers involved was 209,945 and the average time-loss was 3,629,253 man working days.

During the same period 48.4 per cent of the disputes were in cotton and woollen mills, 8.2 per cent were in jute mills, 3.0 per cent in engineering workshops, 2.9 per cent in railways (including railway workshops), 1.0 per cent in mines, and 36.3 per cent in other types of industry.

During 1936 there were 157 disputes in which 169,029 workers were involved with a resultant time loss of 2,358,062 man working days. In 96 cases, the disputes arose over demands connected with wages, 24 were over questions of personnel, 6 were over questions of leave and hours, and 31 were over other questions. In 31 strikes the workers were successful, in 43 they were partially successful and in 76 they were unsuccessful; 7 strikes were still in progress at the end of the year. During the year, 37.0 per cent of the disputes were in cotton and woollen mills, 8.9 per cent in jute mills, 1.9 per cent in engineering workshops, 0.6 per cent in railways, 1.9 per cent in mines, and 49.7 per cent in other types of establishments.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in June, 1937, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources, and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 575 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 300 unterminated at the end of May, made a total of 875 in progress during the period. The number of workers involved was 375,000 and the time loss was 4,500,000 manworking days. As compared with May, these figures show an increase of 16 per cent in the number of strikes, a decrease of 25 per cent in the number of workers involved, and an increase of about 60 per cent in time loss. The time loss in June was the greatest in any month since the beginning of 1927, when time loss figures were first compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The large figure is accounted for, to a considerable extent, by the strike in the steel industry which began in May and continued throughout June.

As compared with June, 1936, the estimates for June of this year show increases of 205 per cent in the number of strikes, about 230 per cent in the numbers of workers involved, and nearly 240 per cent in the amount of time loss.

One of the most important strikes reported in the press during August was that of silk and rayon workers called out by the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee. Workers, reported to number between 30,000 and 40,000, mainly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, struck about August 10, for signed contracts providing for union recognition and increased wages. In New England, another important silk and rayon centre, most of the mill operators hal already signed contracts, making strikes unnecessary. By the end of the month most of the employees involved had returned to work as the result of negotiations with their individual employers, or with the newly formed National Association of Silk and Rayon Manufacturers or as a result of mediation carried on by an appointee of the federal Department of Labour. The settlements reported a substantial measure of success for the workers.

According to figures issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, production of establishments engaged wholly or principally in linotype, monotype and hand composition for the printing trade in 1936 was valued at $653,946 compared with $536,051 in 1935. There were 33 establishments employing 269 persons and wages and salaries amounted to $395,315.

On August 24, it was announced that Home Improvement Plan Loans throughout Canada amounted to $8,249,685.33 at that date, the number of contracted loans totalling 21,467 up to July 31, home improvement loans in cities and towns totalled 14,340, and amounted to $5,705,065.03.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

Summary of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE twenty-sixth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1936, has been published recently by the Labour Intelligence Branch of the Department of Labour. The aim in the publication of this series of reports has been to give statistical and other information concerning central labour organizations, delegate bodies and local unions operating in Canada. In addition to describing many phases of the trade union movement in the Dominion, the present report contains information as to labour organizations throughout the world, revolutionary workers' organizations, Canadian associations of wage-earners other than trade unions, etc.

In the main, labour organizations in Canada fall into two classes: (1) local branches of international bodies having membership in the United States and Canada; and (2) unions whose membership is wholly in the Dominion. There are two principal types of labour organizations: (1) the craft union, which includes workmen in a single craft or a number of related crafts or trades, for instance, carpenters or machinists; and (2) the industrial union, having members in the various occupations in a particular industry, such as coal mining.

Trade Union Membership.—According to returns received in the department from trade unions or other reliable sources, the total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada at the close of 1936 was 322,473, an increase of 41,769 over the previous year, comprised in 2,886 local branch unions, a gain of 158 as compared with 1935. The international union group, consisting of the Canadian members of 88 central organizations, 6 more than recorded in 1935, had 1,896 branches in the Dominion, an increase of 102, with a combined membership of 174,769, a gain of 31,199. Included in the international group was the Industrial Workers of the World, with a reported membership in Canada of 4,200 (no change from 1935) comprised in 11 local branch unions, a loss of 1? The group of Canadian central organizations, which numbered 28, a gain of 5, had 740 branches, an increase of 6, with a combined membership of 83,841, a gain of 3,763. The National Catholic group consisted of 190 syndicates and study circles, an increase of 50, the membership as reported by the general secretary of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada being 45,000, a gain of 7,000 over 1935. The independent units numbered 60, an increase of 11, the membership reported by 54 units being 18,863, which exceeded by 2,004 that reported by 43 units in 1935.

Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage-Earners to Population.—According to the latest estimate of population, trade unionists in 1936 represented 2·9 per cent of the total population of Canada; adding 115,864, the number of members comprised in the non-trade union associations, organized wage-earners in the Dominion at the close of 1936 represented approximately 4 per cent of the entire population.

Division by classes.—The accompanying table shows the number of branches and the memberships of the various classes of labour organizations operating in Canada at the close of 1936, together with the number of members of each affiliated group.

Union Membership by Industrial and Trade Groups.—The division of trade union membership among the various industries and trade groups is shown in the following table. The membership of each central body is included in the trade group in which most of its members are employed.

Group of Industries	Membership	Percentage
Mining and Quarrying	21,987	6·82
Building	32,446	10·06
Metal	26,200	8·12
Printing and Papermaking	16,027	4·97
Clothing, Boot and Shoes	23,285	7·22
Railroad Employees	72,239	22·40
Other Transportation and Navigation	26,594	8·25
Public Employees, Personal Service and Amusement	30,810	9·56
All other trades and general labour	72,885	22·60

Trade Union Branches by Provinces.—The division by provinces of the 2,886 local branch unions of all classes in Canada for 1936 was as follows: Ontario, 1,093; Quebec, 573; British Columbia, 295; Alberta, 278; Saskatchewan, 193; Manitoba, 188; Nova Scotia, 138; New Brunswick, 116; and Prince Edward Island, 12.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—There were 30 Canadian cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, two more than the number recorded in 1935. The 1,695 branches in these 30 localities represented 58 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada. The 1,471 reporting branches in these cities represented approximately 60 per cent of all reporting branches in the Dominion.

Unions Having Large Memberships in Canada.—Of the 88 international organizations with branches or members in Canada, there were 12 with 5,000 or more members, 5 of these being composed of employees who are identified with railway operations. In the Canadian group were two bodies with over 5,000 members, one being a railway organization. These 14 bodies represent a Canadian trade union membership of 119,476 (comprised in 931 local branches)—approximately 37 per cent of the total membership and about 32 per cent of the total trade union branches.

Trade Union Benefits.—Of the 28 Canadian central organizations, 5 reported expenditures for benefits, the total amount disbursed being $67,989.17, an increase of $40,617.93 as compared with the figures furnished by the same number of organizations in 1935. Of the 88 international organizations operating in the Dominion 61 reported having expended in Canada and the United States a total of $20,228,178 in benefits, an increase of $2,096,700. The disbursements of the international organizations in 1936 for the various classes of benefits were:—

Death benefits	$12,138,708
Unemployed and travelling benefits	1,272,323
Strike benefits	874,235
Sick and accident benefits	1,915,898
Old age pensions and other benefits	4,027,014

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of Main Organizations	Local Branches	Membership
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations	62	1,471	136,696
Canadian central bodies	4	110	4,478
Directly chartered unions	.....	98	8,224
	66	1,679	149,398
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
(a) Canadian central bodies	6	276	27,489
Directly chartered unions	.....	42	3,894
	6	318	31,383
Canadian Federation of Labour—			
Canadian central bodies	6	60	25,081
Directly chartered unions	.....	5	.....
	6	65	25,081
National Catholic Unions	1	190	45,000
Other Canadian central bodies	9	149	14,675
Independent local units	.....	60	18,863
Unaffiliated international unions—			
Railway organizations	5	355	22,943
(b) Other international organizations	20	59	10,930
Industrial Workers of the World	1	11	4,200
	26	425	38,073
All Canadian Organizations	26	990	147,704
All international organizations (comprising international organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and unaffiliated international unions	88	1,896	174,769
Grand totals	114	2,886	322,473

(a) As question has arisen regarding the affiliation of certain organizations during the calendar year 1936, the following note in this connection is appended to the above statement:

(1) The Canadian Association of Railwaymen, as at December 31, 1936, had paid per capita tax on its membership for the full calendar year to the A.C.C.L. While now claimed by the C.F. of L., information from documents circulated over the signature of the president indicates that the Association at present is not associated with any national organization.

(2) The Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada was still affiliated with the A.C.C.L. as at December 31, 1936, but notified the department on January 13, 1937, that its affiliation had been transferred to the C.F. of L. Our information is that this decision was reached on January 11th at an executive meeting.

(3) The Canadian Brotherhood of Ships' Employees, with three locals and a reported membership of 4,500, according to the information before the department, was not affiliated with either the A.C.C.L. or the C.F. of L., although co-operating with the former, as at December 31, 1936. Consequently this organization is classified with "Other Canadian central bodies".

(b) Not affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Each central body is included in the trade group in which most of its members are employed:

In addition to the expenditure made by the central organizations, the local branch unions disbursed benefits to their own members. The aggregate amount of such expenditure by 717 local branch unions was $411,907, which was $27,809 larger than that reported in 1935 by 711 local branches. The outlay for the various classes of benefits by local branch unions in 1936 was:—

Death benefits	$ 59,679
Unemployed benefits	143,520
Strike benefits	48,391
Sick and accident benefits	100,127
Other benefits	60,190

Non-Trade Union Associations.—Apart from the organizations identified with the labour movement in the Dominion, there are a considerable number of associations which cannot be included in the category of trade unions, but whose importance warrants some reference to them in a report intended to indicate the numerical strength of organizations of wage-earners operating in the Dominion. Reports were received from 119 such bodies, including associations of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 115,864.

Complete Labour Organization Directory.—As in previous issues, the twenty-sixth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada includes a complete labour organization directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which Canadian trade unionists are identified. A new feature of this directory is the recording of the names and chief officers of those local unions concerning which information was received in the department which were formed during the interval between the dates at which reports were received from the central organizations and the publication of this review.

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Department of Labour at a nominal charge of 50 cents per copy.

According to statistics supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, there was a total of 6,799 accidents reported to the Board during August. There were thirty-five fatalities during the month, and total awards for compensation and medical aid amounted to $457,636.42, the cost of medical aid only being $90,743.97.

Hours of Work in Oil and Gas Drilling in Alberta

In Alberta the Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE November, 1936, pp. 995-6) which came into effect on September 1, 1936, provides for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for female employees and a nine-hour day and 54-hour week for male employees with 24 hours rest in every seven days. After an inquiry the Board of Industrial Relations may exempt from the hours of rest provision any industrial undertaking whose operations are ordinarily continuous, and may also prescribe that the maximum hours of work of any employee in any industry shall be less than the maximum set in the Act. Further, regulations may determine the extent to which the hours of work may be exceeded in those processes which must be carried on continuously and the Board is empowered to fix the maximum of additional hours in each case.

After an inquiry into the hours of work in connection with the drilling or the operation of oil and gas wells and any industrial undertaking included in the industry, the Board of Industrial Relations made an order which was approved by Order in Council and gazetted on July 15, 1937, to be effective on August 1, providing that male employees engaged in these industries might not work more than eight hours in a day or 48 in a week in the specified district. Exemption is permitted up to a maximum of 56 hours in a week in the case of a person employed as a driller on a crew or shift or tower or for an employee engaged in trucking or in transportation operations connected with the work of drilling oil or gas wells. Up to December 31, 1937, the weekly rest provision of the Act is declared not to apply to drillers working on shifts or crews.

A subsequent order published in *The Alberta Gazette* of August 14, 1937, and retroactive to August 1, 1937, makes the same provision for cat-head-men and derrick-men on crews or shifts as for drillers under the earlier order—a maximum of 56 hours a week with exemption from the weekly rest provisions of the Act.

This order is to be effective for a period of 90 days from the date of publication in *The Alberta Gazette.*

INTERIM REPORT OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

Survey of Relief Situation and Recommendations

THE National Employment Commission, established by Order in Council in May, 1936 (Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 601 and previous issues) has published, with the authority of the Minister of Labour, an interim report covering its activities during approximately the first year of its existence to the end of June, 1937.

From its inception, the Commission's surveys have been directed within five major categories, as required by the legislation, viz:—

I. Securing data in order to determine the nature and extent of the problem;

II. Formulation of recommendations regarding practical measures for increasing employment;

III. Formulation of recommendations regarding practical measures for ensuring efficiency and economy in the administration of aid;

IV. Formulation of recommendations for the setting up of machinery to carry out Commission policies approved by the government;

V. Formulation of long-range plans of national development for the purpose of ameliorating the effects of future depressions.

The Commission summarizes the progress made in connection with four of the above while the fifth is to be dealt with in a later report.

In a preface to its report the Commission points out that "both in the conduct of its studies and in the formulation of its recommendations, it has endeavoured to keep within the existing provisions of the British North America Act." It also recognized that "questions of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces may arise in the carrying out of its recommendations, particularly as most of its proposals were formulated prior to the Privy Council decisions handed down on January 28, 1937, and that action recommended to the Dominion Government may in some cases therefore be found to be beyond its powers."

But the Commission also emphasizes that "in the handling of the employment and aid problems, it is vital that policies should be co-ordinated on fundamentally sound lines" and urges "that all governmental bodies should immediately co-operate to overcome such difficulties of jurisdiction as may be found to exist."

The Commission is unanimous in its recommendations, which are extensive in their scope, including such matters as the registration of all persons in receipt of aid to which the Dominion Government contributes: transfer to national authority of the administration of the Employment Service; the treatment of homeless adults; housing policies; the organization and co-ordination of aid; and the training of workers.

Registration and Breakdown of Statistics

After briefly reviewing the economic background of the depression, the Commission deals with the first of its major duties—the securing of data in order to determine the nature and extent of the problem. It was decided that registration should be confined to those in receipt of public aid, and the report discusses the nature and purposes of this feature of its work as follows:

"Recognizing the very complex nature of the problem involved, the Commissions efforts under this section of its work have been predicated upon the demonstrated necessity of reversing the tendencies of recent years by breaking the problem down into all its component parts: this in order that remedial or alleviatory measures can be undertaken appropriate to each particular type of distress in question. Considerable difficulties have been met in this phase of the work, easy to understand when it is borne in mind that in the relief registration alone the co-operation of officials in all the Provinces and in over 1,800 local administrative units has been required. Much valuable data is now however becoming available, and it should gradually be possible to achieve a satisfactory running record of the facts underlying the situation, which record will become increasingly accurate as time goes on. In this connection it must be borne in mind that even in improved times it will be necessary to maintain a reliable record of all types of distressed persons to the assistance of whom the Dominion, the Provinces and the Municipalities contribute, if overlapping is to be avoided and the unintentional demoralization of individuals minimized."

As indicated in the report one of the first steps considered essential was to break down the aggregate number of aid recipients into those who are employable; those who are unemployable or of doubtful employability, or of non-worker type of dependent; and those who are farm resident operators and their dependents. It was also pointed out that it is only to the employable persons and their dependents that the term "Unemployment Aid" can be applied, while unemployable persons need assistance of a more permanent

character, and the aid given to farm resident operators and their dependents is again of a different category because of the kind of help required.

Tabular summaries give the results of the registration as at March, 1937, the latest month for which an accurate breakdown of the statistics was available at the time of publication. There was then a total of 1,208,902 persons of all ages to which aid was being given.

Employables.—Of this grand aggregate of nearly one million and a quarter on relief it was found that in March, 1937, slightly under 260,000 men and women (including heads of families and their dependents over 16 years of age) could be classed as fully employable persons in receipt of aid, and that two-thirds of these were in cities with a population of 25,000 and over. Respecting this total of employables the Commission estimates a decrease for June, 1937, "to something below 200,000." This estimate is based on preliminary provincial telegraphic reports to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief. Commenting on this group and its significance as an employment factor, the report states:

"This is the essence of the current employment problem, in so far as those in receipt of relief are concerned, in that it gives the outside figure of those on relief who are really in the labour market and, to the extent that this group is placed, the problem of their non-working dependents automatically disappears. Even here, however, certain deductions are necessary.

"First: It must be borne in mind that this group includes not only those who previously were employed as wage-earners, but also those who were working 'on their own' in such occupations as fishing, hunting, trapping, shopkeeping, etc., most of whom are naturally not available for employment in the sense of wage-earning because of geographical location, lack of appropriate work-experience, etc.

"Second: There is reason to believe that an important number of persons of doubtful employability (for reasons of physical, mental or social handicap), is still included in these totals, especially in the large urban centres. As registration records become more precise the situation in this respect will become clearer."

Farm Resident Operators and Their Dependents.—Examining the problem as it concerns farm resident operators in receipt of agricultural aid, the report proceeds:

"These totalled in March, 1937, just under 70,000 heads of families and individual cases, who with their dependents represented (at 331,000) approximately 28 per cent of all those receiving so-called 'Unemployment Relief' to which the Dominion contributed at that date. These relief recipients are in no ordinary sense of the word 'unemployed,' but were in the position of awaiting the return of normal crop and crop selling price conditions. Bearing in mind the still further extent to which the 1937 prairie drought conditions will affect this situation (the registration indicates that even in March, 1937, 73 per cent of those receiving agricultural aid were in the Prairie Provinces and over two-thirds of this 73 per cent were in the recognized drought districts), it becomes increasingly evident that the problem here is one of subsistence allowances pending normal crop conditions, and/or re-settlement,—this as distinct from re-employment. As rehabilitation measures to meet these conditions are now handled by the Department of Agriculture, it is evident that those in this section should be dealt with on a different basis and eliminated from unemployment records, since the problem of aiding them has no direct bearing on the problem of re-employment. The separation of the two problems would bring about a better understanding of the underlying facts and therefore accelerate measures for taking care of the kinds of distress which are actually involved."

Unemployables.—Referring to this group, the report stated that in March, 1937, unemployables and those of doubtful employability were reported as numbering 58,261 and non-worker type dependents 560,402, making a further total of 618 663 not available for employment in any ordinary sense of the word.

The report then again draws attention to the fact that "out of a grand total of 1,208,902 persons of all ages receiving aid to which the Dominion contributed in March, 1937, 260,000 was an outside figure for those in the labour market."

Employers' Questionnaire.—In addition to the data obtained from registration of those in receipt of aid, considerable information was obtained from a questionnaire sent to employers (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 976). A supplementary report on this phase of the subject is being prepared by the Commission.

Measures for Increasing Employment

Dealing with the second of the five duties prescribed for the Commission—the formulation of recommendations regarding practical measures for increasing employment—the report details these under such headings as Home Improvement Plan, Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, Housing Construction, Plans to Increase Employability, Plans for Assisted

Land Settlement, Public Works. The first three of these have already been reviewed in the Labour Gazette in the issue for September, 1936, pages 785 to 788, and the progress of these plans have been noted in subsequent issues.)

The Interim Report gives the relevant detailed information concerning each. As regards its housing recommendations, the Commission observes that in making such it "was influenced by the fact that Canadian governmental bodies had expended some $14,000,000 in 1936 to rent accommodation for relief recipients, and that in many instances such accommodation was unsanitary and unsuitable in the extreme."

Plans to Increase Employability.—In outlining its plan to increase the degree of employability of those receiving aid, the Commission referred to its particular application to the youth section of the population and to the necessity of maintaining an adequate skilled labour group." Consequently it recommended to the Dominion government that a special sum be allocated to a "well-planned re-employment program," one-half of the appropriation to be devoted to youth measures. This was done (Labour Gazette, April, 1937, page 414), and a basis of youth training was framed (Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 596).

The Interim Report does not cover the subsequent development of this program, but recently agreements for youth training in specific projects have been signed between the Dominion government and the governments of Manitoba (Labour Gazette, July, page 743) and Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia (Labour Gazette, August, page 858) and now more recently with Ontario, and Nova Scotia (reviewed elsewhere in this issue).

Assisted Land Settlement.—With regard to plans for assisted land settlement, the Commission reported in part:

"A study of the problem in regard to farmers and settlers receiving 'unemployment aid' as disclosed by the Commission registration of relief recipients, indicated that, apart from the drought areas for which special consideration has already been arranged by the government, the bulk of the problem lies in the dependency created through direct unemployment relief having been accorded to families in the colonization areas, and during the off-season period in the tourist areas. The correction of this situation will depend in large measure on the policies which the Provinces in question wish to adopt to overcome the situation. The attention of the principal Provinces in question, i.e., Ontario and Quebec, has been called to the desirability of discussions with a view to formulating policies to meet the situation."

Public Works Programs.—On the many varied proposals submitted for extensions to public works programs, the Commission observed:

"With the rapid improvement taking place in employment conditions in private industry, the Commission decided to recommend that, *at this stage of the recovery,* not only should there be no expansion in public works programs, but that there should be a very substantial contraction in the total governmental expenditures for public works projects. It was felt that the further substantial growth anticipated in employment by private industry; the large railway equipment orders being placed this year; and the stimulation provided to the construction industry by the housing policy in so far as it already has been put into practical effect, fully justifies this recommendation. Further, that the restriction which would be placed upon the expansion of private industry by any important measure of government competition for the already diminishing supply of skilled workers should be avoided as far as possible.

"The Commission also recommended that where public works, originated for the purpose of providing employment, were nevertheless contemplated, they should be subjected to an evaluation both by the governmental departments involved and by the National Employment Commission, based on the following criteria:—

1. Importance in stimulating increased non-governmental expenditures;
2. Economic importance in improving the competitive position of industry, particularly of export industries;
3. Value in absorbing a high proportion of the type of labour available in the district in question, while at the same time making but slight demands on those types of labour of which a scarcity is becoming increasingly apparent;
4. Low operating costs and low permanent overhead charges (e.g., interest, etc.) in order to permit of economies for governmental units as conditions improve;
5. Social value to the community.

Responsibility for Aid

In the matter of obligation for relief of distress the Commission stated its position as follows:—

"As it is held that the division of authority under the British North America Act gives to Provincial governments exclusive jurisdiction in the field of civil rights, the prior obligation in meeting dependency rests primarily with the Province or, in turn, the Municipality. And while appreciating that changing condi-

tions in economic life; the limited taxation powers of local units of government; and the fact that Dominion policies affect local employment opportunities, have led to participation by the Dominion in meeting the cost of economic dependency, nevertheless the Commission strongly recommended that, as long as the present constitutional basis exists, the method introduced in 1934, of granting Aid on a temporary or emergency basis without definite or adequate control should be abandoned by the Dominion and the following basic principles accepted:—

1. That the primary responsibility for the relief of distress should remain with the Municipal authority and/or the Province;
2. That the Dominion should contribute thereto only when in its view it is shown that a practical necessity exists because of the *unusual* nature or extent of the distress;
3. That the Dominion should attach such conditions in the granting of such Aid as it deems necessary and proper with due regard to—
   (*a*) careful co-ordination of effort, and
   (*b*) supervision through the designation of a proper Dominion authority."

The Commission emphasized that in the handling of aid distribution "great care should be taken to provide such aid as is given under its proper name," and it again indicates what it considers to be the proper break down of the statistics as already stated in this review.

It also listed its recommended conditions under which "grants-in-aid" agreements with the provinces should be negotiated.

Nationally Administered Employment Service

The Commission recommended a nationally administered employment service and states the reasons for such as follows:—

"Early in the Commission's investigations it became evident that the first and most vital step necessary to the successful handling of employment, re-employment and Aid administration problems is the development of more efficient Employment Services throughout Canada. The present Provincial Employment Services are in practice unfitted to meet the exigencies of the situation. Divided responsibilities and diversity of aims between different Provinces; unequal development as regards numbers, types and functions of local offices; unsuitable locations of premises; defects in Provincial boundaries when used as economic administrative units, etc., have all tended to result in the Provincial Employment Services not being utilized fully either by employer or by employee.

"The provision of a proper link between employer and employee; of local advisory councils supplementary to local Employment Service offices in order to provide focal points for attacks on local problems; of means for gauging the relative degree of employability of those in receipt of Aid, are of pre-eminent importance if any real progress is to be achieved in handling unemployment problems. Indeed this is the experience of other countries also.

"Bearing in mind the desirability of uniformity of practice where financial Aid for the Dominion is in question; of freedom from local pressure in administration; of a Dominion source of local information independent of Province or Municipality in respect to unemployment assistance, etc., the Commission recommended in August, 1936, that the Employment Service be administered nationally. In any case the situation requires increased and improved service which will cost more, but it is recognized that national administration in itself would not add anything to the total cost to the country as a whole. The Commission, however, believes the extra cost to the Dominion Government of the transfer from the Provinces would be more than offset by efficiencies and, therefore, economies which would result."

Conclusions

In its conclusions the report summarized the immediate situation and future requirements as follows:—

Employment conditions have shown a very material improvement during the period of the Commission's activities. The employment index, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covering the group of individual employers having fifteen or more employees each (representing, it is estimated, nearly half of all wage-earning employees in Canada) has risen from 104·6 per cent on July 1, 1936, (1926=100) to 119·1 per cent at the end of June 1937. Unemployment in trade unions reporting has fallen from 13·9 per cent to 10·4 per cent in the same period. Even allowing for growth in population and for the drift into wage-earning industry of those previously working on their own, this gives evidence of the marked way in which the employable unemployed are being absorbed into industry. There are evidences of further improvement ahead, and there are probabilities of a shortage in the supply of skilled workers in many centres in the relatively early future, should the improvement continue.

"The decline in those on the relief rolls is less striking but appreciable, the total reduction from June, 1936, to June, 1937, being estimated at 12·75 per cent or, excluding the drought areas, 19·5 per cent. The lesser improvement in this index is in part due to the fact that many of the unemployed who have in the period named found their way back into industry had without doubt managed to avoid going 'on relief', in part also to the fact that the relief lists include large numbers of persons who are in no real sense of the word "employable."

"The National Employment Commission reiterates the extreme importance it attaches to early action along four particular lines:—

1. *Continued Registration of All Persons in Receipt of Aid.*
   Improved conditions should not be allowed to interfere with the obtaining of an accurate running record of the circumstances of all those receiving Aid.
2. *Improvement in Efficiencies of the Employment Service of Canada.*
   It is the Commission's conviction that prompt progress in this field is a prerequisite of success in the handling of re-employment problems and in securing reliable local information and efficient control in the administration of Aid.
3. *The Establishment of Demonstrated Need as a Basis for Grants-in-Aid by the Dominion to the Provinces; by the Provinces to the Municipalities; and by the Municipalities to the Recipients of Aid.*
   Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of a return to the original basis whereby Dominion Aid to the Provinces is restricted to cases where an abnormal unemployment burden is in question. Further, that before such grants are accorded—
   (*a*) Financial necessity of the Province in so far as the Dominion is concerned, and of the Municipality in so far as the Province is concerned, shall have been proved:
   (*b*) All applications shall be accompanied by estimates of costs of the different kinds of need for which Aid is being granted in all Municipal and territorial units;
   (*c*) Administrative practices shall be acceptable;
   (*d*) Standards of Aid shall be acceptable;
   (*e*) Co-operation shall be guaranteed to the Dominion in carrying out registration, pre-audit and other essential investigations.
   The same principle, i.e., the proof of need, should carry through to the conditions made by Provinces to Municipalities, and by Municipalities to Aid recipients.
4. *The Provision of an Adequate Appropriation to be Used as a Nucleus for Developing Local Training, Reconditioning and Rehabilitation Projects.*
   Without comprehensive action along this line the Commission considers no national economy commensurate with what it considers should result from improved economic conditions can be expected in the nation's financial relief burden."

A limited number of copies of this report are obtainable from the National Employment Commission, Ottawa.

Ontario Regulations for Hairdresser Schools

The Ontario Industry and Labour Board has issued regulations approved by Order in Council on August 23 and effective September 1 governing hairdresser schools. The orders are made under the authority of the Apprenticeship Act and lay down the conditions under which establishments, other than hairdressing shops training only apprentices or schools under the Ontario Department of Education, may operate under licences granted by the Industry and Labour Board. The regulations deal with the hours for instruction, charges made to customers and the sanitary conditions that must be maintained in the establishment. When a student has completed the period of training in the school, he is required to submit to an examination by the Board of Examiners appointed under the Apprenticeship Act.

Dwelling Units in Urban Areas of U.S.A.

There were 118,597 dwelling units provided in new dwellings in the entire urban area of the United States during the first half of 1937, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins announced to-day. "This is an increase of more than 33,000 units or 39 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1936," Miss Perkins said. "These estimates are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from more than 1,500 cities having a population of approximately 59,0000,000 or 85 per cent of the entire urban population, according to the 1930 census. The urban area of the United States, as defined by the Census Bureau, consists of 3,165 cities with an aggregate population in 1930 of 68,955,000.

YOUTH TRAINING IN ONTARIO AND NOVA SCOTIA

Projects provided in Dominion-Provincial Agreements

DURING the past month youth training agreements have been negotiated between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Nova Scotia. There are now six Dominion-provincial agreements operating in accordance with the appropriation of $1,000,000 voted for this purpose by the Dominion Parliament at its last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 414). Recently the four western provinces signed agreements with the Dominion providing for specific training programs (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 743 and August, page 858).

Ontario Youth Training

The agreement with Ontario provides for a joint expenditure by the Dominion and Provincial Governments on a 50-50 basis of approximately half a million dollars with the province paying costs of administration. Proposals submitted by the province absorb the whole of this amount, and the agreement expires with the close of the fiscal year on March 31, 1938.

Among the projects which have been approved after examination by the National Employment Commission are:—

1. *Forest conservation work* to provide a practical course in forestry on the provincial forest reserves for approximately 350 young men with class instruction in related subjects.

2. *Technical Training in Mining* to be given in the technical schools of Northern Ontario to a selected group of 50; designed to fit them for positions in the mining industry. Instruction will be given in mine surveying, drafting, assaying, mineralogy and other subjects for a period of about 6 months.

3. *Rural training,* providing practical courses in subjects related to agriculture for young men. These courses will be established in various parts of the province under the direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. There will also be courses for rural young women in homecraft, household economics and other suitable subjects. Through the provincial agricultural representatives provision is being made to give 500 young men training in farm work by placing them with carefully selected farmers throughout the province who agree to furnish adequate training and instruction in farming. This is not only a farm placement plan but is designed to train young men to follow agricultural pursuits.

4. *Industrial apprenticeship and learnership* To help train young men or women in skilled or semi-skilled employment by paying the cost of their instruction either in special classes in technical schools or in periods of instruction in the shop or factory. This cost may include: (1) the actual cost of the tuition given; (2) travelling expenses for those who have to attend classes away from their home; (3) payment to the young people of an allowance in lieu of wages while attending classes or undergoing instruction on the job or in the shop or factory. In the case of learners at least 60 per cent of the combined wage and instruction allowance must be paid by the employer. This project will be promoted by a staff of specially appointed and qualified officers to canvass employers of the province, and is under the direction of the Provincial Department of Labour.

5. *Women's Specialized Training.* Schools for training household workers will be established in some of the larger cities of the province with a qualified staff in charge, and under the supervision of an honorary committee of women representing local organizations. The schools may be operated on a residential basis, and will provide a three months' course with a placement and follow-up service. Provision is also made for training in other forms of specialized services suitable for women.

6. *Urban Technical Occupational Training.* To provide courses of practical training in the technical schools and elsewhere to help young people fit themselves for employment opportunities in the area. Some of these courses will be used in connection with the apprenticeship and learnership project.

These projects are open to unemployed young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 with the selection made by the province without discrimination or favour in relation to their social origin, religious views or political affiliations. Provision is made for vocational guidance by qualified officers before entering on a course of training to ensure that the training and subsequent employment shall be in accordance with the individuals aptitude. Living allowances may also be paid in necessitous cases to enable the applicant to attend a course away from home. Whenever possible, instruction will be given in physical education and health, and provision made for recreational activities. Special stress is laid on placement in employment on completion of the training given and special machinery is set up to promote this feature. The various projects under this agreement will afford opportunities to at least 5,000 unemployed young people.

Nova Scotia Youth Training

The first Youth Training Agreement with any of the provinces in Eastern Canada was announced by Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, federal Minister of Labour, following Dominion approval of projects submitted by the Government of Nova Scotia and examined by the National Employment Commission.

As in Youth Training Agreements with the other provinces, the projects are open to young unemployed persons between the ages of 18 and 30, and the total expenditure proposed, amounting to over $100,000, will be shared by the Dominion and Provincial Governments with the latter bearing its own administrative costs.

The projects proposed are:—

Household Training.—The establishment in Halifax and elsewhere, at the discretion of the province, of training schools for young women in household work. Each school will be under the supervision of an honorary committee of women interested in the project and representing local organizations of women. Each course will last for approximately three months and will include such subjects as will fit those attending, for various forms of household work. Each school will conduct a special placement and follow-up service for the benefit of those who successfully complete their training.

Mine Apprentice Training.—Which will provide a practical course not exceeding 12 months' duration in hard rock mining for about 300 young men. This project which has been under way since April is unique in many respects. A privately owned gold mine at Chester Basin was made available to the Provincial Government without cost. Under the direction of competent mining supervisors and experienced hard rock miners, those undergoing training will carry on regular operations in the mine which is equipped with a machine shop, mill, change house, showers, etc. The young men will be rotated in the different operations to ascertain for which branch of mining, surface or underground, they are most suitable. Their board and lodging are provided free as are working clothes and equipment. A training wage is paid which is increased at intervals. Technical class instruction is given by qualified personnel and provision is made for sports and other recreational activities. Prior to enrolment each applicant is given a thorough medical examination with X-rays to ensure that he is physically fit for mining operations. A special placement service has been set up to assist in placing those who satisfactorily complete their training, in various mines throughout the country. All mineral recovery during the term of the agreement will be used to help defray the gross cost of the project.

These two projects take up nearly all the Dominion allocation but other projects are being developed by the province for the balance.

The agreements now completed with six of the provinces, involve about two-thirds of the Dominion appropriation.

Accident Prevention and Public Health

"A Philosophy of Accident Prevention" is the title of an article prepared by Dr. N. Burnette, Chairman, Accident Prevention Committee, Canadian Public Health Association.

Dr. Burnette's article deals with the alarming increase in the number of motor accidents in Canada and United States. "For the first five months of this year," he says "the total for traffic deaths in the United States was 17 per cent greater than for the same period of 1936. While Canadian figures are not yet available there is no reason to hope that the record is any better.

"Five factors" the author states "cause motor accidents—road conditions, ineffectual traffic control systems, violation of the law, the car, and the actions of the driver. In the first three matters there is evidence that those responsible are at least headed in the direction of ultimate satisfactory solutions. . . Can the same be said of variations of human behaviour as a contributing cause in automobile accidents? Unfortunately the answer is 'No' and herein lies the obstacle to progress in reducing the accident toll by present methods."

The writer of the article then discusses the effectiveness of the recent attempt at safety education. Referring to the "fear" type of safety education Dr. Burnette says "it is psychologically unsound. What the protagonists of this method do not understand is that it appeals to a sadistic tendency which is widespread in mankind; or to the closely allied basic reasons for seeing the funny side of other people's troubles."

Dr. Burnette then discusses the relationship of Public Health to the Safety Movement and summing up states "Public Health has no reason to feel diffident about asking for a seat at the council tables of the Safety Movement. Unsafe driving is as much the concern of a health officer as unsafe milk or an unsafe water supply. There is no logic in one group saving person from death—from disease; another group striving to prevent the same individuals being killed on the highway; and no pooling of knowledge for the common purpose of conserving life. It is in the public interest that there should be an alliance between those who sincerely desire to protect our citizens against one specific hazard, and those who have already achieved success in many and varied battles with death and suffering."

MINIMUM WAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA

Recent Orders of Provincial Boards

Saskatchewan

FOUR new Minimum Wage Orders, effective August 18, 1937, made by the Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August. These orders replace and make important changes in the four orders effective on November 16, 1936, and given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1936 (pages 999-1002). A fifth order issued also last October applied to barber shops and beauty parlours but did not go into force until January 1, 1937. This order remains in effect.

In gazetting the wage orders, the Board also made orders declaring the Minimum Wage Act to apply to male employees in any establishments covered by the Act in cities or within a five-mile radius of any city in the province. Further, it was ordered that the provisions of the Act are to apply to any building or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place in which warehousing, wholesaling, draying, carting or delivering are carried on and to bowling alleys, dance halls, skating and curling rinks, theatres and billiard halls. This last extension was provided for in an amendment to the Act made during the last session of the Legislature and the minimum wage order applying to shops includes also warehouses and wholesale houses. No order has yet been issued covering places of amusement.

The 1936 orders, which are now amended, were made after the extension of the Act to male workers and the limitation placed by all previous Minimum Wage Orders on hours of labour worked by women and girls employed in shops and in hotels and restaurants was repealed and not reproduced in later orders except that in shops no person may be employed for more than 56 hours in a week without a permit from the secretary of the Minimum Wage Board. Prior to 1936, working hours of female employees in shops were limited by the Minimum Wage Order to 49 or 51 according to the size of the city, and in hotels and restaurants to 49 a week except with a permit. The Saskatchewan Factories Act, however, provides for a 48-hour week for women and young persons in factories, including laundries and dry cleaning establishments and fur shops, millinery and dressmaking establishments. A 48-hour week was stipulated in the earlier order governing female workers in beauty parlours and barber shops. With the extension of the Act to male employees, the order of October, 1936, increased the maximum number of working hours to 57 in a week.

The four new orders apply to shops; laundries, dye-works, tailoring, fur sewing, dressmaking and millinery establishments; factories, garages and automobile service stations; hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms. Drug clerks and apprentices and errand boys from shops are now included in the shops order, the latter at a minimum rate of $8 a week. Bell boys, elevator operators and porters formerly excluded are now covered by the order governing hotels. The minimum wage applying to them, when experienced, as to dish washers, is fixed at $10 per week or 21 cents an hour. This compares with $12 a week or 25 cents an hour for other classes of experienced help in hotels and restaurants.

Certain changes have been made in all four orders. Employees are now divided into two classes, experienced and inexperienced. Formerly, the inexperienced were classified by age, over and under 21, and different wage-rates applied. No change has been made in the minimum rate for experienced workers in any of these classes, and the rate applies to a 48-hour week or to the normal working week if less than 48 but it now applies to all working for more than 43 hours in a week in shops or laundries and other places included in these two orders. This provision is designed to prevent evasion of the minimum wage by hiring workers for a few hours less than the 48 to which the minimum wage formerly applied.

The minimum rates for experienced workers are $14 for shops, $13 for laundries and other places in this order, $12 for factories, etc., and $12 for hotels, etc. But with the re-classification of inexperienced workers, those under 21 will receive slightly more than they would have done under the old order, except in shops, and those over 21 will receive two or three dollars less (one dollar less in hotels).

Part-time workers, who are those employed for less than 43 hours, may not be paid for less than three hours in shops. Under the other orders the minimum time to be paid for remains at two hours but, with the abandonment of the class of inexperienced workers under 21 whose hourly overtime and part-time rate was 20 cents, the minimum hourly rates for time worked in excess of 48 hours or for fewer hours than 43, except in shops, are 30 cents for experienced workers and 25 cents

for inexperienced workers. In shops, overtime and part-time are to be paid *pro rata* but in no case is the hourly rate for less than 43 hours' work to be less than 20 cents.

A new provision in these orders, except that applying to factories, restricts the number of part-time workers that may be employed to 25% of the total number of workers regularly employed. On the other hand, the proportion of inexperienced workers that may be employed is raised from 25% to 33⅓% of the total number of employees in the same class of employment. The repealed order governing hotels and restaurants, however, imposed no restriction of this kind but the new regulation limits inexperienced workers to 25% as in other classes of employment.

Any uniform required by the employer to be worn in hotels or restaurants had to be supplied without cost to the employee. Under the new order, fifty cents a week must be added to the wages paid to any worker required to wear a uniform, other than white, which is not supplied by the employer.

Manitoba

In Manitoba, a new minimum wage order to come into effect on September 15, 1937, governs the employment of both males and females in retail and wholesale stores, including the work of delivering merchandise, throughout the province. Department stores and mail order houses are excluded. The old Order issued in December, 1931, applying to female workers and boys under 18 in these establishments is repealed.

The new Order No. 3 provides for the same minimum wage of $12 a week for experienced workers in cities and at summer resorts from June to September as in the old Order but workers in rural districts may now be paid $2 less per week. The same differential applies to the new rates for inexperienced workers. Further, the minimum rate for inexperienced employees in cities is lowered from $9 for the first four months to $8, increasing by $1 every four months. The learning period is thus made longer by four months than under the repealed regulation but the lower rates, $8 for the first six months, then $9 and $10 after a year, applicable to boys under 18 years of age, have been omitted from the new Order.

Part-time workers, if working for 16 hours a week or less, are to be paid at the rate for experienced workers; if working for more than 16 hours at the rate for inexperienced workers "depending on the experience gained, based on the total time worked". No person may be paid for less than four hours on each occasion they are required to report for duty and, as before, employees required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time so spent.

Changes are made in the regulations governing hours. Formerly, women could not be employed for more than 48 hours a week, 9 in a day or 11½ on Saturday except on a maximum of 30 days in the year when not more than 3 hours a day or 6 hours in one week could be worked. Further exemption was provided for the period from December 15 to 24 and for "exhibition weeks", when 9 hours overtime could be put in. Wages for overtime were to be paid *pro rata*. Under Order No. 3, the basic week is to be 48 hours and all time worked by any employee in excess of 48, or of 9 a day or 10½ on Saturday is to be regarded as overtime and paid for at not less than five cents an hour more than the minimum rate.

No person under 18 may be required to work overtime. Women may not be employed overtime on more than 36 days in the year and the time is limited as before to 3 hours a day or 6 hours a week unless a permit has been obtained from the Bureau of Labour. A maximum of 9 hours a day from December 15 to 24 is permitted, however. Men over 18 may not be required to work overtime in excess of 6 hours a week without a permit except during December when an extra 9 hours may be worked. The limit of 36 days does not apply to adult males.

It is stipulated that where an indenture of apprenticeship has been entered into for not less than one year and for not more than two and has been approved by the Minimum Wage Board, the wages specified in the indenture may supersede the rates fixed in the Order.

No deduction from the minimum wage is permitted for any statutory holiday and such holidays are enumerated in the new Order—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and Boxing Day.

The conditions laid down as to sanitation, ventilation, lighting, washing facilities and seats for employees are similar to those in the former Order.

British Columbia

ORDER NO. 48.—*Construction Industry*

The LABOUR GAZETTE for July (page 752) contained the text of Order No. 45 establishing a new minimum wage in the construction industy in British Columbia. In explanation of the Order, it was stated that it replaced two former Orders—No. 12 and No. 40. Order No. 12 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 913) which was in effect from September 28, 1934, established a minimum wage rate for the construction industry of 45 cents and 40 cents per hour in urban and rural districts, respectively. By Order No. 40 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, page 24) the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations established a minimum wage for carpenters of 70 cents per hour in the Victoria zone. Both these orders remained in effect until July 5, when they were rescinded by Order No. 45 which broadened the definition of construction industry including carpentry and other skilled trades for which it established a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour. It also fixed a minimum wage for common labourers according to specified age groups and localities. But before the effective date (July 5) of Order No. 45 its operation was cancelled by Order No. 45A (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 870). It was reported that Order No. 45 was cancelled to permit a study of its effect on contracts made prior to its promulgation, and also its effect on maintenance men in the construction industry.

Subsequently, by Order No. 48 in the *British Columbia Gazette* of July 29, it was announced that both Order No. 12 and Order No. 40 were revived, and that Order No. 45 was rescinded. The effect of this last Order (No. 48) is that the special minimum wage of 75 cents per hour for skilled artisans in the construction industry (as established by Order No. 45) is now repealed by the Board of Industrial Relations. Instead, the industry will again be covered by the former minimum rate of 45 and 40 cents per hour as provided in Order No. 12 while the rate for carpenters in the Victoria zone will revert to the minimum wage of 70 cents per hour as formerly established in Order No. 40.

According to a press report, it was stated that minimum wage for skilled trades as provided in Order No. 45, "did not work out well in practice."

ORDER NO. 49.—*Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Woodworking Industry*

Effective August 16, the Board of Industrial Relations has issued Order No. 49, in substitution for Order No. 35 of March 23, 1936, fixing minimum wages in the wood-working industry. The new Order provides an increase of five cents per hour for adult males in the industry, the former rate being 40 cents. It also sets a percentage limit of the number of employees (under eighteen years) carried on the payroll at less than 40 cents per hour.

The main provisions of the new Order are as follows:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "wood-working industry" includes all operations in establishments operated for the purpose of manufacturing sash and doors, cabinets, show-cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture, wood furnishings, veneer products, and general mill-work products.

2. That the minimum wage for every employee twenty-one (21) years of age or over in the wood-working industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be not less than the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour.

3. That the minimum wage for every employee over the age of eighteen (18) and under the age of twenty-one (21) years in the wood-working industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be not less than the sum of thirty cents (30c.) per hour.

4. That the minimum wage for every employee under the age of eighteen (18) years in the wood-working industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be not less than the sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour.

5. That on and after November 15, 1937, the total number of male employees receiving less than forty cents (40c.) per hour, employed in any plant or establishment in the wood-working industry, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third per centum (33⅓%) of the whole number of male employees in that plant or establishment.

6. That this Order shall not apply to apprentices who are duly indentured pursuant to the provisions of the "Apprenticeship Act," being chapter 12 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1936."

ORDER NO. 50.—*Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Sawmill Industry*

This Order, also effective on August 16, rescinds Order No. 36 governing minimum wages in the sawmill industry. The new Order provides for an increase of 5 cents per hour in the rates of all employees in the industry. Its main provisions are:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "sawmill industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the carrying-on of sawmills and (or) planing-mills.

2. That the minimum wage for every employee in the sawmill industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be not less than the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour, with the exceptions provided by sections 3 and 4 hereof.

3. That, provided when (but not until) an employer has paid ninety per centum (90%) of his employees in the sawmill industry at a rate or rates not less than the rate fixed by section 2 hereof, he may then pay the other or others of his employees (inclusive of em-

ployees in respect of whom a permit has been obtained under section 6 of the Act) at a lesser rate or rates, but in no case shall such lesser rate or rates be less than thirty cents (30c.) per hour.

4. That the minimum wage for every employee under the age of twenty-one (21) years in the sawmill industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be not less than the sum of thirty cents (30c.) per hour.

5. That this Order shall not apply to apprentices who are duly indentured pursuant to the provisions of the "Apprenticeship Act," being chapter 12 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1936."

Order No. 46A and 47A.—*Respecting female and male employees, respectively, in the fruit and vegetable industry.*

The effect of these orders is to make Orders Nos. 46 and 47 (Labour Gazette, August, page 869) non-applicable to women and to men "employed in canneries while working on tomatoes during the period from September 2, 1937, to September 15, 1937, both dates inclusive".

Order No. 33A.—*Taxi-cab drivers*

This order amends Order No. 33 (Labour Gazette, March, 1936, page 237) by increasing the minimum wage of taxi-cab drivers from $2.50 to $2.75, effective September 13, 1937.

Alberta

In The Labour Gazette, July, 1937, p. 753 was quoted an order of the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations stipulating that until orders are made by the Board fixing minimum wages for male workers, no such workers shall be employed in any class of employment for which a minimum wage has been established for female workers at a lower wage than that fixed for women and that overtime permitted under the Hours of Work Act shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. The order included a clause stating that the penalty for paying wages below the minimum was a maximum fine of $500. This last clause has now been rescinded by an order approved by Order in Council of August 26, 1937. Since the Male Minimum Wage Act fixes a similar penalty for a first offence, it appears to have been unnecessary to provide for this in the Board's earlier order.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN ONTARIO 1936

INCLUDED in the annual report of the Ontario Department of Health, published recently, is a review of the activities of the Division of Industrial Hygiene by its director, Dr. J. Grant Cunningham.

Dealing with the subject of medical care, Dr. Cunningham stated that a number of inquiries had been received by industrial executives respecting plans for employes, and expressed himself as follows:

"Such arrangements based on industrial groups increase the opportunity for the application of preventive measures. However, it should be recognized that the wage-earning section of the population while interested in both sides of the subject has been more interested in a small assured income during sickness than in insurance coverage for medical care. It is for this purpose that employee contributions are primarily made. Immediate considerations loom largest, so that it is only after income during sickness and treatment of sickness are covered that prevention can receive much consideration. For some time to come it may be expected that such preventive work as can be accomplished must be initiated and largely carried through by industry or the state or both.

"The work of this division is intended to stimulate the interest and activity of industry to organize preventive work and assist in its accomplishment, with particular emphasis on the diseases directly associated with industrial work."

Tuberculosis—the Dust Hazard.—The director reported that tuberculosis incidence is higher in the wage-earning population than elsewhere since frequent contact in industry and commerce may be expected to favour its spread although to a much less extent than is the case at home.

Reporting on conditions in certain Ontario factories the director states:—

"Following the detection of a high incidence of tuberculosis cases in certain factories in Ontario last year, there were examined this year three hundred and five employees in two boot and shoe plants. There were four cases of active tuberculosis among them, with certain others in whom continued observation was desirable. This is not a high incidence, although some of them were at work in as close proximity to one another as was the case in rubber shoe plants investigated previously". . .

"Certain dust exposures in industry contribute to the amount of tuberculosis. In about five hundred workmen exposed to silica dust and examined for survey purposes was one group of one hundred and thirty-eight workmen in one foundry in which there were detected seven cases of active tuberculosis—two with positive sputum. In the follow-up by the plant physician in the next nine months five of them returned positive sputum tests. One or two of these men had silicosis. Nothing could emphasize more clearly the importance of periodic examination of workers exposed to silica dust. It ensures that those with tuberculosis are placed under treatment as

early as possible, and, at the same time, avoids exposure of other workmen to the disease. Most of those with silicosis not complicated with tuberculosis should be allowed to continue in work with which they are familiar. Legislation in the Ontario Mining Act requires these examinations for miners. They have been recommended for workers in certain other silica processes, but have been adopted without legislation in twenty-four plants. Nearly four hundred cases were reviewed and chest X-ray interpretations given for industries now conducting periodic examinations of workers in dusty trades. The Silicosis Reference Board examined and reported on ninety-nine claimants referred by the Workmen's Compensation Board for diagnosis as to the presence of silicosis or silicosis and tuberculosis."

Other extracts from the director's report dealing with tuberculosis and dust were as follows:—

"Upon the request of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Welders and Helpers, inquiry was made into the health of workers engaged in acetylene and electric welding. Sixty-four men were examined with particular attention to the eyes and chest. No evidence of effects from chromium, nickel or manganese, which might be volatilized as constituents of welding rods, was noted" . . . .

"The control of silica dust has involved detailed examination and recommendations for improvements in eight porcelain manufacturing plants. Definite progress has been made in some of these. Apart from the handling of raw materials, the clay body has varied in free silica content from twenty to thirty per cent" . . . . (The average dust count at various operations in these plants was indicated in a table.)

"Additional detailed inquiry has been made in certain foundries directed particularly to testing methods for the control of dust in operations like sand slingers, mechanized shake-out and sand recovery. In a survey of one hundred foundries there were fifteen out of four hundred and seventy-five solid type tumbling mills and thirty-six out of one hundred and ninety stationary grind wheels, not ventilated. There is a gratifying increase in the number of foundries using steel shot or grit rather than sand abrasive. Most foundries are using parting sand with silica absent, or present only in small amounts. House-cleaning has improved materially but some types of equipment have received less attention than is necessary."

Other phases of the director's report deals with lead-poisoning, benzol-poisoning, medical care and sanitation in unorganized territory, and cancer control.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN THE YUKON TERRITORY AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1937

An Ordinance to regulate the Hours of Labour and the Minimum Wage to be paid in Mining Operations was passed during the recent session of the Yukon Council and will come into force on April 1, 1938.

The new Ordinance which repeals the Ordinances regulating Hours of Labour in underground quartz or lode mining and in placer mining which were passed in 1921 and 1929 respectively, applies to all mining operations employing more than two men. It does not apply to persons employed by the month or holding supervisory or managerial positions or to those employed in kitchens, mess houses, bunk houses or sleeping quarters. Working hours are limited to eight per day and fifty-six per week except that at change of shift work may be continued for the period necessary to make the change. The minimum wage is fixed at 50 cents per hour. Employees who are not working underground in a shaft or tunnel may work overtime provided that they are paid not less than 55 cents per hour. In addition to paying the minimum wage the employer must furnish proper board and lodging for his employees as part of their remuneration or must make an additional payment of $2 per day. Contracts or agreements to waive the provisions of the Ordinance are null and void.

Every employer must keep a record of wages and hours together with a register of the names, ages, nationalities and addresses of his employees and must produce them for inspection on demand of any authorized person. An employee paid less than the minimum wage may recover the difference in a civil action. An owner, employer, agent or manager, or any person acting on his behalf, who employs a workman in contravention of the Ordinance is liable to a penalty ranging from $20 to $100 for each workman so employed. An employee who works for longer hours or lower wages than provided by the Ordinance is liable to a fine of $20 to $100.

An amendment to the Miners' Lien Ordinance invalidates any agreement by a person having a lien to waive his rights under the Ordinance.

Prince Edward Island

The Prince Edward Island Legislature, which was in session from March 22 to April 16, 1937, amended the Old Age Pensions Act to enable the granting of pensions to the blind at an earlier age than that at which they are granted to other persons.

EMPLOYEES DISABILITY WAGE PLAN OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

IN the Labour Gazette for August 1936, page 705, the various industrial relations plans of Canadian Industries Limited were reviewed. The review summarized the operation of the employee representation, pensions, co-operative savings and co-operative sickness and accident insurance plans, the company's plans providing for annual vacations with pay, employees death benefit, bonuses for outstanding service, stock investment privileges and services awards.

Recently, Canadian Industries Limited has introduced a new "Disability Wage Plan for Payroll Employees". According to a statement issued by the company, the purpose of this plan, which came into effect on August 23, is to protect eligible payroll employees against total loss of earnings during periods of disability due to sickness or a non-occupational accident by the payment of wages, and to afford them equal protection during periods of disability due to an occupational accident or disease for which compensation is granted under the Workmen's Compensation Act by the payment of the difference between the wages specified in the former case and the amount of compensation paid.

Eligibility.—Any payroll employee whether paid by the hour, day, week or month, who has completed one year of continuous service in accordance with the Company's Continuity of Service Rules is eligible to receive payments under the plan.

Wages During Disability.—In non-occupational disability cases, subject to a specified waiting period and other provisions of the plan, full wages are paid for a maximum period of 13 weeks or a combination of full and partial wages for the same total maximum amount in accordance with certain optional methods of payment.

In occupational disability cases, the plan provides for the payment of the difference between full wages and the compensation granted under a Workmen's Compensation Act for a maximum period of 13 weeks. Payments are to commence on the basis of the estimate submitted with the claim, and are to be adjusted later, if necessary in accordance with the amount of compensation granted. If a claim is disallowed, the case will be treated as one of non-occupational disability, payments being adjusted in accordance with the provisions applying to that group of cases.

Optional Methods of Payment.—An employee whose disability is classified as non-occupational may choose, on medical advice not later than the ninth week of disability (eighth week of payment) to receive in lieu of full wages for the remaining period of five weeks, subsequent payments of either one-half wages for a maximum period of 10 weeks, or one-third wages for a maximum period of 15 weeks. In the event of an employee who chooses one of the options, returning to work before or after the 13 weeks have elapsed provision is made in the plan for the adjustment of payments made to him.

Waiting Period.—The plan provides for a waiting period of seven consecutive days before payments begin. This applies in each separate—and distinct case of disability—with the exception that, if a new disability occurs before payment in respect to another disability has ceased, the requirement of a waiting period in respect of the new disability is waived.

Relapsed, Recurrent and Recovered Disabilities.—The plan also provides that if an employee returns to work prior to complete recovery and finds it necessary to cease work again because of a medically certified relapse, the second absence will be treated as a continuation of the first, and provided the maximum amount of 13 weeks' full wages has not been paid during the first absence, payment will recommence as of the first day of the second absence. In no case, however, will disability wages be paid for an amount in excess of 13 weeks' full wages for the two or more periods of absence involved.

Provision is made that recurring chronic disabling conditions such as rheumatism, varicose veins and heart disorders will be treated as separate and distinct cases of disability in each instance of recurrence.

In the case of such common ailments as colds, bronchitis and influenza, if a complete recovery has been effected, a recurrence of the same disability will be considered as a separate and distinct case.

Calculation of Full Wages.—For the purpose of the plan full wages of an employee paid by the hour will be computed at his hourly rate as established for the C.I.L. Welfare Plan, multiplied by the standard works hours that have elapsed during the period for which payment is being made. If the employee is paid by the day, week or month, his regular daily, weekly or monthly rate, respectively, will be used in computing the amount of the payment to be made.

Evidence of Disability.—In the case of absence on account of sickness or a non-occupational accident, the employee shall furnish satisfactory medical evidence of his inability to work, and he shall be responsible for securing the prescribed form and returning it to the Company.

An employee absent on account of an occupational accident or disease for which compensation is claimed under a workmen's compensation act is not required to submit evidence of disability, unless the claim is later disallowed, when the case becomes one of non-occupational disability.

The Company reserves the right in every case to require such medical forms as it may consider necessary, and to have the employee submit to a medical examination by any doctor it may name.

Employees are expected to co-operate wholeheartedly in following such directions as the Company may prescribe under the terms of this plan.

General Regulations.—The following general regulations governing the operation of the plan have been prescribed by the Company:—

1. No wages shall be paid during periods of disability from illness or injury intentionally self-inflicted, or from the improper use of drugs or intoxicants, or from illness or injury due to wilful acts contrary to law and order.

2. In the case of disability due to childbirth, the maximum period for which disability wages may be payable shall not exceed six weeks.

3. An employee who becomes disabled while on a leave of absence that has been granted for personal reasons shall become eligible for disability wages on the date when he would normally have returned to work, subject to the completion of the prescribed waiting period which shall commence on that date.

4. If an employee who has been given notice of lay-off on account of lack of work incurs a disability prior to the effective date of the lay-off, he shall be paid disability wages for any period of disability extending up to but not beyond the effective date of the lay-off, subject to the completion of the prescribed waiting period.

5. An employee who becomes disabled while on vacation under the Vacation Plan shall be eligible for disability wages at the expiration of his vacation period, subject to the completion of the prescribed waiting period which shall commence on the day following the end of his vacation.

6. If a new disability occurs before payment in respect of another disability has ceased, the two or more disabilities involved shall be treated for the purpose of this Plan as one combined disability, and payments in respect thereof shall not exceed 13 weeks' full wages.

7. Disability wages shall be subject to any authorized deductions that would be made from earned wages. They shall also be subject, to the same extent as earned wages, to garnishment or other legal process; and will be reported by the Company, where required, to the proper taxation authorities.

8. The payment of disability wages shall cease immediately an employee is retired on pension.

The Company reserves the right to modify or terminate the Plan at any time.

I. L. O. Year Book of Labour Statistics

The second issue of the *Year Book of Labour Statistics* as an independent volume, has just been published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, it being presented for the first time in bilingual form.

The scope and general arrangement of the statistical tables presented in the Year Book, are, on the whole, the same as in the previous issue but several additions have been made. A new section on *population* has been added, giving the results of the most recent censuses, and, in particular, data on the gainfully occupied population and its distribution by sex, industrial group, and status. The section on *employment and unemployment* contains new tables, giving the international employment index numbers compiled by the International Labour Office; and the statistics of unemployment by sex are now shown in a separate table. In the section on *wages,* a new table has been added showing statistics of total wages, and the tables analysing the distribution of income and expenditure drawn from family budget enquiries have been considerably extended. Finally, several new series have been inserted in the tables showing employment, actual hours of work, and wages by industry or occupation. In order to render the volume more complete as a work of reference on social conditions, certain *economic statistics* (viz., national indexes of production, world indexes of production, index numbers of wholesale prices, and average rates of exchange) have been included in an Appendix.

SAFETY AND HEALTH AND WORKING HOURS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

Annual Report of Chief Factory Inspector

IN his annual report for 1936, the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops in Great Britain makes some trenchant observations on the substantial increase* of industrial accidents in the United Kingdom.

Introducing his subject, the Chief Inspector considers that a comparison of accidents in a given year with its predecessor "is a misleading criterion of the true position as regards progress in accident prevention, owing to the influence of concomitant relevant factors, such as numbers employed; clearly, if the number in employment, and therefore at risk, has grown (as has happened in 1936) an increase in the number of accidents is almost inevitable. The vital question is whether accident *risk* is increasing or declining, and to answer this question use must be made of the widest retrospect possible." To determine this factor, the annual numbers of accidents (total and fatal) in manufacturing industries during a twelve-year period is plotted in relation to numbers employed. The result confirms this official's belief that the "risk of accident has been tending to decrease, but that this tendency has hitherto been masked by wide fluctuations from year to year."

Credit for this improving situation could be only "approximately distributed." Much was attributed to the Inspectorate, and to education through the National Safety Association and the Industrial Welfare Society. But possibly most credit was given "to the growing recognition by industrial associations and by individual employers that the safety of their workers is a definite social responsibility." Emphaszing that there is "more to be done," the Chief Inspector again draws his conclusions from the graph of the twelve-year period, indicating the number of accidents per person employed, or accident rate. This roughly paralleled the employment curve showing that "annual variations in numbers employed are associated with similar variations not only in mere numbers of accidents incurred, but also in the risk of incurring them." From this basis the Chief Inspector proceeds:

> Some of the causes of this association are obvious. During times of prosperity, longer hours of work and greater speed of production occur, more inexperienced young workers and more previously unemployed workers, long out of practice, are absorbed, and new machinery with unknown risks is installed; conversely, in times of depression, working hours are shortened, production is slowed down and probably the more accident-prone section of the working population is first discharged, leaving a more stable residue.

* An increase of 18 per cent for accidents generally and 9 per cent for fatalities in excess of the figures for 1935.

> To neutralize the unfavourable effects of all these factors would seem to be impossible under existing systems of production, and I am afraid that a rising toll of death and injury must still be regarded as a penalty to be paid for increased prosperity. There is, however, one means of reducing accidents which could and should be more widely adopted. Increase in production is accompanied by expansion in means of production, and in particular by the installation of new machinery and plant. From the cases that are brought to my notice, of accidents due to unfenced new machinery, the conclusion is inevitable that too often immediate production is the main, if not the only consideration, with the result that the question of safeguarding is left to the last and machines are put into use before proper fencing has been provided. It is imperative that the protection of the worker should receive the first attention and that no machinery or plant should be put into commission without ensuring that it is as safe as it is eventually intended to be.

Juvenile Accident Prevention.—The Chief Inspector again draws attention to the disparity between the accident rates of young workers under eighteen and those of adults in the same occupations. Accident prevention among juvenile workers he considers to be a "field for much more rapid improvement." An entire chapter of the report (Chapter III) is devoted to this phase of activity, and the progress made in the direction of greater care for the young worker. This chapter indicates that reported accidents were closely investigated, special attention being given to factories where the number of accidents was unduly high. Widely differing trades—from shipbuilding to the making of spectacle lens—were considered.

In one division a sample set of 77 factories, employing about 55,000 workers, was specially studied, in another the whole of the accidents occurring in one district were analysed, and while it is pointed out that the results must be necessarily regarded as tentative, some interesting facts emerge. It would appear that about 20 to 30 per cent of these accidents are caused by power-driven machinery, the remainder being due to falls, handling of material, sepsis following a trifling injury, etc.

An attempt was also made to apportion responsibility as between the employer and the victim, with the following results:—

	Boys	*Girls*
Percentage of accidents for which the firm was mainly responsible.	32·2	26·2
Percentage of accidents in which no blame attached..	23·8	22·7
Percentage of accidents for which the young worker was mainly responsible..	44·3	51·1

Another interesting point that emerges from the inquiry is the greater liability to accidents that prevails during the initial stages of employment. It was indicated that 10·4 per cent of the boys and 24·4 per cent of the girls who were injured during the first six months were injured during the first week.

As regards remedial action, the Chief Inspector refers to a conference of employers, convened by the Home Office, at which a committee was established. This committee distributed to employers' organizations and factories a memorandum of recommendations. Concerning the results the Chief Inspector states:—

"It is still too early to gauge the effects of these special efforts, but the statistical results for 1936, which can as yet only be approximately calculated, do not show any noticeable improvement."

Various reasons were advanced for the higher proportion of juvenile accidents. The conclusion reached by the Chief Inspector in dealing with the problem was to "educate each employer until he feels that care for the safety of the boys and girls in his charge is an accepted responsibility, and that, with very few exceptions, any serious accident occurring among them must *ipso facto* be regarded as a definite slur on his reputation."

The other chapters of the report follow the usual lines. Chapter I reviews the principal administrative action taken during the year, while Chapter II deals with safety generally.

In Chapter IV (on health) it is indicated that the incidence of epitheliomatous ulceration, though still high, has fallen in certain industries. A noticeable increase is recorded in the number of gassing cases especially at blast furnaces. In regard to silicosis, the Chief Inspector observes:

"It is disconcerting to find that in sand-blasting, severfal firms, who have lately substituted steel grit and shot for the dangerous abrasives sand and flint, have now reverted to their former practice, and the time has arrived to consider whether regulations controling the use of sand should not be made."

Reference is also made in the chapter to the possible ill-effects on general health of the conveyor system in the clothing and other industries unless speed of work is properly adjusted to the needs of the worker.

Hours of Employment.—In Chapter V there is presented a review of working hours in various trades, occupations and industries. The superintending inspector of this division states that the 47 or 48 hour week is still considered normal and that in complaints about long hours "it is common for the assumption to be made that 48 hours is the legal weekly maximum." It is also noted that there is considerable variation in different works in a large number of trades in all parts of the country. The hours are often less than forty-eight, varying from forty-four upwards.

As regards the woollen and cotton trades, the superintending inspector reports as follows:

"There has been much employment in the woollen and worsted trades up to 52 and 54 hours a week, but in the cotton trade 48 hours has been usual. There has been a revival in the cotton trade, however, of 'time-cribbing,' so prevalent in the old days of great activity. This consists of running the machinery for a few minutes extra at the beginning and end of each interval in order to increase production. It is a breach of a 48-hour agreement and in many cases a breach of the law, and is a mean way of exploiting both competitors and workers. A number of prosecutions have been taken, but unfortunately the penalties have sometimes been too low to act as real deterrents."

Some extension of the five-day week system, particularly in the factory areas near London, is also reported.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Second Annual Report of Unemployment Assistance Board

THE report of the Unemployment Assistance Board (Great Britain) for the year ended December 31, 1936, has been published recently. The operation of legislation in Great Britain under which the needy unemployed (who has exhausted his unemployment insurance benefit or who is ineligible for such benefit) is given assistance, was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1936, page 794 and previous issues. As outlined previously, according to the system prevailing in Great Britain such relief applicants are provided for under the Unemployment Assistance Act 1934 with its amending measures and revised regulations.

The central administrative body is the Unemployment Assistance Board appointed for the purpose of "creating a new social service for the assistance of able-bodied unemployed persons who nominally are wage-earners, not only for the relief of their material needs, but also for the promotion of their welfare."

It is this Board which has now presented its second report. The Chairman of the Board is Lord Rushcliffe, and in an introductory note he reviews the coming into effect of the revised regulations under which more than one third of the Board's applicants received increased allowances as compared with what they were

receiving under previous regulations. The following summarized paragraphs from the Chairman's introduction and the report itself are taken from the review in the August issue of *The Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain):

The number of applicants to the Board fell from 720,944 in December, 1935, to 603,734 in December, 1936, a fall of 16·3 per cent, as compared with a total fall of 12·6 per cent for all unemployed insured adults. Although the applicants to the Board do not, in the Chairman's words, "form a segregated class of persons of low employment value" there is nevertheless among them a problem of long-continued unemployment; and particular attention is drawn, in this connection, to two classes of the Board's applicants: the young applicants, and those over 45.

As regards the former, the Chairman observes that "there are still numbers of young applicants to the Board who have been unemployed for considerable periods, and are losing the appreciation of the difference that would be made in their lives if they could secure employment. During the period under review there have been difficulties in obtaining applicants for the training schemes conducted by the Ministry of Labour, despite the increased opportunities of employment that those schemes have demonstrably provided. A course of training at one of the Government Training Centres is followed, with the improvement in the employment market, by a job at the end of the course in practically every case. Placing in employment at the end of the courses at the Instructional Centres is not so easy, but the number of persons placed has shown a steady increase over the year." He adds that measures are being taken which it is hoped will lead to more men taking advantage of the opportunities offered.

As regards the older men, the Chairman states that 45 per cent of the Board's applicants between the ages of 18 and 64 are 45 years of age and over, as compared with 27 per cent of claimants to unemployment insurance benefit. He refers to the difficulties that will be caused over the coming years by the general changes in the age-distribution of the population, and observes that "industry will have to accustom itself to the fact that it cannot continuously find a supply of juvenile and young labour; it must be prepared to engage and retain older men, and if, under present conditions, some of these older men have been unemployed for long periods, opportunity will have to be given to them to adapt themselves once more to the physical requirements of employment." He adds that in some parts of the country these workers are congregated in localities which offer few chances of local re-employment at present.

In conclusion, the Chairman draws attention to the fact that a certain number of the board's applicants are handicapped in their attempts to regain employment by minor deficiencies of health which may be remediable; and he hopes that, with the extension of co-operation with other statutory services, and through the help of the Advisory Committees, it will be found possible to take steps to re-establish the physical condition of such applicants, so that they may improve their chances of securing employment.

Three chapters in the Report deal with the general administration of the unemployment assistance scheme, and with the changes necessitated by the coming into force of the revised Regulations; with the setting up of the Advisory Committees, and with their constitution and functions, the references to them for advice and their recommendations.

In another chapter, the various schemes of training and transference carried on in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour are described. It is stated that about 60 per cent of the trainees in the Government Training Centres, and 75 per cent in the Instructional Centres, are applicants to the Board. The field of recruitment at both classes of centres was extended, to keep pace with requirements and fill the places available at the centres.

A new type of local training centre in the Special Areas was in process of establishment by the Ministry of Labour towards the end of the year, where men who dislike the idea of leaving home for training may attend for a short period to accustom themselves to training conditions; it is hoped that at the end of that time they may go on to a Training or Instructional Centre. It will also be possible at these local centres to attend to remediable physical defects (of teeth or eyes) which have caused the rejection of an appreciable number of willing candidates for training.

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New Brunswick Fair Wage Regulations

The following regulations under the New Brunswick Fair Wage Act (Labour Gazette, November 1936, page 994), were published in the New Brunswick *Royal Gazette* of September 1.

"1. Every employer shall, within ten days after the mailing to him by the Fair Wage Officer of a notice demanding the same, file with the Fair Wage Officer a statement showing,

(*a*) the names and addresses of his workers,
(*b*) their ages,
(*c*) the duties performed by each,
(*d*) the hours of work per day and per week performed by each,
(*e*) the rate of wages per hour, day and week of each worker,
(*f*) such other information as may be required by such notice.

2. Every employer shall keep posted on his premises copies of any order of the Fair Wage Board respecting wages or working conditions in his plant or establishment in such manner as the Board may direct.

3. The Fair Wage Board may fix time or times or the intervals at which wages shall be paid in any trade.

4. No employer shall discriminate against any worker, who is a party to or affected by any complaint, investigation or other proceeding under the Fair Wage Act.

5. Every employer, who contravenes any of these regulations or any order of the Fair Wage Board made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars ($300.00)."

In the August issue of the Labour Gazette (page 895) reference was made to the appointment of the New Brunswick Fair Wage Board.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 10,320, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,143,109 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,811, having an aggregate membership of 203,375 persons, 8.9 per cent of whom were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1937, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed moderate improvement, continuing the forward movement that with only one exception has characterized the industrial situation since the opening of the year. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,320 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,143,109 persons, as compared with 1,134,466 at July 1. The index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 119·1 in the preceding month to 120·0 at August 1, when it was more than fourteen points higher than at the same date in 1936.

The experience of the years, 1921-1936, indicates that employment has usually though not invariably gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date approximated this average increase, so that the August 1 index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed no change from the preceding month, standing at 114·9; this was higher than at any other date since the first quarter of 1930.

A brief review of the situation as reported by leading employers in the elapsed months of 1937 shows a general employment gain of 15·6 per cent from January 1 to August 1; this was considerably greater than the average advance of 10·4 per cent, between those dates in the years, 1921-1936. Only in 1922, 1926, 1928 and 1929 did the percentage increase from the opening of the year to midsummer exceed that recorded in the present year. On the whole, the improvement during 1937 has been widely distributed, both geographically and industrially.

Heightened activity was noted at the date under review in metallic ore mining, communications, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, railway construction and maintenance, steam railway operation, coal-mining and manufacturing were slacker. Within the last-named, the greatest losses were of a seasonal character in textiles and iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather, electric light and power and some other groups.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 120·0 at the beginning of August, 1937, compared with 119·1 at July 1, while at August 1 in the sixteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3; 1927, 110·5; 1926, 105·5; 1925, 97·5; 1924, 95·8; 1923, 101·4; 1922, 94·2 and 1921, 90·0.

For August 1, 1936, 9,795 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 998,564 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 988,838 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in manufacturing, mining, construction and maintenance and transportation.

Employment by Economic Areas

Activity increased in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta; there were reductions in personnel

in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, while the situation in Ontario and British Columbia showed no general change from July 1. Employment in each of the economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date in any of the last five years.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 726 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 97,043 persons, or 907 fewer than in the preceding month. Coal-mining, communications, building, services and trade showed moderate improvement, while logging, shipping, highway and railway construction were slacker. The manufacturing group showed no general change; pulp and paper mills reported small increases, but fish-canneries were seasonally slacker. The general index, at 134·3, was over twenty points higher than at the same date in 1936, when general improvement had been indicated; it was also higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last three months:—

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Aug. 1, 1937	July 1, 1937	June 1, 1937
Prince Edward Island	1·6	82·5	79·7	82·0
Nova Scotia	52·1	131·5	138·3	124·3
New Brunswick	46·3	140·8	136·1	121·4
Maritimes	100·0	134·3	135·8	122·0

The 691 employers reporting for August 1, 1936, had 81,675 persons on their payrolls, an increase of almost 1,600 over July 1 of last year.

Quebec.—Further improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,460 establishments with 336,324 workers, as against 328,738 at July 1. The level of employment was decidedly higher than at August 1, 1936, when a moderate reduction in personnel had been noted, and the index stood at 101·3, as compared with 120·8 at the latest date. Logging, mining, shipping, building and highway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment at the beginning of August; in manufacturing there was a slight gain on the whole, due to greater activity in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper,

electric light and power and electric apparatus plants, while textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character. Retail trade also reported midsummer dullness.

For August 1 of last year, 2,312 employers had reported 280,344 workers, as compared with 280,973 at July 1. Manufacturing and a few other industries had shown curtailment.

Ontario.—Industrial employment in this province showed little general change at August 1, when the 4,559 co-operating firms had 475,754 employees, or 52 more than at July 1. The tendency at August 1 has been upward in six and downward in ten of the preceding years for which data are available, the average midsummer change being a slight decline. At the date under review, there were advances in mining, communications, services and building and highway construction, those in the last-named being considerable. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, retail trade and railway construction were slacker; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel reported pronounced seasonal curtailment, and there were smaller losses in food, pulp and paper, textile and chemical factories, while leather, rubber and electric light and power plants showed rather greater activity. Employment at August 1, 1936, had increased over the preceding month, but the index number then was many points lower, standing at 107·1, as compared with 122·2 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,317 employers with 413,724 persons on their payrolls, a number rather larger than in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—The situation in the Prairie Provinces as a whole continued to improve; the 1,476 establishments furnishing data had 134,646 workers, as compared with 132,683 at the beginning of July. There were gains in communications, hotels, and restaurants, building and highway construction, those on roadwork being extensive. On the other hand, employment in manufacturing was slacker, the losses in the iron and steel group being considerable; logging, coal-mining and railway construction also released workers. The level of employment was rather higher than at August 1 of last year, the latest index standing at 105·6 compared with 103·9 at the same date in 1936, when a total of 1,428 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 131,706 persons, compared with 129,260 at July 1, 1936. The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last three months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Aug. 1, 1937	July 1, 1937	June 1, 1937
Manitoba	45·0	99·0	100·3	97·4
Saskatchewan	23·3	118·8	110·2	103·9
Alberta	31·7	107·1	105·7	99·4
Prairies	100·0	105·6	104·0	99·3

British Columbia.—The situation in British Columbia at August 1 was practically unchanged from July 1; manufacturing, transportation, services and trade showed heightened activity, while there was little general change in mining. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries, where they were of a seasonal character. Returns were compiled from 1,099 firms employing 99,342 persons, or 51 fewer than in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then decidedly lower than at the latest date, when it was also higher than at August 1 in any of the preceding six years. The 1,047 employers co-operating at that date in 1936 had reported 91,115 on their payrolls, as against 88,333 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg, curtailment was indicated. The situation in each of these centres was more favourable than at August 1 in any of the last five years.

Montreal.—There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,410 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 158,002 men and women, or 560 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, steam railway operation and retail trade showed contractions, while shipping and construction afforded greater employment. Within the manufacturing group, textiles were seasonally dull, and there were also losses in rubber and iron and steel plants, while leather, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and some other factories reported improvement. Activity was greater than at August 1, 1936, when a larger decrease had been indicated by the 1,340 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 138,226.

Quebec.—Moderate improvement was reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction, transportation, trade and services, while manu-

facturing was rather quieter. Statements were received from 179 concerns having 14,503 workers on their payrolls, compared with 14,194 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been made at August 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume, according to information which had been tabulated from 168 employers of 12,844 workers.

Toronto.—There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,547 firms employing 134,113 persons, or 2,178 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at August 1 in twelve of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was much greater than at the same date in 1936, also exceeding the average loss at August 1 in the period, 1922-1936. However, the index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1930. Manufacturing showed a decline as compared with July 1, 1937, there being reductions in food, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other factories. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the service and transportation divisions also released help, while building construction showed improvement. For August 1, 1936, 1,466 concerns had reported a combined working force of 125,094 men and women.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa declined, 288 persons being released from the staffs of the 205 co-operating employers, who had 14,959 workers at August 1. There were moderate reductions in manufacturing, notably of pulp and paper products, and in road construction and trade. Employment at the beginning of August, 1936, had also decreased, but the index then was rather lower; 191 establishments had reported for August 1 of last year, their payrolls including 14,099 employees.

Hamilton.—There were further moderate increases in employment in Hamilton, where 290 firms reported 37,959 men and women on their pay lists, as against 37,502 in their last return. Manufacturing showed an increase, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel products, while food factories were temporarily slacker. Other industries reported little general change. Employment was much more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 281 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 32,065.

Windsor.—The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 179 firms employing 18,428 workers, or 2,025 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works reported reduced employment during the holiday season, while food and some other manufacturing establishments and trade showed rather greater activity. A moderate increase had been indicated at August 1, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, but the index then was many points lower than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 15,684 men and women was reported by the 172 employers furnishing information for August 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.—A decline was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 487 firms who had 41,905 employees, as compared with 42,642 at the beginning of July. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, while the changes, on the whole, in other industries were slight. A favourable movement had been in evidence at the same date of last year, when 476 establishments had reported 40,256 workers. However, employment was then at a rather lower level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.—In Vancouver, transportation and construction afforded greater employment, there being only small changes in the remaining industries. Returns were compiled from 450 employers with 37,868 persons on their staffs, as compared with 37,050 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been indicated at August 1, 1936, by the 433 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 35,048; the index number then, at 109·2, was several points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 117·3.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—For the first time since the beginning of January, there was at August 1 a slowing-up in activity in manufacturing establishments, 5,998 of which reported 599,986 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 605,027 at July 1. This was due to a considerable extent to shutdowns for vacations, the loss occurring largely in Ontario where advantage was taken of the civic holiday week-end for that purpose. The crude index of employment stood at 118·1 at August 1, when with the exception of July 1, 1937, it was higher than at any other date since October 1, 1929; in the preceding month the index had been 119·0. It is interesting to note that since the opening of the year there has been an increase of 15·3 per cent in factory employment, an expansion that exceeds the average gain of 11·6 per cent between January 1 and August 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1936.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at August 1 in the last sixteen years has shown a very slight advance. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore

declined from 115·9 at July 1, 1937, to 114·8 at the beginning of August; in these last two months the seasonally-adjusted indexes have been higher than at any other date since January 1, 1930.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, animal and vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, large declines took place in textile and iron and steel plants, where they were seasonal in character, and there were also losses in lumber, chemical and some other factories.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at the beginning of August in the years for which data are available: 1937, 118·1; 1936, 104·9; 1935, 99·8; 1934, 94·2; 1933, 85·2; 1932, 82·6; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 121·6; 1928, 115·2; 1927, 107·0; 1926, 103·6; 1925, 95·8; 1924, 93·3; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 92·9 and 1921, 88·0.

Animal Products.—Fish canneries registered gains, which though smaller than those recorded at August 1, 1936, nevertheless resulted in a large increase over July 1, 1937, in the animal food group as a whole. Statistics were received from 323 firms employing 28,045 workers at August 1, as compared with 27,529 in the preceding month. The trend at August 1 in other years for which data are available has frequently been downward; the latest index at 144·7, was very slightly higher than at the begining of August in 1936, being also higher than at the same date in any other year since 1920.

Leather and Products.—Expansion was shown in employment in the leather group, 638 persons being added to the staffs of the 299 cooperating manufacturers, who employed 23,845 at August 1. Much of the improvement occurred in shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was several points lower.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90·0	102·4	83·7	90·5	96·8	85·4
Aug. 1, 1922	94·2	105·5	86·1	96·7	100·8	88·6
Aug. 1, 1923	101·4	109·8	97·1	103·4	103·6	95·2
Aug. 1, 1924	95·8	101·2	94·1	96·2	95·7	95·0
Aug. 1, 1925	97·5	103·5	96·4	96·7	96·5	99·6
Aug. 1, 1926	105·5	106·1	108·2	103·0	105·8	107·2
Aug. 1, 1927	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Aug. 1, 1928	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·0	116·4
Aug. 1, 1929	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Aug. 1, 1930	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Aug. 1, 1931	105·2	106·8	102·4	100·7	129·1	98·0
Aug. 1, 1932	86·3	90·1	94·4	86·9	90·1	81·4
Aug. 1, 1933	97·1	93·0	84·8	86·6	90·5	87·3
Aug. 1, 1934	99·9	101·3	94·9	106·0	93·0	97·6
Aug. 1, 1935	101·1	106·7	97·2	102·4	98·7	106·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1937	100·0	8·5	29·4	41·6	11·8	8·7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills were somewhat slacker, and there was also a decrease in wooden vehicle factories, while the furniture and some other divisions reported moderate improvement. The lumber manufacturing industry as a whole registered its first decline since the opening of the year: the payrolls of the 891 firms furnishing data aggregated 52,755 operatives, as against 53,165 in their last report. There were increases in Quebec, but the tendency in Ontario and British Columbia was downward Activity in the group as a whole was much greater than at August 1, 1936, although a gain had then been recorded over the preceding month.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument factories was better than at July 1, being also at a higher level than in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 35 manufacturers who had enlarged their payrolls by 40 persons to 1,649 at August 1, 1937.

Plant Products, Edible.—Important additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries and in the sugar and syrup division; 487 employers reported 37,315 workers, or 2,327 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place largely in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Employment was in greater volume than at August 1, 1936, when a similar advance had been indicated.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills reported considerably heightened activity, but there was a moderate falling-off in paper products and in printing and publishing. Statistics were received from 616 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 94 employees to 69,381 at August 1. There were advances in New Brunswick and Quebec, while elsewhere the situation was unchanged, or a downward tendency was in evidence. A rather larger gain had been noted in the corresponding month last summer, but the index was then lower, standing at 104·3, as compared with 113·8 at August 1, 1937.

Rubber Products.—Little change, on the whole, took place in rubber works, 55 of which had 13,903 persons on their payrolls, compared with 13,914 at July 1. Improvement in Quebec was offset by curtailment in Ontario. A general increase had been noted at the be-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89·8	.....	97·4	.....	.....	.....	98·8	85·1
Aug. 1, 1923	98·5	.....	98·4	116·4	98·2	.....	93·1	89·6
Aug. 1, 1924	96·3	.....	92·7	108·2	85·1	.....	87·5	88·6
Aug. 1, 1925	98·2	99·9	96·9	106·7	89·3	58·8	89·8	96·5
Aug. 1, 1926	106·2	105·4	100·6	105·8	104·0	107·3	101·0	107·2
Aug. 1, 1927	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	102·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Aug. 1, 1928	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Aug. 1, 1929	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Aug. 1, 1930	114·5	138·2	115·4	131·8	112·6	110·3	110·3	111·7
Aug. 1, 1931	102·5	122·0	106·3	122·8	97·6	75·1	98·1	106·0
Aug. 1, 1932	85·5	101·0	92·3	97·6	80·6	80·0	86·0	87·9
Aug. 1, 1933	82·4	99·5	86·9	92·7	77·5	80·9	81·7	85·2
Aug. 1, 1934	86·4	99·4	92·9	103·4	87·8	100·7	84·0	91·5
Aug. 1, 1935	87·2	100·9	97·2	104·3	95·4	106·6	90·6	101·7
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·1	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1937	13·8	1·3	11·7	1·3	3·3	1·6	3·7	3·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

ginning of August of a year ago; however, the level of employment was then decidedly lower.

Textile Products.—Most divisions of the textile group showed seasonal curtailment, that in garment and personal furnishings plants being most marked; however, there were also losses on a smaller scale in cotton, hosiery and knitting and miscellaneous textile factories. The 1,098 co-operating manufacturers employed 106,670 persons, as compared with 108,863 at July 1. Most of the reduction was in Quebec and Ontario. Rather smaller decreases had been noted at the beginning of August, 1936, but the index then stood at 113·7, compared with 123·6 at the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 186 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls, aggregating 17,026 at August 1, showed an increase of 239 over July 1. There were small gains in beverage and tobacco factories. The index at the same date last year was several points lower than at the date under review, despite the fact that greater improvement had then been recorded.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—A contraction was reported in chemical plants at the beginning of August, 222 persons having been released since the preceding month from the payrolls of the 206 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 12,542 workers. The index was higher by between thirteen and fourteen points than at August 1, 1936, when a smaller reduction had been indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A slight increase was noted in the building material industries, according to 209 employers with 11,329 workers, or 80 more than in their last report. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than at the same date last summer, when little general change had occurred.

Electric Light and Power.—Considerable improvement was noted in electric current works, 96 of which reported 16,294 employees, compared with 15,671 at July 1. The index number at the date under review was several points higher than at August 1, 1936, when there had been a rather smaller gain.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in electrical apparatus plants continued to advance;

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90·0	88·0	58·3	95·2	92·0	94·8	88·7	89·9	90·7
Aug. 1, 1922	94·2	92·9	50·4	100·6	88·6	103·0	103·9	87·5	89·4
Aug. 1, 1923	101·4	101·2	76·2	105·6	90·3	104·7	112·7	99·2	91·0
Aug. 1, 1924	95·8	93·3	66·0	104·0	97·9	102·3	106·2	102·2	91·0
Aug. 1, 1925	97·5	95·8	60·5	102·1	99·8	100·2	110·6	105·6	94·3
Aug. 1, 1926	105·5	103·6	63·2	99·8	102·7	103·0	137·1	111·8	98·2
Aug. 1, 1927	110·5	107·0	68·6	190·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Aug. 1, 1928	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Aug. 1, 1929	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Aug. 1, 1930	118·8	110·2	61·5	115·5	121·0	108·9	179·8	142·4	126·4
Aug. 1, 1931	105·2	94·7	28·8	104·5	105·9	97·8	162·8	133·0	120·9
Aug. 1, 1932	86·3	82·6	29·1	94·8	93·5	85·3	90·0	117·0	113·8
Aug. 1, 1933	87·1	85·2	48·9	97·4	83·6	81·2	88·4	111·8	110·5
Aug. 1, 1934	99·9	94·2	84·5	110·3	81·2	83·6	129·0	123·0	116·5
Aug. 1, 1935	101·1	99·8	79·0	125·2	81·6	85·4	104·7	127·9	120·7
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1937	100·0	52·5	3·1	6·2	2·1	9·4	14·5	2·7	9·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

at the beginning of August, 125 of these employed 20,867 operatives, or 353 more than in the preceding month. The situation was better than at August 1 of last year, a reduction having then been indicated.

Iron and Steel Products.—Crude, rolled and forged, machinery, iron and steel fabrication and some other factories reported improvement, while land vehicle, agricultural implement, wire, heating appliance and foundry and machine shops showed declines, those in automobile factories being most pronounced. A combined labour force of 137,821 persons was indicated by the 875 co-operating manufacturers, who had 144,840 at July 1. Firms in Ontario recorded the largest losses, but the trend was also downward in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. A smaller loss had been noted at the beginning of August in 1936; the index then, however, was some twenty points lower than at the date under review.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—For the first time in 1937, a decrease was reported in this group, according to the 173 firms furnishing data, who employed 25,602 workers at August 1, compared with 25,713 in the preceding month. Most of the shrinkage occurred in the aluminum division. Employment was in much greater volume than at August 1 of a year ago, although heightened activity had then been indicated as compared with the preceding month.

Mineral Products.—Statistics tabulated from 145 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 15,827 workers, or 183 more than in their last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date in 1936, when there had also been an increase.

Logging

Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in most provinces, although activity advanced in Quebec. Statements were

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1937	July 1, 1937	Aug. 1, 1936	Aug. 1, 1935	Aug. 1, 1934	Aug. 1, 1933	Aug. 1, 1932
Manufacturing—	52·5	118·1	119·0	104·9	99·8	94·2	85·2	82·6
Animal products—edible	2·4	144·7	142·3	142·5	142·3	132·6	129·6	113·3
Fur and products	·2	99·8	105·1	94·0	100·3	83·6	104·1	82·0
Leather and products	2·1	116·7	113·6	108·2	107·4	99·3	98·9	88·8
Boots and shoes	1·4	119·6	115·4	110·8	111·2	105·3	106·9	97·3
Lumber and products	4·6	98·6	99·4	87·4	82·6	74·9	67·3	59·8
Rough and dressed lumber	2·8	93·5	94·8	83·8	78·6	69·9	60·7	51·8
Furniture	·7	90·9	89·3	83·1	76·6	70·1	67·2	62·4
Other lumber products	1·1	120·7	121·9	102·2	99·7	94·5	88·2	82·2
Musical instruments	·1	57·8	56·4	49·6	41·1	41·9	24·5	34·9
Plant products—edible	3·3	127·3	119·4	120·3	114·3	115·6	104·4	103·6
Paper and paper products	6·1	113·8	113·7	104·3	98·3	95·8	88·4	86·6
Pulp and paper	3·0	111·7	110·5	98·3	90·3	89·1	77·3	73·1
Paper products	·9	133·5	135·4	121·4	110·4	104·6	100·1	94·0
Printing and publishing	2·2	109·9	110·3	106·4	104·8	101·5	99·2	102·2
Rubber products	1·2	109·1	109·2	98·7	88·2	94·1	81·0	80·7
Textile products	9·3	123·6	126·0	113·7	109·9	106·0	97·7	91·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	139·9	140·3	129·1	128·0	123·3	109·9	101·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	104·6	105·4	91·1	90·6	90·8	79·9	76·0
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	141·9	141·7	140·5	131·1	120·8	119·0	101·5
Silk and silk goods	·9	530·6	523·1	496·8	506·1	478·3	384·4	358·0
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	126·6	127·6	120·2	117·1	114·8	109·9	103·5
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	113·6	118·3	101·6	94·3	90·8	85·6	81·8
Other textile products	·8	98·9	103·1	94·2	92·7	86·8	78·1	75·2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·5	124·7	122·9	118·3	117·9	111·2	109·6	110·4
Tobacco	·7	102·1	100·2	100·9	103·3	101·2	105·1	106·3
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	155·7	154·1	143·8	135·4	124·3	115·9	115·2
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	149·2	146·0	131·6	101·2	116·1	95·9	67·1
Chemicals and allied products	1·1	151·9	154·6	138·3	128·7	117·6	111·6	105·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	102·1	101·5	88·4	83·6	76·6	63·8	71·2
Electric light and power	1·4	129·2	124·0	122·3	115·4	113·9	111·7	116·9
Electrical apparatus	1·8	151·8	149·2	120·8	118·6	103·7	87·4	105·7
Iron and steel products	12·1	105·7	111·1	85·5	81·0	73·7	63·0	64·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	144·9	142·8	107·3	100·6	88·3	66·9	54·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	134·3	133·2	106·9	92·6	81·0	65·4	72·5
Agricultural implements	·6	73·9	76·6	51·6	59·1	39·4	35·2	23·4
Land vehicles	4·9	91·8	102·6	78·8	77·6	74·0	66·4	69·1
Automobiles and parts	1·6	125·1	160·3	99·5	109·2	99·2	73·3	72·5
Steel shipbuildings and repairing	·2	75·8	82·2	67·4	62·5	47·5	43·2	69·8
Heating appliances	·5	128·2	133·0	112·8	99·6	89·2	71·0	64·3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	134·1	130·0	90·1	76·3	65·5	49·3	61·6
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	116·2	123·4	93·2	87·2	80·1	62·3	71·0
Other iron and steel products	1·8	111·5	111·9	89·8	80·9	76·8	67·8	67·7
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	160·6	161·3	137·3	122·3	110·2	89·5	78·3
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	157·3	155·5	143·6	140·3	137·6	125·7	120·6
Miscellaneous	·6	143·3	144·8	133·1	119·3	114·8	96·3	97·2

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the porportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

tabulated from 334 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 35,595 persons, or 109 fewer than in the preceding month. Much greater losses had been reported at August 1, 1936, and the index then stood at 85·0, as compared with 124·7 at the date under review; the latter index is higher than at the begining of August in other years for which data are available.

Mining

Coal.—There was a decrease of 280 in the staffs of the 102 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 22,273 at August 1, 1937. Improvement was indicated in the Eastern coal-fields, but there were losses in Alberta. A gain had been registered at the same date of last year, when the index was slightly higher.

Metallic Ores.—A further advance was recorded in metallic ore mines, whose employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 224 firms with 38,674 workers, as compared with 38,276 in their last report. An upward trend was shown in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Little general change was noted in this division, in which 88 employers reported 10,095 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of August. Employment was at a much higher level than in the same month last summer, or indeed, than in August of any other year since 1929.

Communications

There was an increase in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies at August 1; the communication firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 24,003 employees, as against 23,501 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was greater than at August 1 of a year ago, when a similar gain had been noted.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—A slight advance was registered in this division, according to data received from 245 employers with 27,163 workers, as against 27,105 at July 1. A large increase had been recorded at August 1, 1936, when the index was practically the same.

Steam Railway Operation.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was unfavourable in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the changes were small; the 99 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data throughout the Dominion reported 61,808 employes, compared with 62,117 in their last report. Marked improvement had occurred at the same date in 1936, but the index then, at 77·8, was practically the same as that of 77·7 at the latest date.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 112 companies in this group, employing 18,159 workers, or 96 fewer than at July 1, 1937. There were gains in Quebec and British Columbia, but the tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces. A similar slight decline on the whole had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, when employment in shipping was not quite so active.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 772 contractors adding 3,136 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 31,542 at the beginning of August. There were advances in most of the provinces, but those in Quebec and Ontario were most pronounced. Employment was decidedly brisker than in the same month of 1936, when the improvement indicated was on a smaller scale.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed an increase in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Data were received from 390 employers with 100,910 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 88,300 at the beginning of July. A much smaller gain had been noted at August 1, 1936, and employment on road work was then in less volume.

Railway.—Curtailment was recorded in this group at August 1, 1937, when 39 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 33,810 men on their staffs, compared with 35,998 in the preceding month. There were decreases in most provinces, those in the Prairies being greatest. The index number was many points lower than at the beginning of August of a year ago, when a general increase had been noted.

Services

There were continued gains in the service group, mainly in hotels and restaurants; 477 firms employed 30,895 persons, compared with 29,978 at the beginning of July. Similar improvement had been recorded at August 1, 1936, but the level of employment was then lower.

Trade

Retail stores showed a seasonal falling-off in employment, but that in wholesale houses was more active, according to 1,357 trading establishments, which employed 108,196 workers, as compared with 109,170 at July 1. Ontario reported most of the decline in the trade group as a whole. Smaller seasonal losses had occurred at the beginning of August last year, but the index then was several points lower.

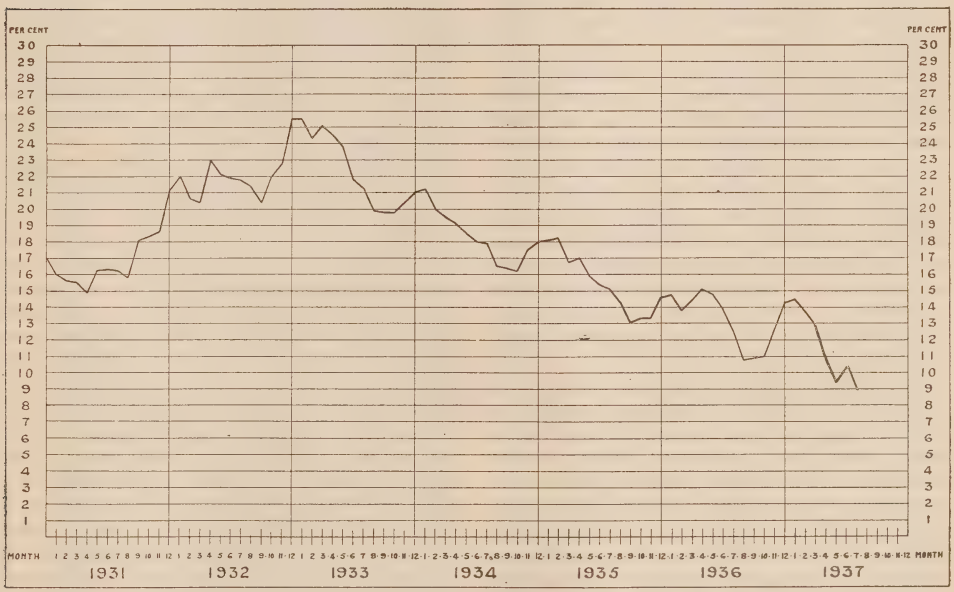
Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1937

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The local trade union situation at the close of July was more favourable than in the preceding month, as evident from the reports furnished by 1,811 labour organizations involving a membership of 203,375 persons. Of these, 18,093 were registered as out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 8·9 as compared with 10·4 per cent of inactivity in June. Improvement in greater measure was manifest from July, 1936, when 12·5 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. Quebec and Ontario unions each showed gains in available work of over 2 per cent from June, the garment trades, particularly in the latter province, reflecting a considerably greater volume of activity, while in Quebec the metal trades also contributed substantially to the employment rise recorded. Increases in activity of lesser importance were evident among Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions. Some falling off in employment however, was manifest by New Bruns-

wick, Manitoba and Alberta members, and in Saskatchewan little variation was apparent in the level of activity from June, though the tendency was adverse. When contrasted with the returns for July of last year, noteworthy gains in employment were recorded during the month reviewed by Quebec and Ontario members, which were of a rather general nature. In British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba also, heightened activity was apparent. Alberta members, mainly on account of slackness in the coal mines of the province, showed moderate employment recessions. In Saskatchewan, however, the percentage of idleness remained identical with that of the corresponding month last year.

Each month the reports on unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. During July, both Montreal and Toronto unions showed increases in employment of over 6 per cent from June, while in St. John and Vancouver the trend was but fractionally upward. On the contrary, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and Halifax unions suffered losses in activity, which were not of particular importance in any one city. Contrasted with the returns for July, 1936, St. John members were considerably busier during the month reviewed, and in Montreal and Toronto also, conditions were substantially improved. Vancouver members showed more moderate employment expansion and in Halifax, Winnipeg and Regina activity increased by less than one per cent. Edmonton was the only city to indicate a less favourable tendency from July last year, though the variation noted was quite slight.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. The curve during July followed a slightly downward course from that of the previous month denoting a better volume of available work. In this trend the curve paralelled its course of the corresponding month a year ago, though the level reached at the close of the month under survey was below that of July, 1936.

Employment in the manufacturing industries was in greater prevalence during July than in the preceding month according to the reports compiled from 517 labour organizations, with a total of 73,581 members. Of these, 6,319 or a percentage of 8·6 were without employment at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 11·9 in June. The situation also showed improvement from July last year, when 11·2 per cent of unemployment was recorded. The garment trades, which in June had indicated considerable quietness, registered pronounced employment recovery during July, particularly in the Ontario establishments. Among leather, iron and steel, and glass workers, metal polishers and general labourers, gains on a moderate scale occurred, printing tradesmen, cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers showing but slight employment advances. A considerable drop in activity from June, however, was noted by hat, cap and glove, and textile and carpet workers, paper makers and meat cutters and butchers, while employment for wood workers, and bakers and confectioners eased off slightly. Among jewellery workers an unchanged situation was manifest from June. In contrasting with the reports for July, 1936, garment and jewellery workers, metal polishers, general labourers and leather workers were much better engaged during the month reviewed, and more moderate expansion was apparent among wood, iron and steel, and cigar and tobacco workers, and bakers and confectioners. The tendency was also slightly better for printing tradesmen, and brewery workers. Extensive employment losses, however, were reflected by hat, cap and glove workers, meat cutters and butchers, glass workers and paper makers from July a year ago. Among textile and carpet workers there was slight employment cessation.

The situation in the coal mining industry during July showed little variation from the previous month, unemployment standing at 15·0 per cent as contrasted with a percentage of 14·1 in June. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the reports received from 49 unions, involving a membership of 17,315 persons, 2,592 of whom were idle at the end of the month. Activity for Alberta and British Columbia miners eased off slightly from June, while in Nova Scotia a better employment tendency was noted, though the change was quite small. Conditions in coal mining as a whole, were somewhat less favourable than in July last year, when 12·4 per cent of idleness was recorded. Inactivity in the Alberta mines was an important factor in this downward employment movement noted during the month reviewed, though in Nova Scotia there was a slight lessening in the volume of work afforded. British Columbia members, however, indicated a much better level of employment than in July last year.

The building and construction trades, with 199 associations reporting for July, a membership of 21,869 persons, showed that 4,890, or a percentage of 22·4 were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 24·6 in June and 37·4 in July,

1936. Decided employment advancement from June was recorded by tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, bridge and structural iron workers, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters showed but slight gains in the volume of work available. Hod carriers and building labourers, however, were considerably slacker than in June, and among carpenters and joiners moderate curtailment of employment was evident. Activity for electrical workers and steam shovelmen was also somewhat curtailed. A substantially better situation than in July, 1936, was apparent among steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Appreciable gains in activity were also shown by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and advances on a smaller scale were registered by electrical workers. Hod carriers and building labourers were the only tradesmen to report curtailment in work afforded, which was of rather noteworthy proportions.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
July, 1919	4·1	1·5	2·5	1·5	0·9	2·8	1·9	5·8	2·4
July, 1920	0·1	0·2	2·9	1·5	1·3	0·9	1·4	9·2	2·3
July, 1921	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	9·1
July, 1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
July, 1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
July, 1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
July, 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
July, 1936	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	0·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
July, 1927	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	0·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
July, 1929	2·0	0·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
July, 1930	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	9·2
July, 1931	7·2	7·0	17·0	16·6	14·7	14·5	25·3	16·3	16·2
July, 1932	8·0	13·2	26·2	24·4	19·7	13·7	25·5	20·5	21·8
July, 1933	12·2	11·0	26·0	22·9	19·0	15·4	23·1	17·5	21·2
July, 1934	9·9	6·2	24·1	16·3	16·1	9·3	24·1	16·2	17·9
July, 1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
Aug., 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
March 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April., 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9

In the transportation industries there was a slight tendency toward increased employment manifest during July from both the preceding month and July, 1936, as indicated by the reports tabulated from 795 associations, including 62,947 members. Of these, 2,917, or a percentage of 4·6 were idle at the end of the month as compared with percentages of 5·2 in June and 6·3 in July, 1936. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 76 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and street and electric railway employees showed a slight rise in work afforded in both comparisons. Among navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs, there was some falling off in activity from June, but improvement was reflected from July of last year.

Retail shop clerks during July showed all their members busy as in June, while in July last year 4·7 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Reporting for July were 4 associations of these workers, with a membership aggregate of 1,070 persons.

Reports were tabulated at the close of July from 76 associations of civic employees, involving 9,185 members, 49 or 0·5 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 0·8 in June, and 1·8 in July last year.

The level of activity for workers in the miscellaneous group of trade remained much the same during July as in June, the 132 organizations making returns, with 7,786 members, showing that 539 or 6·9 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month, as compared with a percentage of 6·7 in June. Stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers showed a tendency toward increased employment from June, which was slightly more than counteracted by the recessions apparent among theatre and stage employees, and barbers. Hotel and restaurant employees indicated the same percentage of idleness as in June. The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole was moderately improved from July last year, when 10·2 per cent

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July, 1919	·0	....	·2	3·0	·8	1·3	·3	1·9	....	·0	·2	·6	·0	·0	·0	4·5	1·6	·0	·0	....	3·9	1·8	8·0	1·4	·5	·0	·0	....	·1	2·1	·0	3·7	2·4
July, 1920	·0	....	1·0	2·5	3·6	1·0	·0	1·5	....	1·6	·4	·0	1·6	....	11·4	1·7	5·4	1·9	5·4	·0	4·0	1·9	22·4	·9	·3	·1	·1	....	·3	1·5	·0	2·7	2·3
July, 1921	18·0	35·7	11·2	9·7	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	....	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	·1	....	·8	6·7	·9	8·7	9·1
July, 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	....	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	·0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
July, 1923	·0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	....	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	·0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
July, 1924	·0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	....	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	·0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	·0	·0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	·0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
July, 1925	·0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	....	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	·0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	·0	·0	·0	·0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
July, 1926	13·0	·0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	....	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	·0	·0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	·0	·1	·1	·0	·0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
July, 1927	·9	·0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	....	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	·0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	·0	·2	1·2	·0	4·4	3·3
July, 1928	·6	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	....	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	·0	·0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	·0	1·1	2·2	·0	4·4	2·5
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	....	2·3	1·7	·0	1·8	....	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	·0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	·0	·0	·0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
July, 1930	·6	22·2	8·7	7·3	3·7	5·2	5·3	5·1	....	6·0	7·3	29·2	4·6	4·0	18·8	6·2	12·7	47·1	....	21·0	28·3	4·9	18·1	5·3	·6	1·1	1·1	·0	·0	5·2	·6	10·8	9·2
July, 1931	1·5	33·8	17·5	16·1	4·5	15·4	27·5	9·5	....	43·1	20·6	14·6	19·3	68·3	9·2	14·5	65·1	30·8	·0	24·4	39·9	8·9	22·1	10·1	1·0	9·2	9·4	·0	2·0	8·6	·3	19·0	16·2
July, 1932	10·6	42·0	12·6	24·1	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·8	·0	45·7	39·8	33·5	36·0	73·9	21·1	25·3	33·3	18·7	·0	43·8	58·6	13·0	33·6	14·7	1·1	8·8	8·9	·0	·9	12·3	4·7	24·5	21·8
July, 1933	1·4	22·5	14·3	22·3	9·6	12·4	9·0	13·9	·0	15·5	17·6	16·9	17·9	13·0	17·9	27·7	18·6	39·3	·0	53·6	61·9	12·5	33·9	13·9	1·6	10·5	10·7	·0	2·9	11·9	6·2	20·6	21·2
July, 1934	1·9	2·4	20·0	18·1	6·6	9·2	6·5	11·2	·0	21·1	25·8	23·9	28·3	15·5	9·5	19·8	12·3	4·8	·0	52·0	57·0	8·2	40·1	8·0	·8	11·4	11·6	·0	6·3	8·1	3·6	17·6	17·9
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	49·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	·0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	·0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	·0	·0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	·0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	·0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9

of unemployment was recorded. In this comparison stationary engineers and firemen showed rather noteworthy expansion during the month reviewed, and lesser gains were reflected by hotel and restaurant employees. Slightly increased work was afforded theatre and stage employees. Among unclassified workers and barbers, however, some slowing up in activity was apparent.

Fishermen were much slacker during July than in either the preceding month or July last year, the 3 unions from which reports were received, with 621 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 16·1, contrasted with a percentage of 0·8 in both months used for comparative purposes.

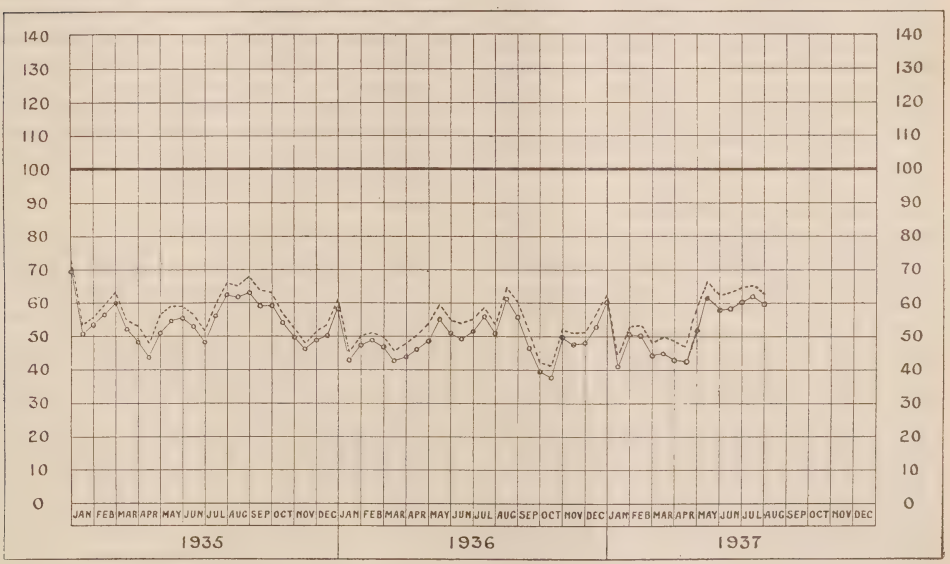
The 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers making returns for July, with 770 members, reflected an unemployment percentage of 1·7 as compared with a percentage of 1·6 in June, and with 2·0 per cent of inactivity in July a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from July, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1937

The volume of business transacted by offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July, 1937, showed an increase of nearly 12 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with June, 1937, and of over 33 per cent in comparison with the work effected during the corresponding month a year ago. Noteworthy gains over last month were recorded in construction and maintenance and farming, with a smaller one in mining; losses of moderate amount being shown in services, logging and manufacturing, with nominal declines, only, listed in trade and transportation. When compared with July a year ago, all industrial divisions, except farming, in which a minor loss was shown, registered increased placements, a very large gain being effected in construction and maintenance, in which group most of the relief placements were made. Other divisions which showed noteworthy increases were logging, services and manufacturing, with more moderate gains noted in trade and transportation, the advance in mining being quite small.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward trend during the first half of July, but declined slightly during the second half of the period under review. At its close, however, the levels reached were between 8 and 9 points above those attained at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65·3 during the first half and 62·6 during the second half of July, 1937, in contrast with ratios of 58·8 and 53·8 during the corresponding periods in 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 62·0 and 59·8, as compared with 55·9 and 50·8 during the corresponding month of 1936.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1937, was 1,521, as compared with a daily average of 1,149 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,401 recorded daily in June, 1937.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,384, in comparison with 2,049 in July, 1936. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1937 averaged 2,189 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during July, 1937, was 1,450, of which 1,080 were in regular employment and 370 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,300 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,088 daily, consisting of 729 in regular and 359 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1937 the offices of the Service referred 38,713 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 37,675 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 28,072, of which 23,528 were of men and 4,544 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,603. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 29,459 for men and 10,073 for women, a total of 39,532, while applications for work numbered 61,963, of which 48,488 were from men and 13,475 from women. Reports for June, 1937, showed 36,411 positions available, 56,903 applications made and 33,794 placements effected, while in July, 1936, there were recorded 29,851 vacancies, 53,257 applications for work, and 28,271 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (7 months)	145,998	60,240	206,238

NOVA SCOTIA

During July, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 100 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 16 per cent when compared with June and of over 102 per cent in comparison with July, 1936. All industrial groups participated in the increase in placements over July of last year, the most noteworthy gains being in the highway division of construction and maintenance, and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 53; logging 51; farming 79; mining 50; construction and maintenance 912 and services 392, of which 296 were of household workers. During the month 1,007 men and 106 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during July, were over 6 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 7 per cent when compared with June and of over 21 per cent in comparison with July, 1936. The only decline of importance in placements from July of last year was in the highway division of construction and maintenance and the largest increases were in logging and services. Of the changes in other groups a small loss in manufacturing was offset by a gain in trade and minor increases only were reported in farming and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 243; construction and maintenance 176 and services 647, of which 503 were of household workers. Place-

ments in regular employment numbered 448 of men and 129 of women.

Quebec

Orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during July called for nearly 6 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 85 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 14 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 95 per cent in comparison with July, 1936. With the exception of small declines in manufacturing, communication and trade, all industrial groups showed improvement in placements over July of last year. The large increase for the province as a whole, however, was almost entirely due to gains under construction and maintenance, of which the majority were in the highway division of that group. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 186; logging 501; farming 232; construction and maintenance 3,152 and services 2,321, of which 1,906 were of household workers. There were 4,300 men and 1,439 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

There was a decrease of over 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during July, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1936. Placements declined over 8 per cent in comparison with June, but were nearly 19 per cent higher than in July of last year. Substantial gains in placements in farming, services and manufacturing over July, 1936, accounted for the large increase under this comparison for the province as a whole. Important advances were also reported in construction and maintenance, transportation and trade. The only noteworthy decline was in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 901; logging 972; farming 3,388; transportation 186; construction and maintenance 5,239; trade 277 and services 4,022, of which 2,495 were of household workers. During the month 9,781 men and 1,561 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during July, was nearly 132 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 30 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed an increase of over 101 per cent in comparison with June and of nearly 39 per cent when compared with July, 1936. The gain in placements over July of last year was due to a substantial increase in relief placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance, as a large gain in logging was more than offset by a loss in farming. Of the small changes in all other groups, those showing loss predominated. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 372; farming 886; construction and maintenance 1,876 and services 554, of which 436 were of household workers. There were 3,113 men and 276 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Saskatchewan

During the month of July, orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for nearly 40 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed an increase of nearly 43 per cent in comparison with June and of nearly 16 per cent when compared with July, 1936. As in Manitoba, relief work on highway construction accounted for the gain in placements over July of last year. This increase was largely offset by a reduction in farming. There was a decline also in services, but gains were reported in mining and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 336; mining 107; construction and maintenance 1,772 and services 656, of which 433 were of household workers. During the month 1,929 men and 377 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during July, were 16 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 11 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 15 per cent when compared with June, but a decrease of over 10 per cent in comparison with July, 1936. The only increase of importance in placements over July of last year was in the highway division of construction and maintenance. The gain in this group, however, was more than offset by declines in farming, logging and services. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 454; construction and maintenance 830 and services 486, of which 366 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,409 of men and 312 of women.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**1,623**	**75**	**1,651**	**1,578**	**1,113**	**463**	**1,826**	**398**
Halifax	932	37	964	878	693	185	1,141	215
New Glasgow	406	38	402	415	359	54	278	158
Sydney	285	0	285	285	61	224	407	25
New Brunswick	**1,172**	**14**	**1,166**	**1,170**	**577**	**593**	**1,089**	**463**
Chatham	17	1	20	16	7	9	185	188
Fredericton	45	0	10	47	38	9	226	34
Moncton	664	10	664	661	405	256	118	182
St. John	446	3	472	446	127	319	560	59
Quebec	**7,486**	**1,248**	**12,404**	**7,247**	**5,739**	**750**	**4,124**	**2,563**
Chicoutimi	380	0	1,114	380	372	8	270	243
Hull	813	10	1,217	842	826	14	324	180
Montreal	4,013	512	6,887	3,819	2,763	522	2,775	1,170
Port Alfred	38	3	130	37	35	1	53	.....
Quebec	1,251	545	1,773	1,139	840	138	427	494
Rouyn	140	2	228	190	176	14	38	69
Sherbrooke	483	88	712	510	447	28	213	213
Three Rivers	368	88	343	330	280	25	24	194
Ontario	**15,949**	**652**	**26,318**	**15,254**	**11,342**	**3,736**	**43,796**	**8,142**
Belleville	248	0	353	248	194	54	346	76
Brantford	575	17	716	590	520	70	808	167
Chatham	412	6	448	404	149	256	354	150
Fort William	540	0	562	537	497	40	681	378
Guelph	110	59	206	144	72	11	782	63
Hamilton	968	0	1,466	945	593	342	3,190	270
Kenora	431	0	446	431	366	65	588	.....
Kingston	783	21	771	752	699	53	278	861
Kitchener	268	9	363	262	179	76	751	131
London	734	46	1,026	799	619	146	1,460	481
Niagara Falls	305	21	324	280	152	116	812	170
North Bay	1,023	0	1,098	1,037	1,002	41	397	291
Oshawa	360	0	532	361	102	259	1,185	56
Ottawa	909	10	1,611	912	811	93	3,428	854
Pembroke	278	0	379	258	188	70	52	197
Peterborough	319	12	333	291	263	28	764	213
Port Arthur	1,015	83	753	696	650	46	471	607
St. Catharines	707	55	737	656	413	243	1,830	211
St. Thomas	176	5	210	173	105	68	167	80
Sarnia	359	3	493	362	216	146	691	167
Sault Ste. Marie	319	58	439	266	188	75	241	149
Stratford	293	0	380	286	265	21	2,059	130
Sudbury	336	0	906	339	281	58	683	383
Timmins	615	15	1,121	562	370	192	888	316
Toronto	3,189	204	9,708	2,987	2,008	931	14,986	1,446
Windsor	677	28	937	676	440	236	5,904	295
Manitoba	**3,571**	**51**	**6,292**	**3,761**	**3,389**	**363**	**17,074**	**2,280**
Brandon	178	29	203	148	137	11	527	222
Winnipeg	3,393	22	6,089	3,613	3,252	352	16,547	2,058
Saskatchewan	**3,034**	**68**	**3,474**	**3,005**	**2,306**	**691**	**2,463**	**1,952**
Estevan	257	2	293	247	245	2	46	16
Moose Jaw	309	26	539	304	196	100	657	328
North Battleford	142	0	142	142	139	3	25	53
Prince Albert	603	11	609	587	519	68	126	279
Regina	812	10	873	824	758	66	886	596
Saskatoon	200	0	255	207	180	27	446	353
Swift Current	123	5	131	121	105	16	150	108
Weyburn	131	4	162	127	88	39	19	79
Yorkton	457	10	470	446	76	370	108	145
Alberta	**2,015**	**46**	**4,577**	**1,940**	**1,721**	**219**	**9,254**	**1,753**
Calgary	736	25	2,213	679	615	64	4,243	479
Drumheller	61	0	314	61	37	24	230	67
Edmonton	938	0	1,551	937	873	64	3,964	958
Lethbridge	150	21	276	132	117	15	450	105
Medicine Hat	130	0	223	131	79	52	367	144
British Columbia	**4,682**	**29**	**6,081**	**4,758**	**1,885**	**2,788**	**5,419**	**1,394**
Kamloops	181	3	395	201	175	5	42	94
Nanaimo	376	3	363	344	339	5	141	346
Nelson	217	0	261	219	165	54	23	21
New Westminster	188	2	189	186	82	104	298	76
Penticton	111	6	178	109	42	67	87	23
Prince George	121	1	127	115	115	0	4	10
Prince Rupert	107	0	98	107	67	40	65	83
Vancouver	2,564	14	3,305	2,660	652	1,944	4,040	538
Victoria	817	0	1,165	817	248	569	719	203
Canada	**39,532**	**2,183**	**61,963**	**38,713**	**28,072**	**9,603**	**85,045**	**18,945**
Men	29,459	467	48,488	29,426	23,528	5,703	73,238	14,351
Women	10,073	1,716	13,475	9,287	4,544	3,900	11,807	4,594

British Columbia

There was an increase of 32 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July, when compared with the preceding month and of over 53 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. The improvement in placements over July, 1936, was mainly due to a large increase in the highway division of construction and maintenance, although bush placements were considerably higher. Smaller gains were also reported in farming and trade. There were moderate declines in mining and services and minor changes in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 91; logging 356; farming 370; construction and maintenance 2,765 and services 929, of which 541 were of household workers. During the month 1,541 men and 344 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1937, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,072 placements in regular employment, 14,048 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 797 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 637 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 160 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during July numbered 3 and were of bushmen despatched from Hull to the Pembroke zone. Offices in Ontario issued 539 certificates for reduced transportation during July, all to provincial centres. Of these, the Port Arthur office granted 367, of which 337 were to bush workers, 24 to construction employees, 3 to hotel employees, 2 to tractor operators and one to a mine labourer, proceeding to centres within the Port Arthur zone. For employment within their respective zones also, the Fort William office transferred 115 bush workers and the Sudbury office 39 bush workers. From North Bay 2 bushmen and one farm hand went to Timmins, one sawmill worker to Sudbury and one bushman within the North Bay zone. The North Bay zone was also the destination of 6 highway construction workers, and one stenographer travelling from Ottawa and of 4 bushmen conveyed from Toronto. The Hamilton office was instrumental in the despatch of 2 roofers to Windsor. In Manitoba 182 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 25 of whom were destined to provincial situations and 157 to points outside the province. All of these travelled on certificates secured at the Winnipeg office. Within the province one hotel cook journeyed to Brandon, and 11 farm hands, 5 highway construction workers, 3 mine workers, 2 construction labourers, one carpenter, one line man and one sawmill labourer to various sections of the Winnipeg zone. Included in the transfers to other provinces were 144 bush workers, 3 cooks, one farm hand and one miner going to Port Arthur, 6 construction workers to Timmins, and one farm hand and one farm domestic to Estevan. The labour movement in Saskatchewan during July was provincial and comprised the transfer of 4 persons. Of these, 3 were teachers, 2 of whom were bound for North Battleford and one for Prince Albert, travelling on certificates granted by the Regina office. The one remaining was a farm hand shipped from Saskatoon to Yorkton. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during July 45 persons journeyed to centres within the province, all on certificates secured at Edmonton. Of these, 44 were destined to employment within the Edmonton zone, among whom were 16 mine workers, 6 sawmill workers, 5 oil refinery workers, 4 cooks, 3 labourers, 2 farm hands, 2 transportation employees, 2 building construction workers, one engineer, one teamster, one mill hand and one maid. In addition one sawmill worker went to Lethbridge. British Columbia offices effected the transfer of 24 persons during July to provincial employment. From Vancouver one sawmill engineer and one farm hand were despatched to Kamloops and 12 bushmen and 7 mine workers to points in the Vancouver zone. For employment within its own zone, the Prince Rupert office shipped 2 farm hands. The Penticton zone was the destination of one farm hand conveyed from Nelson.

Of the 797 persons who were transported at the Employment Service reduced rate during July, 245 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 528 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 18 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 4 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1937

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in 58 cities during July stood at $5,397,422, a seasonal decline of $616,246 or 10·2 per cent as compared with the June, 1937, total of $6,013,668; however, there was an increase of $367,620 or 7·3 per cent in the more significant comparison with the July, 1936, aggregate of $5,029,802.

The value of the building authorized in the first seven months of the present year was $33,378,744; this was 42·9 per cent higher than the aggregate of $23,352,686 reported in the period January-July, 1936, being also decidedly greater than in the first seven months of any other year since 1931. The cumulative total for the January-July period in each of the last six years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record, being also considerably less than the seventeen-year average of $71,456,383. While the wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index for the first seven months of 1937 was also below the average for the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for July, 1937, showing that they had issued about 400 permits for dwellings valued at nearly $1,400,000, and some 2,000 permits for other buildings estimated at over $3,300,000. In the preceding month, authority was given for the erection of some 500 dwellings and 2,600 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $2,100,000 and $3,350,000, respectively.

As compared with June, 1937, there was an increase of $286,097 or 169·3 per cent in Nova Scotia, and of $27,984 or 37·5 per cent in Saskatchewan. The remaining provinces recorded declines, of which those of $385,688 or 29·6 per cent in Quebec, and $318,433 or 33·5 per cent in British Columbia were most pronounced.

Increases over July, 1936, were reported in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The largest actual gain was that of $519,092 or 23·1 per cent in Ontario, but that of $340,397 or 196·8 per cent in Nova Scotia was proportionately greater. In Quebec and Alberta there were declines of 47·1 per cent and 13·9 per cent, respectively.

Of the larger cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver—Montreal showed a decrease as compared with June, 1937, and also as compared with July, 1936. In Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver the totals were lower than in the preceding month, but higher than in the same month of last year.

Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Saint John, Quebec, Westmount, Belleville, Fort William, Galt, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Windsor, Riverside, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Kamloops and North Vancouver showed gains over June, 1937, and also as compared with July, 1936.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during July, and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the January-July total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1926 average=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	5,397,422	33,378,744	34·3	95·1
1936.....	5,029,802	23,352,686	24·0	84·5
1935.....	4,396,402	29,036,913	29·8	81·8
1934.....	3,257,470	13,668,847	14·0	82·8
1933.....	2,180,403	12,496,302	12·7	76·5
1932.....	4,412,169	28,753,213	29·5	78·1
1931.....	11,042,609	69,993,717	71·8	83·3
1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	103·9	94·2
1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	151·2	99·2
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	131·2	96·2
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	99·8	96·1
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	100·0	100·8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	80·8	103·1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	74·3	109·8
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	88·4	111·7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	89·3	108·3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,515	68·5	130·2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	77·5	144·2

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year, as already mentioned, was 42·9 per cent higher than in 1936, also exceeding that for the same period in any other year since 1931. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though rather higher than in any of the years, 1930-1936, was lower than in preceding years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during June and July, 1937, and July, 1936; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "x".

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	July 1937	June 1937	July 1936
	$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—			
Charlottetown	[1]	16,600	18,035
Nova Scotia	455,087	168,990	114,690
*Halifax	396,170	145,785	96,445
New Glasgow	27,430	8,755	5,375
*Sydney	31,487	14,450	12,870
New Brunswick	63,916	65,321	59,590
Fredericton	4,460	16,875	9,300
*Moncton	[1]	15,130	37,685
*Saint John	59,456	33,316	12,605
Quebec	915,794	1,301,482	1,729,766
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	619,659	931,575	1,182,471
*Quebec	59,535	49,085	32,825
Shawinigan Falls	[1]	181,700	5,400
*Sherbrooke	57,700	88,750	40,200
*Three Rivers	87,745	12,022	427,810
*Westmount	91,155	38,350	41,060
Ontario	2,765,134	2,808,576	2,246,042
Belleville	17,700	11,350	6,490
*Brantford	26,874	34,055	24,445
Chatham	10,950	90,210	14,000
*Fort William	36,185	22,470	29,800
Galt	44,009	36,940	6,810
*Guelph	10,840	11,207	17,220
*Hamilton	275,299	279,500	90,550
*Kingston	18,170	3,306	42,715
*Kitchener	97,725	48,568	43,780
*London	87,415	41,910	77,730
Niagara Falls	22,775	113,804	6,405
Oshawa	10,525	5,905	9,650
*Ottawa	125,438	294,495	195,799
Owen Sound	7,450	855	21,782
*Peterborough	26,610	43,559	52,133
*Port Arthur	50,048	38,440	27,413
*Stratford	4,815	6,266	2,715
*St. Catharines	76,865	52,870	261,905
*St. Thomas	5,620	2,004	4,705
Sarnia	13,993	14,630	13,905
Sault Ste. Marie	14,875	39,375	17,690
*Toronto	1,027,580	1,049,582	776,851
York and East York Townships	182,870	415,280	295,190
Welland	13,295	41,173	15,454
*Windsor	504,779	54,585	101,802
Riverside	31,670	22,550	1,425
Woodstock	20,759	22,687	87,678
Manitoba	316,840	357,858	172,800
*Brandon	19,910	3,275	1,600
St. Boniface	84,080	24,533	2,950
*Winnipeg	212,850	330,050	168,250
Saskatchewan	102,629	74,645	35,409
*Moose Jaw	12,229	10,155	13,065
*Regina	74,350	50,275	14,969
*Saskatoon	16,050	14,215	7,375
Alberta	144,741	268,482	168,034
*Calgary	72,251	129,392	59,454
*Edmonton	55,750	111,300	93,875
Lethbridge	15,040	27,375	12,230
Medicine Hat	1,700	415	2,475
British Columbia	633,281	951,714	485,436
Kamloops	8,885	6,045	3 070
Nanaimo	7,096	31,385	14,610
*New Westminster	63,100	38,230	91,450
Prince Rupert	2,075	10,654	235
*Vancouver	514,655	827,955	338,520
North Vancouver	6,430	6,070	3,695
*Victoria	31,040	31,375	33,856
Total—58 cities	5,397,422	6,013,668	5,029,802
*Total—35 cities	4,849,355	4,868,502	4,455,948

[1] Report not received.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA TO THE END OF AUGUST, 1937

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada.

Haying in the Maritime Provinces was practically completed. The harvesting of grain had commenced in some districts and good crops are anticipated. Lumber operators are all busy and the outlook for the fall is very good. Rafting at the Miramichi booms has been held up owing to a strike. Pulp cutting continues. Fish catches were small in comparison with previous months and salmon is scarce. Shore fishermen were busy with the fall run of herring. Lobster fishing is good and sardines are still plentiful. Coal mines in the vicinity of New Glasgow worked from three to six days per week while those in Cape Breton, with the exception of one mine which was idle for four days, worked from four to six days. All manufacturing plants are operating at an average production or a little better except saw and planing mills in the Miramichi district, which are idle due to the strike. No new construction has been started but all work underway is progressing favourably. Passenger traffic by rail, boat and auto was very heavy, the number of foreign cars being greater than in previous years. Freight by rail and boat was light, the shipment of lumber and loading of vessels being held up by the strike along the waterfront at Chatham. There was a large movement of freight by road. Trade was good, both wholesale and retail. Numerous requests were received for domestic workers, all of which were not readily met owing to a scarcity of experienced applicants.

In the Province of Quebec there was an increased demand for farm workers at Sherbrooke, and several placements were effected by the Hull office. A decrease was reported from Montreal and little activity at other points. Many placements were made in logging, which was quite active, and a further expansion is anticipated. Mining conditions at Sherbrooke and Rouyn were favourable, but inactive in other centres. There has been no demand for textile workers at Montreal as a consequence of a strike which is now terminated. The boot and shoe industry was also

slack, but clothing was fairly active and good conditions prevailed in tobacco and cigar factories. Metals showed little activity especially in the railway shops. All industries at Sherbrooke were operating at about 90 per cent of their capacity, and at Quebec and Matane conditions were generally good. Pulp and paper mills at Arvida were operating on full time. If the anticipated re-opening of a mill at Chicoutimi should materialize unemployment would entirely disappear in that locality. New machinery is being installed at a paper mill at Port Alfred. There is considerable activity in Sherbrooke in connection with the construction of industrial, commercial and residential buildings. All tradesmen are at work which will continue until the winter. At Chicoutimi new building projects are underway, and highway construction is providing employment for large numbers of workers throughout the province. Transportation is light at Montreal, but there was an increase at Hull and Sherbrooke and fair activitv at Quebec. Port Alfred was quite busy. Many workers were placed in domestic service and in hotels and restaurants, but difficulty was experienced in filling all orders.

In Ontario harvest and tobacco hands continued to be in demand, with an adequate supply of applicants available. A fair number of monthly men were also placed, but some offices had difficulty in securing men with experience to fill all orders of this kind. Only a few calls were received for peach pickers as transients were securing the work available by personal application. Offices at the head of the lakes reported an increasing demand for bush workers, and many placements have been made. Large orders for pulpwood cutters had been received at Sault Ste. Marie, and logging was active at Timmins. Manufacturers generally continued to operate steadily, maintaining their staffs or making small additions except in the Land Vehicles Division of the iron and steel industry where seasonal slackness prevailed. Canning factories and packing plants were busy, the former making large staff additions. Rubber footwear showed improvement but there was some slackness in the tire divisions. Highly skilled mechanics in the metal trades were hard to obtain. There was a further expansion in building construction, and many placements were effected. In some localities skilled tradesmen are scarce. Road construction also continued to provide employment for large numbers of workers. Producing mines in the Sudbury district were operating at full capacity, but prospect properties remained quiet. There was a steady demand for experienced domestics but a shortage of capable applicants.

In Manitoba grain cutting was nearing completion, although some slight delay had been caused by rain and high winds. Threshing was general in most sections and there was a good demand for help, although it was not expected to last for any length of time. The harvest demand in Saskatchewan was very small, the employment offered of short duration and wages low. Few placements had been made through the employment offices in Alberta as large numbers of farmers from Western Saskatchewan were personally soliciting work at every point. Every district with good crops is crowded with help. There was a demand for river drivers at Edmonton and for sawmill hands at Calgary, but comparatively quiet conditions prevailed in other lumbering zones. There was little activity in Alberta coal mines and none of those operating had full crews. The strike at Western Gem Mine affected one hundred workers. Residential construction in Winnipeg and its vicinity was substantially in excess of last year, and activity was reported from Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton. Highway construction and street paving continued to absorb a large number of workers. The demand for town domestics was less than usual. A scarcity of maids for farm homes was reported by a few offices.

In British Columbia grain cutting and harvesting were progressing favourably except in odd localities where work had been held up by rain. Apple picking was in full swing in the Kamloops district, and a large crop is in prospect. The crop is light at Penticton but better than last year. Logging and lumbering generally showed very little change, although sawmills at Victoria and Prince George were quite busy. Loggers accustomed to coast methods of logging were none too plentiful, but there was a surplus of short log men, many of whom have come from the East. Reserve coal mines worked four days, and the Northfield mine five days per week. A provisional settlement of the strike at Dunsmuir had been reached, and the principle of the closed shop accepted. Gold properties are brisk, but there is no demand for help. The mines at Penticton are working steadily. Building construction was quite active except at Vancouver where wet weather had retarded work. There is no shortage of building tradesmen. Shipyards are busy at Victoria, also the waterfront trading lumber. Longshore work at New Westminster was quite good, but at Vancouver and Prince George was quiet. At the latter port activity continues on the waterfront. Trade was reported as fair from several centres and on the increase at Penticton where tourist camps are filled to capacity. Competent applicants for domestic work are scarce, but many positions at Victoria had been filled by new arrivals from the Prairie Provinces which local applicants were reluctant to accept.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at July 26 remained at about the same general level as at June 21. It improved in the distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding house, road transport and shipping services. There was also a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the coal mining industry, the figures for which at June 21 were increased by stoppages in connection with the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Demonstration. On the other hand, employment declined in building and public works contracting, in the pottery, general engineering, motor vehicle, wool textile, clothing and boot and shoe industries, and in textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. Owing to local holidays there was a marked increased in the numbers temporarily stopped in the jute industry and a slight increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in iron and steel manufacture. There was also an increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in agriculture.

It is estimated that at July 26, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,517,000. This was the same as at June 21, 1937, but 511,000 more than at July 20, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July 26, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped), was 10·4, as compared with 10·3 at June 21, 1937, and 12·4 at July 20, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at July 26, 1937, was 10·1, as compared with 10·0 at June 21, 1937, and 12·2 at July 20, 1936.

At July 26, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,069,180 wholly unemployed, 246,615 temporarily stopped, and 63,664 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,379,459. This was 22,861 more than a month before, but 272,613 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,074,474 men, 40,392 boys, 221,400 women, and 43,193 girls. The number of boys and girls on the registers increased between June 21 and July 26, by 22,042, mainly owing to the registration of juveniles who had recently left school.

The total of 1,379,459 persons on the registers at July 26, 1937, included 622,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 3,109 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 46,512 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,643 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,631 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 552,022 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 846 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 153,285 other persons, of whom 41,690 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at July 26, 1937, was 1,445,328, as compared with 1,423,439 at June 21, 1937, and 1,717,062 at July 20, 1936.

United States

Employment in the industries covered regularly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics declined during July, the decrease being due largely to inventory taking, repairs and vacations, according to the monthly statement released by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The following paragraphs have been extracted from the statement issued on August 26.

On the basis of reports received, it is estimated that approximately 50,000 fewer workers were employed in July in industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Aggregate weekly pay-rolls decreased by $4,700,000. Comparisons with July of last year show an increase of nearly 1,300,000 workers and a gain of nearly $65,000,000 in weekly wage disbursements.

July is normally a month of decreased business activity, seasonal recessions in employment usually occurring in retail trade, year-round hotels, dyeing and cleaning, anthracite mining, and manufacturing industries. Employment in the manufacturing industries in July, 1937, however, showed a contraseasonal gain. This was true in both the durable and non-durable goods groups of manufacturing industries. Employment increased 0·8 per cent in the non-durable goods group, and 0·4 per cent in the durable goods group. In the non-durable goods group, the gain was due primarily to seasonal expansions in the food industries, while in the durable goods group the gain was due chiefly to a sharp rise in the iron and steel products group. Employment in the durable goods group in July, 1937,

was 17·3 per cent higher than in July, 1936. In the non-durable goods group a gain of 6·2 per cent was shown over the year interval. The July, 1937, employment index for the non-durable goods group (104·3) indicates that for every 1,000 wage-earners employed during the base period (1923-25), 1,043 were employed in July, 1937, while the July index of employment for the durable goods group (99·2) indicates 992 wage-earners were employed in this group in July, 1937, compared with each 1,000 employed in the years 1923-24-25.

Gains in factory employment from June to July have been shown in 5 of the preceding 18 years for which information is available and pay-rolls have declined in all but two of these years.

The gain of 0·6 per cent in factory employment between June and July represented the employment of approximately 51,000 additional wage-earners and raised the July employment index (101·7) to above the level of any month since November, 1929, with the exceptions of the months of April and May, 1937.

The net decline of approximately 100,000 workers between June and July in the combined 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed was due largely to the seasonal recessions of 3·1 per cent or approximately 110,000 employees in retail trade establishments of the country. The major portion of this decrease was in the general merchandising group (department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses) which reported 7·2 per cent fewer workers. Employment in other lines of retail trade decreased 1·8 per per cent over the month interval. Seasonal curtailments in employment were also shown in anthracite mining (12 per cent) and in dyeing and cleaning (7 per cent). Brokerage firms reported a decline of 1·6 per cent in number of workers, and year-round hotels reported a seasonal decrease of 1 per cent. In the remaining two industries reporting decreased employment (bituminous coal mining and wholesale trade), the decreases were 0·2 per cent and 0·4 per cent, respectively.

Reports received from 9,320 contractors engaged in private building construction showed a 3·3 per cent gain in employment between June and July. Metal mines continued to expand their working forces, the gain of 2·9 per cent raising the July employment level above that of any month since June, 1930. Each of the three branches of public utilities surveyed reported employment gains; electric light and power and manufactured gas companies reporting a gain of 1·8 per cent; telephone and telegraph companies, 1·5 per cent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance companies, 0·2 per cent. Laundries reported a seasonal expansion of 1·6 per cent and crude petroleum producing companies increased their forces 1·2 per cent. Insurance firms reported a gain of 0·3 per cent and quarrying and non-metallic mines also reported a slight gain (0·1 per cent).

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair etc.)

Construction of an Artillery Proof Stop Butt at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Construction Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $36,470. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 55	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of kitchen equipment in the Single Officers' Building at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, the Wrought Iron Range Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,774. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Painters (spray)	0 70	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a terrace of 4 Married Quarters at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, August 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $31,790. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Cement finishers	0 95	8	44
Operator, cement and concrete mixer (steam)	0 65	8	44
Operator, cement and concrete mixer (gas. and electric)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. and electric)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Engineer on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Engineer, operator steam—			
1 or 2 drums	0 65	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Hoist operator (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Fireman—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal and wood	0 70	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 95	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel and patent	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Stonecutters	0 95	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile-setters—ornamental	0 95	8	44
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of kitchen equipment in the Administration Building at St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. LeSieur & Frere, St. Johns, P.Q. Date of contract, August 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,998.93. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8	44
Electricians	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Painters	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Barrack Block No. 2, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, H. Dagenais, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $133,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operator (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tilesetters	0 90	8	44
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Re-surfacing of the Barracks Square and certain roads at Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont. Name of contractors, London Sand and Stone, Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, August 14, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,210.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operators (steam)	$0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Road roller operators	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Transmitting and Receiving Station Buildings at Goldfields, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. W. C. Wells, Wilkie, Sask. Date of contract, August 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,950. A fair wages sechedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 85	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers—metal or wood	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Watchmen	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of kitchen refrigeration equipment in the Airmen's Mess, R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Manning Equipment Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $690. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Electricians	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repointing of stonework and brickwork on a portion of the exterior walls of the Armoury at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Moone Construction Co., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,688. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers	$0 90	8	44
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemason's helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of mechanical equipment in the Central Heating Plant Building at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Purdy, Mansell, Ltd. Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $73,977.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator —steam	0 65	8	44
gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam— single or double drums	0 65	8	44
three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck— 1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters—ornamental	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of a heating system in H.M.C.S. *St. Laurent*. Name of contractors, Halifax Shipyards Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $22,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour on the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall not exceed eight hours a day, unless, for the protection of life or property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required.

Trade or class of labour	Minimum rates of wages	Maximum hours per day
	per hour	hours
Angle-smith	$0 58	8
Angle-smith's helper	0 45	8
Blacksmith	0 58	8
Blacksmith's helper	0 40	8
Boilermaker	0 58	8
Boilermaker's helper	0 45	8
Chipper and caulker	0 58	8
Coppersmith	0 58	8
Coppersmith's helper	0 40	8
Electrician	0 58	8
Electrician's helper	0 40	8
Flanger	0 58	8
Loftsman	0 58	8
Machinist and machine fitter	0 58	8
Machinist's helper	0 40	8
Moulder	0 58	8
Patternmaker	0 58	8
Plater	0 58	8
Riveter	0 58	8
Shipwright and joiner	0 58	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter's helper	0 40	8
Template-maker	0 58	8
Welder	0 58	8
Driller	0 45	8
Punch and shear operators	0 45	8
Reamer	0 45	8
Countersinker	0 45	8
Heater	0 40	8
Bolter-up	0 40	8
Holder-on	0 45	8
Rigger	0 48	8
Crane operator	0 48	8
Painter	0 48	8
Labourer	0 35	8

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of a heating system in H.M.C.S. *Fraser*. Name of contractors, Yarrows, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $22,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour on the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of

the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall not exceed eight hours a day, unless, for the protection of life or property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required.

Trade or class of labour	Minimum rates of wages	Maximum hours per day
	per hour	hours
Angle-smith	$0 83	8
Angle-smith's helper	0 62	8
Blacksmith	0 75	8
Blacksmith's helper	0 50	8
Boilermaker	0 83	8
Bolermaker's helper	0 62	8
Chipper and caulker	0 83	8
Coppersmith	0 83	8
Coppersmith's helper	0 50	8
Electrician	0 81	8
Electrician's helper	0 50	8
Flanger	0 83	8
Loftsman	0 83	8
Machinist and machinist fitter	0 75	8
Machinist's helper	0 50	8
Moulder	0 75	8
Patternmaker	0 81	8
Plater	0 83	8
Riveter	0 83	8
Shipwright and joiner	0 78½	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 75	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter's helper	0 50	8
Template-maker	0 83	8
Welder	0 83	8
Driller	0 70	8
Punch and shear operator	0 70	8
Reamer	0 65	8
Countersinker	0 65	8
Heater	0 63	8
Bolter-up	0 63	8
Holder-on	0 70	8
Rigger	0 65½	8
Crane operator	0 72	8
Painter	0 73⅛	8
Labourer	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of August, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Storage bins	Dennisteel Corporation, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Boots	J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Folding tables	Vilas Furniture Co., Cowansville, P.Q.
Web equipment cleanser	Capo Polishes Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Haversacks	Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Greatcoats, drab	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloaks, drab	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Greatcoats, work	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Horse rugs	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Metal badges	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Floor rugs	Brinton Peterboro Carpet Co. Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Steel lockers	Dennisteel Corporation, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Floor wax	Scharfe & Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Discs, eyepiece	W. E. Phillips & Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Valve holders	Canadian Die Casters, Galt, Ont.
Parts for anti-gas respirators	B. F. Gooderich Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Parts for anti-gas respirators	Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Flags, Union	J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Projectile boxes	J. A. Auclair, Monument, Giffard, P.Q.
Ammunition and cartridge boxes.	McAuliffe Grimes Lumber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Dummy signalling keyes	Victoria Foundry Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Storage bins, metal	The Dennisteel Corporation, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Contracts for the Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Complete reconditioning and modification of Atlas A/C Landplane 407. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Engine Assembly—			
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60	Hours not more than 48 per week	
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operators	0 50		
Sandblasters	0 55		
Labourers	0 35		
Airframe construction and Assembly—			
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60		
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operator	0 50		
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60		

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Woodworker's helper	0 40	Hours not more than 48 per week	
Welder	0 60		
Welder's helper	0 40		
Electrician	0 65		
Electrician's helper	0 40		
Painter and doper	0 55		
Painter and doper's helper	0 40		
Fabric worker—female	0 40		
Fabric worker's helper	0 30		
Upholsterer	0 55		
Upholsterer's helper	0 40		
Sandblaster	0 55		
Labourer	0 35		
Erector	0 60		
Erector's helper	0 40		
Sheet metal worker	0 60		
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40		
Riveters	0 50		
Riveters' helpers	0 40		
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—			
1st year	0 20		
2nd year	0 25		
3rd year	0 35		

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Complete reconditioning and modification of Atlas A/C Landplane 408. Name of contractors, Armstrong, Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,440. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of 3 aeroplane engines, complete with accessories and fittings. Name of contractors, Armstrong, Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $19,456.20. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of 7 sets of Launching Chassis and Tail Trolley, complete with wheels, tires and tubes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1937. Amount of contract, $40,425. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of August, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractors
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co. Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair and Demolition)

Repairs, grading and laying asphalt-block top to road and general repairs at the Quarantine Station, William Head, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. L. G. Scott, R.R. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,439. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, steam	0 70	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, gas. or elec.	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Drivers, team and wagon	0 85	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Hoist operators	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers—wood	0 65	8	44
Linoleum layers	0 65	8	44
Marble setters	0 95	8	44
Marble setters' helpers	0 50	8	44
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters—spray	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8	44
Roofers—composition	0 55	8	44
Roofers—felt and gravel, patent	0 50	8	44
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70	8	44
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 12½	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Terrazzo labourers	0 50	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Fort Norman, N.W.T. Name of contractors, Eldorado Gold Mines Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 60	8	44
Carpenter and joiner	0 70	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Labourer	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Powderman	0 50	8	44
Tractor operator	0 50	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 50	8	44
Hoist operator—steam	0 65	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 50	8	44

N.B.—All persons taken to this work from outside points shall receive free transportation and sleeping accommodation both in and out, with meals, from Waterways, Alberta. The full hourly rate of their classification shall be paid while travelling both in and out and they shall receive free board and lodging while employed. All local workmen who may be employed are also to receive board and lodging in addition to the minimum hourly rates specified. The same conditions shall apply to teams taken in from outside points, and if teams are hired locally, the contractor shall furnish feed and stable in addition to the minimum hourly rate specified.

Construction of a wharf at St. Louis River (St. Olivier), Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Jean P. Richard, St. Louis, N.B. Date of contract, July 15, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,879.17. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	$0 37½	8	4
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Blacksmith	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of protection work at Lac Megantic, P.Q. Name of contractors, Clovis Beaudet & Alidor Bergeron, both of St. Antoine de Tilly, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1937. Amount of contract approximately $12,355. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator —gas. or electric	0 40	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
single or double drums	0 55	8	44
three or more drums	0 65	8	44
Hoist operator—gas	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, crosscut saw, and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf repairs at Ile aux Coudres, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Aristide Maltais, LaMalbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, July 24, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,959.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35	8	44
Boatmen	0 35	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 40	8	44
Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 60	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Hoist operator—steam	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, broad-axe, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 40	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Creston, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Albert E. Jones, Cranbrook, B.C. Date of contract, August 2, 1937. Amount of contract, $15,288 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline or electric)	$0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 65	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 12½	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of inner end of the west pier at Rondeau, Kent Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henry & Ross, Kincardine. Ont. Date of contract, July 21, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $21,722.29. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or electric)	0 45	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 45	8	44
Hoist operator, gasoline	0 45	8	44
Hoist operator, steam	0 65	8	44
Machinist	0 60	8	44
Pile driver runner (steam)	0 65	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Steinbach, Man. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,216 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator, steam	$0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator, gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Filling and grading work behind the revetment wall at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractor, Charles Mamczasz, of Prince Albert, Sask. Date of contract, July 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,655. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Hoist operator—gas	0 45	8	44
Hoist operator—steam	0 65	8	44
Labourer	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
Shovel operator—gas	1 00	8	44
Steam shovel craneman	0 75	8	44
Steam shovel fireman	0 60	8	44
Steam shovel operator	1 00	8	44
Tractor operator	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Petit Gaspe, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Pierre Belanger, Sayabec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 3, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,531.21. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinist	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 50	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, broad-axe, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf extension at Arnes, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Newman, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 3, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,258.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40	8	44
Carpenter	0 70	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 45	8	44
Engineer, operating, steam	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Pile driver runner	0 65	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, broad-axe, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a boat harbour at Basin Head, King's Co., P.E.I. Name of contractor, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 7, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $20,501. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners	$0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Hoist operator—steam	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 40	8	44
Tractor operator	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: axe, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of breakwater extension at Arisaig, N.S. Names of contractors, Colin R. MacDonald and Alex. McIsaac, both of Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, June 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,712.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, axe, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Strengthening the elevator wharf at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,413. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinist	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 55	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Drill runner	0 45	8	44
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	a day 14 00	8	44
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00	8	44
	per hour		
Hoist operator (gas. or electric)	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
Engineers, steam—			
1 or 2 drums	0 60	8	44
3 or more drums	0 70	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Watchman	0 30	8	44
Welders and burner (acetylene or electric)	0 55	8	44
Pile driver engineers	0 60	8	44
Pile driver labourers	0 35	8	44
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 60	8	44
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 40	8	44
Painters—spray	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Electricians—inside wireman	0 60	8	44
Boatman	0 35	8	44
Crane operator—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Timberman or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, broad-axe, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, or by provincial legislation, the working hours of any class are less than 44 a week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of jetties for fishing harbour at Anse a Brillant, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Names of contractors, Mr. Alfred G. Maloney of Barachoise West, and Mr. Arthur Dunn of Cap des Rosiers, P.Q. Date of contract, August 5, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $40,598.92. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinist	0 55	8	44
Pile driver operator	0 55	8	44
Timbermen	0 37½	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of wharf at Grand Entree, Magdalen Islands, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Ltée., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 4, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $12,965.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Firemen	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gas	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinist	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, crosscut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Rainy River, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Theodore Bockstael, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, August 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $16,383 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric	$0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Stonemasons	0 80	8	44
Stonecutters	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an infectious diseases unit in the Immigration Hospital at Savard Park, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Poulin, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $24,460. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator —steam	0 60	8	44
gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, asbestos shingles	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 70	8	44
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 55	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B —The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a river protection wall at Wallaceburg, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $8,625.76. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 40	8	44
Compressor operator, gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Engineer, locomotive crane (steam, gas. or electric)	0 70	8	44
Engineer, operating, steam—			
single or double drums	0 65	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Fireman, stationary	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers and 1 to 2 tons truck	1 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Pile driver engineers	0 65	8	44
Pile driver firemen	0 40	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: hammer, broad-axe, crosscut saw, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Poulin, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $14,750 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, gas or elec.	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 50	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 35	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44
Stone masons	0 70	8	44
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 60	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 70	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Berwick, N.S. Name of contractors, Walters Construction & Engineering Co., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,892 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator, gas or electric	$0 40	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Stonemasons	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44
Stonecutters	0 60	8	44

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of five 80-ft. and four 40-ft. steel pontoons for Dredge P.W.D. No. 5. Name of contractors, Manseau Shipyards Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 11, 1937. Amount of contract, $22,925. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

All workmen, labourers or other persons who perform labour on the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall not exceed eight a day unless, for the protection of life or property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required.

Trade or class of labour	Minimum rates of wages	Maximum hours
	per hour	
Angle-smith	$0 58	8 hours a day for all classes
Angle-smith's helper	0 45	
Blacksmith	0 58	
Blacksmith's helper	0 40	
Boilermaker	0 58	
Boilermaker's helper	0 45	
Chipper and caulker	0 58	
Coppersmith	0 58	
Coppersmith's helper	0 40	
Electrician	0 58	
Electrician's helper	0 40	
Flanger	0 58	
Loftsman	0 58	
Machinist and machine fitter	0 58	
Machinist's helper	0 40	
Moulder	0 58	
Patternmaker	0 58	
Plater	0 58	
Riveter	0 58	
Shipwright and joiner	0 58	
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58	
Steamfitter and pipefitter's helper	0 40	
Template-maker	0 58	
Welder	0 58	
Driller	0 45	
Punch and shear operators	0 45	
Reamer	0 45	
Countersinker	0 45	
Heater	0 40	
Holder-on	0 45	
Bolter-up	0 40	
Rigger	0 48	
Crane operator	0 48	
Painter	0 48	
Labourer	0 35	

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work in the west branch of the Chateauguay River, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,875. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in this contract.

Dredging work at Rondeau, Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, July 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,752.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in East River, Pictou Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 9, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,969. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract.

Dredging work at junction of Chenal Ecarte and the St. Clair Rivers, Ont. Name of contractors, Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,420. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,764. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Grand Etang, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,316. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Olds, Alta. Name of contractors, Regina Sash & Door Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, August 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $986. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were included in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Fort Erie, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,959. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of metallic fittings in the Customs Examining Warehouse, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, July 10, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,814.35. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Roblin, Man. Name of contractors, The Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, August 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $690. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Construction of a garage and concrete roadway from it to the barrack building at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Trottier & Drouin, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $26,116.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers and masons	$1 00	8	44
Bricklayers and masons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 47½	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, gas and electric	0 50	8	44
Engineers, hoist, 1 and 2 drums	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 85	8	44
Labourers, common	0 40	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 70	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 75	8	44
Marble setters	0 95	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 47½	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 47½	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 47½	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters	0 90	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Terrazzo labourers	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from paying higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the month of August, 1937, for various classes of equipment and supplies, all

of which were subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Fur caps	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Black ankle boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Yellow worsted cavalry braid	Belding-Corticelli Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Personnel of Quebec Fair Wage Board

The new Quebec Fair Wage Act, which repeals the Women's Minimum Wage Act, was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, page 748. The legislation provided for administration by a board of five members and became effective on September 1. Recently the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, premier of the Province, announced the appointment of a board of four members as follows:

Judge Ferdinand Roy, of Quebec City, chief district magistrate at Quebec and dean of the law faculty of Laval University;

C. H. Cheasley, Montreal, importer and manufacturers' agent;

George Cromp, Montreal, previously inspector of the former minimum wage commission;

Thomas Aubry, Three Rivers, glove worker and president of the National Catholic Syndicates of Three Rivers.

Mr. Omer Langlois, journalist, of Montreal, is secretary.

Safety Measures in Britain

A Memorandum on Precautions in the Handling, Storage and Use of Liquid Chlorine has been issued by the Factory Department of the British Home Office. Liquid chlorine is supplied in cylinders, drums or tank wagons for use in the manufacture of chemicals and in other industries. As the gas produces irritation and suffocation, certain definite precautions are recommended for use in factories in which liquid chlorine is used or stored. These recommendations supplement regulations laid down in 1922 for chemical works using chlorine and include information as to first-aid treatment.

Accidents in Woodworking Plants in Quebec

An increase of 44·7 per cent in the number of accidents for the first seven months of 1937 over last year is reported in the wood-working section of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, and a letter has been issued to the members by the general manager, Lt. Col Arthur Gaboury, asking for a more intensive effort to combat this increase.

Each of the five groups comprising Class 4 shows an increase in the figures for this year with one fatality being reported. Planing mills and sash and door manufactures show the biggest increase, the total number of accidents in this group for the seven-month period being 174. The entire class shows a total of 408 accidents this year to July 31, while for the same period last year there were 282 accidents.

A summary of child labour legislation in the United States in 1937, which appears in the August issue of *The Child* (official publication of the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labour) indicates a continuation of the upward trend in state child-labour standards, which was stimulated by the National Minimum Standards temporarily set under the N.R.A. codes. Wisconsin passed legislation intended to curb some of the disadvantages to newspaper carriers and sellers inherent in the so-called "little-merchant system" used by publishers and news agencies in the distribution and sale of newspapers and magazines. North Carolina entirely revised its child-labour law, adopting standards which place it among the States with the best child-labour laws. A number of other States improved age and hour standards. In some instances this legislation regulating hours of work marks the first provision covering both boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age to be enacted in the State.

A system of apprenticeship will be established in wholesale and retail trades in Manitoba, beginning September 15, according to a recent press report which indicated that the provincial minimum wage Board had accepted the apprenticeship recommendations of the Retatil Merchants Association.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 35.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If none available, any others employed must join the union. The foreman must also be a union member.

Hours: 40 per week for day work, 37½ for night work, with a 5-day week.

Overtime: time an one half. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays (except when part of regular shift), double time. No journeyman may work more than 24 hours overtime in any four week period when there are competent men available except in cases of emergency or make-overs.

Minimum wages: journeymen photo engravers $52.50 per week for day work and $57.50 for night work until May 1, 1938; from May 1, 1938, $55 for day work and $60 for night work.

Apprentices to serve an apprenticeship of not less than five years in one shop, one apprentice allowed to each five journeymen employed on the day force. After five years apprenticeship, the employer has the privilege of advancing the apprentice to the minimum journeyman's wages in three six month stages, the increase for each six months being $5 per week.

Minimum wages for apprentices: from $8 per week during first year to $35 during last half of fifth year.

A joint industrial council consisting of two representatives selected by the employer or employers and two representatives of the union shall be formed for the adjustment and decision on all matters involving the application of the agreement. If they cannot agree, they will select a fifth member and the majority decision of these five will be final and binding. This arbitration does not apply in settlement of any dispute over a new agreement.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PHOTO ENGRAVERS (COMMERCIAL SHOPS) AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 35.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937 to April 30, 1939 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If not available, others employed must join the union. Foremen must also be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week for day work. Night work only to be done in exceptional cases, with a 37½ hour week in 5 nights.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours, double time after four hours. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wages: journeymen $52.50 per week until May 1, 1938, when it will be increased to $55. For night work, $5 per week over the regular rate.

If necessary to lay-off men, no employee will be laid off for more than one day a week.

Apprentices to serve at least five years in one shop. One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen on the day shift.

Wages for apprentices: from $8 per week for first year to $35 during last half of fifth year. After the five years apprenticeship, the employer has the privilege of advancing the apprentice to the minimum journeyman's wage in three six month stages with an increase of $5 per week for each six months.

All disputes will be referred to a joint arbitration committee. If they cannot agree they will choose a disinterested party and the decision of this whole committee will be binding on both parties.

Construction: Building and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE TORONTO AND DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS AND MILLMEN, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Agreement to be in effect from August 19, 1937, to March 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The business agents of the union to have access to all jobs during working hours but their visits must not interfere with the progress of the work.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. Where shift work is done, time and one-seventh to be paid for second or third shift.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time, with the exception that when carpenters are required on Saturdays for the pouring of concrete, they will be paid straight time for the morning and time and one-half after noon.

Minimum wages for journeymen carpenters: 85 cents per hour from September 1, 1937, to February 28, 1938; 95 cents per hour from March 1, 1938 to March 1, 1939. (The former rate was 80 cents.)

A joint arbitration committee to be formed for the settlement of disputes, their decisions to be final and binding. No strike or lockout to occur pending the decision of this committee. No sympathetic strike to occur except under the direct authority of the executive board of the international headquarters of the union.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 1 OF MANITOBA.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 657 with these exceptions:

Hours: during July and August, there will be no work on Saturday making a 40-hour week in these months.

Minimum wages for journeymen bricklayers and masons be increased from $1 to $1.05 per hour from May 1 to August 31, 1937, and to $1.10 from September 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MARBLE AND TILE SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL, UNION NO. 1 OF MANITOBA.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

The agreement is similar to the one noted above for bricklayers and masons, with certain exceptions:

Minimum wage rate is $1 per hour for journeymen marble, mosaic and tile setters from May 1, 1937, to August 31, and $1.05 from September 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

Men hired in Winnipeg and sent out of the city shall have their transportation paid and 15 cents per hour extra to the regular wage rate to cover cost of board, etc.

Both parties agree that all workmen may work for whomever they choose and all employers may employ and discharge whomever they choose.

REGINA, SASK.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OF REGINA AND THE UNION OF INSIDE ELECTRICAL WORKERS, REGINA LOCAL.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938. Both parties agree to meet in February to formulate a new agreement.

Only union members to be employed, and union members will not work for any contractor who is not party to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week except that contractors may have one man working Saturday afternoons at regular rates. On shift work, an 8-hour shift, a 48-hour week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, time and one-half.

Wages: journeyman wireman 80 cents per hour.

Not more than one apprentice allowed to each journeyman, apprentices to serve four years.

Wages for apprentices from 30 cents per hour during first year to 60 cents during fourth year.

For work out of city, transportation, travelling time and board for the first two weeks to be paid by the employer.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of disputes.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

QUEBEC, P.Q.—THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND LA FRATERNITÉ NATIONALE ET CATHOLIQUE DES EMPLOYÉS DES TRAMWAYS DE QUÉBEC, INCORPORÉE (NATIONAL CATHOLIC BROTHERHOOD OF TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES OF QUEBEC, INCORPORATED).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1937 to December 31, 1937. On giving 90 days' notice either party may discontinue the agreement for the purpose of revision.

The Company agrees to recognize the union and only to engage conductors and motormen who are members of this union and to give preference to members of the union in hiring bus drivers for any bus service that may be established.

Hours: overtime rates to be paid after 10 hours, no employee to be obliged to work more than 6 hours consecutively.

Overtime: all work over 10 hours in a day, 2 cents per hour extra.

Wages per hour for motormen and conductors: on two-man cars—first year 38 cents, second year 43 cents, third, fourth and fifth year 45 cents, after five years 48 cents; on one-man cars 5 cents per hour extra. (These are increases of 2 cents per hour over the 1936 rates.)

All disputes as to dismissals, suspensions and working conditions shall be submitted to a joint committee.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article of this issue:

Shoe Repairers, Victoriaville
Bakers, Sorel
Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (Amendment)
Granite, Marble and Stone Cutters, Province of Quebec (Amendment)
Building Trades, Montreal and Hull (Amendment)

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article beginning on page 1035:

Barbers, Cornwall
Barbers, North Bay
Barbers, Kingston
Barbers, Stratford
Barbers, Niagara Falls.
Barbers, St. Catharines.

Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted on the article beginning on page 1037:

Carpenters, Moose Jaw
Barbers, Moose Jaw
Barbers, Regina
Electrical workers, Regina.

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedule has recently been made binding by an Order in Council and is noted on page 1038:

Creosote workers, Calgary
Lathers, Edmonton (Amendment).

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently made Obligatory and other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July issue of the Labour Gazette, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workmen within the scope of the agreement if in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July 1937.

Recent proceedings under this Act include the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting shoe repairers at Victoriaville and bakers at Sorel, the amendment by Orders in Council of the agreements affecting barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe, granite cutters throughout the province and building trades at Hull, all summarized below. Requests for the extension of the agreement affecting horseshoers and wheelwrights at Victoriaville and a request for an amendment to the agreement affecting building trades at Quebec was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 28. The approval of the constitution and by-laws of the joint committee in the barbering and hairdressing trade at Montreal is also noted in the same issue.

Shoe repairers, Victoriaville.—An Order in Council approved August 14 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat National des Maîtres-Cordonniers de Victoriaville (The National Union of Master Shoemakers of Victoriaville) and Le Syndicat National des Employés-Cordonniers de Victoriaville (The National Union of Employed Shoemakers of Victoriaville).

The Agreement is in effect from August 28, 1937, to August 27, 1938 and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes Victoriaville and within a radius of 20 miles of its limits.

The hours are to be as determined by the municipal by-laws already in force in the Municipality where each shop is situated. The joint committee has power to order shops closed at the end of such working hours.

Minimum Wages: from April 1 to November 30, experienced workers $12 per week except finishers for whom the minimum is $10; from December 1 to March 31, experienced workmen $8, experienced finisher $7.50.

Apprentices to serve three years.

Minimum weekly wages for apprentices: first year $4.50, second year $6.50, third year $8 except from December 1 to March 31 when for apprentices in their third year the minimum is $7 and for apprentice finishers $6.

In addition to experienced workmen and apprentices in the industry, there is the class "artisans" who own, operate or supervise a shop, but only one artisan to each repair shop.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged for each piece of work is included in the agreement.

A joint committee to be formed as provided in the Act which shall have power to grant certificates stating to which class a worker belongs.

Bakers, Sorel.—An Order in Council approved August 14 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain bakery proprietors and Le Syndicat National

et Catholique des employés boulangers et pâtissiers de Sorel, Incorporé (The National Catholic Union of Employed Bakers and Pastry makers of Sorel, Incorporated).

The agreement is in effect from August 28, 1937 to August 27, 1938 and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the town of Sorel and the village of St. Joseph of Sorel, but bakeries outside this territory who sell all or part of their production within it are also governed by the Order in Council.

Hours for inside employees of bakeries: 60 per week. All work to be done during the day. No work on church holy days.

Overtime: for inside employees of bakeries; time and one half.

Wages: man in charge of bread and pastry $18 per week; journeymen bakers and pastry makers $12; salesmen $12, helper-salesmen $6. Any employee working on an hourly basis to be paid 45 cents per hour. Weekly wages for bakers and pastry makers' apprentices: first year $6, second year $8, third year $12. Wages higher than the above scale are not to be reduced while the agreement is in effect.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE, GRANBY, DRUMMONDVILLE AND SOREL.—An Order in Council, approved August 14, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* August 28, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE July, 1935, page 631, October, page 954, March, 1936, page 275 and January, 1937, page 105).

Hours: a rearrangement of hours results in an additional hour's work per week in Drummondville and Granby.

Minimum wages: The minimum weekly wage for male barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe, and Granby is $13 plus 50 per cent of receipts over $18, at Sorel $12 per week. One year after the agreement is in force the rates at these three places are to be increased to $14 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts over $20. At Drummondville the minimum rate is increased to $15 plus 50 per cent of receipts over $22. The rates for female hairdressers are unchanged.

GRANITE, MARBLE AND STONE CUTTERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved August 14 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 28, amends the Order in Council governing granite cutters (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 694) by including the marble and stone-cutting industries and adding to the parties to the original agreement certain owners of marble and terrazzo plants and owners of quarries and cut stone plants operating in limestone, standstone, artificial stone and all other stone other than granite and marble and the following unions: the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America, the branches of La Federation Nationale Catholique des Métiers du Bâtiment (The National Catholic Federation of Building Trades) comprising le Syndicat des Tailleurs de Pierre de Montréal (The Stone Cutters Union of Montreal), le Syndicat National Catholique des Briqueteurs—Maçons et Tailleurs de Pierre du Canada, section No. 1, Quebec (The National Catholic Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Stone Cutters of Canada, section No. 1, Quebec), l'Union Nationale Catholique des Tailleurs de Pierre des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Stone Cutters of Three Rivers), le Syndicat Catholique des Travailleurs aux Carrières de St-Marc des Carrières (The Catholic Union of Quarry Workers of St. Marc des Carrieres) and le Syndicat National Catholique aux Carrières de Frontenac (The National Catholic Union of Quarry Workers of Frontenac).

Hours: marble cutters, apprentice marble cutters, stone cutters and apprentice stone cutters, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; all other classes of work 10 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 55-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Wages per hour in marble industry: marble cutters 60 cents; apprentice marble cutters 20 cents during first year, 25 cents during second year, 35 cents during third year and 50 cents during fourth year; carborundum machine operators (large or small) 50 cents; apprentice carborundum machine operators—first six months 35 cents, second six months 40 cents, third six months 45 cents; compressor men 35 cents, saw setters 35 cents, helpers 30 cents, millwrights 40 cents, sawyermen on gang saws 40 cents, bed rubber face 45 cents, bed rubber end 35 cents, machine polishers (marble and terrazzo) 40 cents, hand polishers and boxers 35 cents, terrazzo casters 55 cents, cranemen 40 cents.

Wages per hour in stone industry: stone cutters 60 cents, apprentice stone cutters—first year 20 cents, second year 25 cents, third year 35 cents, fourth year 50 cents; planermen 45 cents; apprentice planermen—first nine months 35 cents, second nine months 40 cents; carborundum machine operators 40 cents; stone turners 45 cents; sawyermen including gang saw operators 40 cents, cranemen 40 cents, helpers 30 cents, blacksmiths 50 cents.

Handicapped workers may be employed at less than these minimum rates, but not more than one such worker for each ten normal workers employed and the joint committee will determine the percentage of incapacity.

Apprentices: in the marble cutting and stone cutting trade the apprenticeship is for four years; carborundum machine operators (marble industry) and planermen (stone industry) the apprenticeship is 18 months. In the marble industry not more than one apprentice to five journeymen except carborundum machine operators for whom one apprentice is allowed for each three journeymen. In the stone cutting industry, one apprentice allowed to each eight journeymen except for planermen for whom one apprentice is allowed for each three planermen.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL AND HULL.—An Order in Council, approved August 14 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* August 28, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 693) by including the following as parties to the agreement: certain general contractors of the district of Hull and le Conseil des Métiers de

la Construction du district d'Ottawa, Incorporé (The Building Trades Council of the Ottawa district, Incorporated), l'Union Nationale Catholique des Menuisieurs—Charpentiers du diocèse d'Ottawa, Incorporée (The National Catholic Union of Carpenters and Joiners of the diocese of Ottawa), l'Union Nationale Catholique des Manoeuvres du diocèse d'Ottawa, Incorporée (The National Catholic Union of Labourers of the diocese of Ottawa, Incorporated), l'Union Nationale Catholique des Briqueteurs—Maçons du diocèse d'Ottawa, Incorporée (The National Catholic Union of Bricklayers and Masons of the diocese of Ottawa, Incorporated), l'Association des Plâtriers du district d'Ottawa, Incorporée. (The Association of Plasterers of the district of Ottawa, Incorporated) and l'Association des Peintres et Electriciens du district d'Ottawa (The Association of Painters and Electricians of the district of Ottawa).

The territorial jurisdiction is extended to include the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Labelle and Papineau, but it is provided that the parties to the agreement in these counties may withdraw from it 30 days after publication of notice of withdrawal in the *Quebec Official Gazette.*

Hours are the same as in the Montreal district except that labourers may work 9 hours per day but not more than 48 per week. Shift work is allowed provided each shift works 7 hours or more.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; double time thereafter.

Work on Sundays, seven specified holidays and church holy days, double time.

Wages per hour in municipalities in the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Labelle and Papineau which have a population of 5,000 or more and in any municipality on work expected to amount to $10,000 including materials and wages: bricklayers and masons 90 cents, plasterers and electricians 70 cents; carpenters and joiners, stationary enginemen and mechanics and painters 65 cents, drillers 50 cents; celanite mixers, mortor makers, plaster pourers and hod carriers 45 cents, labourers 40 cents. Wages for apprentice painters from $1 per day for first six months to $4.50 per day during eighth six months; wages for apprentice electricians from $1 per day for first six months to $5.50 during tenth six months. Wages for permanently employed maintenance men: $22 per week for journeymen and $17 for labourers.

Wages per hour in municipalities in the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Labelle and Papineau with a population of less than 5,000 and on contracts of less than $10,000: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 60 cents, carpenters and joiners and painters 50 cents, celanite mixers, mortar makers, plaster pourers, hod carriers and drillers 35 cents, labourers 30 cents; apprentice painters from $1 per day during first six months to $3.50 during fourth year; apprentice electricians from $1 per day for first six months to $4 per day during fifth year. Wages for maintenance men: $20 per week for journeymen and $15 for labourers.

A sub-joint committee will be formed to ensure the enforcement of this agreement in these counties.

Joint Committee.—The constitution and by-laws of the joint committee set up under the following agreement were approved by Order in Council and published in the August 28 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette.*

Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Barbers, Cornwall.—An Order in Council, dated August 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* August 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the town of Cornwall and adjacent urban area.

The schedule is in effect from September 7, 1937, "during pleasure."

Hours: the regular working period for all employers and employees shall be the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open by municipal by-laws of the town of Cornwall. No work on Sundays, eight specified holidays nor after noon on Wednesday except Wednesday of the week in which any one of the specified holidays occurs.

Minimum Wages: persons on full time employment at a straight salary, $18 per week; those on full time employment on a percentage basis, $12.50 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee plus an additional 10 per cent of such proceeds in excess of $30; persons on part time work or casual employment—those working nights and Saturdays, that is for four hours per day or less Monday to Friday and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50; those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only $5 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50; those employed only on Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

No deduction of any kind shall be made from the minimum wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

A schedule of minimum charges for each operation in the barbering trade is included, and no lower prices may be accepted, nor operations combined nor premiums given customers without charging for the full price.

The Advisory Committee to be appointed is authorized to exercise all the powers that may be conferred upon an advisory committee for this industry.

BARBERS, NORTH BAY.—An Order in Council dated August 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 28, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the city of North Bay.

The schedule is in effect from September 7, 1937, "during pleasure."

The schedule is similar to that noted above for Cornwall, with these exceptions:

Minimum Wages: those employed full time on a straight salary, $25 per week; those employed full time on a percentage basis, $18 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $25 and an additional 5 per cent on proceeds in excess of $40; those employed nights and Saturdays, $10 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $15; those employed on Saturdays and the day before a holiday and on previous evening only, $7 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $10; those employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday only $5 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7 for the work of the employee; those employed on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

BARBERS, KINGSTON.—An order in Council, dated August 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 28, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the city of Kingston.

The Schedule is in effect from September 7, 1937 "during pleasure".

The schedule is similar to that noted above for North Bay, with this exception:

Minimum wage for those employed full time on a percentage basis is $15 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $22 from the work of the employee plus an additional 10 per cent of such proceeds in excess of $30.

BARBERS, STRATFORD.—An order in Council, dated August 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 28 makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering industry in the city of Stratford.

The schedule is in effect from September 7, 1937 "during pleasure".

The schedule is similar to that summarized above for Cornwall with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rates for full time employees: persons employed full time on a straight salary, $19 per week; those employed full time on a percentage basis, $13 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee and an additional 10 per cent of such proceeds over $30. (The rates for part time employees are the same as for Cornwall.)

BARBERS, NIAGARA FALLS.—An Order in Council dated August 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 28, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the city of Niagara Falls, the villages of Chippawa and Stamford and adjacent area.

The schedule is in effect from September 7, 1937 "during pleasure".

The schedule is similar to that summarized above for Cornwall, with these exceptions:

Minimum Wages: persons employed full time at straight salary, $25 per week; those employed full time on a percentage basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22 from the work of the employees and an additional 10 per cent of such proceeds in excess of $30; those employed nights and Saturdays $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50; those employed Saturday or the day before a holiday and on previous evening only, $5 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50; those employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 for the day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6; those employed on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday $3 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $5.

BARBERS, ST. CATHARINES, PORT DALHOUSIE, MERRITON AND THOROLD.—An Order in Council, dated August 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering industry in the city of St. Catharines and the towns of Port Dalhousie, Merritton and Thorold.

The schedule is in effect from September 7, 1937 "during pleasure".

The terms are the same as for barbers at Niagara Falls as summarized above.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan was summarized in the June issue of the Labour Gazette, page 635. It is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario. The Act provides that the Minister of Municipal Affairs may, upon petition of employers or employees in any industry (except coal mining and agriculture) authorize an industrial standards officer to call a conference of employers and employees in such industry to investigate conditions and negotiate an agreement concerning hours, minimum rates of wages and overtime rates. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule is agreed upon by a proper or sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve it and, upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare it to be binding upon all employers and employees in the industry in the designated zone or zones, during pleasure or for the period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in it. The schedule does not come into effect until ten days after the publication in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*. The Act is to be administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and authority to enforce it and the regulations made under it is given to the Commissioner of Labour who is to be assisted by one or more industrial standards officers.

Carpenters, Moose Jaw.—An Order in Council approved July 29 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* August 16, makes binding upon employers and employees the terms of an agreement between Moose Jaw Builders and Contractors and the employed carpenters.

The agreement is in effect from August 30, 1937 to August 30, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 70 cents per hour. Foremen (to be employed when there are five or more carpenters on any job) to receive at least 10 cents per hour extra.

Apprentices: any recognized firm in business for one year employing five journeymen carpenters shall be entitled to one apprentice. Under no consideration shall more than two apprentices be allowed to work on one job unless 20 or more carpenters are employed on the job.

Barbers, Moose Jaw.—An Order in Council, approved July 29 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* August 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Moose Jaw employers of the barbering trade and the employed barbers.

The agreement is in effect from September 6, 1937 until September 5, 1938.

Hours: barber shops may be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. except on Saturdays or the day preceding a holiday when they shall close at 9 p.m. No work after noon on Wednesdays from April 1 to August 31 inclusive except on Wednesday of any week in which a holiday occurs. No work on Sundays nor on eight specified holidays.

Wages: persons regularly employed on a percentage basis by a master barber and master barbers who personally perform work at the trade and any person who carries on a business in a one-chair establishment or who operates a barber chair in any shop as a separate unit shall receive $13 for 48 hours, $15.70 for 57 hours or 60 per cent of all money taken in whichever is greater. Persons who are not regularly employed at the trade to be paid 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of all money taken in, whichever is greater.

No deduction may be made from the above wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

An apprentice is a person who is receiving instruction in the trade of barbering, whether under articles of apprenticeship or not, and shall be governed by regulations under the Minimum Wage Act of Saskatchewan.

Barbers, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved July 29 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* August 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Regina employers of the barbering trade and the employed barbers for the city of Regina.

The agreement is in effect from August 30, 1937 to August 30, 1938.

The agreement is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Moose Jaw with these exceptions:

The hours during which shops may be kept open are not specified. The Wednesday half holiday is in effect throughout the year.

Wages: persons regularly employed on a percentage basis by a master barber and master barbers who personally perform work at the trade and any person who carries on a business in a one-chair establishment or who operates a barber chair in any shop as a separate unit shall receive $16 per week or 60 per cent of the amount taken in, whichever is greater; those not regularly employed at the trade to be paid $3 per day except for Saturday or the day preceding a holiday for which they will be paid $5.

Electrical Workers, Regina.—An order in Council dated July 29 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* August 16, makes obligatory in the city of Regina the terms of an agreement between the Regina employers of the electrical industry and the employed electrical workers.

The agreement is in effect from September 6, 1937 to September 5, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime to be paid at regular rate. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, time and one half.

Minimum rate of wages: journeymen 80 cents per hour, probationary journeymen (those who have completed their apprenticeship, obtained a licence but have not worked for at least 12 months after securing the licence) 70 cents. Wages for apprentices: first year 30 cents, second year 40 cents, third year 50 cents, all other apprentices 60 cents.

A special minimum wage rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped person.

Apprentices: not more than one apprentice may be employed for each probationary journeyman or journeyman employed. A year's apprenticeship shall consist of not less than 1,000 hours work done during any consecutive twelve months period.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Order in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, April, July, September, November, and December, 1936, May, June, July and August, 1937.

CREOSOTE WORKERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council dated August 26 and published in *The Alberta Gazette* August 31 makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for creosote workers in the city of Calgary.

The schedule is in effect from September 10, 1937, to September 9, 1938.

Hours: regular plant hours, 8 per day, 6 days per week except where certain men are hired on a different basis and definitely advised accordingly. Checkers, foremen, watchmen and others whose duties are of a supervisory nature not to work more than 9 hours per day, 54 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Minimum wage rates: stacking switch ties from cars to yard and loading from yard to cars 50 cents per thousand whether sorting is required or not. The minimum rate for all hourly workers is 40 cents per hour, except watchmen. Although the cars of ties and other material arrive at irregular intervals, an effort will be made to limit the stacking crews to the number necessary for the average amount of work, thus insuring steadier work for regular employees.

The management will deal with a representative plant committee of employees on all matters affecting the plant and employees. No attempt will be made by the management to prevent employees exercising their legal right to bargain collectively, by discrimination in employment or in any other way.

LATHERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated August 17 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, August 31, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 579) by adding a clause providing that journeymen working with plaster board, gyprock or any material covered with plaster, such as insulation floor metal lath for pan construction be paid 75 cents per hour.

According to a bulletin entitled "The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry in Canada, 1936," published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the gross value of all products of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry of Canada totalled $229,737,420 in 1936 as compared with $186,245,658 in 1935, or an increase of 23·3 per cent. Capital employed in 1936 by the combined firms comprising this industry amounted to $143,858,717, while the number of employees engaged in the industry totalled 10,015, and the sum of $14,346,050 was distributed in salaries and wages.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA AUGUST, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was higher than in the previous month due to an advance in the cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices declined week by week throughout the month the downward movement being due mainly to lower prices for grains, milled products, potatoes and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.80 at the beginning of August as compared with $8.56 for July. Seventeen items in this list cost more than in the previous month while six were lower and six unchanged. The largest increases were recorded in the cost of eggs, butter, potatoes, pork, bacon, bread, flour and rolled oats. Declines were slight the most important being in the cost of beef and mutton. Comparative figures for the cost of this list of foods for certain earlier dates are $8.17 for August, 1936; $7.73 for August, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.63 for August, 1929. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.48 at the beginning of August as compared with $17.24 for July; $16.72 for August, 1936; $16.15 for August, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for August, 1929; $20.88 for August, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.41 for August 1914. No changes were reported in rent while in fuel anthracite coal was slightly higher, there being seasonal increases in several cities.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base 1926 as 100 was lower week by week throughout the month continuing the movement which commenced about the middle of July. For the week ended August 27 the index number was 84.8 as compared with 87.7 for the week ended July 16 which was the highest point recorded since July, 1930. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for July, 1937 when the index was 87.5 as compared with 76.2 for August, 1936; 71.7 for August, 1935; 63.5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 98.4 for August, 1929; 97.1 for August, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.1 for August 1914. The fluctuations in the prices of grain continued to be an important factor in the movement of the general index number the index for the grain sub group having declined for six consecutive weeks from 105.2 the high for the present year to 87.6 for the week ended August 27. Milled products declined during recent weeks in sympathy with the movement in grain prices while potatoes and non-ferrous metals also recorded important decreases. The index of Canadian farm products declined steadily during the month under review from 89.8 for the last week in July to 82.1 for the week ended August 27. In this same comparison and in the grouping according to chief component materials, the vegetable products, textile products, wood and wood products, iron and its products, and the non-ferrous metals products groups were lower while the animal products, the non-metallic minerals products, and the chemicals and allied products groups were slightly higher.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-two staple foodstuffs groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statictics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in

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the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices averaged lower in most localities the Dominion average for round steak being down from 24·9 cents per pound in July to 24·1 cents in August and for shoulder roast from 16·2 cents per pound to 15·2 cents. Mutton also was lower the price for leg roast averaging 23·3 cents per pound in August as compared with 24·7 cents in July. Fresh pork and bacon continued the gradual advance in progress since the spring, leg roast of pork averaging 23·7 cents per pound in August, 22·6 cents in July and 20·5 cents in March while

(Continued on page 1048)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923.....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930.....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931.....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932.....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	130
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1934	Aug. 1935	Aug. 1936	July 1937	Aug. 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	78·6	83·0	63·4	61·6	71·6	76·8	73·2	44·8	45·0	50·0	46·6	58·6	58·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	57·2	53·4	34·6	33·6	42·6	48·0	45·0	23·6	23·6	26·6	25·2	32·4	30·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	28·3	28·2	18·7	19·3	22·6	24·6	23·2	11·8	12·0	12·7	13·1	14·4	14·3
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	37·4	36·9	28·1	30·3	29·9	32·1	30·1	20·4	20·8	21·6	22·3	24·7	23·3
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·9	37·9	41·6	32·0	32·2	28·8	32·6	30·3	17·1	21·7	22·7	22·4	22·6	23·7
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·2	70·2	74·2	54·4	57·4	53·2	56·4	54·6	31·0	38·4	40·4	40·4	40·2	41·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	51·2	57·9	42·7	45·4	39·0	41·0	40·1	21·2	33·2	30·5	30·1	29·1	30·7
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	73·6	76·0	44·4	50·0	44·4	44·0	42·0	25·6	25·4	31·8	30·8	33·8	33·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	29·5	53·6	64·5	35·0	39·0	42·4	39·4	37·3	23·5	27·2	27·7	30·1	27·0	32·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·3	51·0	56·3	32·8	34·7	37·6	34·8	33·3	19·5	22·7	23·7	25·6	22·8	26·8
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	72·0	88·2	69·0	67·8	70·2	72·0	71·4	54·6	58·8	60·6	61·2	64·2	64·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	53·0	93·4	121·8	71·4	73·6	79·4	80·4	64·2	43·0	41·6	43·0	48·0	50·0	53·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	52·3	66·8	43·3	41·0	44·6	44·9	35·5	25·1	24·1	25·0	28·0	28·9	30·8
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·4	40·8	30·1	§31·3	§33·0	§33·1	§31·4	§19·8	§19·9	§19·7	§21·0	§23·0	§23·0
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	30·8	38·9	26·7	§31·3	§33·0	§33·1	§31·4	§19·8	§19·9	§19·7	§21·0	§23·0	§23·0
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	145·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	117·0	112·5	87·0	87·0	88·5	93·0	105·0	106·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	67·0	84·0	49·0	§54·0	§52·0	§53·0	§47·0	§34·0	§34·0	§33·0	§35·0	§45·0	§47·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·0	40·0	44·5	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	31·0	25·0	25·0	26·0	26·0	29·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	23·8	34·0	18·8	§21·8	§21·2	§20·6	§20·4	§16·0	§16·0	§15·6	§15·8	§16·2	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	33·6	24·4	17·8	16·0	18·2	23·8	18·8	8·8	9·2	10·6	10·2	15·6	15·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	23·3	29·5	24·6	20·1	21·6	21·4	20·6	15·3	15·2	16·2	15·9	15·8	15·9
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	18·1	27·9	19·9	15·9	13·6	13·9	15·6	11·7	13·0	12·3	11·1	11·8	11·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	44·8	100·0	35·6	31·6	31·6	28·4	26·4	32·0	26·8	25·6	24·4	26·0	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	11·6	20·6	46·8	16·6	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·6	13·2	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	15·2	16·5	14·1	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·5	§13·0	§12·9	§13·0	§13·4	§13·6
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	14·5	17·0	15·5	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·5	§13·0	§12·9	§13·0	§13·4	§13·6
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·3	15·6	13·4	15·3	15·1	15·1	14·1	9·9	9·8	9·4	8·9	9·0	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	89·7	126·9	58·3	91·4	63·5	94·4	72·7	65·4	40·5	41·2	72·2	47·9	51·3
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 13·41	$ 16·42	$ 10·44	$ 11·10	$ 11·08	$ 11·63	$ 10·65	$ 7·43	$ 7·51	$ 7·73	$ 8·17	$ 8·56	$ 8·80
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	74·9	110·0	107·9	105·5	101·0	100·2	99·9	91·1	93·0	89·4	90·2	87·6	87·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	59·6	81·3	69·4	63·4	62·7	62·6	62·7	57·4	57·8	58·0	58·3	58·3	58·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	70·7	82·0	77·3	75·3	75·5	76·6	76·2	60·8	60·2	60·5	59·7	59·5	59·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	51·9	64·1	58·5	55·4	55·7	54·9	54·1	46·0	45·5	45·2	45·1	44·7	44·7
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	28·0	38·3	31·1	31·1	31·0	31·1	30·9	27·0	27·5	27·3	27·0	27·0	26·9
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·85	$ 3·76	$ 3·44	$ 3·31	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·82	$ 2·84	$ 2·80	$ 2·80	$ 2·77	$ 2·77
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·81	$ 4·89	$ 6·37	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·67	$ 5·53	$ 5·57	$ 5·71	$ 5·87	$ 5·87
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·41	$ 21·20	$ 26·60	$ 20·88	$ 21·32	$ 21·31	$ 21·90	$ 21·01	$ 15·96	$ 15·92	$ 16·15	$ 16·72	$ 17·24	$ 17·48

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	13·75	16·97	10·41	11·06	10·98	11·15	11·06	7·48	7·72	7·72	7·93	8·40	8·71
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	12·08	15·38	9·32	10·02	9·74	10·19	10·16	6·83	7·30	7·09	7·60	8·09	8·51
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	13·32	16·25	10·33	11·20	10·93	10·94	10·75	7·47	7·61	7·75	8·22	8·46	8·80
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·19	12·50	15·54	10·00	10·32	10·20	10·52	9·97	6·70	6·85	7·01	7·51	7·74	8·01
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	13·50	16·44	10·41	11·20	11·13	11·67	10·53	7·53	7·55	7·74	8·35	8·64	8·83
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·76	13·02	17·24	10·27	10·39	10·95	11·53	10·38	7·40	7·17	7·66	8·19	8·55	8·53
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·00	12·63	16·75	9·96	11·30	11·32	12·09	10·76	7·34	7·33	7·63	7·66	8·36	8·59
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	13·84	16·31	10·26	10·96	11·13	12·12	10·74	7·23	7·28	7·74	7·70	8·61	8·85
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	14·17	17·09	11·63	11·90	12·14	12·93	11·71	8·13	8·25	8·71	8·92	9·57	9·86

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·2**	**24·1**	**21·2**	**15·2**	**12·5**	**14·3**	**23·3**	**23·7**	**20·6**	**30·7**	**33·8**	**56·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·4**	**23·4**	**21·1**	**15·9**	**13·5**	**12·9**	**18·5**	**23·3**	**20·3**	**28·9**	**31·9**	**55·0**
1—Sydney	34·7	27·2	23·7	20·5	16·2	15·2	.....	24·3	20·5	29·1	32·5	55·3
2—New Glasgow	30	25	21·7	16·2	13·5	12	.....	25	19	26·8	29·7	55
3—Amherst	25	20	17	15	12	12	18	20	20	29	31·3	50
4—Halifax	28·9	22·1	21·4	14·2	13·2	10·3	19	23·4	19·7	28·5	31·7	55·2
5—Windsor	30	22	25	15	14	13·5	.....	23·5	21·5	32	34·2	60
6—Truro	28	24·3	18	14·3	12·2	14·5	.....	23·3	21·2	28·1	31·9	54·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**23·4**	**20·6**	**15·6**	**14·0**	**12·0**	**22·0**	**25·7**	**18·0**	**29·5**	**33·8**	**54·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·4**	**23·8**	**20·4**	**15·2**	**12·5**	**12·6**	**19·3**	**23·4**	**20·6**	**29·6**	**32·4**	**56·0**
8—Moncton	30·5	23·3	19·2	14·2	12·2	12	18	22·8	19·8	29·4	32·3	55·4
9—Saint John	31·2	22·7	22·8	15·2	12·9	11·9	15	24·1	20·8	28·5	32·3	56·1
10—Fredericton	29·7	24·2	17·5	16·3	12·7	14·3	25	21·7	21·2	31·1	32·9	57·4
11—Bathurst	30	25	22	15	12	12	.....	25	20·4	29·5	32·2	55
Quebec (average)	**28·6**	**22·2**	**20·2**	**13·9**	**9·4**	**11·7**	**24·1**	**19·7**	**18·9**	**29·0**	**31·4**	**57·2**
12—Quebec	26	22·5	15·6	14·5	8·8	13·4	25·3	19·9	18·9	27·1	29·5	51·5
13—Three Rivers	29·8	22·2	17·8	12·2	8·2	14·2	21·5	19·5	18·7	31·8	33·5	57·4
14—Sherbrooke	33·1	25	23·9	14·8	10·8	12·1	26	19·6	19·2	26·3	29·5	58·6
15—Sorel	30	21·3	22·3	13·2	7·3	9	17·7	17·7	18·4	27·5	31·7	58·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	23·1	18·3	17	13	9·1	13·7	19	16	16·1	30	34·4	55·4
17—St. Johns	27·7	24·4	24·2	16·2	10·4	11·3	30·3	21·6	18	30·5	31·1	57·5
18—Thetford Mines	.....	20	15	13	9	12	.....	17·7	20·6	30	30	.....
19—Montreal	30·6	23·7	24·6	13·1	9·7	7·7	25·5	22·4	20	28·1	30·2	60·5
20—Hull	28·5	22·8	21·8	15·4	11	11·6	27·4	22·6	20·5	29·3	32·6	58·7
Ontario (average)	**30·3**	**25·8**	**22·6**	**16·5**	**13·6**	**16·2**	**25·0**	**25·1**	**21·6**	**29·7**	**32·7**	**57·4**
21—Ottawa	30·5	26·1	24·2	17·4	13·3	12·4	25	23·8	21·1	29·7	32·7	59·1
22—Brockville	31·5	25·5	23	15·1	12·1	12·5	.....	22·5	20	28·7	31·5	55·9
23—Kingston	29·6	24·1	23·8	15·6	11·9	13·4	22·5	24·4	22·5	29·2	32·6	54·5
24—Belleville	23	19·6	19·5	13·1	11·3	14·7	23·7	23·6	20	30	31·6	49·1
25—Peterborough	31·3	27·3	24·3	17·8	13·8	17·6	27·5	25·4	22	30·5	34·2	56·2
26—Oshawa	27·5	25	22·8	14·8	13·7	16·3	.....	24	20·2	28·6	32·4	59
27—Orillia	34	27·5	26·5	18·2	15	18·5	.....	22·5	23	31	34·8	60·8
28—Toronto	32	27	25·5	16·5	15	16·9	24·7	25·9	26	32·9	37·4	60·3
29—Niagara Falls	33·3	28	24·2	17·3	14·8	16·6	23·5	25·7	21·2	30	33·5	57·8
30—St. Catharines	29·3	25·3	21·7	16·6	12·5	15·3	21	23·7	22·7	28·5	31·1	56·4
31—Hamilton	31·4	27·4	25	18·3	14·9	17·4	24·2	27·4	26·6	29·8	33·1	58·4
32—Brantford	29·9	25·7	21·3	16·4	12	16·8	32	27·2	19·	28·2	31·1	56·5
33—Galt	34	28·5	26·5	19·5	17·5	20	.....	.....	.....	30·2	33·6	57·5
34—Guelph	28	25·2	23·7	15·2	14	16·1	30	22·7	22	27·5	31·6	57·1
35—Kitchener	28·6	25·6	19·7	16	13·5	15·7	.....	24·2	17	28·1	30·4	56·8
36—Woodstock	31·2	27	24·2	18·7	13·2	17·5	23·5	25·7	23	29·6	33·4	58·1
37—Stratford	31	26·6	21·7	16·8	15	17·6	20	26·2	.....	30·6	32·6	58·6
38—London	30·5	26·6	21·6	16·9	13·5	16·1	21·3	26·7	22·7	29·4	32·9	57·4
39—St. Thomas	30·2	26·2	23·4	16·5	13·1	17·2	28·3	27·8	19·5	30·2	32·8	59
40—Chatham	29·4	25·9	22·6	16·6	11·7	18·7	30	25·1	21·2	29·1	31·6	58·5
41—Windsor	29·3	25	20·4	16·3	14·2	16·9	29·7	26·7	20·7	28·1	29·6	59·7
42—Sarnia	30·4	26	21·1	17·6	14·6	16·9	17	23·8	22·6	29·3	32·1	57·2
43—Owen Sound	29·2	24·5	20·4	16·4	13·9	17·5	.....	23·8	20	27·1	29·7	53·8
44—North Bay	31·5	25	21	15	15	15	.....	23	21·1	29·6	32·3	55·7
45—Sudbury	29·4	23·4	18·8	14·7	11·2	13·9	23	25·5	19·9	29	32	56·4
46—Cobalt	34	29	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	22·5	28·4	30·5	57·5
47—Timmins	29·9	25·2	22·2	16·6	12·9	15·5	22	27	23·7	28·6	32	57·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·8	26·7	21·5	16·7	12·2	15·7	28	25·4	20·7	29·3	31·9	58·1
49—Port Arthur	28·3	24·3	22·7	16·2	13·3	15	.....	26·7	22·8	35·5	38	58·7
50—Fort William	30	25·5	2 1·6	16·8	14·4	15·4	27·5	25	20·6	34·1	38·3	60·5
Manitoba (average)	**25·3**	**20·3**	**19·6**	**13·1**	**10·7**	**11·7**	**22·9**	**24·1**	**19·3**	**34·2**	**37·2**	**56·7**
51—Winnipeg	27·5	21·8	20·9	13·3	11·9	10·7	20·8	26·4	19·3	33·6	36·7	58·4
52—Brandon	23	18·7	18·2	12·9	9·5	12·7	25	21·7	.....	34·8	37·6	55
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·5**	**17·6**	**15·8**	**10·8**	**8·7**	**10·6**	**17·3**	**22·1**	**20·1**	**34·7**	**38·2**	**56·9**
53—Regina	23·2	16·9	16·3	10·8	9·5	10·1	17·5	20·5	20·8	34	36·6	58·4
54—Prince Albert	18	15	12	9	7	10	15	25	20	35·6	39·7	53·7
55—Saskatoon	22·2	18·4	17·1	11·1	8·2	10·4	16·5	20·9	19·5	34·5	37·9	54·2
56—Moose Jaw	26·6	20·2	17·8	12·3	9·9	12	20·2	21·8	.....	34·7	38·5	61·1
Alberta (average)	**25·9**	**21·4**	**17·6**	**13·0**	**11·1**	**13·2**	**20·5**	**20·8**	**18·3**	**31·6**	**35·6**	**55·7**
57—Medicine Hat	28·5	23·5	20	16	13·7	15·7	20	18·7	17·5	33·1	37·1	55·8
58—Drumheller	24	20	15	12·5	10	13·5	21·5	21	17·5	30	33·8	55
59—Edmonton	21	17·3	15	9·9	8·6	11·4	20·4	20·2	18·6	30·9	34·9	55·7
60—Calgary	27·3	22·1	19·7	13·7	11·8	12·9	18·7	23·7	17·8	33·6	38·2	57·2
61—Lethbridge	28·6	24	18·5	12·7	11·2	12·3	22	20·2	20	30·6	34·1	54·7
British Columbia (average)	**31·8**	**26·4**	**23·6**	**15·9**	**14·5**	**16·0**	**26·0**	**26·2**	**21·7**	**35·1**	**38·5**	**56·8**
62—Fernie	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	20	22	22	32	33	58·3
63—Nelson	30	24	25	14·5	15	16·5	25	28	21	36·6	41·2	61
64—Trail	33	28	24·3	18·3	16	19	29·7	26·7	22	37·1	42·8	58·7
65—New Westminster	31	26·1	22	14·5	15·3	15·2	26·1	26·1	21	33·2	37·2	56·1
66—Vancouver	32·9	26·9	23·1	16·3	15·7	15·9	28·3	26·7	24·4	35·2	38·1	55
67—Victoria	32	27·3	25·9	16·3	15·9	15·8	27·5	26·2	19·1	35·2	38·4	55·1
68—Nanaimo	32	26·2	22·2	16	14·4	17·5	27	25·5	22·5	35·2	38·1	55
69—Prince Rupert	32	26·2	23	15·1	11·7	15·4	24·5	28·2	21·5	36·3	39·3	55

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1937

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·0	**23·9**	**17·4**	**12·2**	**49·9**	**18·2**	**17·2**	**21·0**	**16·9**	**32·2**	**26·8**	**10·7**	**26·7**	**30·8**	
11·4	**23·1**	.....	.....	**43·9**	**13·1**	**14·3**	**16·1**	**17·4**	**35·2**	**29·8**	**9·8**	**26·0**	**32·0**	
.....	19·5	.....	.....	44·7	12·2	15	15·5	16·5	37·2	30·2	10–12	25	30·8	1
.....	22·7	.....	.....	50	13·6	.....	20·3	16·7	32·5	28·3	11b	25·7	31·4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	14·2	15	14·7	17·2	32·7	27·7	7c	25	31	3
10·7	25	.....	.....	40	12·1	12·5	15·3	17	38·8	32·5	11·8a	25	31·5	4
12	25	.....	.....	.....	13·5	15	16·6	19	34·7	.....	10	29	34	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12·8	14	14·2	17·8	35·5	30·5	8	26·3	33·5	6
15·0	**25·0**	.....	.....	**50·0**	**12·9**	.....	**17·3**	**17·6**	**28·5**	**23·1**	8·0–9·0	**24·8**	**29·8**	7
13·5	**26·0**	**15·0**	**8·0**	**43·8**	**13·7**	**14·2**	**17·7**	**16·9**	**34·3**	**29·3**	**10·5**	**25·1**	**31·0**	
15	25·5	.....	.....	41	13·5	14·3	17·2	17·7	36·7	31·3	10	25·3	31·4	8
12	25·4	15	6	40·5	13·9	13·8	21	16	35·7	29·7	12	26·4	31·7	9
.....	27	.....	10	50	14·6	16·8	18·9	17·7	32·6	27·9	10	27·3	31·9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·7	12	13·7	16	32·3	28·4	10c	21·4	29	11
12·0	**25·4**	**16·5**	**8·4**	**50·8**	**16·1**	**16·0**	**14·6**	**16·3**	**32·9**	**28·0**	**9·0**	**25·9**	**29·3**	
10·5	20	14	.....	.....	.....	13	15·5	16·6	33·7	28	9	24·6	29·6	12
10	24	.....	.....	50	.....	18·1	18·7	17·3	32·5	28·6	9b	.....	29·6	13
13·2	31·7	.....	8·1	.....	13	16	12·8	15·5	36·4	30·7	9·1a	24·8	28·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·8	15·1	28·7	25·7	8b	.....	29·3	15
12	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	14·8	14·6	29·9	26·7	8b	.....	29·3	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	13·7	17·6	33·3	28·6	8	.....	29·1	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·6	16·2	30·4	26·2	8c	26	29·5	18
14·2	26·7	19	.....	42·5	19·4	16·9	19·7	16·1	37·1	28·6	10–11	28·6	30·4	19
.....	25	.....	7	60	14	13·7	13·8	17·6	34·1	28·6	11	25·5	28·4	20
15·5	**24·7**	**20·2**	**9·5**	**55·7**	**17·9**	**16·0**	**24·3**	**16·6**	**32·7**	**27·5**	**11·3**	**28·0**	**30·5**	
16·5	26·1	17	.....	.....	18·7	14·5	24·4	16·5	34·9	29·9	11	.....	29·7	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	15	19·3	17	31·6	25·7	10	.....	29·9	22
15	25	22·3	.....	50	17·2	15	22·8	16·3	31·7	27·2	10	25	29·8	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21·6	16	29·9	25·3	10	29·5	29·8	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	25·5	18·4	29·2	24·9	11	27·7	29·8	25
16	25·5	21·5	9	.....	.....	.....	25·6	16	32·5	29·5	11b	28	30	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	23·7	17·8	32·7	28·9	11	27·5	31·1	27
15·5	27·6	22·1	10	60	.....	15	30·5	16·1	35·3	29·5	12	.....	31·2	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·6	17·5	34·2	.....	12	30·6	31·9	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	27	16·2	33·5	.....	12	30	31	30
17·5	26	22·7	.....	60	.....	13	28·3	15·8	33·7	29·3	12	28·8	31·2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	25·2	15·6	30·7	27·2	11	28	30·5	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	16·7	31·4	28·6	11	30	30·8	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	16·1	33·5	27·5	10–11	28	31	34
15	25	19	.....	.....	.....	17	22·7	15·8	28·1	24·5	11	27	29·7	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·8	16·6	29·5	25	11	30·5	30·5	36
.....	25	18·5	.....	.....	.....	15	24·6	16·5	31	26·4	11	.....	30·5	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	26·4	16·1	31·1	27·3	11	27·7	30·4	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17·5	30·7	16·4	31·9	29·2	11	30	32	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	24·4	15·4	27·2	22·3	11	27·5	29·9	40
13·7	23·3	21	.....	60	18	18	23·8	14·8	31·6	28	12	.....	29·2	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	18	26·8	16·8	32·4	29·3	11	28	30·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·8	14·7	28·3	22·2	11	29	30·8	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	26·3	17·8	35·7	.....	12	27	30	44
.....	19	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	16·6	16·9	36·5	29	13b	30	31·1	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	38·7	32·2	10b	.....	30·5	46
.....	24	23·3	.....	57·5	20·6	20	16·3	19	36·2	27·8	14·3a	.....	29·8	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	22·7	17·3	34·6	29·7	12	23·8	30·4	48
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	20	17·5	23·6	18·4	36·2	26·7	11	26·5	31·3	49
15	25	17·4	.....	47·5	19·7	16·3	25·3	17·7	36·5	30·2	11	25	30·6	50
19·5	**25·5**	**19·4**	.....	.....	**22·0**	**17·7**	**22·3**	**16·2**	**27·9**	**22·5**	**9·2**	**22·6**	**29·6**	
18	26	16·7	.....	.....	22	17·7	27	15·8	31·5	24·7	10	22	29·8	51
21	25	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	16·6	24·2	20·3	8·3a	23·2	29·3	52
22·0	**23·2**	**11·9**	**13·8**	.....	**22·7**	**20·4**	**18·1**	**16·8**	**23·9**	**19·5**	**10·8**	**22·6**	**28·8**	
21·9	23·3	12·5	12·5	.....	23	18·7	16·2	16·4	23·9	19·3	11	22·6	28·5	53
20	22	.....	.....	.....	25	20	20·2	17·4	24·4	20·1	10	21·8	29·9	54
21	22·5	11·3	15	.....	20·2	18	19·2	16·8	24·9	20·9	11	23·5	27·7	55
25	25	12	.....	.....	.....	25	16·9	16·7	22·3	17·7	11	22·5	28·9	56
22·4	**23·0**	**13·4**	**14·4**	**55·0**	**22·6**	**20·0**	**19·0**	**16·7**	**26·7**	**21·5**	**10·8**	**23·5**	**30·6**	
25	23·5	.....	.....	.....	25	20	18·2	16·8	24	18·3	11	22·3	30·9	57
24·5	25	12	13·5	.....	25	19	16·4	18·2	25·7	21·5	10	24·2	30·6	58
20	21·8	15·4	.....	.....	20·7	19·3	18·8	17·4	28·5	22·6	11	24·9	30·7	59
21·5	22·9	13	15·2	55	20	21·7	26·2	16·5	28·4	22·3	11	25·1	30·9	60
21	22	13	.....	.....	22·5	20	15·3	14·7	27	22·8	11	21	29·9	61
18·1	**21·3**	.....	**18·3**	.....	**22·6**	**21·0**	**23·8**	**18·3**	**35·2**	**28·8**	**11·6**	**30·6**	**34·2**	
22	25	.....	20	.....	21·5	25	19·4	18·7	31	24·2	10	26	32·4	62
21	25	.....	16·5	.....	24	22·3	21·7	19·3	38·6	28	12·5a	32	35·5	63
21	24·7	.....	18·5	.....	24	23·7	26·3	20·2	35·5	.....	12·5a	29	33·8	64
15	18	.....	.....	.....	21·2	17·5	24·9	16·9	33·7	.....	10	.....	32·9	65
14·6	18·4	.....	.....	.....	20·5	17·5	25·8	16·1	34·6	31·7	10	31	32·9	66
.....	19·7	.....	.....	.....	24·6	18·8	23·9	17·4	36·1	32·2	12·5a	32·8	34·7	67
15	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18·3	35·6	.....	11a	.....	34·8	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	23·1	19·3	36·4	27·8	14·3a	33	36·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·0**	**7·1a**	**16·1**	**4·7**	**6·0**	**8·2**	**11·1**	**13·4**	**12·3**	**12·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·4**	**7·2**	**16·8**	**5·1**	**6·1**	**7·7**	**13·1**	**14·1**	**12·4**	**12·6**
1—Sydney	22·1	8	19	4·8	6	7·4	12·6	13·7	11·9	11·9
2—New Glasgow	22·7	7·3	17·2	5·2	6·1	7·4	12·9	13·6	11·4	11·3
3—Amherst	20·8	7·3	13·5	5·2	6	7·5	12·2	13·2	12·4	11·2
4—Halifax	22·1	6	16·8	5	5·9	7·9	13·7	14	12·7	12·1
5—Windsor	22·5	8b	19	5·3	6·3	8·3	14	15	13·2	12·7
6—Truro	24	6–7·3	15	5·2	6	7·7	13·2	14·9	12·6	12·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·3**	**8·0**	**18·2**	**4·9**	**5·5**	**7·8**	**13·5**	**14·3**	**12·6**	**12·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·5**	**7·9**	**16·2**	**4·8**	**5·9**	**7·5**	**13·9**	**14·1**	**12·5**	**12·3**
8—Moncton	21·7	8	17	5	6·1	8·3	15	13·8	12·8	12·4
9—Saint John	23	6–7·3	18·6	4·9	5·9	7·5	13·6	13·4	11·9	12
10—Fredericton	22·5	8	16·2	4·8	6	7·6	13·8	14·3	12·3	12·4
11—Bathurst	22·7	8·7	13	4·6	5·5	6·7	13	14·8	12·9	12·2
Quebec (average)	**20·1**	**5·8**	**13·7**	**4·5**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**10·8**	**12·1**	**11·7**	**12·0**
12—Quebec	22·5	4·5–8·5	14·7	4·7	6	6·5	10·7	12·7	12·1	13·5
13—Three Rivers	20·2	5·3–6	13·5	4·8	5·7	7·1	12·8	12·8	13·1	12
14—Sherbrooke	20·4	6	12·9	4·2	5·8	6	11·4	12·4	11	11·6
15—Sorel	19·4	4·7b	13·4	4·1	.....	5·9	10	12·3	11·5	11·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·9	5·3	13·5	4·2	6	6·9	10·4	10·5	11·4	13·4
17—St. Johns	19·1	5·3	14·5	4·4	6	6·7	10	11·5	12	13·8
18—Thetford Mines	19·4	5·3–6	13·1	4·8	5·7	5·3	10	12·7	12·2	10·8
19—Montreal	20·9	6–7·3	14·8	4·9	5·6	7·4	10·2	12	11·2	10·4
20—Hull	19·9	5·3–6·7	13	4·7	5·8	6·2	11·9	12	10·8	10·8
Ontario (average)	**22·6**	**6·6**	**15·4**	**4·3**	**5·7**	**8·9**	**11·0**	**12·8**	**11·7**	**11·9**
21—Ottawa	21·6	7·3	14·7	5·1	6·1	8·1	11·6	12·5	10·7	11
22—Brockville	20·9	6–6·7	13·5	4·7	5·6	8·3	11·7	11·6	10·7	10·7
23—Kingston	21·1	6–6·7	14·6	4·3	5·3	8·7	11·2	13	11·5	11·2
24—Belleville	22·1	6	14	3·7½	5·3	7·8	10·2	11·9	10·7	11·1
25—Peterborough	21·5	6–6·7	15·8	4	5·1	8·9½	10·7	12·1	10·9	11·2
26—Oshawa	22·3	6·7–7·3	.....	3·9	5·5	8·4½	10	12·9	11·7	12·3
27—Orillia	22·4	6·7b	17	3·9	5·2	8·6½	10·9	12·5	12·5	12·1
28—Toronto	26	7·3	17	4·2	5·9	9·3½	10·3½	12·4	11·5	11·6
29—Niagara Falls	21·2	6·7	16·7	4·3	5·7	8·8½	11	12·4	10·5	12
30—St. Catharines	22·9	6·7	16·5	3·8	5·7	9·1½	11·8	12·6	12·3	12·4
31—Hamilton	26·2	6·7–7·3	15·9	3·8	5·8	8·5	10	12·1	10·9	11·3
32—Brantford	24·1	6·7	17	3·8	5·8	9·6	9·7	12·1	10·9	11·2
33—Galt	24·4	7·3	16	3·9	5·8	9·2	10·1	12·9	11	11·1
34—Guelph	22·9	6·7	16·6	3·8	5·4	9·7	10·8	12·5	11·6	11·5
35—Kitchener	23·8	6·7	14·5	4	5·6	8·8	10·4	13·2	11·3	11·3
36—Woodstock	22·2	6–6·7	15	3·5	5·6	9	9·7	12·7	12·2	11·9
37—Stratford	22·6	6·7	17·7	3·8	6	9·6	11·3	12·7	11·9	12
38—London	23·5	6–6·7	17·5	3·9	5·6	8·8	10·8	12·7	12·1	11·9
39—St. Thomas	23·5	6	18·1	4·1	5·6	9·6	12·9	14	12·3	12·2
40—Chatham	21·2	5·3	15	4·1	5·6	8·4	10·5	12·3	11·8½	11·7
41—Windsor	20·4	6–6·7	14·6	4	5	7·6	10·1	11·7	11·6½	11·3
42—Sarnia	22·4	6–6·7	15·5	3·8	5·8	8·6	11·8	12·9	12	12·2
43—Owen Sound	21·6	6·7	15·6	3·8	5·5	8·7	11·8	12·8	11·4	11·3
44—North Bay	22·6	6·7b	13·7	5	6	9·4	12·2	13·8	13·1	13·3
45—Sudbury	21·1	7·3	13·7	5·3	6·3	8·8	12·2	13	12	12·6
46—Cobalt	23	6·7	14	5·4	5·7	9·1	12·6	14·3	12·7	13·5
47—Timmins	22·6	6·7	12·7	5·1	5·5	10·2	11·5	14·4	12·9½	12·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·5	6–6·7	13	4·5	5·8	8·6	10·6	13	12·9	12·7
49—Port Arthur	22·3	6–7·3	17	5·2	6·5	9·4	11·5	13·3	11·8½	12·2
50—Fort William	23·4	6–7·3	14·7	5·1	5·9	9·2	10·7	13·5	12·5	12·6
Manitoba (average)	**24·9**	**7·0**	**17·4**	**5·0**	**6·5**	**9·7**	**10·6**	**14·3**	**13·3**	**13·5**
51—Winnipeg	25	6·4–8	15·8	5	6	9	9·9	13·7	13	13·1
52—Brandon	24·7	6·4–7·1	19	5	6·9	10·4	11·3	14·8	13·5	13·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·9**	**7·3**	**16·6**	**4·9**	**6·4**	**9·2**	**10·7**	**14·7**	**13·2½**	**13·3**
53—Regina	25	7·2–8	16·2	4·5	6·3	8·7	9·9	14·6	12·5	12·7
54—Prince Albert	23·5	6·4	17	5	6·4	8·7	11·8	14·8	14·3½	14·5
55—Saskatoon	21·9	7·2	.....	5	6·4	9·3	10·5	14·9	13	13·1
56—Moose Jaw	25	8	16·5	5	6·5	9·9	10·6	14·6	13	12·9
Alberta (average)	**25·5**	**7·7**	**17·9**	**5·1**	**6·5**	**8·4**	**11·0**	**14·8**	**13·5**	**13·2**
57—Medicine Hat	27·9	8	19	5·2	6·5	8·6	10·9	14·8	13·6	13·6
58—Drumheller	24	6·8	.....	5·1	6·9	8·2	12·5	15	13·5	13·5
59—Edmonton	25·3	7·2–8	18	5	6·7	8·6	10·6	14·9	13·2	13·1
60—Calgary	26·4	8	15·5	5·1	5·7	8	10	14·5	13·6	12·4
61—Lethbridge	24	8	19	5·2	6·5	8·6	10·9	14·7	13·7	13·6
British Columbia (average)	**26·0**	**9·3**	**19·4**	**5·5**	**6·6**	**7·7**	**8·6**	**14·2**	**13·3**	**13·6**
62—Fernie	26	10	18	5·3	6·3	8·6	10	14·1	13·6	13·9
63—Nelson	26	10	20	5·9	7	8·3	10	15	15	15
64—Trail	24·6	10	15·5	5·5	6·3	9	8·5	14·5	13·8	13·8
65—New Westminster	24·6	8·3–8·9	20·3	5·3	6·2	6·6	6·9	13·8	12·5	13·1
66—Vancouver	26·4	8·3–8·9	20	5·3	6·4	6·7	8·4	14	11·7	12·5
67—Victoria	26·9	9	19·7	5·5	6·9	7·6	8·1	14·1	13	12·9
68—Nanaimo	28·2	9	.....	5·4	6·5	7·3	8·8	13·6	12·5	12·6
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	22·5	5·6	6·9	7·1	8·2	14·7	14	14·6

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1937

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·6	5·5	1·540	30·9	24·6	15·9	11·8	17·0	15·4	60·1	18·9	54·1	44·1	
7·9	5·4	1·350	27·8	21·9	13·9	12·8	16·2	15·2	61·2	19·0	60·3	47·2	
8·1	5·5	1·305	25·9	.....	13·7	12·4	15·7	15·6	.....	17·9	65	49·4	1
7·3	5·7	1·19	25·6	.....	15	13	16	14·3	55	18·9	55	43	2
7·7	5·3	1·20	27·1	.....	14·5	12·3	15·6	14	60	19·2	62	46	3
7·9	5	1·376	28·1	20	13	13·2	17·1	16·9	70	19	58·7	50·4	4
8·5	5	1·50	28·7	.....	.....	14	17·3	15	.....	20·2	.....	47	5
7·8	5·6	1·53	31·3	23·7	13·5	11·9	15·4	15·5	59·7	18·7	60·7	47·2	6
7·9	7·2	1·500	32·5	.....	15·5	12·6	15·7	15·5	50·0	19·5	55·0	48·2	7
7·6	6·1	1·355	28·9	23·7	14·7	11·9	16·5	14·9	56·3	18·4	57·4	49·7	
7·9	6·4	1·242	25	.....	14·8	12·6	16·8	14·7	55	19·3	.....	52·4	8
7·8	5·7	1·275	26·6	.....	14·4	11·4	16	14	65	17·8	58	49·2	9
7·4	6·3	1·404	29·1	23·7	14·8	12·5	16·1	15·1	49	18·6	56·7	48	10
7·3	6	1·50	35	.....	14·7	11	17	15·7	.....	17·8	.....	49·3	11
7·0	6·1	1·099	23·2	27·0	15·5	11·7	16·4	14·4	62·4	18·8	53·3	43·3	
7·2	6·4	1·057	23	20	14·4	12·7	16·3	15	82·5	20·3	67	45·4	12
7·2	6·1	1·148	23·8	.....	17·2	11·8	15·4	14·1	55	18·8	59·5	45·6	13
6·8	6·1	1·154	26	38·7	15·8	11·9	17·4	15·7	46	20·2	61·2	43·8	14
6·1	6·3	·96	19	.....	14·7	11	16	13·1	47	18·6	50	41·4	15
6·8	6·1	·974	21·7	25	16·7	12·2	15·8	14·1	59	17·8	58·5	42·5	16
6·7	6·2	1·232	26·3	25	15	11·1	17·2	14·7	60	17·8	60	44	17
6·9	5·8	1·11	22·7	.....	14·7	10·8	17	14·1	67·5	20·4	.....	45	18
7	5·7	1·073	22	30	15·9	11·7	16·7	13·6	79·4	17·9	58·5	41·3	19
8	6·1	1·186	24·3	23·2	15·5	11·7	15·5	15·1	65	17·1	65	41·1	20
7·5	5·4	1·458	30·0	24·3	16·0	12·0	17·0	15·8	58·5	18·0	55·5	42·9	
7·6	6·1	1·172	25·9	27·8	15	11·7	16·7	16·5	55·6	19·2	56·5	42·6	21
7·5	6·5	1·84	34·1	30	.....	11·9	17	15	45	18·5	60	43·8	22
7·3	5·7	1·355	27·6	25	.....	12·2	17·1	15·4	62	18·3	62·4	42·7	23
7·6	6·4	1·303	25·1	22·8	.....	12·1	16	15·2	68·5	17·9	51·5	41·6	24
8·7	5·6	1·30	25	25	13·7	10·8	17	15	58	18·6	57·6	41·5	25
6·6	5·2	1·41	27·5	32·5	.....	.....	17·7	15·3	.....	18·7	65	44	26
7·9	6·1	1·408	30·8	32·5	15	12	17·4	15	57	18	50	43·6	27
6·8	5	1·346	26·7	20·7	.....	10·7	17·2	16	60	17·6	59·3	43·1	28
7·7	4·9	1·386	30·3	.....	.....	10·8	18·2	16·2	65	16·2	51·3	44	29
8·4	5·1	1·333	30·4	15	.....	11	17·7	15	60	15·3	44	42·6	30
7·8	5	1·137	28·7	30	.....	11·2	16·7	14·9	60	16·4	59·5	40·5	31
7·5	4·8	1·095	21·3	21·2	.....	11·9	16·8	14·7	48	16·3	47	41·6	32
7·6	4·9	1·28	26·4	.....	.....	12·4	17·3	14·9	45	17·5	58	42·7	33
7·7	4·6	1·35	26·5	21·7	.....	12·3	17·8	15·6	.....	17·6	57	41·4	34
7·6	5·3	1·35	29·7	20	.....	12	16·7	16·6	.....	17·2	.....	42·1	35
6·7	5	1·235	23·4	24	.....	12·7	16·2	14·8	.....	16·5	.....	40	36
7	5	1·271	26	25	.....	11·2	16·9	15·2	.....	19	59	41·7	37
7·4	5·2	1·25	25·7	24·5	.....	11·7	16·2	14·9	57	17·6	54	42·7	38
7·6	4·8	1·244	23·9	18·6	.....	12·7	17·1	14·9	47	19·5	55	42	39
6·9	3·9	1·225	22·7	21·9	.....	12·6	16·2	15	.....	18·2	63·5	40·3	40
7·1	4·6	1·217	20·7	15·7	.....	10·7	15·8	15·2	.....	17·3	.....	41·5	41
7·6	5·7	1·128	22·8	20	.....	12·2	16·7	16·8	.....	17·9	.....	42·1	42
7·5	4·5	1·512	30	.....	.....	11·7	16·5	15	.....	17·7	50	41·2	43
8·1	5·9	1·95	44	25	18	13·2	17	18·2	63	19·5	59	46	44
7·1	5·3	1·806	36·9	.....	16·6	12·2	18	17	65	18	53·8	46·4	45
8·3	6·5	2·03	45	.....	17·5	14·7	18·5	17·7	63·7	20	56·3	47	46
7·6	6·1	1·877	47·1	.....	15·6	13	17·4	17·6	68	20·6	53·8	45·8	47
7·5	5·3	1·667	33·4	25	17·5	11·8	15·5	15	60	18·8	57·5	42·6	48
7·7	6·2	2·112	42·5	35	15·8	12·2	18	17·8	61	19·4	50	44·2	49
7·4	5·9	2·153	39·5	.....	15	11·7	17·5	16·3	59·2	18	51·6	44·4	50
7·9	5·4	1·725	34·2	.....	13·7	10·8	17·9	15·9	63·4	19·3	50·1	43·5	
7·7	5·5	1·61	34·1	.....	13·7	10·4	17·5	15·5	60·5	18·2	47·8	42·6	51
8	5·3	1·84	34·3	.....	.....	11·2	18·3	16·3	66·2	20·4	52·4	44·3	52
8·0	5·6	2·167	39·4	.....	17·4	11·8	17·3	16·0	63·8	21·0	51·5	46·6	
7·9	5·9	2·06	39	.....	17·3	11·6	17·9	16·2	64·2	19·6	52·2	46·3	53
8·6	6·5	.....	45	.....	19	11·6	18·3	15·9	64·2	23·8	52·1	47·2	54
7·7	5·2	2·24	38·6	.....	16	12·1	16·8	16·3	64·8	20·8	50·1	46·1	55
7·8	4·9	2·20	35	.....	.....	11·9	16·1	15·7	62	19·8	51·6	46·7	56
8·1	6·0	2·234	39·4	.....	16·6	11·1	18·3	16·1	61·5	20·5	52·9	44·9	
8·9	6·4	2·67	48·3	.....	18·7	11·2	18·1	16·3	61·6	21	58·8	45·2	57
8·8	6	2·20	42·5	.....	15	10·8	18·5	16·8	65·7	20	53·3	47·3	58
8·2	6·7	1·83	31·3	.....	16·8	12·1	17·8	15·6	60·4	20	51·8	44·8	59
7·2	5·4	1·97	37·5	.....	.....	10·6	18·2	15·6	60·2	21·9	49·9	44·7	60
7·3	5·7	2·50	37·3	.....	16	10·9	18·7	16·4	59·7	19·6	50·5	42·7	61
8·1	4·9	1·869	36·0	.....	19·6	10·8	17·4	14·7	60·1	20·3	49·0	42·7	
9	5	2·35	50	.....	20	12·3	17·7	16·7	65	22·5	55	49·2	62
8	5·7	2·50	42·5	.....	.....	10·5	19·7	15·8	66·3	22·5	55	49·3	63
8·4	5·8	2·17	37·7	.....	.....	11·5	18·5	15·2	63	24·5	53	46·2	64
7·6	4·4	1·22	24·8	.....	.....	10	16	13·3	55	17·9	43·1	37·8	65
7·4	4·7	1·27	24·7	.....	.....	10·6	16·1	14·7	54·4	17	45	39·1	66
7·9	4·3	1·61	33·4	.....	20	10·4	17	13·4	60·5	18·1	45·9	38·6	67
8·3	4·5	1·75	38	.....	.....	10·7	15·9	13·2	54·7	18·7	47·5	39	68
8·5	5	2·08	36·7	.....	18·7	10·7	17·9	15	62	21	47·5	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**35·5**	**54·3**	**20·0**	**13·9**	**2·7**	**38·1**	**48·6**	**11·8**	**5·0**	**14·068b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·5**	**6·2**	**41·5**	**53·1**	**19·2**	**9·8**	**2·8**	**41·1**	**39·8**	**12·2**	**5·2**	**14·500**
1—Sydney	6·7	6·1	43·6	54·3	20·4	10·6	3	40·3	44·5	12	5·2	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·8	6·6	41	49·6	19·7	9·6	2·7	46·2	34·8	12·5	5·1	.....
3—Amherst	6·5	6	43·1	55·9	15·6	9·5	2·8	37·5	37	12	5·4	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·1	37	52	19·1	9·3	2·9	42·7	53·3	12·3	5·1	14·50
5—Windsor	6·3	6	43·3	55	20·3	9·5	2·7	40	35	12·3	5	.....
6—Truro	6·7	6·3	40·7	51·6	19·8	10	2·8	40	34·1	12·1	5·6	.....
7—**P.E.I.**–Charlottetown	**6·1**	**6·0**	**45·0**	**52·3**	**18·9**	**13·7**	**2·9**	**38·3**	**37·8**	**12·4**	**5·1**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·8**	**6·4**	**42·8**	**52·2**	**18·3**	**10·4**	**2·7**	**38·5**	**37·3**	**11·9**	**5·2**	**13·500**
8—Moncton	7	6·4	42·7	52·5	19·9	10·2	2·8	41·6	37	12	5·3	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·4	39·5	50·8	16·9	10	2·6	38·3	37·8	12·2	5·3	13·50
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·5	41·3	51·4	16·2	10·9	2·5	34·1	35·9	11·8	5·3	.....
11—Bathurst	6·6	6·2	47·5	54	20	10·4	2·8	40	38·3	11·5	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**33·5**	**56·8**	**20·5**	**13·0**	**2·8**	**41·3**	**49·9**	**10·8**	**4·8**	**13·518**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	34·6	56·3	21·2	15	2·6	42	59·2	10·6	4·9	13·00
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6	35·9	61·1	20	15·7	3·2	42	60	12·5	4·7	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	6	29·9	56·2	21·3	11·1	3	42·4	46·4	10·9	5	14·50
15—Sorel	6	5·8	34·9	51·8	19·2	10·2	2·8	39·2	46·2	10	4·2	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·7	33·7	46·2	23·2	12·9	2·5	38·3	46	10·5	4·9	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	30·8	49·4	19·5	13·3	2·9	42	49	12	5	12·50
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	35	53·6	19·4	12·3	2·7	40	40	10·5	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·7	33·7	55·4	19·7	14	2·5	44	51·7	10·4	4·9	13·00–13·75
20—Hull	6·1	6	32·7	53·8	21·4	12·1	2·7	42·1	50·5	10·2	4·9	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·2**	**57·9**	**19·9**	**12·0**	**2·5**	**36·6**	**48·4**	**11·0**	**5·0**	**13·819**
21—Ottawa	6·1	6·1	33·9	57·1	19·8	13·2	2·5	43·1	52·2	10·9	5	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	6	35·1	54·8	23·2	10·3	2·5	37·8	46·6	10·7	5·1	13·00
23—Kingston	6·2	6	36·2	54·2	19·2	11·9	2·8	38·6	50	10·5	5·2	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·1	35·9	54·1	19·7	10·2	2·3	35·3	50	10	5·3	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·4	6·3	37·8	54·5	19	12·7	3	35·6	48·3	10·8	5·3	14·25
26—Oshawa	6·6	6·5	36	60	22·7	10	2·7	37·3	58	10·7	5·2	13·00
27—Orillia	6·4	6·3	36·6	62·5	20·5	10	2·9	40	45·3	10·4	5·2	14·00
28—Toronto	6·2	6·1	39·8	61·1	18·1	11·5	2·4	37·2	48·9	10·2	5	12·00
29—Niagara Falls	7	7	36·8	63·5	19·7	11·5	2·5	37	40	10·3	5	12·25–12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·4	35·7	62·9	21·1	12	2·6	35	47·5	10·7	5·1	12·75g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6	35·8	57·5	19·5	10·1	2·3	34·3	43·3	10·1	5·1	12·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·1	35·5	58·5	19·3	10·5	2·4	34·6	49·2	10·1	5·2	12·50
33—Galt	6·2	6·2	31·7	55	18	11·3	2·1	42·1	47·7	10·3	4·9	13·00
34—Guelph	6·2	6·2	34·2	56·7	19·5	10·5	3	41·9	52	10·7	5·2	13·00
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·2	29·6	59·3	19	10·4	2·4	38·9	45	10·2	4·9	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·8	6·8	37	58·2	20·2	10	2·6	35	44·7	10·6	5·2	12·00
37—Stratford	6·8	6·8	39	57·7	20	11·3	2·4	38·3	48·7	10·7	5·5	13·00
38—London	6·6	6·4	36·8	57·8	16·9	12·5	2·2	39·4	46·8	10·2	5·2	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·6	39	57·9	20·7	12·3	2·5	41·2	46·4	10·7	5·2	13·00
40—Chatham	6·4	6·3	32·5	51·1	17·6	11·3	2·2	32	50	10	4·9	15·00g
41—Windsor	6·1	6·1	30·9	54·2	17·2	10·1	1·9	32	45	10	4·6	14·75g
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·8	35·1	58·7	17·9	10·7	2·2	33·3	46·5	10·4	5	14·00
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6	40·7	58·9	21·6	10·7	2·5	27·5	37·5	10	4·8	14·00
44—North Bay	7	6·5	45	60·5	22	14·4	2·8	38	50	12·5	5	15·50–16·00
45—Sudbury	6·8	6·6	32·6	60·3	20·5	15·3	2·6	37·5	60	14·2	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7	7	30	57·5	20	15	2·7	31·2	.....	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·8	31	60	20·8	15·5	3·3	34	.....	12·5	5	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·3	30·8	61·3	20	14·5	2·5	35	48	12·3	4·5	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·3	33·5	58·8	22·4	15·9	2·8	35	55	12·7	5·1	15·25
50—Fort William	6·7	6·6	32·5	53·1	22	14·1	2·4	39·5	53·7	12·5	4·7	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**7·3**	**7·2**	**34·1**	**49·4**	**20·4**	**13·5**	**2·7**	**33·2**	**53·5**	**13·4**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	7	6·9	34	49·2	17·9	11·7a	2·7	33·3	55·2	12·8	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	7·5	7·4	34·1	49·6	22·8	15·3a	2·7	33	51·7	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·1**	**32·5**	**51·2**	**19·4**	**19·3**	**2·9**	**35·6**	**54·3**	**14·3**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·8	6·6	33·4	49·8	17·2	18·4a	2·7	34·3	57·3	13·3	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	7	7·1	32·9	53·5	18·2	19·8a	3·2	37·2	50	15	5	.....
55—Saskatooun	7·8	7·8	32·6	51·5	19·4	19·8a	2·8	35	60	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·9	31	50	22·9	19·2a	2·7	35·8	50	15	5·3	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**32·5**	**49·0**	**20·5**	**18·2**	**2·9**	**33·4**	**53·1**	**13·6**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·8	31·5	48·4	22	21a	2·8	34·2	60	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·3	7	31·7	49·7	23	18·7a	2·8	33·3	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7	6·8	35·9	49·3	21·1	17·1a	3·1	34·5	47·5	14·6	5·1	g
60—Calgary	6·7	6·8	30·4	48·9	19·3	17·4a	2·7	33·2	48	11	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	6·6	6·5	33	48·8	17·4	16·8a	2·9	32	50	15	4·3	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·8**	**6·4**	**33·7**	**49·4**	**20·8**	**22·1**	**2·8**	**43·2**	**54·7**	**12·4**	**5·1**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·5	35	49·5	18·3	23·3a	2·7	47·5	55	13	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	36·7	56·7	23·8	26·7a	3	48·3	60	15	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	33·7	51·2	20·5	23·7a	3·1	37	53	14·7	5·7	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	6·1	29	44·7	18·3	20·7a	2·6	44	50	11	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	5·9	32·3	46	19·2	18·8a	2·6	39·2	57·5	11	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	35	48·2	21·9	20·7a	2·7	39·5	54·2	11·5	5·1	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	6·2	33·7	49	22·5	20a	3	50	52·5	10·5	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·7	6·1	34	50	21·5	22·7a	3	39·7	55	12·5	4·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and confrom mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·307	**12·135**	**9·526**	**11·491**	**7·150**	**8·525**	**7·516**	**26·9**	**9·5**	**23·485**	**17·254**	
7·975	**9·875**	**6·333**	**7·500**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·1**	**9·7**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·5	9·9	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	8·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·7	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·8	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	11·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	6·00– 7·00	6·50	30	9·1	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·900	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000**	**27·8**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	27·6	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·9	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·050	**11·500**	**10·900**	**12·234**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·450**	**23·1**	**9·3**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·00	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21	9·8	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25	9·8	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·7	9·3	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·9	9·3	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·83c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·4	9·6	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·4	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·00	14·67c	16·00c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·1	9·1	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	8·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·063	**12·233**	**9·986**	**12·125**	**7·875**	**9·701**	**8·596**	**25·1**	**9·2**	**25·125**	**18·643**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·5	9·4	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	8·9	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·8	9·5	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·5	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	12·00–13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	21·5	8·9	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	20	9·1	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50– 9·75	13·00	7·50–8·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·50– 8·50	.....	24·2	9·1	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	10·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	27	9·1	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
8·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2	9·5	24·00–35·00	16·00–24·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	23·3	9·1	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	13·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	25·1	9·4	23·00–30·00	15·00–24·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	25	8·8	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	24·7	9·5	22·00–27·00	14·00–22·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	13.00–14.00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·7	9·3	22·00–30·00	15·00–23·00	35
9·00–11·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9·1	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
8·00–11·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·00–11·50	11·50–12·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·5	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	39
8·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22·5g	9	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00g	10·75–12·50g	g	14.00–16.00gc	g	10.00–12.00gc	7·00–10·00gc	g	9	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	9·1	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·50–13·00	14·00	8·00	11·00	5·00	7·50	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	30·6	9·5	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	30	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
14·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·8	19·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	28·1	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·00	12·25	6·50	7·25	5·50	6·25	.....	25	9·3	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·063**	**7·938**	**7·500**	**27·2**	**9·7**	**24·250**	**17·500**	
5·75–12·75	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–8·75	6·75– 9·50	8·00	26·5	9·8	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·8	9·6	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·000	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·625**	**9·000**	**28·9**	**10·0**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75i	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·5	10	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·8	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·3	10	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00–10·00c	11·00c	29·8	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·4**	**9·7**	**22·750**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	31·2	9·4	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·8	9·9	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	29	9·5	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·7	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·804**	**33·3**	**9·9**	**22·375**	**16·875**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·00	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·8	22·00–25·00	17·00–20·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	31·3	10	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5.00–10.00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including veniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1934	Aug. 1935	Aug. 1936	July 1937	Aug. 1937‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	99·1	95·3	98·4	83·7	69·5	72·2	71·7	76·2	87·5	84·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	98·6	88·4	100·1	75·1	65·9	70·0	66·1	77·6	95·3	85·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	111·2	109·9	92·1	59·7	65·6	69·9	72·3	78·8	80·8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	93·8	91·1	79·9	71·2	72·0	70·6	70·0	74·6	73·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	98·6	94·0	86·6	63·2	65·4	64·2	68·6	78·0	77·8
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	92·5	93·8	90·7	85·4	87·1	87·1	87·9	104·1	104·8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·7	91·9	98·5	74·4	68·0	63·0	69·9	69·1	85·6	84·9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·2	93·6	90·5	83·3	86·1	85·0	85·2	87·0	87·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·1	95·3	92·2	81·6	81·5	79·5	78·4	81·7	81·7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·9	95·9	96·3	86·3	72·1	73·5	73·2	75·5	81·1	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·8	101·1	103·7	87·2	66·6	69·0	69·7	75·6	84·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	92·5	91·3	85·7	75·9	76·5	75·5	75·5	79·0	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	99·6	94·3	100·2	79·9	66·8	69·8	69·0	74·7	90·3	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	92·8	94·9	91·2	84·9	89·6	89·8	89·7	94·3	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	99·9	94·5	100·8	78·6	64·8	67·6	66·7	73·0	89·8	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·1	99·2	87·8	80·7	82·8	81·0	85·7	95·9	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	99·9	93·7	101·2	76·6	62·1	65·0	64·3	70·8	88·0	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	98·3	88·1	97·0	73·9	65·1	67·8	64·2	73·1	88·8	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·2	106·3	105·4	88·7	61·8	66·1	69·9	72·0	78·7	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·3	94·8	109·2	75·7	57·2	61·5	62·1	73·3	92·5	82·1
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	100·3	103·0	83·3	65·4	70·7	67·5	71·2	71·2	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	98·5	93·8	86·3	63·5	65·6	64·3	68·5	77·7	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	91·2	93·0	87·3	80·4	82·0	82·7	82·5	89·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·6	93·7	102·3	77·1	60·9	65·3	65·0	73·0	88·8	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·3	95·0	94·5	85·4	71·7	73·4	72·3	74·8	82·2	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended August 27, 1937; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1040)

breakfast bacon averaged 30·7 cents per pound in August, 29·1 cents in July and 28·5 cents in April. Prices of the latter were considerably higher in cities in the western provinces than in most other localities.

The price of fresh eggs averaged more than 5 cents per dozen higher in August at 32·2 cents than in the previous month. Prices in the prairie provinces showed less change in the average than in other provinces. Creamery butter advanced in most localities the Dominion average price being up from 28·9 cents per pound in July to 30·8 cents in August. Higher bread prices were reported from several cities and the Dominion average was fractionally higher at 7·1 cents per pound. Flour again advanced averaging 4·7 cents per pound in August as compared with 4·5 cents in July and 4·1 cents at the beginning of the year. The Dominion average price for potatoes, was $1.54 for ninety pounds as compared with $1.44 in July and $2.17 in August, 1936. Prices of this commodity were considerably higher in cities in Northern Ontario and in the western provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. United States anthracite coal averaged $14.07 per ton as compared with $14.03 in July.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $12.90; Moncton $15.50; Saint John $13; Quebec $13; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.50 and $15; St. Hyacinthe $14; Montreal $13.75-$14.25; Ottawa $15.75; Kingston $14.50; Belleville $14.75; Peterborough $16; Oshawa $14.50; Toronto $14 and $13.50; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14 and $13.50; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Sudbury $16.75; Cobalt $18; Timmins $18; Sault Ste. Marie $14; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the Labour Gazette.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 111·5 for July, an increase of 0·8 per cent for the month. The combined food groups increased from 101·6 to 102·9, an increase of 1·3 per cent, mainly due to an increase of 3·7 per cent in the cereal group. The combined industrial materials and manufactures groups increased from 115·3 to 116·1 an increase of 0·7 per cent; the iron and steel group and the non-ferrous metal group showed increases of 3·2 per cent and 1·7 per cent respectively but decreases were recorded in the other industrial materials and manufactured goods group notably in cotton which decreased 3·0 per cent and coal which decreased 1·1 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100 was 105·6 at the end of July, an increase of 1·2 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in all groups except the textile group which declined due to a sharp break in cotton. The largest increase in any group was one of 3·1 per cent in minerals.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100 was 155 at the beginning of August, showing no change from the figure at the beginning of July.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 579 for July as compared with 538 for June, an increase of 7·6 per cent for the month. The combined food group increased 4·7 per cent while the combined industrial materials groups increased 10·5 per cent. While the prices in francs rose the index on the base of gold with 1914 equalling 100, declined from 73 to 66 during the month.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 was 606 for the second quarter of 1937 as compared with 581 for the first quarter, an increase of 4·3 per cent. The index for food rose from 604 to 629 or 4·1 per cent during the same period.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·4 for July an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-14=100 was 126·2 for July an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. Rent was unchanged but food, heat and light, clothing and sundries all showed slight increases.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 109 for May and 106 in June. These figures showed increases of 16 and 12 per cent respectively over the corresponding month in 1936.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, has been revised both with regard to the method of weighting and the base which is now the average of prices for the twelve months from July, 1933, to June, 1934, as 100. Under this new method of compilation the index number for June was 105 and that for July was 106.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 87·2 for June a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. This figure is 1·5 per cent above the year's low of January and 10·1 per cent above the level for June, 1936. Declines were recorded in farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, metal and metal products, and house-furnishing goods advanced fractionally. Although the market prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods declined during June both groups are still substantially above their levels of a year ago. Finished product prices continued to rise, reaching the highest level since June, 1930.

Dun and Bradstreet's index number (in continuation of Bradstreet's index number) which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common use was $11·2734 at July 1, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month. Of the thirteen groups eight declined, four increased and one was unchanged. The more important decreases by groups, were as follows: breadstuffs 4·4 per cent, oil and textiles 3·1 per cent each, hides and leather 3·0 per cent, naval stores 1·6 per cent, building material 1·4 per cent. The provisions group rose 2·8 per cent and metals 1·7 per cent. All other changes were less than 1·0 per cent. This index shows an increase of 14·4 per cent over that of July 1, 1936.

Dun's index number based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities was $202·413 at July 1, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. The dairy and garden products group increased 3·7 per cent, metal increased 2·4 per cent, meat increased 1·2 per cent. Clothing decreased 1·1 per cent and the miscellaneous group decreased 1·0 per cent. Compared with the same date last year the July 1 index showed an increase of 13·5 per cent.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Quebec Shoe Workers Win Appeal Case for Wages Under Agreement

The LABOUR GAZETTE of August, 1936, carried an account of the decision of Mr. Justice Verret of the Superior Court of the District of St. Francis in an action for wages against the Diva Shoe Company of Richmond, Quebec. The action was brought by the joint committee appointed to enforce the collective labour agreement made binding on the shoe industry under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. The Court decided in favour of the plaintiff and ordered the shoe company to pay the sum of $1,137.84 to the employees of the company as the amount due them, being the difference between the wages paid and the wages calculated at the rate fixed in the agreement. Th Diva Shoe Company appealed this decision, chiefly on four grounds:

1. The agreement to pay 32 cents an hour was not in writing as the Act required and therefore not enforceable;

2. The "association" which signed the agreement had no existence in law;

3. The collective agreement is a form of stipulation for a third party which is prohibited by Article 1029 of the Civil Code of Quebec;

4. The statute on which the agreement is based is unconstitutional because it conflicts with Article 498 of the Criminal Code and with the Combines Investigation Act since a collective agreement is a combination in restraint of trade.

Mr. Justice Letourneau gave the judgment of the Court of King's Bench and dismissed the appeal. He held that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act did not conflict with any federal law. In his opinion, an agreement made under this Act is not a combination in rstraint of trade as prohibited by the federal statutes. The latter forbid combinations in restraint of trade which are detrimental to the public interest. Their object is to prohibit the formation of monopolies by producers for the purpose of getting control of the markets at the expense of the consuming public. An agreement to fix wages and working conditions is not necessarily an agreement in restraint of trade and is not detrimental to the public good. Such an agreement may result in higher prices but this may be for the public good if it also results in a just wage to the workers. Thus the purposes of the federal and provincial laws are quite different. There is no conflict between the two and therefore the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act cannot be considered invalid on this ground.

A stipulation for a third party is permitted by the Civil Code of Quebec only when it is a condition of the contract itself. Mr. Justice Letourneau quoted authorities distinguishing between a labour agreement and a contract containing a stipulation for a third party. The latter implies the freedom of the third party to accept or not to accept the terms of the stipulation. This is not true of a labour agreement, otherwise a collective agreement would be futile. A labour agreement is a contract signed by trade union officers acting on behalf of the workers. It is not, therefore, a stipulation for a third party.

As regards the legal personality of an "association", the Court concluded that although the Professional Syndicates Act of 1924, which declares professional syndicates to be corporations having civil rights, does not use the word "association," but confers the power of making agreements on syndicates, unions and federations of syndicates, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of 1934 includes all "bona fide" labour organizations whether registered as professional syndicates or not and, therefore, the National Catholic Federation of Shoe Workers has the power to sign such an agreement under the Act. Further, the Association of Shoe Manufacturers of Canada, the other party to the agreement, is a legal entity and the agreement is binding on it. It might be noted here that in 1935 after the proceedings against the Diva Shoe Company had been instituted the Collective Labour Agreements Act was amended to provide that the joint committees appointed to enforce agreements should have all the civil rights of a corporation.

The first ground of appeal, that the agreement to pay 32 cents an hour was not in writing, was rejected by Mr. Justice Letourneau because this oral agreement arose out of

objections to the original written contract and the Deputy Minister of Labour was obliged to find a compromise to which a meeting of employers and employees agreed verbally. This was not therefore a sufficient ground for throwing out the agreement.

Gagnon et autres v. Diva Shoe Company, Ltd. et Association des Manufacturiers de Chaussures de Québec et une autre et Procureur Général de Québec, intervenant. Quebec, Court of King's Bench, June 30, 1937.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,336 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 1,174,041 persons, or 30,581 more than in the preceding month. The experience of the last sixteen years shows that the average change between August 1 and September 1 has been very slight, gains in a number of these years just about balancing declines in the remainder; the large advance at September 1, 1937, was therefore especially interesting. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 123·2, as compared with 120·0 at August 1, 1937, and with 107·1 at September 1, 1936. At the same date in preceding years of the record the index was as follows: 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1; 1927, 111·0; 1926, 106·2; 1925, 97·8; 1924, 94·2; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 94·8, and 1921, 89·8.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of September, 1937, the unemployment percentage among local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 7·6 in contrast with 8·9 per cent at the beginning of August, 1937, and 10·8 per cent at the beginning of September, 1936. The September percentage was based on the returns received from 1,835 labour organizations, involving a membership of 201,458 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from offices of the Employment Service of Canada during August, 1937, showed that the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was higher than that of the preceding month, as well as that of the corresponding month a year ago. All groups, except construction and maintenance, and mining shared in the increased placements over those of the preceding month, while farming was the only division to record a decline from August last year. Vacancies in August, 1937, numbered 41,896, applications 59,005 and placements in regular and casual employment 38,659.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.41 at the beginning of September as compared with $17.48 for August, the slight decline being due to the lower cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.84 for September, 1936; $16.16 for September, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.90 for September, 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 85·2 for the week ended October 1, having advanced gradually week by week since September 10 when the index was 84·6, the same as for the preceding week. The slight increase was due mainly to higher prices for grains and milled products. Non-ferrous metals, raw cotton and raw wool were lower. On a monthly basis the index number was 85·6 for August, 1937; 76·4 for September, 1936; 72·4 for September, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 97·8 for September, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 1054 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. In August the index of the physical volume of business compiled from forty-six factors adjusted where necessary for seasonal changes was 123·4 per cent of the 1926 level, being down somewhat from the levels of June and July. It was, however, about nine per cent higher than in August, 1936. The indexes of mineral production, manufacturing, electric power output and car loadings in the month under review were lower than in the preceding month, while construction, imports and exports were higher. All of the above-mentioned factors were substantially higher in August, 1937, than in August, 1936, with the

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	173,304,529	172,138,336	142,565,370	143,787,510	138,789,188
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	69,965,939	71,995,940	52,982,972	50,257,754	53,820,904
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	101,471,260	99,157,775	88,894,179	92,559,495	83,898,858
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,782,342	8,502,574	7,379,731	6,795,884	7,252,847
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,612,857,577	2,720,737,779	3,133,564,540	2,619,152,500	2,893,657,924
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	110,939,351	113,363,675	116,282,712	123,527,133	119,071,107
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,577,638,802	1,572,154,385	1,500,864,504	1,502,821,895	1,493,973,647
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	747,670,894	734,888,808	687,836,073	657,362,195	649,772,815
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	135·2	133·0	119·5	114·7	114·3
Preferred stocks.....	.....	101·5	99·4	83·8	80·6	79·5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	72·2	73·1	69·9	71·2	72·0
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.....	† 85·2	85·6	87·5	76·4	76·1	74·3
(2) Prices, retail, family budget..... $	17·41	17·48	17·24	16·84	16·72	16·51
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	(9) 68·4	74·1	75·2	67·1	65·6
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	(9) 78·7	78·4	75·6	74·6	71·9
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	123·2	120·0	119·1	107·1	105·6	104·6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	7·6	8·9	10·4	10·8	12·8	13·9
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	240·762	210,751	200,838	230,917	204,522	184,585
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	17,930,439	16,485,561	16,662,985	17,956,964	15,733,625	15,296,295
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,429,103	12,836,809	12,899,089	12,989,271
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	11,914,929	12,041,525	14,312,165	12,009,639	11,577,430
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	11,338,316	10,946,067	10,889,280	11,375,154	10,598,330
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,919,260,174	3,055,488,195	2,364,492,966	1,940,781,796
Building permits..... $	.....	4,216,000	5,474,000	3,657,000	3,673,000	5,030,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	21,715,000	24,830,800	21,485,300	16,559,000	15,536,000	17,869,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	77,180	74,578	79,736	51,892	38,570	34,988
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	7,720	126,695	122,968	86,077	80,164	68,793
Ferro-alloys.....tons	114,622	9,913	6,285	5,027	9,294	10,962
Lead.....lbs.	.....	40,590,985	31,321,744	29,128,356	33,987,026	32,324,511
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	39,849,774	36,498,712	31,169,138	33,506,293	34,754,949
Copper.....lbs.	.....	44,583,629	41,710,830	36,132,454	35,483,299	28,693,176
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	20,662,233	15,792,349	15,905,474	12,352,757	12,569,576
Gold.....ounces	.....	348,541	347,474	332,435	330,502	321,107
Silver.....ounces	.....	3,129,097	2,767,983	1,352,420	1,567,358	1,811,959
Coal.....tons	.....	1,222,976	1,139,840	1,445,571	1,055,872	1,064,249
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	157,778,000	164,720,000	134,050,000	146,310,000	121,340,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	7,853,000	4,359,000	5,361,000	8,467,000	5,095,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	12,324,000	9,263,000	7,097,000	5,818,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,401,000	1,422,000	908,000	2,412,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	306,106,116	309,576,821	263,861,906	292,590,726	201,805,787
Flour production.....brls.	.....	1,043,000	1,087,000	1,516,000	1,363,000	1,301,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	91,122,789	92,364,014	67,278,417	78,496,030	93,841,054	94,693,000
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,321,489	2,055,533	2,106,801	2,002,895	1,666,578
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	70,894,000	70,582,000	68,055,000	65,164,000	65,189,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	27,891,000	32,043,000	25,913,000	23,260,000	31,148,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	318,710	314,530	269,780	270,050	274,630
Automobiles, passenger, production.....	.....	5,814	12,513	2,481	3,051	8,192
(5) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	(9) 123·4	126·5	120·0	113·5	110·8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	(9) 127·2	130·9	123·9	115·8	112·0
Mineral production.....	.....	(9) 212·3	215·3	171·7	180·8	169·0
Manufacturing.....	.....	(9) 121·4	127·2	126·5	114·8	109·5
Construction.....	.....	(9) 53·8	48·7	44·5	37·9	43·7
Electric power.....	.....	(9) 231·1	233·7	211·0	212·4	215·8
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	(9) 112·2	113·6	108·5	106·9	107·3
Trade employment.....	.....	(9) 131·8	133·8	129·1	127·2	127·8
Carloadings.....	.....	(9) 82·7	85·8	81·6	79·5	79·3
Imports.....	.....	(9) 97·9	97·5	85·3	79·0	85·7
Exports.....	.....	(9) 115·6	108·1	108·7	117·5	107·9

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended October 1, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 25, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 11, August 14 and July 17, 1937; September 5, August 8, and July 11, 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Subject to revision.

exception of the index of exports, which was lower. Information available for September shows advance in employment and in the number of revenue freight cars loaded, both as compared with the previous month and with September, 1936, while contracts awarded and wholesale prices were lower than in the previous month but higher than in September, 1936.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September was thirty-four, involving 7,007 workers and resulting in a time loss of 44,378 man working days, as compared with thirty-nine disputes in August involving 17,966 workers with time loss of 297,827 days, and twenty-seven disputes in September, 1936, involving 6,554 workers with time loss of 33,577 days. None of the disputes in September caused great time loss except that of steel workers at Sorel, P.Q., which commenced in August and was not terminated until early in October. In August most of the time loss was due to strikes of textile factory workers in Quebec and Ontario. In September last year there were important strikes of artificial silk factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., and coal miners at New Waterford, N.S., and at East Coulee, Alta. Of the thirty-four disputes recorded for September, twenty-five were recorded as terminated, five resulting in favour of the workers involved, four in favour of the employers concerned, two being partially successful, while compromise settlements were reached in eleven cases and the results of three were recorded as indefinite. Nine disputes, involving approximately 1,940 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month, the Department received the majority and minority findings of a Board of Conciliation established to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its street railway employees and certain electrical workers.

An application for the establishment of a Board was received from coal miners in the employ of the Hillcrest Collieries.

Further information concerning proceedings under the Act, including the texts of the Board findings in the case of the Winnipeg dispute, will be found in the section commencing on page 1062.

Statistics of public aid recipients

The National Employment Commission has recently issued a report dealing with the registration (in June 1937) of recipients of aid to which the Dominion Government contributed. The report deals exclusively with material aid including agricultural aid.

Figures for the Province of New Brunswick are not included in the report as that province reported that the Government had substituted works projects for aid at April 1, 1937. Statistics throughout the tables given in the report are final with the exception of the Province of Quebec, where in certain instances figures are subject to revision after the receipt of final reports from the Government of that province.

The report is divided into four sections. Section A deals with statistics relating to fully employable persons of both sexes, sixteen years of age and over who are in receipt of material aid; Section B concerns statistics of persons other than those fully employable; Section C relates to farm resident operators and their dependents who are in receipt of agricultural aid; while Section D gives a recapitulation of all persons in sections A, B and C in receipt of material aid.

In Section D it is shown that the total of all persons in receipt of aid to which the Dominion contributed—whether agricultural or material aid—amounted to 900,851 for June, 1937. This total was made up of 180,771 employable persons; 47,349 "partially employable and fully unemployed"; 407,604 non-worker type dependents, making a total for these three classifications of 635,724, to which is added the 265,127 farm resident operators and their dependents to make the grand total referred to above.

Relief in drought areas to be administered by Department of Agriculture

In the agreements covering relief in the section of the drought areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta where the Dominion Government has assumed 100 per cent responsibility, provision is being made for the administration of all forms of assistance by the Federal Department of Agriculture, according to a statement issued on October 2, by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour. The Minister's statement continues as follows:

"This means that the Department of Labour will cease to supervise or administer direct relief in the drought areas. That responsibility will now be assumed by the Department of Agriculture. The change is in conformity with the recommendation of the National Employ-

ment Commission that different groups of relief recipients should be segregated and that agricultural assistance should be distinguished as far as possible from unemployment relief. The wisdom of this recommendation with respect to the drought areas was recognized by Mr. Gardiner and myself at the conclusion of our inspection trip through the drought-stricken territory in August.

"Under the arrangements now being made, the responsibility for all forms of assistance in the drought area will be concentrated in one Department. The Department of Agriculture is administering the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and the provision of feed and fodder and other rehabilitation measures in the drought area. The Government has accepted the view of the National Employment Commission that the Department which administers measures of agricultural rehabilitation should also be charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating direct relief with other forms of agricultural assistance."

Queen's University to establish course in industrial relations

According to an announcement in the October issue of the *Queen's Review*, Queen's University has decided to establish an Industrial Relations Section in the School of Commerce and Administration of which Prof. W. A. Mackintosh is director. With the co-operation of the Personnel Associations of Toronto and Montreal, conferences of industrial executives, government and labour officials and university men, have been held in Kingston in each of the past two years. "This experience," it was stated, "convinced the university that it has an important function to perform in this field."

Continuing, the *Queen's Review* stated:

"The decision to establish an Industrial Relations Section has been reached after consultation with leading industrialists, labour officials, and industrial relations experts. The co-operation and financial support for a five-year period of a number of industrial corporations has been secured. The arrangements ensure that the work of the Section will be entirely unfettered and unbiased.

"An appointment will be made of a man, qualified to undertake investigation and experienced in the problems of industry and of labour, to take immediate charge of the work. Research and secretarial assistants will also be appointed. A library and information centre will be built up covering the whole field of industrial relations. In particular, there will be assembled full and precise information on the policies and practices which obtain in Canadian industry in the relationships and responsibilities of management and labour. In providing a clearing-house of information, accurate and up-to-date, it is hoped that a service will be available to management and to labour which will be constructively of value in promoting sound thinking and industrial understanding.

"It is planned that the Industrial Relations Section will give a further service in that students in Applied Science and Commerce in the University will be kept in touch with the problems in this field, and with the methods which are being used to meet these problems. With this background they may thus go out into industry and business with knowledge and with a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties which have to be faced.

"It is of the first importance that the work commend itself both to labour and to industrial management. It will go forward with that aim continuously in view."

It is understood that Mr. J. C. Cameron has been appointed in charge of this new section.

Conference on Industrial Relations

A conference on Industrial Relations was held at Queen's University, Kingston, on September 9-11, at which about one hundred persons were in attendance from leading industrial and commercial companies, from the universities, from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and from the federal and provincial governments. Principal R. C. Wallace, of Queen's University, extended an official welcome to those in attendance.

The following acted as chairmen at successive session of the conference: Professor W. A. Mackintosh, Director of the School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, and General Chairman of the Conference; Principal R. C. Wallace; Mr. H. H. Stedman, Superintendent of Swift-Canadian Ltd., and President of the Personnel Association of Toronto; Mr. J. H. Brace, General Manager, Western Area of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada; and Mr. Tom Moore, Vice-Chairman of National Employment Commission, Ottawa.

The Dominion Department of Labour was represented by the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, who addressed the Conference on the subject of "The Avoidance of Industrial Unrest."

The subjects of the other papers and addresses on the program are as follows: *What is an Economic Wage?*, by Prof. V. W. Bladen, Department of Economics of Toronto University; *Is Legislation the Answer?*, by E. J.

Young, Chairman of the Ontario Industry and Labour Board; *What Can be Done by Management to Achieve a Fair Wage Structure?* (a panel-discussion), by L. N. Buzzell of McDonald, Currie & Co.; J. A. Calder, Assistant Comptroller of the Imperial Tobacco Company; E. R. Complin of the Industrial Relations Section of Canadian Industries, Ltd.; J. A. Coote, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, McGill University; C. H. Fraser, General Personnel Supervisor of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada; Mr. F. H. Horton, Personnel Manager of the Dominion Rubber Company; and Mr. H. M. Payette, Industrial Relations Supervisor of General Foods, Ltd.; *Carrying the Worker with Management in Its Policies,* by Mr. F. M. Morton, Vice-President of the International Harvester Company, Hamilton, Ont.; *Development of a Basis for Negotiation,* by George Hodge, Chief of Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Each of these addresses resulted in a general discussion by the conference.

Unemployment insurance legislation in South Africa

At the last session of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, the Unemployment Benefit Act, 1937, was passed providing the Union with a contributory system of unemployment insurance.

The Act, which will come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation, is intended to provide for the payment of benefits to employees in certain industries who are capable of and available for work, but are unemployed. Eight industries—building, mechanical and electrical, motor engineering, furniture-making, gold mining within certain districts, leather and footwear manufacturing, printing and newspaper, and clothing—are included in a schedule to which the Act applies.

The Minister administering the Act has the power to establish an unemployment benefit fund for any scheduled industry. Such a fund may be established by a notice in the official *Gazette* of South Africa, which will specify the area or areas in respect of which the fund is to operate as well as the limits of the scheduled industry in respect of which the fund is to be established. The notice establishing the fund will also specify the date as from which employers and employees in the industry concerned, who are liable to contribute, shall pay contributions to the fund.

Subject to certain exceptions, which are specified in the Act, every employee (including an apprentice) in a scheduled industry in the area concerned, must contribute to the fund. The chief exemptions are labourers, i.e., persons whose earnings are at a rate of not more than £78 per annum employed in certain operations; and persons whose rate of earnings exceed £450 per annum. Agricultural workers are also exempt from the provisions of the Act.

The Act specifies the amount which employers and employees will be obliged to contribute to an established fund. The contributions vary in accordance with wage or salary groups which have been enumerated in three categories. Those earning not more than £78 per annum will pay two pence per week and their employer sixpence; contributors whose annual earnings are at a rate of more than £78 and not more than £130 will pay sixpence and their employer tenpence; in cases where annual earnings are at a rate of more than £130 and not more than £450 the employer and employee each contribute one shilling. In addition to these contributions the State must contribute from revenue to each established fund an amount equal to one-quarter of the total contributed by employers and employees.

The rate of benefit payable to a contributor who becomes unemployed depends upon the wage or salary group in which he is classified and the rate of his benefit is to be calculated in respect of the group in which he was employed when contributions were last paid up by and for him. Those in the group earning not more than £78 will receive a benefit of 10 shillings per calendar week; those earning £78 to £130 a benefit of 20 shillings per calendar week; and those in the group £130 to £450 the benefit will be 30 shillings per calendar week.

The Act also provides for the appointment of a committee to administer each fund established; the establishment of a central body which will exercise a general supervision over all funds and committees; obligations of employers; determining annual earnings; when claims can be made, etc.

Unemployment insurance proposals in Australia

A report on unemployment insurance, submitted to the Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, has recently been received.

In June, 1936, as indicated in the report, following the request of the Commonwealth Government of Australia for the service of British officials, Mr. Godfrey H. Ince, Chief Insurance Officer, Ministry of Labour, London, was selected by the British Government for the purpose of assisting the Commonwealth Government in investigating the subject of Unemployment Insurance as affecting Australia.

Mr. Ince's report was completed in February of this year and was presented to the Australian Government on June 17, 1937.

Introducing his report, Mr. Ince states: "My investigations have led me to the conclusion that while the institution of a system of unemployment insurance in Australia presents a number of difficulties, a scheme based on the principles of the British scheme, and modified to suit the conditions existing in the Commonwealth is quite practicable."

The report is divided into three parts, with a series of appendices which deal with details of the possible alternative schemes for Australia; the British and Queensland schemes of insurance; the Employment Exchange systems existing in Great Britain and in the several States of the Commonwealth; the various measures taken by the various states for the relief of unemployment; and statistical information. Part I of the report is confined to general considerations and conclusions. Part II sets out the principles of unemployment insurance and their application to Australia and deals with detailed and technical matters. Part III contains a summary of considerations and conclusions.

Mr. Ince, states that in considering the nature of any unemployment insurance scheme for Australia "regard must be had, in addition to other factors, to the federal system of Government and the constitutional relations between the Commonwealth and the States." He suggests the following three methods are open for adoption in Australia:—

(1) A series of separate State schemes under the independent control of the State Governments.

(2) An Australia-wide scheme under the control of the Commonwealth Government.

(3) A series of state schemes on a uniform basis, the schemes being under the control of the State Governments, but uniformity being secured by a measure of Commonwealth control.

The report also states that whichever of these methods is adopted the main principles on which an unemployment insurance scheme should be based do not vary and are the same for Australia as for Great Britain. These principles and the implications which follow from them, particularly as applied to Australia, are set out in some detail in Part II of the report. The three main general principles to be followed are given as follows:

(1) That the scheme should cover as large a number of persons as possible exposed to the risk of unemployment.

(2) That on the occurrence of unemployment, persons should have a right to receive payments in return for contributions paid.

(3) That the contributions and benefits should be so adjusted that income is sufficient to meet expenditure, including administrative expenses.

Mr. Ince also recommended that in addition the scheme should "so far as practicable, be outside the field of political controversy, as simple as possible, and flexible and adaptable to fluctuations in industrial conditions."

Dealing with the application of these principles the report points out "that differences become apparent between Great Britain and Australia. The political constitution of the Commonwealth, the distribution over a vast area of a comparatively sparse population—a sparseness which is accentuated by the concentration of population in a few large cities—the frequent migration of workers both within a state and from one state to another, the different conditions existing in the various states and the temperament of the people, are factors which make the detailed system of unemployment insurance existing in Great Britain impracticable in Australia at the present time. What is required to meet the conditions in Australia is a less detailed law and a more simplified administration, and there is no reason to suppose that a scheme based on the principles of the British Scheme but modified in the direction of simplification would not be practicable. At the same time it must be pointed out that there is a risk of the simplification of administration producing a system less efficient than that operating in Great Britain."

Youth training in Australia 1937-38

In view of the recent youth training agreements negotiated (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 743, August, page 858, September, page 980) between the Dominion Government and six of the Provincial Governments in accordance with the appropriation of $1,000,000 voted for the purpose by the Dominion Parliament at its last session, (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 414) it is of interest to note what is being done in this regard in Australia.

The New South Wales *Industrial Gazette* of June 30, contains an outline of the youth training scheme adopted in Australia. The

scheme has been established as a result of a resolution adopted by the Conference on Youth Employment held in February which pointed to the lack of training as a considerable factor militating against the establishment in employment of young men 18 to 25 years and recommended to the Commonwealth Government "the necessity for the immediate provision of funds in conjunction with the States for the this purpose".

This request for financial assistance was met by the Commonwealth Government granting £200,000 for the whole of Australia for the financial year July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938. The approximate amount allocated to each State will be: New South Wales, £77,000; Victoria, £52,000; Queensland, £25,000; South Australia, £20,000; Western Australia, £17,000; and Tasmania, £9,000.

Conditions attaching to the grant are that the State Governments will furnish schemes for the approval of the Commonwealth Government, the schemes, when approved, to be carried out by the State authorities. The grant is to be expended on schemes for the training of youths, and not for their employment as an unemployment relief payment, although it is open to a State to suggest that a portion of the money be used as a subsidy while the youths are receiving training.

The *Industrial Gazette* also gives a general outline of the conditions to be applied in New South Wales in carrying out the youth training scheme in that State.

The Factories Act in Great Britain, 1937

From time to time references have been made in the Labour Gazette (February, 1937, page 129, March, 1937, page 320, May, 1937, page 482) to the new Factories Act in Great Britain which consolidated and amends the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901 to 1929 and provides improved arrangements for securing the safety, health and welfare of factory workers. The new Act received Royal Assent on July 30 and is to come into force on July 1, 1938.

A summary of the Bill, in the form in which it was introduced into the House of Commons was given in the Labour Gazette of Ferbuary, 1937, page 320. During the passage of the Bill through Parliament many amendments were made, chiefly amplifying and making more stringent the provisions regarding health, safety and welfare, and those regarding the hours of employment and the amount of permitted overtime for women and young persons. Some of the most important amendments are noted in the September issue of the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette,* and are dealt with under the following headings: "Cubic Space," "Welfare," Basement Bakehouses," "Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons", "Training of Young Persons", "Protection of Eyes from Injury", "Extension of Control to New Occupations".

Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons.—The amendments in connection with the "Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons" provide that the earliest hour at which work can begin in a factory is to be changed from 6 a.m. as set out in the original Bill, to 7 a.m., subject to a power to allow exceptions, but not so as to begin before 6 a.m. For young persons under 16 the latest stopping hour has been changed from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m.

A new section limits, after July 1, 1939, the weekly hours worked by young persons under 16 to 44 instead of 48 as provided in the original Bill, subject to a power to increase the hours up to but not exceeding 48 where certain prescribed conditions are fulfilled.

The number of weeks in which overtime may be worked by women and young persons of 16 years and over has been reduced from 30 to 25. A provision has also been inserted to permit in certain circumstances overtime to be calculated with reference to the individual worker, subject to the proviso that no woman employed under these special conditions may work for more than 75 hours and no young person so employed for more than 50 hours overtime in any calendar year. A further provision gives power to reduce the overtime allowed for any industry if, after an inquiry, the Secretary of State is satisfied that this can be done without detriment to the industry

Training of Young Persons.—A new section which did not appear in the Bill, provides that no young person shall work at any machine prescribed by the Secretary of State to be dangerous unless he has been fully instructed as to its dangers, and has either received a sufficient training in work at the machine, or is under adequate supervision by a person who has a thorough knowledge and experience of the machine.

Survey of employees' attitude toward managerial policies

The September issue of the *Personnel Journal* contains an interesting article entitled "Employees Rate Plant Policies," prepared by Rex B. Hersey of the University of Pennsylvania.

The article gives the results of a survey of employee reactions, conducted through the co-operation of companies with the Department of Industry, Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The object of

the study, carried out through questionnaires and supplementary personal interviews, was to ascertain workers' attitudes toward managerial policies, and to show trends which might prove helpful in determining remedies for personnel difficulties.

According to the results, the four most important managerial policies in 1937 selected by the workers were: "Steady Employment." "Amount of Pay," "Safety," and "Fair Adjustment of Grievances." It was found that these results closely paralleled those of previous investigations, except for the fact that "Safety" received more weight, and "Chance of Promotion" less. It was also found that the workers in every age group, except those from sixty to sixty-nine years, thought that "Steady Employment" was most important to them, the older workers rating "Amount of Pay" as being more important than steady employment. It was further noted that the workers in the oldest group indicated "Insurance Systems and Pensions" as their third choice, this being significant, since this group of workers are approaching retirement age. On the other hand, the younger workers placed "Chance of Promotion" among the most important policies.

In referring to the workers' opinions as to the best-carried-out policies, the author considers that such opinions "are most important, since they give management an idea as to which policies it has been neglecting, and in doing so indicate places for improvement." In this regard, workers chose "Safety," "Working Conditions," "Methods of Pay," and "Insurance Systems and Pensions" in that order as the best-carried-out policies. Mr. Hersey states that "these results differ considerably from those obtained in previous studies. In this study, 'Adjustment of Grievances' and 'Steady Employment' were not mentioned as being best carried out, thus differing from former studies."

The survey for 1937 also revealed that employees considered "Medical and Dental Service," "Safety," "Insurance Systems and Pensions," and "Fair Adjustment of Grievances," in that order, as the most irritating plant policies. In connection with this classification of plant policies, Mr. Hersey observes "By ascertaining the policies most irritating to the workers, management will be able to go directly to the source of the trouble without spending valuable time in guesswork. By correcting the policies that are irritating to the worker, or the attitude of the workers toward those policies, ill-will is minimized and efficiency is increased."

In connection with the safety policy, the survey found that the workers agreed "that safety was well carried out by management, but the strict supervision necessary to make safety regulations effective has made safety irritating. Discipline primarily as a means of education rather than as a primitive measure is, however, indispensable. The important factor in making discipline both effective and acceptable is understanding and ability on the part of the foreman to apply discipline with strict justice."

Similarly, the Survey showed the "irritation factors" present, from the workers point of view, in other features of plant policies.

Resumption of Farm Employment Plan

That the Farm Improvement and Employment plan, which proved so successful last year in meeting the problem of single, homeless and unemployed persons, will again be in operation in the four western provinces during the coming winter, was the substance of a recent announcement by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour.

This decision was based on the report of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, who directed the Plan last year and who has recently completed a survey of conditions in Western Canada. While conditions show distinct improvement in certain areas over those of a year ago, the widespread drought has caused a definite check to employment opportunities over a large section, making a difficult situation as it affects the single unemployed. To meet this condition and to limit the interprovincial movement of transients and as a means of providing shelter and a useful occupation under infinitely more congenial conditions than remaining on relief in urban centres, the Plan will be placed in operation by the provinces as circumstances warrant.

Last season the Plan absorbed 46,000 persons, of which 21,833 remained on the farms for the summer months, after the allowances had been discontinued.

As outlined in the Labour Gazette for October, 1936, page 1099, an arrangement between the Dominion and the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba provided a bonus of $5 per month to the worker and $5 per month to the farmer with an additional $2.50 per month bonus to the former if completing the period of engagement. (The same provisions applied to the province of Quebec except that no allowance was paid to the farmer.)

Where lack of funds prevented relief recipients in urban centres proceeding to farm employment, an agreement was made with the provinces on a fifty-fifty basis to pay the transportation of the worker to a job within

the province and to furnish clothing assistance to the value of three dollars.

Supplementary plans included forestry projects, public works, roadways, etc., in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia for those not fitted for farm work.

The total costs were shared on a fifty-fifty basis between the Dominion and the provinces, the administration expense being borne by the latter.

Action toward termination of direct relief in Quebec

Establishment of a joint committee of federal and Quebec departments of labour with a view to terminating direct relief by substituting work and re-training projects, was announced on October 8 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Dominion Minister of Labour, after a conference with Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labour for Quebec, and Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission. The announcement by Hon. Mr. Rogers was as follows:

"We have been seeking common ground in a joint effort to bring direct relief to an end as soon as possible in the province of Quebec. That objective, of course, extends to all provinces. We have been considering the means of reaching this goal by a combination of work projects which have a definite value in refitting those on relief for absorption into private industry, and re-training plans for increasing employability through restoration of skill, physique and morale as recommended by the National Employment Commission. A joint committee of federal and provincial departments of labour will be set up to assist in developing the kind of program we have in view."

The I.L.O. Year-book 1936-37

The seventh issue of the I. L. O. Year-Book has just been published and forms a volume of over 600 pages. It contains a brief record of the principal events which took place in 1936 and the first few months of 1937 in the whole field of social conditions throughout the world.

The volume opens with a short general introduction giving a brief survey of the activities of the International Labour Organization during the period under consideration, which is the year 1936, and in some cases the first quarter of 1937. This is followed by eight chapters dealing with the following subjects: economic developments; conditions of work (hours, holidays, hygiene, safety, women's work, protection of children and young persons, and factory inspection); social insurance; the remuneration of labour; employment, unemployment, and migration; workers' living conditions (vocational training, utilization of spare time and housing); workers' general rights (right of association, profit sharing and participation in management, collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, participation of workers in national economic life, etc.); and special problems of certain categories of workers (salaried employees, professional workers, home workers, agicultural workers, seamen, Native labour, and prison labour).

Appendices are added giving lists of the States Members of the Organization, of the permanent delegates accredited to the International Labour Office and the League of Nations, showing the distribution of the 50 ratifications registered from March 16, 1936 to March 15, 1937, representation at the Conference and composition of delegations, and the composition of the Governing Body and committees, and statistics of international and national federations of trade unions.

Finally, the volume contains a full geographical and subject index.

According to a recent press report, the first industrial hospital to be built in South Africa is under construction in Johannesburg on behalf of the Chamber of Mines. The hospital, which will start with 108 beds, will treat cases for which employers are held responsible under the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is stated that the hospital will be one of the best-equipped industrial hospitals in the world.

Under authority of the Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1936, the Government has appointed boards of examiners for the following trades:—electrical work, refrigerator mechanics, acetylene gas welding, electric welding, radio mechanics and construction and repair of motor vehicles. It has been announced also that the chairman of the Board of Industrial Relations of Alberta and four wage inspectors, including two women, have been charged with the supervision and enforcement of the provisions of any codes enacted under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, relating to minimum standards of wages and hours of employment.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on September 18 from coal miners employed by the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, at Hillcrest, Alberta, being members of Local Union No. 1058, United Mine Workers of America. Two hundred and sixty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the men's request for union recognition and an agreement covering wages and working conditions. The Western Representative of the Department visited Hillcrest towards the close of the month and conferred with the representatives of the employees and the General Manager of the Company. The Department is also in touch with the officials of the company at their headquarters in Montreal.

Settlement Effected

The Department of Labour was advised towards the end of September of the acceptance by both the employers and employees concerned of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute respecting wages and certain working conditions between the Corporation of the City of Fort William and the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur, on the one hand, and their street railway employees being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, on the other hand. The unanimous report of the Conciliation Board in regard to this case appeared in the September (1937) issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 955.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Winnipeg Electric Company and Certain of its Employees Being Members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit and Winnipeg Electric Substation and Hydro Plant Unit of the One Big Union.

A Board of Conciliation, established during June to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions of approximately 1,200 employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, reported to the Minister of Labour at the beginning of October. The following classes of employees are affected by the dispute—motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical and track department employees, operators, mechanics, meter repairers, maintenance and construction employees, telephones and signal repairers, patrolmen and appliance repair employees. The majority findings of the Board are signed by the chairman, Mr. Arnold Smith, and the member nominated by the employees, Mr. R. B. Russell. Mr. W. C. Hamilton, K.C., the company's nominee on the Board, submitted a minority report. The texts of the two reports follow:—

Text of Report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re difference between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, mechanical and track department employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, and certain other employees being operators, mechanics, meter repairers, patrolmen, and appliance repair employees, members of the Winnipeg Electric Substation and Hydro Plant Unit, One Big Union.

To the Hon. Norman Rogers, M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you, namely, Arnold Smith, Chairman, W. C. Hamilton, K.C., representing the employers, and R. B. Russell, representing the employees, to enquire into the above disputes, met in Winnipeg on July 16.

The company was represented by Mr. C. H. Dahl, Vice-President in charge of Operations; Mr. L. Palk, Vice-President in charge of Executive Matters, and Mr. W. L. Blodgett, Vice-President in charge of Finances and Accounting, along with Mr. G. T. McIntosh, acting as Secretary.

The representatives of the employees were Mr. E. Armstrong and T. McClure, representing the Traffic employees; Mr. J. Tompkin and Mr. N. S. McLean, representing the Mechanical employees, and Mr. John Laweskey and Mr. E. Armstrong, representing the Track employees; Mr. S. Shea, Mr. K. Williams, Mr. A. Lea, and Mr. S. Richardson, representing the Substation and Power Plant Operators and Mechanics, Meter Repairmen, Patrolmen and Appliance Repair employees.

At the first meeting the members of the Board were duly sworn and received copies of the reference.

Every facility was accorded to both sides to place the Board evidence, statistics, facts and argument to explain and support their respective contentions and claims. Throughout the inquiry a friendly and frank manner was adopted by the parties, and every assistance and courtesy was extended to the Board. The matters discussed and investigated were exhaustively dealt with and ably presented, and the Board is appreciative of the thorough and painstaking care with which the cases were advanced.

The presentation of the case by the various representatives occupied the sittings of the Board for nine days, during which time 37 lengthy exhibits were presented.

The matters in dispute are those set out in the application, and in a general way are as follow: establishment of a 44-hour week the whole year round for the Track Department, an agreement covering employees of the Electrical Appliance Repair Department, and restoration of wages to all the men covered by this application.

There are also smaller matters, namely, shortening of the period during which holidays are taken, change in the overtime rates for the Maintenance Construction employees, and changing of the wording of the training period clause for the substation operator.

With reference to the items mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Board are of the opinion that satisfactory settlement can be arrived at by direct negotiation between the two parties.

With reference to the 44-hour week for the Track Department employees, we are happy to say that Mr. Dahl, on behalf of the company, stated before your Board that the company was prepared to concede this request, and in view of his statement we recommend that this change be embodied in the agreement.

With reference to the agreement for the employees of the Electrical Appliance Repair Department, in this connection we would refer you to Mr. Palk's letter to Mr. Sidney Shea of May 17, in which he says that it is a comparatively small matter and when the wages and working conditions of the Operating Department have been settled they will give consideration to the matter, and in view of his offer that this matter will be taken up when the major item is settled, we now recommend that an agreement be made with the Electrical Appliance Repair Department, for, after all is said and done, the number of employees concerned is a very small percentage of the total number working for the company.

There remains the chief bone of contention, namely, the restoration of wages. After carefully reviewing all the statements as submitted by the company and the men, we recommend that settlement of the wage question be made on the basis of the company restoring to the men one-third of their reduction, either nine per cent or thirteen per cent as the case may be, as of May 1, 1937, and this restoration to continue until May 1, 1938, when a further third shall be restored, making a total of two-thirds, until May 1, 1939, when the remaining third shall be given to them, making restoration in full as from May 1, 1939.

We believe and suggest for your approval that this is a reasonable sacrifice for both parties to make.

Dealing with a public utility such as the Winnipeg Electric, the welfare of the general public must be always kept in mind, and if the men were to enforce the strike vote they have already taken, the effect on this community would be disastrous and might lead to a calamity.

A reference was made by the company to the effect that certain taxes and charges paid by them to the City of Winnipeg made their position difficult, to say the least, when dealing with wage increases. We, therefore, recommend that a sincere endeavour be made by the City of Winnipeg to do away with these charges, which time and circumstance have made unreasonable.

(Sgd.) Arnold Smith,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) R. B. Russell,
Representing the Employees.

Text of Minority Report

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and *re* differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being (1) motormen, conductors and busmen, and Mechanical and Track Department Employees, members of the Street Railway Employees Unit, One Big Union, and (2) operators, mechanics, meter repairers, maintenance and construction employees, telephone and signals repairers, patrolmen and appliance repair employees, members of the Winnipeg Electric Substation and Hydro Plant Unit, One Big Union.

Sir: In view of the fact that I cannot concur in the report of the other members of the Board of Conciliation appointed to deal with the above mentioned dispute, I desire, by means of my own report, to set forth my conclusions in the matter, as well as my reasons for dissenting from the report of the majority of the Board.

As I understand the scope and purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act, a board appointed under it should first attempt, by conciliatory methods, to bring the parties into agreement; and, failing in this, proceed to deal with the merits of the dispute as disclosed by the evidence before the Board and make a recommendation to the Minister based on what such evidence may show.

In the present instance, every effort was made by the Board as a whole, as well as by

its individual members, to effect a settlement, but without success. As I see the matter, it therefore now becomes necessary to consider the facts for a possible basis for a recommendation, apart altogether from any suggestion upon which it was sought to induce the parties to reach an agreement. I infer from the character of the report of the majority of the Board that they are not in agreement with me on my construction of the duties of the Board. At least, their report would so indicate, inasmuch as it discloses no ground whatever for the recommendation therein contained. I, therefore, proposed to briefly review the situation.

Although there was a considerable amount of material placed before the Board, there was in reality almost no dispute as to the essential and important facts. I might also mention that the discussions were entirely lacking in anything of an acrimonious nature, and there seemed to be a minimum of ill feeling between the employer and the employees. The employees sought to have their wages restored to the rates at which they stood in the year 1929. It was not suggested that the rates paid at that time were unreasonable, even under the then circumstances when business activity and prices of commodities were at their highest. In fact it was impliedly conceded that the rates were fair at that time. From the end of 1929, and through several years succeeding, the revenues of the Winnipeg Electric Company, in common with all other classes of business, sustained appalling decreases. Notwithstanding such decreases on the one hand, as well as the lowered cost of living on the other, the Company continued to pay wages at the high rates until a time in the year 1932. This action on the part of the Company, evidencing as it does, the highest good faith and an unusual consideration of its employees, appears to have been entirely overlooked in the discussions.

In 1932 it became apparent that it was impossible for the Company to longer continue the rates referred to. The employees, realizing the position, agreed to the reductions which it is now sought to have restored. The employees recognized that the financial ability of the Company to pay must be the governing factor in determining the rate of wages to be given to the employees. That principle is still recognized by the employees, because their main contention before the Board was that the Company's financial difficulties have been so sufficiently repaired as to now justify the restoration of the reduction. This was the main issue before the Board, and any other disputes were of decidedly minor importance.

Having in mind the ground upon which the employees' case has been based, as well as the terms of the reference itself, I am of the opinion that before making any recommendation the Board must find that the Company is financially in a position to pay an increase. A reference to the report of the other two members of the Board discloses no such finding to have been made. As a matter of fact, no such finding could be made, as there is no material before the Board upon which it could be based.

Between the years 1929 and 1935, the Winnipeg Electric Company passed through a time of unusually great financial difficulty. The situation became so serious that a complete reformation of its financial structure became necessary. This was only accomplished after long and strenuous efforts and extended negotiations, resulting, among other things, in a rearrangement with the Company's bondholders which gave it a substantial measure of relief, and brought its outgoings somewhat more in keeping with its revenues. That settlement was accomplished in the year 1935. The Company has only had a period of one year's operations within which to test the benefit which may accrue to it from the financial revision, namely the year 1936, and it is on that year's results alone that the Board must decide the question of the financial ability of the Company to increase its wage scale at this time.

The Company pointed out that it would require approximately $350,000 a year to effect a restoration of the reduction to all of its employees. This was not disputed by the representatives on the other side. They met the point in a rather different way. They claimed that it would not require anything like that sum to restore the cut to those concerned with the present applications. In a veiled way, the inference was left that because the other employees do not belong to any labour organization, that the Company need not fear any difficulty with them, nor any pressure which they might bring. As to the ethics of such a suggestion, nothing need be said. The Company replied that all employees received the same cut at the same time, regardless of their affiliations, and that it would be neither fair nor feasible to make restoration to one group without similarly treating the others.

The Company's balance sheet for the year 1936 was submitted to the Board, and it confirms the position taken by the Company before the Board to the effect that it cannot make a restoration of such magnitude without seriously jeopardizing its financial position.

It is not contended that the present rates are unfair under existing circumstances. In fact it would be impossible to uphold such a contention, as the present rates, when taken

in conjunction with the cost of living, are relatively higher than the rates prevailing in the year 1929. The employees take the position that the old rates should be treated as the rates established for 1932, and should be considered as such. Undoubtedly, they were the rates actually paid in 1932, and also in the years 1930 and 1931, for which, as already pointed out, the Company has received no credit. Those rates, however, were not settled in view of 1932 conditions, but were established upon the peak conditions as they existed in 1928.

Subsequent to the reduction so made, in 1932 the Company made provision to give all its employees two weeks' vacation with pay in each year, a privilege which was not enjoyed previous to the year just mentioned. The Company alleges that the cost of such vacation is, of itself, equivalent to a four per cent restoration. The employees, while not disputing the percentage, appear to treat the matter as something, which having been given to them, they are entitled to keep regardless of any other factor. The result of a restoration of the full reduction would therefore leave the employees actually in a much better position than they were in the years 1928 and 1929.

As I see this matter, there is no material before the Board upon which it could recommend that the financial position of the Company justifies any restoration. On the contrary, the material shows the opposite. I can only assume that the other members of the Board must have come to the same conclusion. Had they thought otherwise they would undoubtedly have included it in their report.

I find myself unable to concur in the report submitted to the Minister by my colleagues on the Board for the following among other reasons:—

1. It completely ignores the evidence and other material which was placed before the Board by the parties at the hearing, and in particular the financial position of the Company.

2. It fails to make any finding of fact or to disclose any ground upon which the recommendation can be supported. As for myself, I have been unable to discover any such ground, and am of the opinion that none exists.

3. The recommendation suggested by the report is of a purely arbitrary character, put forward without any conclusion upon the merits of the dispute.

4. It does not take into consideration the granting of vacation with pay, and thereby, in the result, would give the employees higher rates than they received prior to the reduction.

5. On the strength of one year's experience under the new financial arrangement, it attempts to commit the Company to a financial program and additional heavy obligations extending over a three-year period. This involved speculation as to future years, and in my opinion such an element should not be allowed to enter into a report of the nature of the one in question. The reference did not require any consideration of the Company's future ability to pay, but only what it is able to do at this time.

6. I can see no object in recommending "a settlement" when the Board, after exhausting every effort, failed to bring the parties into agreement. In my humble opinion the situation then called for a recommendation based on the merits of the dispute—otherwise the whole reference must become a futility.

In this report I am proceeding on the theory that in a matter of this kind, the mere fact that employees make a request for an increase and the establishment of a Board of Conciliation, does not of itself require that some allowance must be made. Any other view would seem to me to be in direct conflict with the purpose of the statute.

Throughout the hearing, I was impressed by the attitude of the Company's representatives. I think that they were sincerely desirous of maintaining the present apparently cordial relations with the employees, but they were also genuinely apprehensive that any added expenditure would seriously affect the new financial structure so recently accomplished after long and arduous efforts. It was further quite evident that at the time the matter was before the Board, conditions were even less favourable than when the application was first launched. The Company has paid no dividends to shareholders for years, and it is apparent that there is no possibility of any dividend for many years.

I think the application is premature and that the employees would be well advised to wait at least another year and then reconsider the situation. The fact that the Company continued the high rates of pay throughout three of the most difficult of the depressed years would of itself seem to justify the suggestion.

While I am unable to agree with my colleagues in their final disposition of this matter, I would nevertheless like to record my appreciation of their efforts during the conciliatory period of the Board's work, as well as of the many personal courtesies extended to me.

All of the above is respectfully submitted.

Dated this 6th day of October, A.D. 1937.

(Sgd.) W. C. Hamilton,
A member of the Board of Conciliation.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JULY 1, 1937, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In connection with disputes coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (those in mines and certain public utility industries), preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result frequently in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period July 1 to September 30, 1937. (An article covering the period April 1 to June 30, 1937, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 721.)

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN, QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, SHERBROOKE, P.Q.—In the October, 1936, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE a reference was made to a dispute then before the Department of Labour involving the Quebec Central Railway Company and its conductors and trainmen. For a number of years these two groups had been covered by one agreement, negotiated through a committee representative of both classes. Early in the summer of 1936 when this committee requested a revision of the agreement they were advised that a newly constituted committee representing the conductors had requested a separate agreement covering that class only. The former committee objected to the company's recognizing the new committee and conceding to it the right to negotiated a separate agreement, and the management stated that the employees must first reach an agreement among themselves before negotiations could be considered. Officials of the Department of Labour endeavoured for several months to settle the dispute but their efforts were unavailing and serious friction developed. Consequently, early in September, 1937, His Honour, Albert Constantineau, Judge of the County Court for the Counties of Prescott and Russell, Ontario, was appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act to investigate the dispute. The appointment was made on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour in accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

PRINTING PRESSMEN, HAMILTON, ONT.—On June 28, 1937, the services of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour were requested in connection with a dispute between the National Paper Goods Company, Limited, Hamilton, and certain of its employees in the press room. The officer assigned to the case ascertained that the seven men involved had, on numerous occasions, requested wage increases. The request not having been granted, the men, on June 18, asked for their pay and ceased work. Some of them secured temporary employment elsewhere. The company at once started replacing the men and by the 23rd had employed sufficient help to continue the work. The general manager of the company stated that he was quite willing to re-engage his former employees when vacancies occurred but refused to discharge any of the men then working.

CLERKS, CHECKERS, ELEVATOR OPERATORS AND FREIGHT HANDLERS, DIGBY, N.S.—On July 17, 1937, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute involving 46 clerks, checkers, elevator operators and freight handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Digby, N.S. The application stated that the management of the company had declined to meet the employees' request for their inclusion in the agreement covering similar employees at Reed's Point Wharf, Saint John, N.B., and an adjustment in wages to conform to those specified in this agreement. Mediation by officers of the Department of Labour resulted in a settlement of the issue without the necessity of Board procedure. The agreement, which became effective September 1, 1937, covered the employees at Digby only and provided in-

creased rates of pay and minor changes in working conditions.

Tannery Employees, Toronto, Ont.—At the request of representatives of the Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts, made on July 19, 1937, a conciliator of the Department of Labour endeavoured to reopen negotiations with the management looking to the reinstatement of certain former employees who had ceased work when a strike had been called by the union on June 1 in protest against the employment by the company of a non-union worker. The officials of the union had failed in their efforts to bring about an agreement covering wages and working conditions. The conciliator found that while the manager refused to confer with officers of the union and also that most of the vacancies had been filled, it was still possible to find employment for about 40 men. The attitude of the management was made known to the strikers' representatives, and, though the strike was not called off, a large majority of the men registered with the company for employment.

Cotton Factory Workers, Cornwall, Ont. —On July 20, 1937, a strike occurred of approximately 1,700 textile workers, members of the Cornwall local of the United Textile Workers of America, employed in three plants of Canadian Cottons, Limited, Cornwall, Ont., when the management of the company delayed in replying to a demand of the union for increased wages, certain changes in working conditions and recognition of the union. The conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested by the local member of Parliament and by representatives of the union. Accordingly a departmental officer conferred, on July 22, with the general manager and other officials of the company at the head office in Montreal, and later the same day at Cornwall with a committee representing the strikers. The conciliator found that the strikers' committee was quite willing to co-operate with him, but there was no disposition on the part of the company to do likewise. For this reason he was unable to make any worth-while headway. Early in August, when efforts made by other parties had failed to dispose of the issue, the union again appealed to the Minister of Labour for intervention. The Minister at once offered to establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act with the understanding that work would be resumed at once pendong the setting up of the Board, which offer was accepted by the employees but rejected by the management on the ground that it preferred to have the matter dealt with by the Industry and Labour Board of Ontario. As the dispute was not one coming within the direct scope of the statute mentioned a Board could be established only on the joint consent of both parties. The case was later dealt with by the provincial Industry and Labour Board.

Hat Factory Workers, Brockville, Ont.— On June 26, 1937, a strike occurred of approximately 175 members of Hatters' Union No. 74, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, employed by the John B. Stetson Company (Canada) Limited, Brockville, Ont. The demands included increased wages, union recognition with a closed shop agreement, the elimination of the Bedeaux system, and certain minor concessions. The plant continued operations with about one-third the normal staff. Officials of the Ontario Department of Labour endeavoured to bring about a settlement, and officials of the federal Department of Labour also were kept informed of developments. A deadlock was reached, however, and early in August, the company announced that the ladies' hat division had been permanently moved to another centre and all the work in connection with fall orders for men's hats contracted for at outside points, but that if a sufficient number of the strikers would signify their desire to be retained as employees of the company an effort would be made to carry on a portion of the work at Brockville. Officers of both the federal and provincial Departments of Labour thereupon took joint action to bring about an adjustment. It was found that an understanding could be reached on all points with the exception of union recognition, but the strikers refused to drop this demand and the management of the company remained adamant in its refusal to make this concession. Subsequently further negotiations instituted by officials of the provincial Government resulted in an agreement being concluded on August 19. Provisions of the agreement included the abolition of the Bedeaux system, the reinstatement of all former employees as quickly as production permitted, the submission of the question of wages, hours and conditions of employment to the Industry and Labour Board under the provincial Industrial Standards Act, and the establishment of a shop committee to be elected by the workers. Provision was also made for the reference to an arbitration board of any future disputes which the shop committee and the management should be unable to settle.

Coal Miners, Cumberland and Nanaimo, B.C.—In the spring of 1937 miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, employed by the Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, Nanaimo, and Canadian

Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Cumberland, B.C., which are under joint management, requested an agreement giving recognition to the union and providing increased rates of pay and changes in working conditions. Early in July, negotiations between the management and representatives of the miners having been unsuccessful, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour endeavoured to arrange further conferences between the parties involved. The management stated, however, that it could not enter into any agreement which would entail increased operating costs. As the miners threatened to strike the conciliator urged that application be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation as required by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The application was subsequently made and a Board established. The dispute was terminated through this procedure.

Commercial Artists, Toronto, Ont.—At the request of representatives of the Commercial Artists' Union of Toronto, Ont., a conciliator of the Department of Labour interviewed, the latter part of July, the manager of the Stanley Manufacturing Company, Limited, in an effort to bring about the reinstatement of certain artists who had ceased work the latter part of April when a strike occurred of commercial artists employed by a number of firms in the city. Agreements had been reached in all the other cases. The manager of the company stated that the strikers had been replaced but that he could find employment for at least two of the men and, further, that he would be willing to re-employ the others when vacancies should occur. He declined, however, to reopen negotiations or to meet a committee for the purpose of reviewing the situation. Seven artists were involved in this particular dispute.

Grain Elevator Employees, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.—During the latter part of September, 1937, the Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, informed the Department of Labour that difficulty was being experienced in securing agreements with the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, the Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited, the McCabe Brothers Grain Company, Limited, and the Eastern Terminal Elevators, Limited, covering their employees at the Head of the Lakes, and a request was made for mediation. An officer of the Department of Labour conferred with officials of the employing companies and officers of the union in Winnipeg, and later in Port Arthur and Fort William. It was ascertained that the employees desired an agreement covering wages and working conditions and recognition of the union as well. Officials of all the companies concerned stated that they were unaware that the employees had any grievances either as to wages or conditions of employment, and all stated that they were quite willing to meet a committee of the workers to discuss such matters. With the exception of the McCabe Brothers Grain Company, the companies stated they had no objection to a union representative attending any such meetings in an advisory capacity. The right of the Brotherhood to represent the majority of the employees involved was questioned but enquiries by the departmental officer showed that the majority of the men concerned were members of the union. At the close of September the indications were that a conference between the parties directly affected would be arranged. It was estimated that approximately 200 men are employed at these elevators.

Coal Miners, Hillcrest, Alta.—On September 18, 1937, an application was received in the Department of Labour, on behalf of coal miners employed by the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, Hillcrest, Alta., for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act when efforts to secure an agreement with the company giving recognition to the United Mine Workers of America and embodying wages and working conditions had failed. The miners, members of Local Union No. 1058, threatened strike action. A mediator of the Department of Labour visited Hillcrest and interviewed both parties to the dispute. The general manager contended that there was an agreement in effect which did not expire until 1938 and, moreover, that he was unaware of any dissatisfaction as to wages or working conditions. He further stated that the United Mine Workers of America did not represent a majority of his employees, and he definitely refused to meet the committee of union members which had been appointed to represent the miners. The committee, upon being informed by the departmental officer as to this attitude, submitted in writing a list of their demands. The reply of the general manager indicated the possibility of a settlement on all points with the exception of union recognition, but he again refused to meet the committee on this ground, and the miners remained firm in their stand that this must be a feature of any agreement concluded. At the close of September the case was still before the Department. The application stated that 260 miners were affected by the dispute.

Seamen Employed on Ships Operating on the Great Lakes.—Announcement was made in September, 1937, by the Canadian Seamen's Union that a general strike would occur at midnight of September 28 of seamen, members of that union, employed by 22 shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes, unless agreements could be reached with the employers providing for wage increases of 15 to 20 per cent. It was also intimated that approximately 6,000 longshoremen, members of an International organization, would join in a sympathetic strike, thereby completely tying up shipping and preventing the fall shipments of grain from the Head of the Lakes to winter ports to be available for export purposes. The mediation services of the Department of Labour were requested by the secretary-treasurer of the union at Montreal, and a mediator at once arranged conferences between officials of several of the larger companies and representatives of the men. On the morning of the 28th the Department was advised that a settlement had been reached between the Canada Steamship Lines, the largest employer, and the Canadian Seamen's Union, and that negotiations with the other companies were under way. It was stated that more than 6,000 seamen would benefit by the increases of 15 per cent to 25 per cent. Approximately 3,500 seamen are affiliated with the union.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of three cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 723, and in previous issues; and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1936, was issued as a supplement to the February, 1937, issue of the Labour Gazette.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 461—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors

This case, considered at Montreal on April 13, 1937, and September 14, 1937, concerned a dispute arising over the claim of a conductor from Calgary for 235 miles which he lost when displaced from a caboose at Wetaskiwin.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that the conductor making the claim, lost his caboose at Wilkie and had no other alternative but to go to Wetaskiwin and claim one of the cabooses which was vacant at that terminal. It was contended that he should not have been required to wait at the terminal until two conductors made another trip, or two trips, and endeavour to ascertain from these two men what they intended to do or whether or not one or both of them decided to go and fill the vacancies at Wetaskiwin. It was indicated, however, by one of the local officers that the conductor concerned could have taken one of the other conductor's place right out of Wilkie. The employees stated that this was not possible as the conductor whose place he could have taken made a trip out of Wilkie after he had been notified of the vacancies at Wetaskiwin. The conductor making this trip claimed to the operator on duty, that on account of being a senior conductor he had a right to claim the caboose standing "first out." It was also contended by the employees that the seniority articles of the schedule gives a senior conductor the preference in bidding on favoured runs or assignments but does not permit a senior conductor "in the chain gang" to claim a caboose first out when there are still other vacancies in a caboose in unassigned service.

Company's Contention.—The company claimed that none of the men involved were working out of Wetaskiwin, and none of them arrived in the terminal in working service, and that there can, therefore, be no contention

that they were entitled to be run out of the terminal in the order in which they arrived. The Company further contended that there was no vacancy until a crew was required, and that, in manning the caboose, seniority should prevail.

General Statement.—Representatives of the parties appeared before the Board and presented orally additional evidence and information. It developed that the real issue was the desire of the Conductors for an interpretation of the seniority provisions of the schedule for application under conditions as stated in the submission to the Board, and not particularly the claim for lost mileage in the individual case involved. It was the opinion of the Board that, when at any terminal vacancies exist for conductors in regularly set-up vans, senior classed conductors displaced as such elsewhere are entitled to be assigned to the vans in which vacancies exist, in the order of their booking-on at such terminal, until the crews in all set-up vans are complete. If before the vans in which the vacancies previously existed leave the terminal another conductor displaced elsewhere books-on for work he will, if his seniority entitles him to do so, take the van to which the junior conductor has been assigned.

In rendering its decision the Board sustained the contention of the employees in so far as it applies to the application of seniority rights. Regarding the conductor's claim, the Board was of the opinion that in all the circumstances in the case, good faith being evident in the action taken, the matter would be fairly disposed of if the conductor were allowed a minimum day's pay in lieu of any mileage lost.

Case No. 462—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

This case, heard at Montreal on September 15, 1937, concerned the disputed claim of an engineer for switching time at Leoville in the Saskatchewan District.

The engineer making the claim was assigned to a series of mixed train runs between Prince Albert-Meadow Lake and North Battleford, and in the course of certain of the trips, runs from Panton Junction to Leoville and return, a distance of 4·1 miles in each direction, and the dispute was for the time at Leoville when making such trips.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that according to the Engineers' Schedule, switching is to be paid for at junctions and turn around points from time of arrival until the departure of the train, and that as the time table indicates Leoville is a turn around point for the trips in question time should be paid for as provided in the schedule rule.

Company's Contention.—The Company maintained that engineers have been paid miles or hours, whichever is the greater, on the trips between Meadow Lake and North Battleford which include the movement between Panton Junction and Leoville and the Company contended this was the proper method of payment under the agreement.

The Company further contended that Leoville was not a turn around point within the meaning of the rule. There are two classes of turn around points, first the intermediate point on a Subdivision at which a train may be turned back to its original terminal, and second that which is known as an established turn around point, where trains are regularly turned for tonnage purposes and where it is mutually agreed between the Company and the men that such point will be regarded as a turn around point. Leoville does not come within either of these categories.

Additional evidence was presented to the Board by the parties to the dispute, the Board ruling that under the conditions stated in this particular case Leoville could not be considered a turn around point within the meaning of the rule cited by the employees and therefore the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 463—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

This case, heard at Montreal on September 15, 1937, concerned the claim of a conductor and crew for dead head mileage from Harlech, Alberta, to Mirror, Alberta, October 9, 1935. The conductor and crew involved in the dispute were employed in pile driver service just west of Harlech, and finished on October 9, 1935. On the same date their caboose was picked up by Extra 2168, East and deadheaded to Mirror.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that the crew in question, who were regularly assigned, to the pile driver service referred to, are entitled under the provisions of Rule 5, Article 5, Conductors Schedule; and Rule 6, Article 5, Trainmen's Schedule, to be paid deadhead mileage between the points where they finished work and the home terminal for crews on that particular division.

Company's Contention.—The Company maintained that it could not agree that liability for deadhead payment has been incurred due to the fact that the crew were moved from a certain point between two terminals.

Representatives of both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and presented, orally, additional evidence and information.

The decision of the Board sustained the claim of the employees for payment of deadhead mileage to Mirror, Subdivision terminal.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1937

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for September, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago:

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Sept., 1937.....	34	7,007	44,378
*August, 1937.....	39	17,966	297,827
Sept., 1936.....	27	6,554	33,577

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September was slightly less than in August, but the number of workers involved and the time loss were lower because in August the strike of cotton factory workers in the Province of Quebec alone caused 200,000 days' time loss, and the strikes of cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., steel workers at Sorel, P.Q., and lumber workers in New Brunswick resulted in considerable time loss, the total being the greatest in any month since 1925. During September there were no disputes involving large numbers of workers or causing great time loss except that of steel workers at Sorel, P.Q., carried over from August. Information has also been received as to a number of disputes for which particulars have not been furnished or verified so that they cannot be included in the statistical table, several of these being noted in later paragraphs and this number is greater than is usual. In September, 1936, strikes of silk factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., and coal miners at New Waterford, N.S., and at East Coulee, Alta., caused most of the time loss.

Nine disputes, involving 1,823 workers, were carried over from August, including that of women's clothing factory workers at Toronto, Ont., which was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the statistical table for the September issue of the Labour Gazette. Twenty-five disputes commenced during September. Of these thirty-four disputes, twenty-five terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the workers involved, four in favour of the employers concerned, two being partially successful, while compromise settlements were reached in eleven cases, and the results of three were recorded as indefinite. At the end of September, therefore, there were nine disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; steel foundry workers, Sorel, P.Q.; coal miners, Midlandvale, Alta.; coal miners, Carbondale, Alta.; rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.; wooden box factory workers, St. Boniface, Man.; brush factory workers, Gravenhurst, Ont.; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., and scrap metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received, indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; tannery workers, Toronto, Ont., June 1, 1937, one employer; and custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1937, one employer, the last being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A strike of twelve employees in one skirt factory in Toronto, Ont., on August 18, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to secure increases in wages, was not reported in time for inclusion in the September issue of the Labour Gazette. Adjustments have been made and a union agreement signed. Work was resumed on August 24.

A minor dispute involving five bakers in one establishment at Hamilton, Ont., for less than a day on August 28 resulted in a closed shop agreement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. This was reported too late for the September issue of the Labour Gazette.

A minor dispute involving restaurant employees in one establishment in Vancouver, B.C., on September 8, owing to the dismissal of a cook, was settled in twenty minutes, reinstatement being secured.

A minor dispute involved four steel rod workers for four hours on a construction job at Vancouver, B.C., on September 9, resulting in a sub-contractor agreeing to pay union rates.

A strike of eighteen truck drivers on a highway construction job near Cochrane, Ont., for one hour on September 9 was reported to have resulted in an increase in wages.

A strike of five longshoremen at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for a few minutes on September 26 was reported to have resulted in an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents. On September 30 a similar dispute involved thirty longshoremen for two hours, demanding an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 45 cents, securing 40 cents.

A strike of three electricians at Kingston, Ont., on September 27 for an increase in wages from 70 cents per hour to 75 cents was reported to have been unsuccessful, the workers returning after two days.

A dispute involving moving picture machine operators in four theatres at Montreal, P.Q., occurred when the agreement between the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada and the management expired on August 31. The latter offered to agree to only part of a wage increase proposed, and a renewal of the agreement not being effected, members of a Canadian union were employed. The international union then refused to allow stage hands to work for a stage production in another theatre operated by the same management and certain performances were, therefore, reported to have been cancelled.

The crew of one steamship refused to move the ship in port to another wharf at Sarnia, Ont., on September 29 for a few hours until word had been received from Montreal as to the settlement of a dispute, referred to elsewhere in this issue, between the Canadian Seamen's Union and various shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes. A general strike had been called effective from midnight September 28 if a demand for increases in wages was not conceded.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month, giving particulars as to certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Mining

One dispute involving coal miners at Wayne, Alta., was carried over from August and seven began during September. Two of these were unterminated at the end of the month.

The strike of coal miners at Wayne, Alta., from August 25 to September 8 involved one colliery where a new management proposed to operate on a co-operative basis. It was finally agreed that fifteen miners would do so, the remaining sixty-five being paid wages at the union scale.

The strike of coal miners at Midlandvale, Alta., which commenced on September 15 involved one company, the miners objecting to a change in the basis of payment for "bone" (rock-like coal) from that provided for in the agreement. A settlement was not reached by the end of the month.

A strike of coal miners at New Waterford, N.S., from September 21 to September 25 was against the transfer of pan shifters to other work every second day. The mine was closed, indirectly affecting 1,200 men. Work was resumed pending negotiations between the union and the management.

The strike of coal miners at Florence, N.S., was to secure increased wages for short wall miners. Work was resumed next day pending negotiations.

Manufacturing

VEGETABLE FOODS.—The strike of bakery workers in one establishment at Hamilton, Ont., for one day on September 13 resulted in a closed union shop agreement with increases in wages for bakers and a better scale for salesmen. It was reported that several other establishments not involved in the strike signed agreements with union wages and working conditions.

The strike of flour mill employees at Port Colborne, Ont., from September 22 to September 29 involved a number of the workers, members of a local of the National Council of Grain Processors of America. The management negotiated with the union representatives and stated its willingness to recognize the union if it included a majority of the employees, but not otherwise. Some time before the strike a union member was dismissed. Finally a resumption of work was arranged as a result of negotiations with union officials, a more satisfactory distribution of work in slack periods being agreed to but union recognition was not conceded. The plant was operated during the strike although pickets prevented some workers from entering.

Rubber Products.—The strike of workers in one establishment at Toronto, Ont., commencing in June owing to the discharge of union members, was terminated by the return of some workers and the application of others for their positions when available.

The strike of rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont., on September 23 was reported to involve all the employees in one establishment except office workers and foremen. The workers had joined the United Rubber Workers of America and demanded increases in wages with overtime rates and seniority rights, claiming that wages were lower than in other rubber plants in the locality. The management stated that an increase of seven and one-half per cent had been given in February with a holiday bonus and that it was not possible to increase wages further owing to the prices at which orders had been placed. On September 28 it was reported that a conference attended by a representative of the Ontario Department of Labour had not resulted in a settlement and at the end of the month the strike was unterminated. The establishment was picketed but no disorder occurred except that some windows were broken by boys who were turned over to the police by the pickets.

Boots and Shoes, Leather.—The strike of shoe factory workers at Port Colborne, Ont., on September 29 was settled on that day, the management conceding the demands of the strikers, except that on wages a compromise was reached.

Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—The strike of journeymen tailors in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., is recorded as lapsed, employment conditions being no longer affected and is included in the list of such disputes not called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

The dispute involving employees in a children's dress factory in Toronto resulted from the dismissal of certain workers who had joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It was reported that the employer agreed to reinstate the dismissed workers but later refused to do so and a settlement had not been reported by the end of the month. The dispute was not reported in time for inclusion in the September issue of the Labour Gazette.

The strike of silk factory workers at Acton Vale, P.Q., which commenced on August 11 was terminated by the end of September. Some of the workers returned on September 10 and the others were replaced. The employer secured an injunction against picketing and a number of pickets charged with assault, carrying arms and rioting were remanded for trial at the next assizes, while charges against others were dropped and one was convicted but released on suspended sentence.

The strike of men's clothing factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., which commenced on August 25 was terminated on September 15 as a result of negotiations. It was agreed that the employees would be classified by the inspectors for the industry under the Industrial Standards Act and paid according to the scale; hours of work to be eight per day and forty-four per week, improvements in sanitation, ventilation and factory conditions to be arranged between the management and union committee.

The strike of silk factory workers on September 4 at Louiseville, P.Q., was terminated as a result of conciliation by an official of the Quebec Department of Labour. It was agreed that work would be resumed on September 13, that a dismissed union worker would be reinstated and that wages would be in accordance with a scale for the industry to be established under the Quebec Fair Wage Act; also that there would be freedom of association and preference in employment for union members.

The strike of embroidery workers in twenty-four establishments in Montreal on September 9 followed conferences between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the employers, an agreement not being reached. Ten of the employers were reported to have signed agreements, these employing about sixty per cent of the workers in the industry. On September 10 an agreement was reached with nearly all of the others providing for the forty-four hour week, increases in wages of $2.00 per week to women and $5.00 per week to men, closed union shop, a joint committee to consider further changes in wages, the result to be embodied in a collective agreement with an arbitration clause to be submitted for approval by the government and made binding on the industry under the Quebec Workmen's Wages Act, 1937.

Miscellaneous Wood Products.—The strike of lumber mill workers and loaders (longshoremen) at Campbellton, N.B., on August 27 involved employees in one sawmill, one sash and door factory and about one hundred longshoremen employed to load and unload lumber, pulp., etc., at the port. The strikers demanded recognition of the New Brunswick Farmer-Labor Union, a minimum wage of 28 cents per hour in the mills and 50 cents for loading ships. The employers proposed that work be resumed pending a decision by the

provincial Fair Wage Board appointed on August 4 but this was refused. The sawmill operator offered to increase the minimum wage to 28 cents but the strikers decided to remain out until the sash and door factory operator also agreed. The Fair Wage Board arrived in the town on August 30 and being unable to deal with the dispute until work was resumed, were reported to have interviewed some of those involved. One employer of longshoremen agreed to pay 50 cents and 75 cents for overtime and a boat was unloaded and loaded. The local president of the union was arrested on September 2 on a charge of causing a public disturbance in connection with picketing and was released on bail. A citizen's committee mediated between the parties in the dispute and a settlement was reached providing for 28 cents as a minimum for mill workers and a reduction in hours from ten per day to nine. Longshoremen resumed work on September 6 and the mill workers on September 7.

The strike of furniture factory workers at Preston, Ont., was due to a dispute as to classification under the code for the furniture industry under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act (Labour Gazette, April, 1937, pp. 410 and 457) following a strike in various localities in March. A settlement as to the application of the code was reached. Union recognition was not conceded but a shop committee to deal with grievances was agreed upon.

The strike of box factory workers at St. Boniface, Man., was due to a dispute as to seniority when staff was reduced. The workers claimed that men were laid off and boys retained because the minimum wage for them was lower. A dispute in July had been settled by the Manitoba Department of Labour under the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, 1937, a schedule of wages and working conditions being agreed to by the employer and delivered to the Department. The provincial investigator, in accordance with the terms of this undertaking, met the parties to the dispute but a tentative settlement providing for a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour for men displacing boys was not ratified by the management. The men later ceased work when called on to work overtime and when more men were laid off. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

Metal Products.—The strike of foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., which commenced on August 4 as a result of dissatisfaction with an arbitration award following strikes in May and June, was not terminated by the end of September. By the end of August the plants were in partial operation, several hundred of the strikers having resumed work. On September 6 the Premier of Quebec called the representatives of the parties in dispute to meet him. The employers' offer of a settlement under the Quebec Fair Wages Act was referred to a vote of the strikers and defeated on September 12. On September 20 the strikers asked the Mayor to attempt a settlement and to prohibit the entry of outsiders into the city to work and have the provincial police withdrawn since there were no more disturbances. On September 24 picketing was resumed and a number of pickets were arrested on charges of intimidation and remanded on bail for trial. The Mayor reported that the employers refused to recognize the union or negotiate with it. Early in October a settlement was reached, the employers signing an agreement with the union.

The cessation of work in the bar mill of the steel plant at Sydney, N.S., on September 15 resulted from a dispute as to the employment of a substitute rollerman following a change in the distribution of men employed, alleged to be disadvantageous to union employees. The union claimed that the men on one shift were locked out when the shift was shut down owing to the illness of a roller, the company refusing to employ either of two men recommended by the union on a seniority basis, and called out on strike the men on the other shifts. The Deputy Minister of Labour of Nova Scotia was asked to intervene and he proposed that work should be resumed pending a settlement. Failing to agree on the man to be employed as substitute in the meantime, the men in the rod mill ceased work and this led to the wire and nail departments being closed later, involving about forty per cent of the plant indirectly and curtailing work in a nail mill at St. John, N.B. On September 24 at a meeting of the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour with the management and union representatives headed by the Nova Scotia International Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America, in charge of organization for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, a settlement was reached providing for a rearrangement of the staff and provision for a substitute roller. Work in the bar and rod mills was resumed on September 25, and it was expected that the other departments indirectly affected would resume work in a few days.

The strike of moulders in Guelph, Ont., was due to the layoff of two moulders, the union claiming discrimination while the management said business had fallen off and an injured man had returned to work. As a result of negotiations between union representatives and the management a settlement was reached providing that one man would be given work else-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to September, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.	1	80	560	Commenced Aug. 25, 1937; against working on co-operative basis; terminated Sept. 8, 1937; negotiations; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	35	300	Commenced June 21, 1937; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; terminated Sept. 11, 1937; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Tailors (custom), Toronto, Ont.	1	20	200	Commenced May 20, 1937; for union recognition, wage increases, etc.; employment conditions no longer affected by end of September; replacement; in favour of employer.
Dress factory workers (children's), Toronto, Ont.	1	5	130	Alleged lockout of union workers, commenced Aug. 2, 1937; unterminated.
Silk factory workers, Acton Vale, P.Q.	1	100	1,200	Commenced Aug. 11, 1937; for closed shop agreement with increased wages; terminated Sept. 30, 1937; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Men's clothing factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	2	250	3,000	Commenced Aug. 25, 1937; for union recognition and against dismissal of union workers; terminated Sept. 15, 1937; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Lumber mill workers and lumber loaders, Campbellton, N.B.	.....	300	1,500	Commenced Aug. 27, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; terminated Sept. 6, 1937; compromise.
Metal Products—				
Steel foundry and shipyard workers, Sorel, P.Q.	5	900	15,000	Commenced Aug. 4, 1937; dissatisfaction with wage rates reached in settlement of strike on June 3; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	133	1,000	Commenced July 23, 1937; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated Sept. 9, 1937; negotiations; compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during September, 1937				
AGRICULTURE—				
Fruit pickers, Vernon, B.C.	1	38	38	Commenced Sept. 6; for increased wage rates; terminated Sept. 6; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Greenhouse employees, Brampton, Ont.	1	40	25	Commenced Sept. 9; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 9; negotiations; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during September, 1937—Continued				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	900	900	Commenced Sept. 2; against change to night shift for one worker; terminated Sept. 2; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Caledonia, N.S.	1	230	460	Commenced Sept. 8; *re* substitution of worker; terminated Sept. 10; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Aerial, Alta.	1	104	520	Commenced Sept. 7; alleged violation of agreement as to working conditions; terminated Sept. 11; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Midlandvale, Alta.	1	100	1,400	Commenced Sept. 15; against change in payment for "bone"; unterminated.
Coal miners, Carbondale, Alta.	1	11	121	Commenced Sept. 18; for increased wages; unterminated.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	14 (a)	56	Commenced Sept. 21; against change in working conditions; terminated Sept. 25; negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	600	600	Commenced Sept. 30; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 30; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakery workers, Hamilton, Ont.	1	51	38	Commenced Sept. 13; for union recognition, increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; terminated Sept. 13; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Flour mill workers, Port Colborne, Ont.	1	65	390	Commenced Sept. 22; for recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged union worker and better distribution of work in slack periods; terminated Sept. 29; negotiations; partially successful.
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	600	4,200	Commenced Sept. 23; for increased wages, overtime rates after ten hours, etc.; unterminated.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Port Colborne, Ont.	1	400	400	Commenced Sept. 29; for union recognition, wage increase, reduced hours; terminated Sept. 29; negotiations; partially successful.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile factory workers, Louiseville, P.Q.	1	730	5,000	Commenced Sept. 4; for increased wages and reinstatement of union workers; terminated Sept. 11; conciliation (provincial); compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1937*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during September, 1937—Concluded				
Embroidery factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	24	500	1,500	Commenced Sept. 9; for union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 11; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Furniture factory workers, Preston, Ont.....	1	60	180	Commenced Sept. 9; for adjustment in wage rates and for union recognition; terminated Sept. 11; negotiations; compromise.
Wooden box factory workers, St. Boniface, Man..	1	80	1,040	Commenced Sept. 16; alleged violation of seniority rule; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Steel (bar mill) workers, Sydney, N.S.....	1	150	1,500	Alleged lockout, commenced Sept. 15; *re* employment of substitute workers; terminated Sept. 25; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Steel (rod mill) workers, Sydney, N.S.....	1	140 (b)	1,100	Commenced Sept. 16; sympathy with dispute in bar mill (Sept. 15); terminated Sept. 25; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Moulders, Guelph, Ont....	1	48	144	Commenced Sept. 18; against dismissal of workers; terminated Sept. 21; negotiations; compromise.
Miscellaneous—				
Brush factory workers, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1	148	1,036	Commenced Sept. 23; for closed shop agreement; unterminated.
Construction—				
Railway (Electric)—				
Labourers, Galt district, Ont.....	1	40	80	Commenced Sept. 14; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 15; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Transportation—				
Water—				
Longshoremen, Quebec, P.Q.....	1	40	20	Commenced Sept. 11; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 12; negotiations; compromise.
Trade—				
Dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.....	1	55	660	Commenced Sept. 17; for closed shop union agreement; unterminated.
Scrap metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	1	40	80	Commenced Sept. 29; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; unterminated.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 1,200 indirectly affected.

(b) 450 indirectly affected.

where in the plant and the other recommended for compensation for silicosis.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS.—The strike of workers in an establishment at Blubber Bay, B.C., on July 23, operating a limekiln, quarry and fuel plant, involved members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, who demanded union recognition and wage increases of seven and one-half cents per hour. The strikers were supported by unions in Vancouver and by longshoremen's and seamen's unions in the United States refusing to handle shipments from the plant. As a result of negotiations a settlement was reached on September 8, the management agreeing to increase wages by three and one-half cents per hour with corresponding increases for piece workers and for loading boats; time and one-half for overtime and recognition of a shop committee, but not of the union, being also agreed upon.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING.—The strike of brush factory workers at Gravenhurst, Ont., involved members of the Gravenhurst Unit No. 1, Transport and General Workers of Canada, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, organized in April. The management had negotiated with the union and agreed on wages with the understanding that an agreement would be signed later. The negotiations for this broke down and the strike followed, no settlement being reached by the end of the month.

Construction

RAILWAY (ELECTRIC).—Labourers engaged on alterations in the right-of-way, made necessary by the construction of a provincial highway, demanded the rate of pay for highway construction, 35 cents per hour, instead of 25 cents, the railway rate for extra gang work. The company referred this to the government and on its approval, work was resumed after two days.

Transportation

WATER.—Longshoremen at Quebec, P.Q., employed for river steamboats, demanded increases in wage rates from 32 cents per hour for day work and 35 cents for night work to 40 cents for day work, 50 cents for night work and 60 cents for Sunday. While this was under consideration a boat arrived and the longshoremen refused to handle the cargo, and this was done by the crew. On the following day the employer agreed to pay 40 cents for day work, 45 cents for night work and 50 cents for Sundays. Work was performed on the next boat arriving.

Trade

Dairy employees, members of the Milk Drivers' and Dairy Employees' local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, employed by one dairy company in Toronto, Ont., ceased work on September 17 when negotiations during some months for a closed shop agreement did not result in a settlement. The union sought changes in wages but the closed union shop appears to have been the point on which negotiations broke down. No settlement had been reported by the end of the month.

The strike of scrap iron workers, members of the Metal Workers' Union, was stated by the employer to be contrary to the terms of the Manitoba Strikes and Lockouts Act, 1937, and he applied to the government for the appointment of a Board under the Act.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in August was 134 and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 146 in existence during the period, involving about 74,500 workers, with a resultant time loss of about 228,000 man working days. While the number of strikes shows an increase of 60 per

cent over the number for July, there is a decrease of almost 40 per cent in the number of workers involved and a decrease of about 55 per cent in the time loss.

Of the 134 disputes beginning in August, 37 arose out of demands for increases in wages, 3 were against decreases in wages, and 34 were over other wage questions; 8 were over questions of working hours, 22 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 12 were over other questions regarding working arrangements, 13 were over questions of trade union principle, 1 dispute was due to sympathetic action and 4 arose out of demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain workers for breach of contract.

Final settlements were reached in 107 disputes of which 23 were settled in favour of the workers, 57 in favour of the employers and 27 resulted in compromises. In the case of 13 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in July, 1937, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources, and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received," show 475 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 340 unterminated at the end of June, made a total of 815 in progress during the period. The number of workers involved was 345,000 and the time loss was 2,900,000 man working days. As compared with the preceding month, these figures indicate decreases of 20 per cent in the number of workers involved in the strikes beginning during the month and 36 per cent in time loss in man working days. As compared with July, 1936, the estimates for July of this year show increases of 175 per cent in the number of strikes, 334 per cent in the number of workers involved, and 162 per cent in the amount of time loss.

On September 1, a dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, arose at San Francisco over matters of jurisdiction. Both unions claim the right to organize warehousemen.

The teamsters refused to handle any freight to or from the docks after pickets connected with the Committee for Industrial Organization had refused them admission to a packing plant. The striking teamsters numbered about 500 but the longshoremen who were affected numbered about 2,500 men at work with about the same number subject to call. The dispute spread to other western ports affecting seamen and in some cases other industries dependent on water transportation for the distribution of their products. At one time the teamsters threatened to call out their entire membership on the west coast. On September 28, it was announced that a "truce" had been arranged in response to a request of the farmers of California and out of respect for the welfare of the people of San Francisco.

Railroad-Labour Productivity in the United States

According to an article entitled "Productivity, Hours, and Compensation of Railroad Labour, 1933 to 1936," appearing in the *Monthly Labor Review* published by the United States Department of Labor, the average man-hour output of employees of Class I steam railroads in the United States, excluding principal salaried employees, increased 81 per cent in the period 1916 to 1936, and 33 per cent from 1926 to 1936. Much of this increase in productivity accompanied the recent upturn in business, although it is observed that in 1936 the amount of revenue traffic was still 26 per cent less than in 1926. The main causes of the increased productivity are attributed to a wide variety of technological changes. It is stated that these changes and the depression most seriously affected the unskilled groups such as truck and roadway section labourers.

Manitoba Fair Wage Rates

The Fair Wage Schedule fixing minimum rates of wages and maximum hours per week on public and private works as these are defined in the Fair Wage Act which was approved by the Manitoba Minister of Public Works in May, 1937, and published in the Labour Gazette, June, 1937, has been amended to increase by five cents the minimum rate per hour for certain classes of workmen employed in the City of Winnipeg, or within a radius of 30 miles from September 1, 1937. The schedule is to remain in effect until May 1, 1938, unless amended.

"Private works" means the construction, demolition or repairing of any work costing more than $100 but does not include work which is on property or under the immediate direction of the owner or tenant if not more than three men are employed and if the work is not done with a view to the sale or rental of the property.

The new rates are based on an agreement made between certain employers and employees and are as follows: bricklayers $1.10; carpenters ·85; marble setters $1.05; mosaic and tile setters $1.05; operating engineers and firemen on construction, class A, ·95, Class B, ·90, class D, ·55; and plasterers $1.10.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Proceedings Featured by Discussions on Right to Organize, B.N.A. Act Amendment, Trade Union Unity and International Peace.

THE fifty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, September 13-18, 1937, was one of the largest and most representative ever held by that body. Credentials were received from 478 delegates, including 47 representatives of international organizations which had the whole of their Canadian memberships in affiliation with the Congress, 4 representatives of provincial federations and associations, 38 representatives of trades and labour councils, 14 representatives of system divisions of telegraphers, 373 representatives of local branch unions, and 2 fraternal delegates, one representing the American Federation of Labor and the other representing the British Trades Union Congress.

The formal opening of the convention was presided over by P. J. Tompkins, president of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association, who welcomed the visiting delegates to the capital city on behalf of local organized labour. The civic welcome was extended by Mayor Stanley Lewis, who in the course of a short address referred to his interest in the work of the Congress, and to the respected position of that body in the national life of the Dominion. Addresses of welcome were also given by Alderman Rodolphe Gratton of Hull and Alderman H. D. Marshall of Ottawa.

Featuring the opening session was the address of the Honourable Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labour, representing the federal Government, and the keynote speech of President P. M. Draper. During the week the convention also heard addresses by the following: R. A. Henning, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor; F. J. Hancock, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress; Ernest J. Dash, president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of New Zealand; W. S. Sparks, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks for Newfoundland; Lucien Rodier, solicitor for the Montreal Trades and Labour Council; and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Winnipeg.

Address by Minister of Labour

Hon. Mr. Rogers, in extending to the delegates an official welcome on behalf of the Dominion Government, declared that labour's viewpoint is worthy of careful consideration by all governments in the development of social and economic policies. At the same time, he expressed his confidence that the delegates would conduct their deliberations in a spirit of tolerance and with a view to the best interests of the nation as a whole. The Minister recalled that over a period of years the Congress had been urging amendment of the British North America Act to enable the passage of effective social legislation. "No one," he continued, "who is aware of what is happening in other countries can doubt the increasing importance of measures designed to relieve the insecurity of industrial employment and the value of such measures in removing some of the basic causes of industrial unrest. In Canada our lack of a precise assignment of legislative jurisdiction over industrial relations and social services has led in some cases to duplication of services and in other cases to hesitation and inaction in dealing with problems of vital importance to industry and labour. Whether we favour national or provincial jurisdiction as the proper method of dealing with particular aspects of the industrial problem, it is clear, I think, that the responsibilities of the Dominion parliament and the provincial legislatures should be reviewed and clarified in order that we may know our proper obligations in each jurisdiction and be held accountable accordingly for what we do or fail to do." The Minister stated his belief that organized labour would take full advantage of its opportunity to place its views before the recently-appointed royal commission on Dominion-provincial relations.

Referring to industrial peace, Hon. Mr. Rogers emphasized that it is equally important to employers, to labour and to the community as a whole. The exercise of reason, forbearance, goodwill and mutual respect he listed as prerequisites to industrial peace on just and honourable terms. Granted the existence of these conditions, he said, "our experience has proved that much can be accomplished once employers and employees are brought into an habitual relationship of conference and direct negotiation, and with a sense of obligation to the community as a whole." Goodwill and good faith in the observance of agreements, he declared, are indispensable in the development of collective bargaining.

The Minister concluded his address with the following remarks in support of the view that collective bargaining is the path most likely to lead to industrial peace in a democracy:

"The practice of collective bargaining has been founded on the principle of freedom of association. The right of the individual to associate with others for all lawful purposes is a vital element in our inheritance of freedom, ranking with freedom of speech and freedom of the press. It has been the cornerstone of the labour movement in this and other countries. Like other rights it carries with it the obligation that it shall be exercised with a sense of responsibility to the national community which stands above all other associations whether of employers or employees. In the long run our recognition of the obligations attached to freedom is the true measure of our ability to enjoy the advantages of self-government. I believe the practice of collective bargaining will go steadily forward in Canada as it becomes more and more apparent that organized labour while insisting on its rights is conscious also of its responsibility to contribute to goodwill and mutual confidence in the conduct of industrial relations."

President's Address

Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Congress, expressed appreciation of the complimentary references of previous speakers to himself and to the international labour movement. He congratulated the Hon. Mr. Rogers "on his admirable address, as the points dealt with are vital to our movement and as such will receive the attention of the delegates during the convention." It was the desire of those represented by the Congress that collective bargaining should be negotiated on a just and honourable basis. In referring to proposed amendments to the British North America Act the president expressed what he believed to be the opinion of the delegates, that these amendments were long overdue. The delegates were urged to make proper representations to the Royal Commission that had been appointed to secure information on this very important question. The speaker expressed the hope that the Government would implement the recommendations of the Commission.

President Draper drew a comparison of the meeting of the Congress held in Ottawa 37 years ago, when the numerical strength of that body was 9,000, with the present convention, when approximately 150,000 members were paying their per capita tax. In a reference to the automobile workers' strike at Oshawa, which followed a disagreement with their employers, the president congratulated the members of the union for the manner in which they conducted the strike and the peaceful efforts put forth to better the conditions of the workers.

In drawing the attention of the delegates to legislation passed by the government of the province of Quebec, President Draper referred particularly to the Act Respecting Workmen's Wages and the Fair Wage Act, neither of which, he contended, recognized a trade union. He warned the workers to guard against losing their freedom of association and the right to join unions of their own choosing. The speaker was emphatic in declaring that labour was not going to submit to regimentation by any government.

The Prime Minister and his Cabinet were commended for the stand they took on resisting attempts made to have the immigration law changed so as to prevent organizers of international unions from the United States coming into Canada.

The delegates were asked to demonstrate that they stood for unity and loyalty to the trade union movement.

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

Delegate from American Federation of Labor.—After extending fraternal greetings from the American Federation of Labor, Mr. R. A. Henning, of the International Association of Machinists, informed the delegates that the A. F. of L. did not interfere with the organizational activities of national or international unions, its main function being the securing of favourable labour legislation through Congress and the assisting of the various state federations in securing state legislation. Mr. Henning mentioned a number of laws which were of special interest to labour that had been enacted in the United States during the past year. Other matters of concern to labour were the elimination of the various superannuation schemes on the different railroads and the taking of a census of the unemployed. Figures were quoted to show the large reduction in the number of unemployed since March, 1933. Reference was made to the efforts put forth to secure the necessary number of state legislatures to ratify the Child Labour Amendment in order that the Constitution might be changed accordingly. Mr. Henning disagreed with the political pronouncements of some of the speakers. It was his opinion that the workers' real strength lay in labour organizations.

The speaker observed that at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor the numerical strength of that body would approximate 4,000,000, and cited some fourteen affiliated organizations that had made large gains. Referring to the shop crafts, Mr. Henning stated that these organizations had been adversely affected since 1922

but at the present time they had reached the peak in the history of the crafts.

Delegate from the British Trades Union Congress.—Mr. F. J. Hancock, president of Midland Miners' Union, expressed his pleasure in being permitted to convey to the officers and delegates the fraternal greetings from the British Trades Union Congress. He traced the development of the British movement and cited the many difficulties that had to be overcome before it reached its present standing.

In referring to the unemployed organizations, the speaker informed the delegates that these associations were not affiliated with the Congress but that the local organizations had a place for them within their ranks. These unemployed workers pay a small contribution and are therefore entitled to representation on the various bodies.

Mention was made of the National Insurance Act, which Mr. Hancock stated was a boon to the British worker. It is a contributory scheme after the worker has been employed for a short period, and if payments are maintained he is entitled to certain benefits. When the worker reaches the age of 65 years he receives a pension, and if he dies the pension is paid to his widow.

He considered that in the establishment of a new order of society the workers, manual and brain, should have first consideration. Mr. Hancock expressed the opinion that there were goods sufficient for all but no money to buy—no work, no pay—and he believed that this question could not be solved by the trade union movement alone but the workers would have to use the political arm of the movement as well.

The speaker traced the development of the National Labour Party, which, he stated, aims to bring together all those who subscribe to its policy. This policy was not to confiscate but to compensate.

In speaking of the co-operative movement, Mr. Hancock was surprised that this movement was not more thoroughly established on the North American continent. In Great Britain, he stated, there are 8,000,000 people purchasing from the co-operative establishments.

The membership of the British Trades Union Congress was stated to be over 5,000,000.

Report of the Executive Council

In opening its report the executive referred to the legislative program submitted to the Dominion Government on December 18, 1936, (a summary of the legislative program was published in the January, 1937, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 38). The report contained a review of the second session of the eighteenth parliament, giving a summary of the more important items coming before the House, as well as briefly outlining the legislative work of the Congress in the various provinces.

Workers' Right to Organize.—Under this heading the report set out the steps taken by the executive to carry out the instructions of the Montreal convention in this respect. A conference between the executive council and representatives of affiliated organizations was called to consider the whole question. Following this conference, the executive prepared a draft bill, the chief purpose of which was to render it lawful for employees to form themselves into trade unions. In view of the fact that under the British North America Act such enactments were the prerogative of the provinces, the draft bill, accompanied by legal opinion, was submitted to the various legislatures. The bill was enacted by the legislatures of the provinces of Alberta and Nova Scotia, while the Manitoba legislature accepted the principle. The statement issued on December 30, 1936, by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, federal Minister of Labour was quoted to show the position of the present Canadian Government in relation to the question of the workers' right to organize. The executive recommended that the federal Government be requested to insert the conditions contained in the draft bill in all contracts awarded by the Dominion and in those to which the Dominion contributes directly or indirectly, as is now done with respect to fair wages and hours of labour.

British North America Act.—The report showed that as early as 1887 the Congress had urged revision of the British North America Act. Reference was made to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a number of social and labour enactments which declared these laws unconstitutional on the general ground that the provinces alone have the necessary legislative jurisdiction. The amendments to the British North America Act sought by the Congress are as follows:

1. To ensure full competence of the Federal Government to enact any social and labour legislation affecting Canada as a whole, and particularly that included in the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Office (League of Nations).

2. To permit Federal control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring observance of proper labour standards and to eliminate unfair competition between provinces.

3. To empower the Federal authorities to regulate highway transport, thus eliminating unsafe standards of operation and unfair com-

petition with other established methods of transportation.

4. To restrict powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed at three separate sessions of the House of Commons, which practice is in harmony with that of the British Parliament.

5. To abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

Use of Injunction in Industrial Disputes.—The report drew attention to the number of injunctions against labour unions which had been issued by the courts during the past year. The executive recommended that a model act should be prepared, following the lines of the English Trade Disputes Act of 1906 and the various statutes of the United States dealing with the subject, setting forth exactly what trade unions may be permitted to do in connection with trade disputes, and with a provision that the process of injunction should not be permitted by the courts in such cases, this model act to be presented to the various provincial Governments with the request that it be enacted at the next session of their respective legislatures. The committee on officers' reports added another clause which instructed the executive council to endeavour to have the Criminal Code amended so that the workers may have the undisputed right to picket.

Free Speech, Press and Assemblage.—Attention was called to the alleged invasion of the domain of free speech, press and assemblage during the past year. It was contended that the safety of free life and free government lies in maintaining freedom of speech, press and assemblage, and the executive council recommended that the provincial executive committees and federations of labour urge upon the various provincial governments, where such freedom has been invaded, to repeal these restrictions.

Among other subjects dealt with in the executive council's report were: International Labour Conference; international peace and disarmament; the closed shop; the unemployed youth; independent labour political action; immigration; signed wage agreements; holidays with pay; and employers who oppose trade unions.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The financial statement presented by Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer, showed total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1937, including the balance brought forward from last year and revenue from Congress headquarters, amounting to $33,232.68, with expenditures totalling $22,570.48, leaving a balance of $10,662.20.

The total membership upon which per capita tax had been paid was 131,105, an increase of 18,133 as compared with that reported for 1936. The secretary-treasurer explained that the membership reported did not include those who, while still active members of affiliated organizations, were relieved, because of unemployment or other causes, from payment of their regular contributions. The report further showed that there were 62 international and four Canadian central bodies in affiliation with the Congress.

The Audit Committee, to which the secretary-treasurer's report was referred, found the financial statement correct and its recommendation of approval was adopted.

Committee on Legislative Activity

In the report of the committee on legislative activity the federal Government was criticized for the lack of effective measures taken to supplement the legislative demands of the Congress, especially as regards unemployment and more particularly the unemployed youth of the country. It was also pointed out by the committee that the Government had not taken action on the recommendation of the National Employment Commission nor on the request of the Trades and Labour Congress regarding a housing program, slum clearance, etc. It was considered that the Government had not co-operated with the provincial legislatures with respect to social legislation. The action of the Government in granting pensions to the blind was commended, but it was the opinion of the committee that the pensions were inadequate and should apply to all blind persons. Regret was expressed that no action had been taken at the last session of parliament in regard to amending the British North America Act. Approval of the Canadian National Railways Act was expressed, as it gave a clearer understanding of the position of the railway and would bring about a more equitable financial set-up. On foreign policy and war the committee urged the Government to give a clearer and more definite pronouncement.

The report reviewed the provincial legislative activity and commended the various provincial executive committees and federation officers for their work in this connection, especially in regard to the right to organize.

Convention Resolutions

British North America Act.—There were six resolutions submitted by various organizations calling for amendments to the British North America Act. After considering the resolutions presented, the committee on reso-

lutions submitted the following substitute, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada request the Dominion Government to so amend the British North America Act to make possible the Dominion Government taking over unemployment and all social legislation that is interprovincial in its character; that an economic conference composed of all sections of society be called by the Dominion Government in view of formulating a plan to bring the changes mentioned above; and be it further resolved that, pending the enactment of said amendments to the British North America Act, efforts should be made, through an interprovincial conference or other agencies to co-ordinate the social legislation of the various provinces, thereby creating laws that would be Dominion-wide and overcome the objections made to most, if not all, of the social legislation of the federal Government because of some clause or technicality in the British North America Act.

Political Action.—Under this heading there were nine resolutions favouring political action by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The committee favoured as a substitute the resolution adopted by the 1936 convention, the conclusion of which reads as follows:—

Therefore, be it resolved, that Labour political autonomy be left in the hands of the established labour political parties, and inasmuch as the Platform of Principles of this Congress contains the epitome of the best thought of organized labour during the whole period of its existence and struggles, that this Congress continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for Organized Labour in Canada independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament, the Provincial Legislatures or other elective bodies of this country.

Trade Union Unity.—Thirteen resolutions were presented on this particular subject, each of which called for unity in the international trade union movement as represented in Canada by the Congress.

Throughout the discussion which followed the presentation by the committee of a substitute resolution, there appeared to be a keen desire that the unity which has heretofore prevailed within the Congress should be continued. Some of the delegates asserted that an organization affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization was "raiding" established international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while others contended that the purpose of the C.I.O. was to organize the unorganized in the mass-production industries. Opposing the continuance of the "status quo" until the next convention of the Congress, one delegate considered that it should only be continued until the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Another delegate, while opposed to creating a division in the ranks of the Congress, believed that there must be some sovereignty and that sovereignty should be respected. When a decision is made by the A. F. of L. the Congress would have to abide by it, he contended.

After a very thorough discussion on a great many phases of the question, the following substitute resolution was adopted by the convention:

Whereas, a condition has developed as ably expressed in the resolutions above enumerated which endangers the effectiveness not only of this Congress but of its affiliated Provincial Federations of Labour and Central Trades and Labour Councils as the legislative mouthpieces of the international trade union movement in Canada; and whereas, on the one hand the unseating of delegates representing local, central, provincial, national or international unions, because of their suspension, expulsion, or voluntary withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor, either from the Congress, Provincial Federations or Central Labour Councils would result in what is now only a potential danger becoming a reality. While on the other hand to openly defy or disregard the disciplinary policies of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would, undoubtedly, result in the withdrawal from the Congress of many of the large international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. who loyally adhere to its policies and laws; and whereas, it is the urgent desire of the Congress to work in harmony with and to respect the laws of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated international unions and at the same time to avoid either the wholesale suspension of one section of its membership or the wholesale withdrawal of another section. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming officers of this Congress, at the earliest possible opportunity, arrange a meeting with the officers or the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of pointing out the position as outlined above and negotiating a clear and definite understanding regarding the continued affiliation with this Congress and our other Canadian legislative bodies of our present affiliated organizations on terms acceptable to the international unions and thus avoiding any disregard for or defiance of their laws and policies; and be it further resolved, that all affiliated international unions, Provincial Federations of Labour and Trades and Labour Councils be immediately advised that such a meeting is being arranged or sought and requested to maintain the status quo pending the outcome of such negotiations or until the next Congress convention; and be it further resolved, that the incoming officers of the Congress are hereby authorized and instructed to immediately communicate with the American Federation of Labor and with the Committee for Industrial Organization offering their services in a mediatory capacity in the present dispute and to use every legitimate effort to secure a meeting representative of both parties with a view to bringing the present deplorable division in the ranks of labour to an end.

Subsequently, President Draper in addressing the delegates, expressed the belief that a solution had been arrived at that would, within a very few months, see the end of the strife between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which John L. Lewis is chairman. Continuing, Mr. Draper said he considered the strife a fratricidal one. "I think," he declared, "that both in Canada and the United States we shall be able to organize all the men and women

who work for wages within the constitutions of the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada."

War in Spain.—In lieu of a series of resolutions, some of which would have committed the Congress to expressions of definite sympathy for the Spanish Loyalist Government, the resolution committee brought in a substitute which was amended to read:

"That this Congress endorses the action of the International Federation of Trade Unions in its consistent and persistent struggle for the maintenance of democracy and our democratic form of government."

Provincial Federations.—A number of resolutions favouring the formation of provincial federations of labour were presented to the convention. The committee on resolutions reported that it was in accord with the general demand for the establishing of provincial federations as contained in the various resolutions, provided that these federations should comply with the constitution of the Congress. The incoming executive of the Congress was instructed to set up rules and regulations to govern these federations. The report of the committee was adopted.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Among the recommendations contained in other resolutions adopted were those:

Seeking amendments to the British North America Act to give the Dominion Parliament the power to pass legislation which will give legal protection for the workers in their right to organize.

Favouring the principle of collective bargaining as enunciated by international organized labour.

Instructing executive committees and federation officers to use their best efforts to have strengthened certain features of the draft bill entitled "The Right to Organize."

Urging the federal authorities to make money available at interest rates not to exceed 1½ per cent for new construction and renovating older premises.

Favouring a house-building program recognizing the following principles: (*a*) all work undertaken under this program to be paid for at union rates; (*b*) organized labour to be represented on all commissions that may be appointed in connection with the program; (*c*) and the price of the monthly rent of the houses built not to exceed one-fifth of the tenant's wages.

Seeking changes in the civil and criminal codes to make picketing legal.

Proposing the completion of the Montreal terminal buildings.

Demanding a program of public works to eliminate the direct relief system, and petitioning the provincial Governments to enact legislation guaranteeing the workers' wages against attachment for one year after leaving relief rolls to engage in gainful occupations.

Favouring the adoption of the 30-hour week with wages based commensurate with requirements of a 44-hour week.

Protesting against wages and working conditions of employees in hotels, restaurants and taverns in the province of Quebec.

Seeking an amendment to the Weekly Day of Rest Act in the province of Quebec so that persons employed in places of amusement shall be entitled to one day's rest of twenty-four consecutive hours each week.

Recommending an increased salary rate for letter carriers.

Recommending the preparation of amendments to the Act Respecting Workmen's Wages and the Fair Wage Act of the province of Quebec.

Urging that extra gang men on all Canadian railways be paid at least the regular section men's standard wages.

Requesting that Dominion Government Public Works office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees, including the privileges of sick leave, holidays with pay and retiring allowances.

Seeking legislation compelling all employers of labour to grant vacations with pay to all classes of their employees.

Recording opposition to any employers' doctor acting as medical referee or adviser to Workmen's Compensation Boards.

Advocating a uniform amendment to all provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts embodying the principle of "blanket coverage" of occupational diseases and 100 per cent compensation for all accidents and occupational diseases.

Favouring the inclusion of firemen under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Recommending a more speedy carrying out of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Granting conciliation boards to civic employees, even though the city councils do not agree to a board.

Asking abolition of the federal sales tax.

Urging the exempting from taxation the first $1,000 assessment of all homes assessed for less than $4,000.

Favouring the return of a percentage of the licence fees of motor vehicles owned within the municipalities and a percentage of the gasoline tax collected to each municipality.

Pressing for higher licence fees for commercial motor vehicles in the various provinces.

Recommending legislation drastically reducing interest on all public debts and private mortgages.

Recording unalterable opposition to war and favouring a referendum of the people before a declaration of war is made.

Calling upon the International Federation of Trade Unions to continue to do all in its power to achieve world-wide trade union unity and the establishment of one trade union world centre.

Opposing amalgamation of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway.

Protesting against the pooling of trains on the two Canadian railways.

Asking revision of the Fair Wage Act so as to cover all operations of steamship companies who are receiving financial aid from the Government in the form of subsidies or subventions.

Insisting that the Canadian National Steamships (West Indies) Limited, be instructed to comply with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations as to the proportion of Canadian citizens to be employed with respect to stewards and firemen.

Opposing immigration to Canada in view of the present status of unemployment.

Recommending the following changes to the Old Age Pension Act:

(1) Payment of pensions at 60 years of age.

(2) That pensions for both man and wife be paid when the man reaches 60.
(3) Increase in the present rate.
(4) Removal of stipulation that calls for the signing over of property to the government before a pension is given.
(5) That a residential qualification of 15 years in Canada be required.
(6) No deductions to be made from incomes of less than $1,000.

Seeking legislation along similar lines to the United States Railroad Retirement Act for employees of Canadian railways.

Urging a federal Government monopoly in the development of radium in Alberta.

Recommending that a larger quantity of Canadian coal be used.

Demanding the nationalization of the nickel industry and armaments manufacture.

Favouring the setting up by the Ontario Government of a government printing office.

Advocating a government program of production for use and the creation of social ownership of the producing, processing and distribution of the necessities of life.

Approving of woman suffrage in provincial elections of the province of Quebec.

Favouring the awarding of certificates to school children on recommendation of teacher for work done in a school year rather than by final examination at end of school year.

Requesting municipal purchasers to secure bread, milk, clothing, etc., from shops where union conditions and recognition prevail.

Demanding the immediate installation of wireless on all ships plying the Great Lakes and on all coastwise vessels, regardless of tonnage.

Calling for the three-watch system on all steamers operating on the Great Lakes and coastwise waters.

Pressing for the early ratification of the several conventions and recommendations passed at the twenty-first conference of the International Labour Organization, Geneva, October 24, 1936, with respect to seamen.

Favouring the issuance of federal charters to Canadian members of international unions who desire to relinquish jurisdiction over such members.

Seeking the right for Canada to print and bind its own Bibles.

Advocating that the benefits of the Mariners' Sick Benefit Fund be extended to cover the province of Ontario.

Urging the re-appointment of the Dominion fair wage officer for the Maritimes.

Resenting the term "foreign unions" as being used with reference to international trade unions.

Instructing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to try and unite within the Congress the various existing trade union bodies in Canada.

Favouring reforestation in Canada.

Advocating state hospitalization and medicine.

Encouraging the further development of sports and recreational activity by local unions and trade councils.

Seeking special legislation embodying heavy penalties against the offence of highgrading (selling gold stolen from Canadian mines).

Demanding legislation making the employment of spies against workers by employing corporations a criminal offence.

Urging the Quebec government to recognize road construction as being construction work and to pay the workers accordingly.

Advocating an amendment to the Trade Regulations Act so that wages of apprentices in the motor vehicle repair trade may be increased.

Recommending that trades councils and local affiliates give all possible assistance and co-operation to the Canadian Youth Congress.

Demanding that permits be granted labour unions in the province of Quebec to show motion picture presentations.

Favouring a system of national unemployment insurance.

Advocating the placing of all inland water traffic and highway traffic under the control of a Federal Transportation Commission.

Urging the members to discourage the sale in Canada of goods from Fascist countries.

Three resolutions were introduced with the consent of the convention at its last session, the first two of which were adopted, while the third was referred to the incoming executive, as follows:—

(1) Advocating the boycotting of a certain packing plant in British Columbia until such time as the officials recognize collective bargaining.

(2) Instructing the executive of the Congress to prepare briefs for the guidance of provincial federations and trades and labour councils in the preparation of material for presentation to the Royal Commission on the British North America Act.

(3) Drawing to the attention of the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice the activity of certain organizations advocating Fascism and Nazism and asking that an investigation be made.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, P. M. Draper, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa; Vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, R. Trepanier, Montreal, W. D. Morrison, Glace Bay; Secretary-treasurer, R. J. Tallon, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa.

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia, W. W. Clark (chairman), Halifax; A. M. Sullivan, Halifax; Howard Tattersie, Springhill; A. A. McKay, Glace Bay. Quebec—G. Francq (chairman), Montreal; P. Lefebvre, Montreal; J. Cuppello, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec. Ontario—A. Barron (chairman), Toronto; Fred. Collins, Toronto; Rod Plant, Ottawa; Sam Lawrence, Hamilton. Manitoba—R. Hewitt (chairman), Winnipeg; D. S. Lyons, Winnipeg; J. B. Graham, Winnipeg; S. Herbst, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan—A. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; H. Davis, Prince Albert; W. E. Cocks, Regina; A. Baker, Moose Jaw. British Columbia—E. H. Morrison (chairman), Vancouver; Birt Showler, Vancouver; Harry Pearson, Vancouver; C. M. Stewart, Vancouver.

The Provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick having provincial federations chartered by the Congress, the executive officers carry on the legislative work of these provinces.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, Rod Plant, assistant secretary, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, R. Hewitt, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Winnipeg.

Niagara Falls, Ont., was selected as the convention city for 1938.

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

Proceedings of Sixteenth Annual Convention

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Jonquière September 12-15. One hundred and fifty-three official delegates and about fifty fraternal delegates took part in the meeting. According to the report of the secretary, the membership of the Confederation has increased during the past year from 43,000 to 50,000 workers organized in syndicates affiliated with eleven federations. Thirty-seven new unions joined the Confederation in the last twelve months.

The constitution of the Confederation was amended at the annual meeting to provide that instead of being governed exclusively by the executive committee, it should be directed in future by a Confederal Bureau comprising the executive committee, which is made up of the president, vice-presidents, treasurer and secretary, and one representative of each of the federations and of each central council affiliated with the Confederation. It was decided to establish a federation of study circles for the training of new leaders. The officers of this federation are: President, Maurice Doran, Hull, Vice-President, Louis Morency, Quebec, and Secretary-Treasurer, Dollard Gagné, Hull. A resolution to affiliate with the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions with headquarters in Belgium was laid over until the next meeting.

The President, Mr. Alfred Charpentier, reported on the matters dealt with by the executive during the year. He dwelt particularly on the strikes involving members of Catholic Unions most of which arose from the refusal of the employers to enter into negotiations with unions. These include strikes in the asbestos industry, the textile industry at St. John's and St. Hyacinthe and the more extensive textile strike involving the employees of the Dominion Textile Company at different places. Mr. Charpentier declared in favour of the closed shop as a necessary means of improving the lot of the workers and indicated the opposition of the Confederation to the organization of shop committees in certain industries instead of bona fide trade unions.

Resolutions adopted by the convention advocated:

Creation of a provincial economic council;

Establishing a special Labour Court for the trial of labour cases;

Abolition of night work in bakeries;

Provision for holidays with pay;

Appointment of a woman as a member of the Fair Wage Board;

Reduction of the pensionable age under the Old Age Pensions Act from seventy to sixty-five;

Appointment of a representative of the National Catholic Unions as a member of the labour group in the Canadian delegation to the International Labour Conference and Establishment of a commission to investigate the price of bread.

Workmen's Wages Act

Amendments urged in the Workmen's Wages Act, formerly the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, include the application throughout the province of the section requiring certificates of competence, an increase in the fee for a certificate of competence from $2 to $5 and the repeal of the words "bona fide" as applied to a syndicate or group of employees in the definition of "association" thus requiring an "association" capable of making a collective agreement to be a legal entity. It was requested, also, that a workman who refuses information to the joint committee enforcing an agreement be subject to a penalty as well as the employer.

Fair Wage Act

A resolution was adopted asking for the repeal of subsection B of section 2 of the Fair Wage Act which provides that the Act shall apply

in all cases wherein it is shown to the Board's satisfaction that an association of employees cannot agree with an association of employers or with one or more employers contracting personally for the adoption of a collective labour agreement in virtue of the said Act respecting workmen's wages.

However, this Act shall not apply to an agriculturist, a settler or a farmhand, nor to a domestic servant working in a private house. The Act would then apply

to all the employees who have not availed themselves, or who do not desire or are unable legally to avail themselves, of the provisions of the Act respecting workmen's wages.

Attention was drawn, also, to lack of any provision in the Fair Wage Act for the recovery of wages due workmen by the Fair Wage Board. It is left to the workman to bring an action.

Workmen's Compensation

Amendments were asked to the Workmen's Compensation Act to enable compensation to be based on the normal hourly wage of the workman calculated on the yearly basis of three hundred working days intsead of being

based on the average weekly earnings for the past year.

Workers' Education

The provincial government is to be requested to give financial assistance for the establishment of a Labour Normal School for the training of labour leaders and the promotion of education among the workers of different centres by establishing labour libraries, study circles and classes in sociology.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alfred Charpentier, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Henri Quevillon, Hull, Emile Tellier, Three Rivers; Treasurer, Alphonse Bourdon; General Secretary, Gerard Picard, Quebec.

The new Confederal Bureau includes the aforementioned officers together with the following representatives of Federations and Central Councils: Osias Filion, Montreal; G. A. Gagnon, Montreal; Alphonse Roberge, Quebec; Philippe Lessard, Port Alfred; Albert Coté, Montreal; Romeo Gilbert, Montreal; Jos. O. Landry, Thetford Mines; Alfred Lauzon, Victoriaville; J. T. Robitaille, Quebec; Albany Balchard, St. Hyacinthe; J. Tho. Gagnon, Jonquière; Eugene Caron, Sherbrooke; Albert Bouchard, Chicoutimi; J. Harmeneigh, St-Joseph d'Alma.

Employee Savings Programs in the U.S.A.

The Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, issued recently a report entitled "Employee Savings Programs—An Analysis of Recent Trends."

The object of this study was to determine the status of employee savings plans in the United States, just prior to, and at the end of the depression, and to learn how they had fared through the intervening period. "The aim," the report states, "has been to organize and present the available information in such a way as to afford a bird's-eye view of trends and to show strengths and weaknesses of particular types of plans."

The 322 companies, on which the study is based, were selected from a much larger group which co-operates with the Princeton Industrial Relations Section by supplying information on all phases of their industrial relations activities. These companies were chosen more or less at random, except for the controlling factor that definite information was available in each case concerning the existence or non-existence of an employee savings plan both in 1929 and 1936. Only 64 of the 322 companies reported no plan both in 1929 and 1936.

The report deals with the general trends in employee savings programs 1929-1936 stating that "the extremes of an apparently never-ending appreciation in investment prices and of a sudden and prolonged depression placed a strain even on the most conservative plans." Discussing the relative rate of survival of various plans, the report observes that "of 117 employee stock purchase plans established prior to 1929 only 30 have continued through the depression; of the 27 credit unions inaugurated prior to the depression, only one has been discontinued."

Analyses of the rate of survival by the number of workers employed revealed that in companies of less than 1,000 employees, 61 per cent of plans established prior to 1929 have continued; in companies of more than 1,000 employees, only 48 per cent have survived. It was found that the percentage of continuation is in inverse ratio to the size of the companies.

In the opening paragraph of the Conclusions section of the report it is stated:

"Employee savings plans, as an institution, have weathered the depression. However, great changes have occurred both in the comparative number of different types of savings plans and in the prevailing opinion as to their desirability and value. Employee stock ownership survives, but with an entirely different status than in 1928. The excellent experience with credit unions as well as a reorientation of thinking concerning the purposes of employee savings plans has given this particular type of organization a great impetus for growth. Bank deposit plans which were badly affected by the banking crisis, have found new strength in the confidence given by Federal Deposit Insurance. Other types of plans are profiting by the lessons of the depression and rebuilding on more solid foundations. Building and loan associations, in particular, have been strengthened and will continue to meet a specific need."

The report is divided into four main sections under the following headings: Introduction, General Trends in Employee Savings Programs, 1929-1936, Company Experience with Particular Plans and Conclusions. A selected bibliography is also appended to the report which gives references to sources of information supplementing the data in the report."

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Summary of Annual Report and Convention Proceedings

WITH the establishment of branch associations in the western provinces, the Workers Educational Association of Canada has now emerged as a national organization. Such was the feature of the annual report of the general secretary, Mr. Drummond Wren, presented at the convention recently held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Some idea of the development of the association is contained in the secretary's report to this year's convention indicating the 1936-37 advance in comparison with past years, and especially since the formation of the central body in 1930. In 1936-37, there were 29 associations (exclusive of study circles) with a net enrolment of 2,194 in 44 classes; as compared with 22 associations, 43 classes and a net enrolment of 2,012 in 1935-36; and with 2 associations, 10 classes, and a net enrolment of 425 in 1930.

Dealing with the back-ground of the movement and its present position in Canada, the secretary notes:

"In older countries, the beginning of the present century saw the complete emergence of the collective working man out of the individual poor man. With that emergence Workers' Education became an established movement, encouraged by successive, enlightened governments and supported by an intelligent labour movement which had already begun to amalgamate to meet new situations arising out of the progressive mechanization of industry. The important part Workers' Education could play in a democracy was readily recognized, the emphasis on an educational policy that would serve social purposes was appreciated, and the necessity for independence conceded. These are principles we have only begun to cope with in Canada thirty years after they had been established in Britain and other parts of Europe. I maintain, therefore, that during the past year we entered a new era, one fraught with difficulties and problems but, at the same time, replete with hope and encouragement."

Extension to Other Provinces

While the organization is comparatively on a stronger basis in Ontario, yet steady progress is being registered in other provinces. A section of the secretary's report reviews the extension of the work to other sections of the Dominion.

In Nova Scotia, an association, sponsored by the Trades and Labour Council, was formed last year at Halifax. This year a provisional association was established at Liverpool, while workers at Bedford will be temporarily under the direction of the Halifax branch. From contacts made by the Halifax secretary it is hoped to establish other associations. An interview with Mr. D. W. Morrison, president of District 26, United Mine Workers, and a member of the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, resulted in a voluntary undertaking to recommend to the Nova Scotia locals of the U.M.W.A. their affiliation with the W.E.A. and their adoption of plans for study circles.

As a result of an interview with the premier of Nova Scotia and the provincial Minister of Education, the general secretary was assured of a grant to maintain tutors for three or four classes.

Reporting on his tour of the western provinces, the secretary stated:—

"That tour resulted in active associations being formed in Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and Victoria, and in contacts being made that will, whenever we are prepared to offer suitable material, result also in other associations forming in Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, and other districts.

"In the organization of new district associations, a policy of working in co-operation with, and under the sponsorship of trades and labour councils, local unions and universities have been strictly adhered to. Each new district association, including Halifax, has been formed from among representatives of affiliated labour organizations.

"We are now, truly, a national association. Only two provinces are not numbered among our district associations—Saskatchewan and New Brunswick—and with these it is only a matter of time and money to do it."

Relationship With Organized Labour

Reviewing the year's activity with organized labour, the secretary observed in part:—

"The impetus given to labour organization in most of the eastern provinces at the beginning of 1937 and the momentum it has gathered since then, especially in the rubber, auto, iron and steel, and diversified industries, has placed within our reach a vast field for cultivation and expansion of our work. The auto workers and rubber workers have already definitely expressed their desire for educational facilities.

"We have been in constant contact with large numbers, not only of new organizations, but also with those that have been long established. During the past few months, several of our districts have been directing their efforts towards the formation of Workers' Educational Trade Union Committees within their boards of management. These committees will comprise representatives from affiliated local unions and trades and labour councils. The particular duties and responsibilities of such committees will be the development of study circles within their respective organizations as well as the furtherance of workers' education generally. . . ."

Among the other matters dealt with by the secretary were those relating to the develop-

ment of study circles; negotiations with the Canadian Radio Corporation; technical schools curriculum; the annual summer school; the Labour Research Institute; and the "invaluable services" of universities and tutors.

Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions adopted at the annual convention were based chiefly on relevant features in the annual report of the general secretary. One resolution expressed appreciation to Hon. Angus Macdonald, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, "on his action in providing a direct grant to the W.E.A., making possible the establishment of classes and, at the same time, allowing them their independence."

The convention supported the executive body "in the endeavour to further the W.E.A. as an independent, democratic organization."

With regard to organized labour, the convention adopted the following resolution:—

"Whereas the needs of the working class for instruction and guidance have greatly increased within the year 1937, be it resolved that a special effort should be made to develop leaders of study circles drawn from the ranks of the workers."

Among the recommendations contained in other adopted resolutions were:—

Continuance of the policy to establish study circles, using tentatively the list of studies suggested by the general secretary;

Instructing the executive to consider giving radio broadcasts to the working class population of Quebec;

Expressing appreciation to the manager of the radio corporation, to the management and tutors of the summer school, to various Canadian universities "for generous support," and to the Canadian Association for Adult Education for assistance in extending the scope of association activities;

Increasing publicity concerning the value of the Labour Research Institute;

Approving the proposal of the Toronto Association to form a W.E.A. headquarters and urging all members to further this enterprise.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN QUEBEC

At a representative conference of international unions in the Province of Quebec held in Three Rivers it was decided to apply to the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress for a charter establishing a provincial Federation of Labour. (At present there are two provincial federations of the Congress—New Brunswick and Alberta—with provincial executives functioning in the other provinces.)

In a report of this provincial meeting appearing in the current issue of *The Canadian Congress Journal,* official publication of the Trades and Labour Congress, it was stated that the keynote of the conference "was the consolidation of the international labour movement, and the promotion of closer relations among the various units belinging to it."

The conference was attended by 169 delegates representing 85 organizations. Five sessions were held under the chairmanship of Mr. Raoul Trepanier, chairman of the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labour Congress with Messrs. Gus Francq and J. E. Gariepy acting as secretary and assistant secretary, respectively.

Featuring the sessions was the question of the formation of a provincial federation of labour. There were two main expressions of opinion on this subject with some delegates favouring a federation as a means of achieving greater solidarity, and others maintaining that the same objectives could be achieved through the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, supplemented by an annual convention. Two resolutions were submitted to the conference. In lieu of these the Committee on resolutions adopted a substitute resolution as follows:

"1. That this Conference pronounce itself in principle in favour of the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labour in Quebec;

"2. That request be made to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the granting of a charter as a Provincial Federation of Labour;

"3. That in the interim of a grant of charter and the proper functioning of a Provincial Federation of Labour, this Conference decide to select a Committee of five members who, jointly with the Provincial Executive Committee that will be elected at the incoming convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, will take ways and means to call a Provincial Conference of Labour in the course of 1938;

"4. Said Conference to be held in the City to be designated by the Committee;

"5. Said Committee to have power to create a secretariat of labour, that shall be used as a central office of publicity, propaganda and information, so as to co-ordinate the efforts of organized labour of the Province of Quebec;

"6. The subject of a per capita tax to be paid to said body to be decided at the next Provincial Conference."

Upon a roll call vote this compromise resolution was adopted by a ballot of 91 to 51.

The conference elected the following organization committee to act in conjunction with the provincial executive in the convening of a conference in 1938: Messrs. Gus Francq, Montreal; Jos. Matte, Quebec; L. P. Lacroix, Three Rivers; J. A. D'Aoust, Hull; and Ben Dutchburn, Sherbrooke.

(Subsequently an application for a charter for the formation of a Quebec Federation of Labour was received by the Trades and Labour Congress executive. The question of chartering provincial federations was dealt with at the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, reviewed elsewhere in this issue.)

Recent enactments of the provincial Legislature—in particular the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and the Fair Wage Act—were criticized in two adopted resolutions which were to be submitted to the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress.

Among the recommendations contained in other adopted resolutions were:

Establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance by means of a re-enacted B.N.A. Act and with the support of public bodies, churches, etc.;

Promotion of organization activity among unorganized workers;

Affirmation of freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Other resolutions dealt with the working conditions of hotel and restaurant employees; employment of female labour in taverns; organization of a union label trades department within the Trades and Labour Congress; registration of union shop cards and buttons, etc.

CONVENTION OF CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE BOARD, BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN

At its regular session held in Ottawa from August 23 to 28, the Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen re-affirmed its position in favour of legislation to ensure the right of association and collective bargaining, and pledged co-operation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in support of that organization's draft bill on this subject. The Brotherhood also re-affirmed its stand in favour of a national unemployment insurance plan, and decided to "institute a vigorous campaign in favour of necessary amendments to the British North America Act."

The text of other resolutions adopted at the convention was as follows:

That we re-affirm our former declarations in support of measures to ensure the maximum safety in all means and forms of transportation.

That we continue our efforts, in co-operation with other organizations, in support of a more equitable regulation of all forms of transport competing with the steam railways.

That with a view to ensuring a more extensive use of the steam railways for transportation purposes by manufacturers, distributors, retailers and shippers that a vigorous campaign be instituted in co-operation with other labour railway organizations throughout Canada to encourage the formation of "Ship by Rail" committees in the various railway localities.

That consideration be given to the recommendation of the Sub-Committee to establish a Research and Statistical office to be maintained jointly by the Standard Railway Labour Organizations from Grand Lodge funds.

That any form of consolidation of railroads be opposed, unless and until the interests of employees and public are protected.

That we approve of an effort being made which will tend to secure the co-operation of the working classes for the purpose of concentrating and effectively utilizing their voting strength in the pursuance of progressive labour legislation and we hereby instruct our Legislative Chairman to give every assistance to such a movement.

That the Chairman be instructed to have the watch inspection changed from the 1st and 3rd week in every month to the same regulations in effect on the Michigan Central Railways, that is, once a month between the 10th and 20th. Further we consider that the cleaning of watches should not be necessary every fifteen months and our Chairman be instructed to attempt to have Railway Commission Order on watch cleaning modified to twenty-four months.

Regarding request of lodge 735, we re-affirm our former action seeking uniform compensation laws and instruct our Chairman to use every effort to bring about the desired change with increased benefits in conjunction with the Joint Legislative Committees and other labour bodies.

In view of the many and various progressive political parties and movements at present seeking to improve the economic and social conditions of our people, we do not deem it advisable to commit ourselves to any political party at the present time.

Election of Officers

Mr. W. L. Best was unanimously re-elected chairman and Canadian legislative representative. Other officers elected were: Assistant chairman, J. G. McLean, St. Thomas, Ont., secretary-treasurer, George Snider of Smith's Falls; provincial vice-chairmen—British Columbia, H. Elliott, Vancouver; Alberta, G. W. Yeats, Calgary; Saskatchewan, D. Campbell, Saskatoon; Manitoba, Alderman H. Spafford, Brandon; Ontario, H. B. Crawford, Smith's Falls; Quebec, C. Masse, Montreal; Nova Scotia, Alex. Macdonald, Glace Bay; New Brunswick, J. Frank Caine, Moncton; Prince Edward Island, Angus Cameron, Charlottetown.

On the board of directors are: J. G. McLean, St. Thomas, chairman; S. Carther, Windsor, secretary; John R. Stewart, New Glasgow, N.S.

In conformity with the changes made at the recent Grand Lodge Convention, the legislative board hereafter will meet every four years, instead of three.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1936

Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

SUMMING up the year 1936, "as a year of solid fulfilment of the bright promise of 1935," the nineteenth annual Report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia reviewing the administrative activities of that department during the year 1936 states that: "The statistical period under review was marked by a further notable recovery from the long period of depression that followed the collapse of the 1929 boom." There was a further improvement in industrial payrolls, an increase of $16,537,451 being recorded for the year 1936 over 1935, the total industrial payroll for the year being $142,349,591. The average weekly wage for all adult male employees during 1936 was $26.36 an increase of $2.27 over 1935. The average number of wage earners also continued to increase; in January 1936, there were 60,656 employed, which figure increased to a peak during September with 81,203, declining to 69,957 for the month of December, a total of 9,301 in excess of the beginning of the year.

Industrial Statistics, Payrolls, Etc.—The report indicates the industrial situation as reflected through statistical data of payrolls, employment, hours of labour, etc. The total number of firms reporting in time for tabulation in the tables given in the report was 4,357 compared with 4,153 in 1935—an increase of 204, which, the report observes, "refutes the claim made by some that labour legislation has been responsible for firms being forced out of business."

The payroll of the 4,357 firms making returns to the Provincial Department of Labour amounted to $107,492,076. This figure should be supplemented by the following other figures: $553,965, in returns too late for classification; $1,350,000, as an estimate for firms, included in the Department's inquiry, but did not send in returns; $12,153,550 ascertained rayroll of transcontinental railways; $5,500,000, for Dominion and Provincial Government workers; $2,900,000 for wholesale and retail firms; $3,500,000 for cartage, warehousing, auto transportation, etc.; $7,500,000 for ocean services and express companies, and $1,400,000 as miscellaneous—making in all a total provincial industrial payroll of $142,349,591. During 1933 the statistics for the same classifications revealed a payroll of $99,126,653, the figures for 1936 thus showing an increase of $43,222,938 over the three-year period.

The percentage of the total payable to wage-earners has again shown an increase. Of the total payroll, wage earners received 77·76 per cent; clerks, stenographers and salesmen 11·70 per cent; and officers, superintendents, and managers, 10·54 per cent. An analysis of the payroll statistics for 1936, reveals that of the twenty-five industrial groups, twenty-three show an increased payroll, while two reveal a decrease. The lumber industry again headed the list of industries with an increase of $5,446,047, followed by contracting with $1,379,909 and Coast shipping with $1,322,060; metal-mining increased by $1,252,308; food products with an addition of $1,072,582, followed by metal trades with $877,637; wood (N.E.S.) showed an increase of $659,519; public utilities, $608,265; oil-refining, $437,116; smelting, $402,628; pulp and paper mills, $400,688; coal-mining, $352,028; explosives and chemicals with $265,333; miscellaneous trades, $203,286; house-furnishings, $172,512; builders' materials, $149,569; printing and publishing, $99,019; breweries, $98,532; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, $90,086; paint-manufacturing, $73,399; garment-making, $51,459; jewellery-manufacture, $15,446; leather and fur goods, $13,436.

The two industries showing a decrease in the annual payroll were headed by cigar and tobacco manufacturing with $17,223 and shipbuilding, $1,444.

Weekly Wage Rates.—In the accompanying table, the average weekly wage is shown for 1929, 1935, and the year reviewed by the 1936 report as follows:—

Average Full Week's Wages in each Industry (Adult Males only)

Industry	1929	1935	1936
Breweries	$27 70	$25 79	$25 00
Builders' materials	28 04	22 07	22 28
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	26 58	16 59	17 75
Coal-mining	30 18	28 49	28 75
Coast shipping	32 84	26 23	31 61
Contracting	30 57	22 72	24 13
Explosives and chemicals	24 61	25 34	23 76
Food products, manufacture of	26 56	22 00	23 16
Garment-making	28 68	21 29	22 74
House-furnishing	26 74	20 05	21 29
Jewellery, manufacture of	36 61	31 54	34 39
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	23 16	21 92	22 25
Manufacturing leather and fur goods	29 03	20 06	20 48
Lumber industries	26 54	22 41	24 83
Metal trades	29 50	23 67	24 41
Metal-mining	35 24	28 65	29 10
Miscellaneous trades and industries	26 21	22 29	22 07
Oil-refining	30 50	25 55	26 21
Paint-manufacturing	25 58	21 53	21 44
Printing and publishing	40 81	32 31	32 72
Pulp and paper manufacturing	27 87	23 53	24 24
Ship-building	30 25	25 83	26 38
Smelting	33 09	25 82	24 54
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc	30 70	27 09	27 50
Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.)	25 49	18 69	20 32

From the table it will be observed that the average weekly wage for adult male employees increased in twenty of the twenty-five occupational classifications. The report points out however, that "it is not claimed the averages shown would be the same for the whole year, as in many industries there is always broken time to contend with; the figures have been computed on the same basis as previous years and thus offer a fair comparison." Increases in the average weekly wage ranged from ·21 cents in builders' materials to $2.85 in the manufacturing of jewellery. Of the five industries reporting decreases, paint manufacturing registered the smallest (·09 cents) and explosives and chemicals the largest ($1.58).

The report also gives tabular statistics indicating the number of wage earners in each industry. The following table is a summary of all such tables and indicates the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1936.

Classified Weekly Wage Rates (Wage Earners Only)

British Columbia, 1936

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices.
	21 Yrs. & over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. & over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under $6.00	243	99	152	67	111
$6.00 to $6.99	98	111	97	55	57
7.00 to 7.99	98	116	141	36	73
8.00 to 8.99	111	180	259	82	111
9.00 to 9.99	308	244	339	39	70
10.00 to 10.99	273	201	548	42	121
11.00 to 11.99	341	224	352	37	38
12.00 to 12.99	761	551	1,153	59	98
13.00 to 13.99	911	266	897	30	26
14.00 to 14.99	1,640	282	1,359	48	34
15.00 to 15.99	1,949	343	1,316	46	43
16.00 to 16.99	4,543	332	794	9	17
17.00 to 17.99	2,216	122	342	9	10
18.00 to 18.99	3,586	119	449	10	4
19.00 to 19.99	7,547	163	254	1	12
20.00 to 20.99	3,605	99	879	2	7
21.00 to 21.99	6,045	193	128	.....	5
22.00 to 22.99	5,072	88	150	3	10
23.00 to 23.99	2,923	64	73	2	4
24.00 to 24.99	6,738	76	60	2	10
25.00 to 25.99	3,547	66	66	40	6
26.00 to 26.99	2,865	23	51	1	3
27.00 to 27.99	3,243	27	26	.....	6
28.00 to 28.99	3,276	10	18	1	2
29.00 to 29.99	2,229	4	21	1	1
30.00 to 34.99	9,884	25	73	.....	17
35.00 to 39.99	5,722	10	17	.....	6
40.00 to 44.99	4,592	8	5	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99	1,002	1	4	.....	.....
50.000 and over	1,063	.....	6	.....	.....
Totals	86,431	4,047	10,029	622	902

Apprenticeship.—The number of apprentices as shown in the sumary of all tables is given as 902 but the report explains that this total should not be confused with the number of registered apprentices (261) as shown in the report of the Director of Apprenticeship. It was further pointed out that "under both Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts, the Board of Industrial Relations grants apprenticeship permits in occupations where the Minimum Wage Orders are in effect and which have not at this date been brought within the scope of the 'Apprenticeship Act.' This partially accounts for the difference in the figures."

Industries in which apprentices have found opportunities during the year are: Explosives and chemicals—increase 5; garment-making, 16; house-furnishings, 17; leather and fur goods, 6; metal trades, 14; pulp and paper manufacturing, 7; smelting, 26; street-railways, etc., 12; metal-mining and ship-building, 1 each.

Decreases are noticeable in the food products group, 42; laundries, etc., 34; miscellaneous metal trades, 16; printing and publishing, 21; contracting, lumbering, and wood (N.E.S.), 4 each; breweries and coast shipping, 1 each.

The fiscal year of 1936 was the first complete year of the operation of the Apprenticeship Branch established under the provisions of the "Apprenticeship Act" (Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 522).

The Director of Apprenticeship, makes the following remarks concerning the operation of the Act during 1936:—

"During this first year's operation of the Provincial Act the principle of apprenticeship in skilled trades has become generally recognized and firmly established, and, with extending facilities and continued stability in business generally, the youth of this Province and industry should materially benefit and the number of apprentices should steadily increase. Care, however, is being taken that these increases are controlled to the extent that apprentices shall not displace qualified help and that there is every reasonable likelihood of continued employment in the industry at the end of the period of training.

"Minimum wages with periodic increases have been established in all trades designated under the Act, and it is a matter of some interest that over one-third of the apprentices indentured are already receiving more than the required minimum.

"The period of apprenticeship varies in different occupations, and in individual cases may be shortened, at the discretion of the Committee, where the prospective apprentice is able to show some previous experience or special training and aptitude in any trade.

"At the last session of the Legislature an amendment to the 'Apprenticeship Act' was passed to make it possible to extend the benefits of apprenticeship to those over 21 years of age. This was thought necessary owing to the large number of young people from 21 to 25 years who, during the depression period, had materially suffered through lack of opportunity. Some of these are now learning a trade and are signed up under contract at wages considerably above the minimum.

"The Provincial Apprenticeship Committee have under advisement at the present time a recommendation to bring the metal trades under the provisions of the Act and to extend the scope of the activities of the Branch in other suitable channels."

Employment Service.—The report submitted by the General Superintendent of the Employment Service for the year 1936 shows a marked increase in the number of applicants and re-applicants seeking employment, which amounted to 202,264 for the year, against 118,040 for 1935.

Reviewing the work of the Handicap Section the Superintendent states: "The Dominion Government continues to recognize its responsibility for the care of unemployed handicapped ex-service men and maintains a staff in the Vancouver and Victoria offices. With the passing of the years, the problems which confront this class of applicant grows greater. This is due to the fact that the men are growing older and many of them, due to their experiences, are prematurely aged. The situation which confronts these men is not only intensified by the continuation of the depression, but also by the application and speeding-up of machinery, which makes it almost impossible for them to successfully compete in the labour market. Here again there continues to be a steady influx of ex-service men into this Province, not only seeking employment, but also the more congenial climatic conditions to be found here."

Unemployment Relief.—As shown in the report of the administrator of unemployment relief, there was a more marked improvement in the relief situation in 1936 than in the previous year. The decrease in the average monthly numbers receiving relief in the Province as a whole was over 10 per cent. In unorganized territory, the percentage reduction was almost double that shown in the municipalities, being 16 per cent, as compared with 8 per cent reduction in organized territory. The peak number receiving relief was in March, 1933, when 128,858 received assistance; the lowest number was 64,996 in October, 1936.

The report of the administrator also deals with various phases of the relief problem and the steps taken to cope with it under such headings as "registration," "grub-stakes," "assistance to settlers' plan," "forestry-training plan;" "placer-mining training plan;" "winter work projects."

Trade-Schools Regulation Act.—The report also refers to the operations during 1936 under the "Trade-Schools Regulation Act," (Labour Gazette, December, 1936, page 1131) which had as its object "the protection of the public and particularly the young people of the province by correcting abuses and eliminating unfair practices in the operation of trade schools." The Act came into force on January 1, 1937, and allowed thirty days for registration, and it was noted that "practically all business colleges and trade schools operated in the Province readily complied with requirements of the Act."

Discussing the problems arising in connection with the administration of the new legislation, the report states:—

"By far the greatest problem that has arisen in connection with the administration of the Act occurs in connection with some correspondence and home-study schools. It has been found that such schools, operating under the cloak of educational institutes or college, prostitute the name and objects of the legitimate educational organization. Misrepresentation, excessive charges for out-of-date instruction, unfair contracts, advertising and sales talks that are misleading, and false promises of many descriptions have been uncovered. Such schools usually approach inexperienced youths and their parents and obtain their signatures on the dotted line of an irrevocable contract frequently for a course that is unsuitable and that seldom opens up the avenues of employment represented."

Factory Inspection.—The report of the factory inspection branch reviews the activities of the year in accident prevention, prosecutions, factory conditions, investigations into complaints and inspections of passenger and freight elevators During 1936, there were 1,840 inspections and re-inspections of factories made.

Home-Work.—Featuring the report of the Factory Inspection Branch were the observations on home-work. The background of the problem is stated thus:

"Recognizing the introduction of industrial home-work in the Province as an industrial and social evil, the 1936 second session of the Legislature passed a very important amendment to the 'Factories Act,' making it a statutory requirement for every employer who in his trade or business in personal or household articles gives out any work to be performed in the home, to first obtain a permit from this Department."

It was further pointed out that home-work, when thus given out, could only be performed by home workers in possession of a permit from the provincial Department of Labour. Accordingly, firms manufacturing personal or household articles, were requested to furnish the Department with the names and addresses of all persons performing work in the home. From the replies received and the investigations made, it was revealed "that home-work of considerable magnitude was

being performed almost exclusively by Japanese women."

The Report then proceeds:

"Owing to the irregularity of the work, it was impossible to obtain information regarding hours worked from the home-workers visited, as it was stated that household duties were included in the day's work. We were, however, successful in a number of instances, where a time record was kept and the piecework rate set, in establishing the fact home-workers were being paid as low as 27 cents for an eight-hour working-day. One of the outstanding facts brought out during the investigation was that the small remuneration received by home-workers was not the only source of income, as in most instances the husbands were employed in some line of industry.

"Our survey has proven there is no justification for such a large volume of work being performed in homes, and we have, without exception, refused to grant Japanese applicants either an employer's or home-worker's permit authorizing work to be given out or performed in the home, as we are of the opinion this should be carried out in factories where it can be regulated in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to the industry. This policy has resulted in home-work being discontinued, and contractors that previously had the work performed in homes have requested us to inspect several proposed factory premises previous to leases being taken and power-driven machinery installed."

Labour Disputes and Conciliation.—The report refers to 1936 as one of "comparative peace," sixteen strikes occurring affecting 5,741 employees and resulting in 75,311 working days being lost.

Report of Board of Industrial Relations

The report of the Board of Industrial Relations—administering the Female Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act—is also contained in the report of the Department. It notes that by the revision of existing regulations minimum wages in some occupations have been raised, and by the application of the additional statutory powers vested in the Board by legislative amendments relating to conditions of labour some improvement in that direction has been accomplished.

That the recovery in industry and business has had its effect upon wages is clearly demonstrated in the statistical tables. "The legal minimum has by no means become the standard, but rather has proved to be the fundamental incentive that has stimulated and maintained the upward trend so gratifying to record."

Female Minimum Wage Act.—During the year 3,565 employers (an increase of 293) reported 21,924 women and girl employees gainfully employed compared with 19,934 so employed in 1934. For one week their total earnings are given as amounting to $324,005.04. The weekly average wages for both experienced and inexperienced workers are a little higher for the year under review than for 1935. During 1936 the average weekly wages for employees over 18 years or experienced were $15.19 compared with $14.96 in 1935; for employees under 18 years or inexperienced the wages were $9.33 and $9.07 for the two years respectively. For the entire working force of 21,924 women and girl employees their week consisted on an average of 41·98 hours in 1936 compared with 41·79 hours in 1935.

Tabular statistics are given showing the numbers and proportions in each industry receiving the actual minimum wage, those in receipt of more than the legal minimum and those getting less. "Those whose wages were held to the exact minimum amounted to 5,185 or 23·65 per cent, which is over 4 per cent more than appeared in this category in 1935. Over 10,000 employees received pay-cheques in excess of the legal minimum, so that 48·16 per cent of all women and girl employees were paid more than the law actually required. In the section that shows 6,180 employees, or 28·19 per cent of the total getting less than the minimum for experienced workers there are included the less skilled or younger girls, inexperienced employees over 18 years working under permit, and employees working short time. This group contains 4 per cent less than appeared in a similar classification last year."

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act there were 72 prosecutions during the year with 62 convictions and 10 cases withdrawn or dismissed. There were 40 cases under the Male Minimum Wage Act, in 38 of which convictions were registered 2 being dismissed or withdrawn; while under the Hours of Work Act there were 56 cases in 53 of which convictions were obtained and 3 withdrawn or dismissed. Other cases were as follows: Factories Act, 9, with 9 convictions; semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act 3, with 3 convictions; and one case under the Truck Act which was classified as "withdrawn or dismissed."

"Steadily and systematically inspections and investigations have been made during the year in all parts of the Province. These inspections amounted to 10,245, and as a result the sum of

$60,172.72 was collected and paid over to men and women who had not received wages in accordance with the requirements of the various Orders under which they had been working. Of this amount, $34,796.31 was distributed among men and boys and $21,227.86 to women and girls. The balance, $4,148.55, was ordered paid to employees as a result of Court cases. In all, 1,044 firms were affected and 2,043 employees experienced this very tangible benefit of the protection afforded by the Acts and Orders of the Board."

Male Minimum Wage Act.—Summaries of the Orders issued under the Male Minimum Wage Act have been published from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Hours of Work Act.—The report states that during 1936, 4,357 firms, reporting 90,871 employees, stated that 87·12 per cent of these employees worked 48 hours or less per week, 6·42 per cent worked between 48 and 54 hours per week and 6·46 per cent worked in excess of 54 hours.

The average weekly working hours of all employees during 1936 was 47·63 compared with 47·17 hours in 1935 and 47·32 hours in 1934.

In concluding the Board reported:—

"Enforcement of the Hours of Work Act during the year has been very satisfactory, and employers are now realizing that overtime cannot be worked without first making application for a permit.

"During the year under review 1,053 such permits were granted for emergency work not exempt by regulations made pursuant to the Act.

"Prior to the Hours of Work Act employees on a weekly or monthly rate had to work overtime when required, usually with no remuneration for the additional hours.

"In an endeavour to curtail overtime the Board of Industrial Relations has adhered as closely as possible to the policy that overtime permits be granted on condition that not less than time and one-quarter of the employee's rate of pay be paid; this ruling has been a boon to many workers who would otherwise have worked the additional hours without additional remuneration.

"A return of overtime worked must be made to the Department showing the names of the employees who worked overtime, their rate of pay, and the amount paid under the permit, thus affording a complete check on each permit.

"Although the number granted for 1936 exceeds the previous year, this has resulted from closer inspection on the part of the staff, who are on the lookout, even after business hours, for any infraction of labour legislation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

THE annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare of Saskatchewan reviews the activities of this provincial department during the year ending April 30, 1936. This report is the sixteenth since the establishment of the Bureau of Labour and Industries and the second since the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare was formed. (During the session of 1934-35, the Legislature enacted legislation whereby a Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare was organized to take over some of the administrative duties previously under the old Department of Railways, Labour and Industries—LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 986.)

In the subsequent re-organization, the new Bureau of Labour, in addition to matters relative to relief, had the administration of the following Acts under its jurisdiction: The Factories Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the One Day Rest in Seven Act; the Weekly Half-Holiday Act; the Minimum Wage Act; and the Workmen's Wage Act. It is also charged with the operation of free public employment offices; the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to employment; wages and hours of labour throughout the province; strikes and other labour difficulties; trade unions and labour organizations; the relations between capital and labour, and other subjects connected with industrial problems; the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of employment.

In September, 1935, that branch of the Bureau having to do with relief to settlers in the northern areas of the province and the administration of the Relief Settlement Plan was set up as a separate unit of the Department of Municipal Affairs, entitled the Northern Settlers Re-establishment Branch and directly responsible to the Deputy Minister of that Department.

Fair Wages.—As the report points out, the Commissioner of the Bureau is the Fair Wage Officer of the provincial government and has authority to fix rates of wages and hours of labour on contracts let by the government for the construction of public works or in the carrying out of any other undertaking the cost of which is borne wholly or in part by the government.

Included in the report is the schedule of wages and hours for government work in 1936.

Factories.—During the year ended April 30, 1936, seven hundred and forty-two inspections were made of industrial establishments coming

under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Factories Act. Two hundred and twenty-nine inspections of saw-mills, including twenty-nine custom cordwood cutting saws, were made. Recommendations for safety devices have been ordered in practically every mill.

In the freight and passenger elevator division, there were two hundred and twenty-three inspections. One hundred and fifty-eight of these inspections were of freight elevators and sixty-five passenger, and four service elevators.

One Day Rest in Seven Act.—In order to enforce compliance with the One Day Rest in Seven Act the Bureau laid twenty-eight charges against firms who had previously been warned. Fines were imposed in every case, the majority of which involved male employees.

Employment Service.—The report of the Employment Service Branch indicated the volume of transactions for the year ended April 30, 1936, to be as follows: applicants, 37,027; vacancies, 35,978; placements, 33,201. For the previous year the comparable statistics were: applicants, 30,557; vacancies, 28,226; placements, 26,393.

Farm Wages.—The average wage for farm work prevailing throughout the year was: (winter) $5 plus Government bonus; (spring) $10 to $25 per month; (harvest) $2 to $3.50 per day; (fall) after threshing to freeze up, $15 to $25 per month. Wages for men working in the lumber camps averaged $13 per month.

Immigration.—The total number of immigrants reported as coming to Saskatchewan in the period 1930-1935 (inclusive) was 10,412, the yearly statistics being as follows: 1930, 6,435; 1931, 1,352; 1932, 971; 1933, 727; 1934, 519; 1935, 408.

Direct Relief, 1935-36.—Direct relief administration in 1935-36, was reviewed under three main categories, viz.—federal assistance, provincial direct relief, and municipal direct relief. Under the first heading, details were given of federal government assistance by monthly grants-in-aid and through winter farm relief. This last was instituted in 1931, and from it there developed a system of bonuses to those accepting farm employment. The cost to the Federal government in bonuses to 6,371 persons under the scheme during 1935-36 was $104,331.11. (This system was superseded in October, 1936, by the Farm Improvement and Employment plan.)

Other phases of relief problem—particularly those which came under provincial or municipal jurisdiction or both—were dealt with under such headings as "provincial public works"; "transient families and single homeless persons"; "southern local improvement districts"; "urban municipal direct relief" and "distribution of potatoes."

Tabular summaries indicated the cost of relief during the period under review.

Minimum Wage Act

The activities of the Minimum Wage Board for the fiscal year April 30, 1936, is also contained in the Bureau's report.

During the year under the Minimum Wage Act, there were 1,119 general inspections and 183 special investigations made in 415 places of business, in which there were 1,891 experienced and 314 inexperienced females employed; in addition 290 were employed on part time, making a total of 2,495.

By negotiation with employers the inspectors were successful in collecting $6,468.14 in back wages to the benefit of 186 women.

In thirty-five instances it was necessary to lay charges in court against employers for infractions of The Minimum Wage Act and regulations. There were six cases on account of wages, and three withdrawn. One charge was laid on account of an infraction of the regulations for failing to keep a register. Fines were imposed in thirty-two cases.

Eighty overtime permits were issued as follows: fifty-nine to retail stores, ten to mail order houses, and eleven to laundries and factories.

The report contains a tabular summary indicating the number of female employees and wages paid in shops, stores, laundries, factories, mail order houses, beauty parlours, and barber shops in the cities of the province during the year 1935-36. These statistics indicated that there were in these cities 254 firms, employing a total of 1,845 females, of whom 1,366 were classed as experienced workers, 206 as inexperienced and 273 part time. The largest number (482) were in the $14 per week wage group, while 416 were paid $15 per week and 251 received $16 per week and over.

Home Improvement Loans

A statement issued recently by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, shows that Home Improvement Loans in cities and towns of Canada with a population of 5,000 or upward numbered 16,269 and amounted to $6,530,054.01 on August 31, according to reports sent in by the lending institutions.

These totals, it is emphasized, should not be confused with those covering loans for all of Canada, both rural and urban under the plan, which numbered 23,762 and amounted to $9,204,178.25 on September 15.

PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION IN CANADA, 1936

Annual Report of National Executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada

FROM time to time the Labour Gazette has published information indicating the position and progress of producers' and consumers' co-operation in Canada (Labour Gazette, November, 1936, page 990, December, 1935, page 1087). A comprehensive article, entitled "The Co-operative Movement in Canada" is also to be found in the 1937 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, page 776, published recently.

Although the annual statistical review published by the Co-operative Union of Canada specifically refers to the operations of retail societies, buying clubs, wholesale societies, marketing, dairy, producers, and transportation societies affiliated with that organization, such statistics give an indication of the extent and growth of the co-operative movement throughout the Dominion.

The annual report for 1936 of the National executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada published in *The Canadian Co-operator* for September, states that "between the years 1929 and 1933 inclusive the experience of the movement reflected the prevailing depressed economic condition of the country. In 1934 an upward trend was noted, and in 1935, this satisfactory showing was not only maintained but substantially improved. The statistics for 1936, now reviewed, again indicate satisfactory progress."

The aggregate membership of the forty-one retail societies making returns to the Union was 13,696, or 2,410 more than was reported by thirty-six societies in the previous year. Including those of the reporting buying clubs (737), marketing organizations (140,244), dairy societies (2,219), and transportation and garage society (527)—the total membership of the reporting affiliated societies was 157,425. In addition thereto, the wholesale societies had a membership of 152 local associations and a producer society, 56.

Retail Societies.—The report gives figures concerning the operation of forty-one co-operative retail societies during 1936, compared with thirty-six for the previous year, and thirty-three for 1934. Reference is also made to the recent organizing of buying clubs preparatory to the establishment of co-operative stores, six such clubs reporting their operating existence for 1936.

The aggregate sales for 1936 of the forty-one retail societies as reported to the Union amounted to $4,445,338.97. Thirty-one retail societies reported increases during 1936 aggregating $501,533.59, compared with twenty-four and a total of $532,998.25, for 1935. Six societies, compared with seven for the previous year, reported reduced sales aggregating $171,536.99; making a net increase in sales of retail societies of $329,996.60. Of the six buying clubs, five were in business operation and their aggregate sales volume was $4,269.13.

The share capital of the reporting retail societies is given as amounting to $478,563.53, an increase of $51,529.77 during 1936. For the previous year there was an increase of $7,890.68. The loan capital increased by $10,906.85 to $158,448.05. The combined investments in share and loan capital were $637,011.58, an increase of $62,436.62.

The total amount of purchase dividends distributed in 1936 by thirty-seven retail societies (three not reporting aggregate purchase dividends) was $163,952.44, an increase of $33,434.90 over the previous year. The purchase dividends of the buying clubs aggregated $246.74.

Dairy and Wholesale Societies.—Three co-operative dairies, the same number as for the previous year, reported to the Union sales of $1,021,611.50, compared with $896,325.45 in 1935. Two of these dairies sell to consumers, and the third to the retail dairy trade.

Including the turnover of the dairy societies and the buying clubs, the total volume of sales of the distributive societies amounted to $5,471,219.60, an aggregate increase of $698,698.83 over 1935. The aggregate sales of three affiliated provincial co-operative wholesale societies (situated in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) amounted to $857,422.90, contributed by each as follows: Alberta, $30,522.64; Manitoba, $296,000; and Saskatchewan, $530,900.26. The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale reported a net surplus of $644.45, while those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan made $13,820 and $8,783.57, respectively.

The purchase dividends of the producers' societies amounted to $26,007.37, wholesale societies, $15,589.97.

Total distributive turnover, wholesale and retail in 1936, was therefore $5,803,539.69, and total purchase dividends amounted to $208,238.92. Including the sales of the dairy societies, the distributive business of Canadian Live-stock Co-operative (Maritimes), $208,572.86, and the garage and bus services and sales of the Transportation Society, $48,136.06, the total volume was $7,081,860.11. The report states that these figures are exclusive of

the turnover of two large grain marketing associations—the Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., both members of the union—which are not reported, and also exclusive of the marketing transactions of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., $2,271,893.93, and Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes), $182,502.38.

Provincial Sections of Co-operative Union.—During the year, provincial sections of the Co-operative Union of Canada have been established in Alberta and Saskatchewan, each of which has held an annual conference this year. Commenting on the establishment of these provincial sections the report states: "As the movement grows, it will be desirable to organize such sections for the other provinces, but it is necessary before doing so that there should be a number of successful societies affiliated with the Union and in a substantial way of business. It is possible through such provincial sections to engage in more intensive work to stimulate to a greater extent sound organization and to protect the interests of the movement in relations with governments, legislatures and other public bodies much better than would otherwise be possible. . . . . The objective of the Union should be to have all organizations of an interprovincial, provincial, regional and local character co-ordinated through membership in the National Union."

Producer-Consumer Co-operation.—Referring to the co-ordination of producer and consumer activities in Saskatchewan as "one of the most satisfactory developments" during the year reviewed, the executive's report states that "the fact is becoming appreciated that the co-operative interests of a member of a co-operative society as producer and consumer cannot be divorced; that business facilities provided for his use as a producer should, wherever possible, be used for his advantage as a consumer, and that educational and other service-giving facilities provided for one co-operative purpose should be made available for all co-operative purposes. Saskatchewan has led the way in this respect. For some time past there has been a working arrangement for commercial purposes between the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, and recently the producers and consumers co-operatives in that province have associated to provide a field service for all co-operatives throughout Saskatchewan."

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Another interesting aspect of the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan is the affiliation with the Co-operative Union of what the report claims to be "the only co-operative refinery of petroleum products on this continent." The Consumers Co-operative Refineries Limited, which owns and operates a "skimming" plant at Regina for the service of its affiliated retail oil and gasoline co-operatives reported a net surplus for 1936 of $24,923.60, on a share capital of $46,669.19 (had it been so distributed) and returned purchase dividends on its products aggregating $26,007.37. Sales for the year totalled $496,508.69.

Employment in Co-operatives.—The report of the Co-operative Union also shows that Canadian Co-operative Societies employed 890 employees who received $1,053,632.67 in salaries and wages during 1936.

New Regulations in the Coal Mining Industry of Saskatchewan

Two Orders in Council of September 22, 1937, amend regulations of August 16, 1935, under the Saskatchewan Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935. This Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to license operators of coal mines, fix conditions for licences and, after consultation with employers and workpeople if deemed necessary, to set up standards for the industry, including minimum prices, hours of labour and wages.

The first order in council amends the conditions to which coal operators' licences are subject by requiring operators to maintain the minimum price scale approved by the Government until a new scale has been approved, even though the period for which the old scale was to be effective has expired. The Minister may suspend or cancel a licence for failure to observe the conditions and also, as formerly, for contravention of the regulations or of regulations made under the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act.

The second order in council approves an agreement as to minimum prices for the season, September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938, entered into by coal operators representing approximately 85 per cent of the established tonnage produced in the province. To assist in carrying out the agreement, shipping mine operators have, with the approval of the Minister, agreed to appoint a committee to investigate and report to the Minister any infractions of the agreement or of the Coal Mining Industry Act or of the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act or of regulations.

MINIMUM WAGES ESTABLISHED FOR MALE WORKERS IN ALBERTA

The first Order under the Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, has been made by the Board of Industrial Relations to be effective from October 1. The Order applies to all male employees within the province with the following exceptions: farm workers and domestic servants, employees in any industry covered by an agreement as to wages and hours of labour made binding under the Industrial Standards Act; employees "hired to perform casual, seasonal or temporary work by others than employers engaged in any industry, business, trade or occupation for work in such industry, business, trade or occupation," and, finally, such employees as may be from time to time exempted by special order of the Board.

Workers are divided in the Order into two classes: (1) "those who are employed by the week or any period in excess of one week" including those who work on commission or at piece-work; (2) "employees who are employed in any manner otherwise than by the week of for any period in excess of one week."

For an employee in the first class, employed by the week or any period in excess of one week who is under 21 years of age and who has not worked in a similar employment to that in which he is engaged for an aggregate period of 24 months, the minimum rate for the first year of such employment is to be 20 cents an hour and in the second year, 23 cents an hour. For an employee in this class who is 21 years of age or over and who has not had one year's experience in his employment and an employee who is under 21 years of age and has had two years' experience, the minimum rate in the first six months of such employment is to be 28 cents an hour and in the second six months, 30 cents. For all other employees in this class, that is, those over 21 years of age with at least one years' experience and those under 21 with at least two years' experience the rate is 33⅓ cents an hour. An employee in this class must be paid for 42 hours a week even if he has worked less than 42 hours.

An employee in the second class under 21 years of age, who has not had an aggregate of 24 months' experience in the work in which he is engaged, must be paid an hourly rate of 23 cents for the first year and for the second year, 25 cents. For a worker in the second class who is 21 years of age and over and who has had less than a year's experience in the aggregate, or one under 21 years of age who has had at least 24 months' experience, the minimum rate for the first six months is 30 cents an hour and for the second six months, 35 cents an hour. For all other employees in the second class, that is, those over the age of 21 years who have a year's experience and those under the age of 21 years who have had two years' experience, the minimum rate is to be 40 cents an hour. A minimum rate of 40 cents an hour is also fixed for any employee who is employed for not more than 4 consecutive hours and the employer is required to pay such employee for 4 hours.

The provisions of this Order do not relate to any overtime worked by any employee to which the Hours of Work Act relates, "nor shall any payment made in respect of overtime be taken into account in the computation of the minimum wage payable to any employee."

Administration of Factories Act in India

The first report on the operation of the Factories Act 1934, of India has recently been received. The Act which came into force on January 1, 1935, introduced important changes in working conditions in that country, including the reduction of the maximum working hours for adults from 60 to 54 in "perennial" factories except in continuous processes where the hours may be extended to 56. The legislation reduced the daily limits for work for men in "perennial" factories and for women in all factories from 11 to 10 hours, and enforced a consecutive period off work of at least 11 hours for adults; it limited the working hours of children (persons between the ages of 12 and 15) to 5 instead of 6 hours daily and limited the spreadover of their work to 7½ hours. The Act also accords protection to adolescents (persons between the ages of 15 to 17) who cannot be employed as adults until they are certified as fit for adult work.

Other new provisions include the protection of workers against serious discomfort due to high temperatures in factories, tests of stability for new buildings or extensions, control of mechanical transport, and protection from industrial disease.

The total number of registered factories, according to the report, increased fom 9,759 to 9,918—the highest figure ever recorded. The average number of operatives employed during the year reviewed (1935) by the report increased from 1,487,231 in 1934 to 1,610,932 in 1935. The employment of women in India increased 4 per cent during 1935 as compared with 1934 while the employment of children declined 15·8 per cent.

STATE LABOUR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1937

Summary of Recent Enactments

IN a recent issue of the "Labour Information Bulletin," published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour a survey is made of the major State labour legislation enacted since the first of the year. According to this study (made by Clara M. Beyer, Assistant Director, Division of Labour Standards, United States Department of Labour), labour standards in a number of states have been improved by the passage of new laws or by amendments to existing statutes. Laws relating to hours of work, minimum wages, industrial homework, workmen's compensation, etc., have been clarified and strengthened. An unemployment compensation law has been passed in every State that still lacked one, and, in addition many states broadened their social security programs by providing public assistance to the needy aged, the needy blind, and to dependent children.

The following paragraphs dealing with various phases of the state labour legislation have been taken from the survey.

Hours of Work

Although no State has yet enacted a law limiting the maximum hours of work to 40 a week, Pennsylvania adopted a 44-hour week, together with an 8-hour day for all workers, men as well as women. This is the lowest maximum in any State hours law. In addition to Pennsylvania, an 8-hour workday for women in a broad coverage of occupations has been established this year in Illinois and Ohio, and a 48-hour week has been fixed for women in these two States as well as in Nevada, New Hampshire, and North Carolina. As a result of the progress made during the past year in this field, 16 States and the District of Columbia now have the 8-hour day for women and 18 States and the District of Columbia provide for a maximum workweek of 48 hours or less for women. North Carolina, while lowering the maximum hours of work for women from 55 to 48 per week, applied, with some exceptions, the former women's standard of 10 hours a day and 55 hours a week to men.

While none of the State laws regulating weekly hours of work cover wage earners employed in all types of gainful occupations, progress has been made in broadening the number of occupations covered by these laws. For example, in New York the limitations on hours of work governing the employment of wage earners in stores, factories, and other establishments were extended to apply to hotel and restaurant workers. All boys between 16 and 18 years of age and waitresses and chambermaids will come under the regular 8-hour day, 48-hour and 6-day week provisions, and all workers must be given one day of rest each week. Illinois extended its 8-hour day and 48-hour week law to cover employment of women in beauty parlors, barber shops, and private institutions. At the same time the Illinois 1-day-of-rest-in-7 law which applies to both men and women was amended to include all workers in hotels, hospitals, laundries, telephone and telegraph establishments, banks and brokerage houses, and contracting businesses.

Child Labour

Two southern States, North Carolina and South Carolina, this year joined the States which have fixed 16 years as the basic minimum age for employment. With such legislation already in existence in Connecticut, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin, this enlightened standard now protects children in 10 States.

Four States—Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, and New Mexico—ratified the proposed child-labour amendment to the Federal constitution. Twenty-eight States have now approved this amendment and only eight more States are needed to secure its adoption.

Minimum Wages

Consideration of State minimum-wage legislation received an impetus from the Supreme Court's favourable decision on the Washington minimum-wage law for women and children. Arizona, which was one of the States whose earlier law was invalidated by the Supreme Court, called a special session of its legislature and enacted a new minimum wage law. Nevada, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania adopted minimum-wage laws for the first time during 1937. New York and Massachusetts re-enacted with some modifications their former laws relating to minimum wages for women and children, and Colorado, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Wisconsin strengthened their existing laws.

The Oklahoma minimum-wage law, which was enacted during the recent session of its legislature, is closely modeled after the Washington statute. But by applying the terms of the act to men as well as to women and children it goes further than any other State minimum-wage law. The Nevada statute sets as the standard minimum wage $3 for an 8-hour day, or $18 for a week of 6 days.

The other minimum-wage laws passed this year provide for the establishment of wage boards in each industry in which a substantial number of women and minors are found to be receiving oppressive wages. The wage boards may recommend minimum-wage rates and other necessary administrative regulations. Orders are first enforced by the publication of the names of those employers who are not paying the wages recommended by the wage board. After a preliminary period the minimum-wage order may be made mandatory by the State labour department. In Arizona minimum-wage orders automatically become mandatory after 3 months, provided no appeal has been made from the wage standards which have been established. In Washington the orders of the minimum-wage board are mandatory at the outset. In Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania any worker who has been paid less than the legal minimum wage may assign his claim for back wages to the labour department, which is authorized to collect it for him. The legislation in this field during 1937 brings the number of States having minimum-wage laws for women to 22, exclusive of the District of Columbia, whose former minimum-wage law again became effective after the decision of the Supreme Court in the Washington minimum-wage case.

Social Security

Unemployment-compensation laws have now been enacted for all the States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. Payment of benefits will start in most States after January 1, 1939. Wisconsin, however, which passed its unemployment-compensation law in 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 323, April, 1932, page 379, September, 1937, page 952), started paying benefits last year. About half of the unemployment-compensation laws will be administered under the State labor departments. In the other States separate agencies have been set up to administer the provisions of the State unemployment law.

By June 30, 1937, all but four States—Kansas, Nevada, South Carolina, and Virginia—had enacted plans for old-age benefits which met the approval of the Social Security Board. Similarly, 32 States and the District of Columbia had enacted legislation providing aid for the needy blind, and 34 States and the District of Columbia had adopted plans for aid to dependent children which were approved by the Social Security Board.

Labour Relations Acts

State labour relations acts, intended to supplement the National Labor Relations Act, were enacted in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin. These laws create boards or commissions which are empowered to forbid certain defined unfair labour practices, and to hold elections and certify the proper representatives for collective-bargaining purposes when controversies arise between various employee groups.

The unfair labour practices which are prohibited vary among the States. The New York act, for instance, goes into considerable detail and prohibits employers from engaging in labour espionage and surveillance, blacklisting, and initiating, participating in, or financially supporting employee organizations. Employers are also forbidden to require employees to sign anti-union contracts, to encourage membership in company unions, or to discourage membership in labour organizations by discriminating in regard to hire or tenure or terms of employment. They are also forbidden to discharge or discriminate against any employee for testimony or complaints filed under the act, or to refuse to bargain collectively with duly elected representatives of workers. Finally, an employer is enjoined from doing other acts which interfere with, restrict, or coerce employees in the exercise of their legal rights.

Pennsylvania and New York have supplemented their labour relations acts by mediation statutes in order to provide more adequate machinery for the prompt adjustment of industrial disputes, and Wisconsin has empowered its labour relations board to mediate and conciliate labour disputes wherever possible. Wisconsin has also provided some novel conference machinery whereby it is hoped that sources of friction can be eliminated by the joint action of employers and workers. The labour relations board is to appoint annually a committee representative of bona fide labour organizations in the State and a committee of representative employers. Complaints concerning abuses or unfair practices by either side—except complaints involving practices prohibited by the act itself—may be referred to these committees for either separate or joint investigation.

Although a number of bills aimed at restricting union activities were introduced this year, the only ones that passed were brief enactments aimed at sitdown strikes in Vermont and Tennessee. In Massachusetts, occupation of the premises to force settlement of a labour dispute is declared an unfair labour practice in the State labour relations act.

Industrial Homework

Illinois, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania this year adopted laws enabling their labour

departments to make more drastic regulations governing the manufacture of goods and employment of individuals engaged in industrial homework. In Texas the authority to regulate industrial homework was placed in the hands of the State department of health. Most of the State laws prohibit outright the manufacture or processing of certain kinds of articles in homes. Homework by children under a certain age (which varies from 14 to 16 years) is forbidden. The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania laws, like those previously adopted in New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, also empower the labour department to prohibit the giving out of homework in industries where the continuance of this type of work may injure the health or welfare of the homeworkers or undercut standards established by law or agreement for factory workers.

Workmen's Compensation

Increases in compensation benefits for industrial injuries will be obtained by workers in a number of States as a result of laws adopted this year, notably in Georgia, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. More extended medical care for injured workers has been authorized in Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Compensation will be paid for certain enumerated occupational diseases in Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Twenty-one States and the District of Columbia now compensate workers for certain occupational diseases arising out of industrial employment, but only 8 of these States and the District of Columbia compensate workers exposed to all kinds of occupational diseases.

Payment of Wages

Laws relating to the time and medium of wage payment, the use of scrip, wage assignments, and settlement of claims for unpaid wages were enacted in 22 States. Labour commissioners in Illinois, New Mexico, New York, and Utah have been authorized to accept assignments of wage claims and to collect unpaid wages for claimants through suit in the civil courts.

Provisions governing pay days, payment of workers who are discharged or who quit, and payment of employees who are on strike or who are locked out, have also been clarified and strengthened in at least a dozen States. Still more important, the enforcement of these regulations has been definitely lodged in the labour department in the case of Illinois, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Utah. This means that thousands of wage earners can now obtain the aid of their State department of labour in securing the wages owed them.

Consumers' Co-operatives in Alberta

At the annual conference of the Co-operative Societies, called under the auspices of the Alberta Section of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and reported in "The Canadian Co-operator," Mr. A. H. Christensen, Supervisor of Co-operative Activities in the Alberta Department of Trade and Industry, stated that "Consumers' Co-operatives were gradually gaining ground in Alberta, the forty-one reporting associations showing total sales of $1,309,726; assets of $635,677; and current liabilities of $150,509. The paid-up capital was $207,086, reserves and surpluses, apart from depreciations and bad debt allowances, $277,646." Referring to consumer co-operatives in dried out areas he said that these organizations were "holding good reserves and maintaining their positions."

A resolution adopted at the conference in referring to consumers' co-operation recommends "that the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, together with the Alberta Co-operative Supervisor, contact all co-operative associations in the province with the objective of securing as much co-operative purchasing volume as possible, and that this effort be carried out under the auspices of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association."

Another resolution adopted stated "Whereas many of the efforts made in recent years to organize the consumers of Alberta have been developed independently, and have had little or no relation to each other, and whereas some of the co-operative organizations thus established have become competitive with each other in certain commodities and areas, and whereas this is detrimental to, and subversive of, the aims of the co-operative movement, be it resolved that every effort be made to co-ordinate the co-operative buying associations of the Province with the end in view of maintaining one central wholesale, and one educational unit, for the whole co-operative movement in Alberta."

Hon. Ivan Schultz, Manitoba Minister of Education, has announced that the federal-provincial youth training project in Manitoba will be directed by a commission headed by Dr. H. C. Etter, provincial superintendent of education.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Sixty-ninth Annual Trades Union Congress

THE sixty-ninth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Norwich, England, from September 6 to 10, with Mr. E. Bevin presiding. In all, 623 delegates were appointed to attend the Congress representing 169 affiliated organizations with a membership of approximately 4,009,000, an increase of 394,096 compared with that of a year ago. Membership increases were registered in nearly all the principal groups of organizations; the textile group however showed a decline of over 2 per cent. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the convention appearing in the current issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

In his opening address, the President, Mr. E. Bevin, referred to the revival of membership in the trade union movement, but urged the need for further organization, particularly among clerical and administrative workers and among women employed in industry. He welcomed the extension of trade union association with the medical, scientific, and technical professions, and referred to a decision of the General Council to establish a scientific advisory council, whose purpose would be to enable the Congress and its constituent unions to secure the help and advice of leading scientists in a systematic and regular way. On the subject of industrial legislation he said that the new Factories Act could be made effective only by vigorous administration and by the vigilance of the trade unions, and claimed that a new Workmen's Compensation Act, and legislation providing for holidays with pay, were also required. As regards statutory regulation of wages and conditions of employment, he urged that careful consideration was necessary; in some industries State regulation was essential, but in others only the legalizing of voluntary agreements should be accepted. He referred to the work of the International Labour Organization, and appealed for a review of the Government's attitude towards the Organization. As regards labour matters overseas, he urged that a strong trade union movement in India was more than ever necessary, and advocated an investigation into labour conditions in the Colonies. With regard to trade and employment, he advocated that preparations should be put in hand forthwith to meet the decline which might take place on the completion of the re-armament program.

The Congress then proceeded to consider the General Council's Report, taking in connection therewith a number of resolutions prepared by the General Council or proposed by affiliated unions. The first resolution asked for protective legislation for young workers, including the raising of the school-leaving age to 16, with an adequate maintenance allowance, a 40-hour week (to include time for education), the abolition of overtime for all workers under 18, and the provision of adequate facilities for technical training. This resolution was adopted.

A resolution was passed by the Congress welcoming the Minister of Labour's statements advocating the extension of voluntary collective agreements in the distributive trades, and approving his action in bringing together representatives of employers and of workpeople in those trades for the purpose of discussing the regulation of wages and working conditions. It also urged workers in those trades to join the appropriate trade union, in order that such collective agreements might be secured and maintained.

A resolution was adopted criticizing the Government for its failure to give legislative effect to many of the important conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization. It called upon the Government to ratify the 40-hour week convention of the International Labour Organization, and instructed the General Council to make every effort to secure a 40-hour week without reduction in wages, and to support trade unions in their endeavours to secure a shorter working week. A resolution was also passed urging the Government to give legislative effect to the International Labour Organization's conventions on holidays with pay, and pledging support to the General Council in their continued efforts to that end.

Approval was given to a contributory pensions scheme prepared by the National Council of Labour, proposing weekly pensions of £1 (for single persons) and £1 15s. (for married couples) for persons of 65 years of age, qualified under the Old Age Pensions Acts, conditionally upon their retirement from gainful employment. The scheme also proposed that unemployed persons, aged 60-65, upon being certified by the Unemployment Assistance Board as unlikely to regain normal employment, should receive pensions at these increased rates, and that children's allowances should be increased. A resolution was also adopted urging that the salary limit for non-manual workers under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Acts should be raised to £500 a year.

A statement prepared by the National Council of Labour on International Policy and Defence reviewing the international situation was adopted by a large majority. The statement expressed the view that war can be prevented, the arms race stopped, and the League of Nations made strong again, provided "that a British Government soon comes to power basing its policy on the declarations of the British labour movement."

Other resolutions that were passed dealt with the situation in Spain and in China; the extension of the hours limitation for young persons, contained in the Shops Act, 1934, to adult workers; the proposals of H.M. Government regarding the distribution of electricity; malnutrition and physical development; employment in cinemas; and conditions in the British film industry.

SESSIONS OF BRITISH COMMITTEE ON HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

THE Minister of Labour (Great Britain) announced, in the House of Commons, on March 25, the appointment of a committee "to investigate the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workers and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays by statutory enactment or otherwise and to make recommendations."

Since its appointment, the Committee has invited evidence (in writing) from all persons and bodies interested in the subject. There has been received to date the published minutes of evidence taken before the Committee at its sittings on April 27, June 8, and June 15.

The memorandum of evidence submitted by the Ministry of Labour at the sitting of April 27, reviewed the development of the movement for annual holidays with pay in Great Britain, the position in foreign countries, and the action taken by the International Labour Office.

Dealing with the situation in Great Britain, it was pointed out in the Ministry's memorandum, that before the war, wage-earners were not, as a rule, paid wages for holidays. Although the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 provided that holidays amounting to six days per annum must be granted to factory workers under eighteen, yet payment of wages for these holidays was not stipulated.

It was indicated, however, that while the foregoing was true for industry generally, nevertheless in the railway service and public utility and municipal services and the newspaper printing industry, it was the practice for the majority of wage earners to be granted annual holidays with pay, ranging from three to twelve days per annum.

Immediately after the war, the practice of granting holidays with pay spread to a considerable number of other industries, until in August, 1920, there were approximately sixty general and district collective agreements (known to the Department) between employers and workpeople in which provision was made for payment of wages during annual holidays.

In the next few years, according to the Ministry's memorandum of evidence the number of district agreements continued to increase, and by December, 1922, one hundred were known to the Department. At March, 1925, it was estimated that agreements then in force covered approximately 1½ million manual wage earners. Since the beginning of 1925, there has been a relatively small increase in the number of new agreements, and the Ministry lists some of the more important of these.

It was explained in the Ministry's submission of evidence that the increase since 1926 in the number of agreements providing for holidays with pay has been offset to some extent by the lapsing or termination of certain agreements in which the provision for granting holidays formed only a part of a clause dealing with other conditions of employment. In such cases it is not known to what extent individual employers have continued to observe the arrangements as to holidays made by the former agreement.

At the present time it is estimated that the number of workpeople covered by the operative agreement is between 1½ and 1¾ million. In comparing this estimate with that for 1925, it was further explained that not only have some agreements been terminated but that in the railway service (which is the largest industry in which such provisions exist) there has been a considerable decline in the number of persons employed.

On the seocnd day's sitting (June 8) there was submitted the memorandum of evidence by the Trades Union Congress. The evidence on behalf of the Congress was presented by Sir Walter Citrine, K.B.E., (General Secretary of the Congress General Council). He was accompanied by Mr. H. Berry (Amalgamated Engineering Union), Mr. W. Holmes (National Union of Agricultural Workers), Mr. W. Lawther (Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain), and Mr. G. Woodcock (Congress Headquarters).

At this sitting, also, there was heard the evidence of Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., in

regard to a contributory scheme for the payment of holidays in connection with unemployment insurance.

At the third meeting (June 15) evidence was presented by the Co-operative Union Limited, and the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress as well as on behalf of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations, the Theatre Managers Association and the Entertainments Protective Association.

INSTRUCTIONAL COURSES FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH IN GREAT BRITAIN

UNDER the provisions of the Unemployment Act, 1934, courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls were made one of the statutory duties of Local Educational Authorities for Higher Education in England and Wales, and of Education Authorities in Scotland.

As pointed out in the September issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain) this scheme has been in operation in its present form since the autumn of 1934. In May, 1936, the Minister of Labour invited the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) and the corresponding Council in Scotland to review the operation of the scheme generally, and also to express their views upon certain points of difficulty which had emerged in its administration. The reports of these two advisory councils on the points submitted to them have now been published.

These reports are summarized in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from which the following information is extracted.

The report of the Council for England and Wales discusses the difficulties experienced by Authorities in establishing centres and classes under the 1934 Act. These were chiefly (*a*) the difficulty of making the assessment of the immediate employment position and the future trend of employment, without which Authorities could not determine the accommodation required, and (*b*) the difficulty of securing premises of the standard which was required with the passing of the 1934 Act, particularly in certain built-up areas, mountainous districts, and areas undermined by coal workings, where a high proportion of the total juvenile unemployment is located.

The Council examine, and in some cases make recommendations on, certain points of administration, such as the hours of attendance, opening and closing criteria, staff ratio, curriculum, premises and equipment. They recommend that the rule as to travelling expenses should be altered, so that return fares should be paid for boys and girls residing three miles or more from a course, and single fares for those residing between two and three miles from a course.

The Council recommend that Local Education Authorities should be encouraged to take full advantage of their powers to provide medical and dental treatment for the boys and girls in attendance at Courses of Instruction. This service should be so administered as to make treatment readily available for all juveniles who are in need of it.

In the report of the Scottish National Advisory Council attention was drawn to the difficulties which Authorities have experienced in estimating the number of boys and girls for whom accommodation should be provided, and in providing suitable premises. They also examine the various points of administration considered by the Council for England and Wales. On the subject of travelling expenses they suggest that return fares should be paid to juveniles residing more than two miles from a course.*

With regard to medical services, they point out that medical treatment cannot be provided for juveniles attending authorized courses in Scotland under the present law. They recommend that legislation should be introduced to enable medical services to be provided in Junior Instruction Centres in Scotland, of the same nature and extent as those which may now be provided in the centres in England and Wales.

There is appended to the Report of each Council an interim Report on the provision of meals in Junior Instruction Centres.

The English Council reach the conclusion that a certain number of juveniles attending centres are under-nourished, and cannot derive full advantage from instruction without supplementary nourishment. The Council suggest certain modifications in the procedure for the supply of milk as medical treatment, and go on to recommend that, in view of the fact that it is the function of the centres to maintain and improve employability, and that a

*The Minister of Labour has now informed Education Authorities in Scotland that, though he is unable to adopt this recommendation in full, he is prepared to modify the present rules so that return fares may be paid for those juveniles who reside three miles or more from a course, and that the cost of the single journey may be paid for those residing between two and three miles from a course.

large proportion of the instruction is devoted to manual work and physical training, milk and biscuits should be provided for all juveniles attending centres as a normal accompaniment of their physical education.

The Council are also of the opinion that there are some juveniles attending centres for whom milk is not enough, and for whom meals are desirable if they are to profit fully from instruction.

The Council for Scotland reach the conclusion that a certain number of juveniles attending centres are under-nourished, and make similar recommendations regarding the provision of meals and of free milk and biscuits for juvenile attending centres.

In answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons on 27th July, 1937, asking whether he had considered the Report of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) on the provision of meals for juveniles in attendance at Junior Instruction Centres, the Minister of Labour stated that he had decided to adopt these recommendations, and that he proposed to take the necessary steps to give legislative effect to them at the earliest opportunity.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Australia and International Labour Conventions

In the course of the debate in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Australia on the reports of the Australian delegates to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second (1936) Sessions of the International Labour Conference, the Minister for External Affairs, on June 29, 1937, referred to the attitude of the Commonwealth Government towards the Conventions adopted by these Sessions and also to the ratification by Australia of International Labour Conventions in general.

The Minister stated that in answer to the consultation of the States on the question of what Conventions they were willing that the Commonwealth should ratify, replies had already been received from Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania. If the replies received from the other States were equally satisfactory, the Commonwealth should be able to proceed with the ratification of at least ten or twelve Conventions. The question of securing the co-operation of the States where necessary with a view to ratification would be vigorously pursued.

The Maritime Conventions.—He pointed out that the Navigation Act was in advance of the provisions laid down in the Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen) Convention, 1936 (No. 55). The Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act moreover made provision for compensation in the case of long illness, total or partial incapacity, or death.

The Seamen's Welfare in Ports Recommendation, 1936 (No. 48), which fell mainly within the jurisdiction of the States, had been referred to them for consideration and advice. The Commonwealth Government would endeavour to obtain the co-operation of the States in the application of the principles of this Recommendation, which it regarded as very desirable in the general interests of the seamen.

In the Commonwealth House of Representatives, on June 30, 1937, the Minister representing the Minister for External Affairs stated, in reply to a question, that in the case of all the Conventions adopted by the Maritime Sessions of the Conference in 1936, with the exception of the Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1936 (No. 57), on which no action by the States was needed, it was necessary for full compliance with their provisions to obtain the co-operation of the States in relation to intra-State trade. The Conventions had been referred to the States for consideration of the question of giving effect to the provisions of them, and the question of the amendment of the Commonwealth Navigation Act so as to comply fully with the provisions so far as the Commonwealth was concerned was receiving attention.

The Economic Situation

A warning that the rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, whilst contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries, "holds out the possibility of a dangerous reaction at a later stage," is sounded by the International Labour Office Year-Book for 1936-37, which has just been published.

"Judged by the general standards of economic activity," says the Year-Book, "1936 was a year of great improvement. Throughout the world production was on a higher level, both quantitatively and from the point of view of profitability. Countries which as late as 1935 were still in the trough of the depression finally succeeded in emerging, at least to some extent, into a phase of increasing activity.

"General indices of production are, however, scarcely an adequate criterion of prosperity. In the first place, the phenomenon of chronic mass unemployment has not completely disappeared. Not only is the volume of total unemployment some 25-50 per cent above the 1929 level, but in certain countries there are clearly defined

groups which have remained untouched by the general improvement.

"The fact that the general quantum of international trade remained some 15 per cent below the 1929 level furnishes a partial explanation of this failure. Certain of the recovery features, moreover, are double-edged. The rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, whilst contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries, is already threatening manufacturing countries with an unwelcome rise in industrial costs and holds out the possibility of a dangerous reaction at a later stage.

"Furthermore, the favourable picture of recovery as a whole is modified to no small extent by the fact that national economies have, in a varying degree, come to be dependent on policies of hurried rearmament. This dependence, it is true, is of decisive importance in but two or three countries; elsewhere the influence of rearmament is less dominating. But the fact remains that expansion is unhealthy to the extent that it is based on the special demand created by abnormal defence measures."

Discussing the rise in prices, the Year-Book points out that while the prices of foodstuffs are still mainly below the 1929 level, those of industrial raw materials have to some extent recovered their former position.

"The prices of non-ferrous metals and of rubber," it says, "have, indeed, risen even more sharply during the first quarter of 1937. In general, the tendency to reduce the gap between industrial and agrarian prices, already noted in 1935, continued during 1936."

The Social Implications of Recovery

Reviewing "The Social Implications of Recovery," the 1936-37 edition of the International Labour Office Year-Book, says that economic well-being probably reached a higher level in 1936 than in any of the five preceding years.

Although admitting that no all-inclusive index can be cited, the Year-Book explains:—

"That recovery in various countries has been found to coincide with a change from a policy of active or passive deflation to a policy of monetary management and the application of some form of expansionist technique is one of the most suggestive social-economic developments of recent times. It is a fact of vital interest both to employers and to workers. It has shown the employer that the state and the banking system together can take measures to increase, decrease or maintain the total volume of effective demand; and that when goods in general throughout the world cannot find markets at remunerative prices, the situation is not entirely one beyond human control. It has shown the worker that the total volume of employment depends to a great extent on the monetary and financial policy followed.

"This does not mean that the difficulties of particular industries and of particular areas can invariably be dealt with by monetary measures. Nor does it mean that every country is master of its own economic destiny. But the lessons of the period 1929-1936 give good reason to believe that suitable monetary and financial management in the various countries, provided it is internationally co-ordinated, can help to prevent depressions of the depth, severity, and duration of that through which the world has just passed. . . .

Steam Railways in 1936

The preliminary report on steam railways in Canada for 1936 recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that gross revenues of all Canadian railways for 1936 amounted to $334,768,557 as compared with $310,107,155 for 1935, an increase of $24,661,402, or 8 per cent. This was the third year to show an increase since 1933 when the low point was reached. Operating expenses also increased from $263,942,899 in 1935 to $283,345,968, or by $19,403,069, or 7·4 per cent. This increased net operating revenues from $46,164,256 to $51,422,588. Railway taxes were raised from $8,843,006 to $9,572,616. Interest on funded and unfunded debt was reduced from $116,789,749 to $112,204,370. This includes interest on Government advances to the Canadian National railways and the financing of deficits since 1932 has stopped the yearly additions to debt and interest due to deficits. The net corporate income of all railways carried to the profit and loss account was a debit of $79,626,219 as against a debit of $84,827,858 in 1935. This included $36,428,873 interest on Government advances to the Canadian National system in 1936.

The number of employees increased from 127,526 for 1935 to 132,781, or by 4·1 per cent, and the total pay-roll was increased from $172,956,217 to $182,638,364, or by $9,682,157, or 5·6 per cent. The report also shows the average earnings per day or per hour by occupations and classes of employees. The general average of hourly compensation was 56 cents as compared with 55·7 in 1935. For workers on maintenance of way and structures the average per hour was 41·4 cents; maintenance of equipment, 59 cents; for transportation (engine, train, telegraph and station service) 71·7 cents.

The number of passengers killed in train accidents was reduced from 10 in 1935 to six, but the number injured was increased from 432 to 657. During the year 83 employees were killed, including 47 trainmen and 22 trackmen, and 1,293 were injured. The number of trainmen killed increased by 114 per cent and the number of trackmen killed by 145 per cent. Other persons killed in train accidents amounted to 273, including 119 at railway crossings and 104 at other places on the track. The highway crossing accidents included 105 motorists killed and 266 injured.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 10,336, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,174,041 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,835, having an aggregate membership of 201,458 persons, 7·6 per cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1937, as Reported by Employers

The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 10,336 employers with an aggregate payroll of 1,174,041 persons, or 30,581 more than at August 1; this increase was larger than that recorded at September 1 in any other year of the record. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 120·0 in the preceding month to 123·2 at September 1, 1937, when it was higher than at that date in any other year for which data are available, except 1929.

According to the experience of the years since 1920, the average change between August 1 and September 1 is very slight, increases in a number of these years just about offsetting declines in the remainder. The marked advance at the latest date therefore resulted in a gain in the seasonally-corrected index, which rose from 114·9 at August 1 to 118·1 at the beginning of September, 1937.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for September 1 in the seventeen years of the record: 1937, 123·2; 1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1; 1927, 111·0; 1926, 106·2; 1925, 97·8; 1924, 94·2; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 94·8, and 1921, 89·8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows expansion in manufacturing, in which employment has declined in seven and increased in nine of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, the average change being a very slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, and was larger than that recorded at September 1 in any other of the years in which the trend has been upward. The greatest gains in manufacturing at the date under review occurred in food and in textile factories, while there were moderate, seasonal losses in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity. On the other hand, employment in trade was quieter.

The employers furnishing data for September 1, 1936, had numbered 9,967 and their employees had aggregated 1,014,532, which was an increase of 14,562 over their August 1, 1936, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all provinces except New Brunswick showed considerable gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally in each of the five

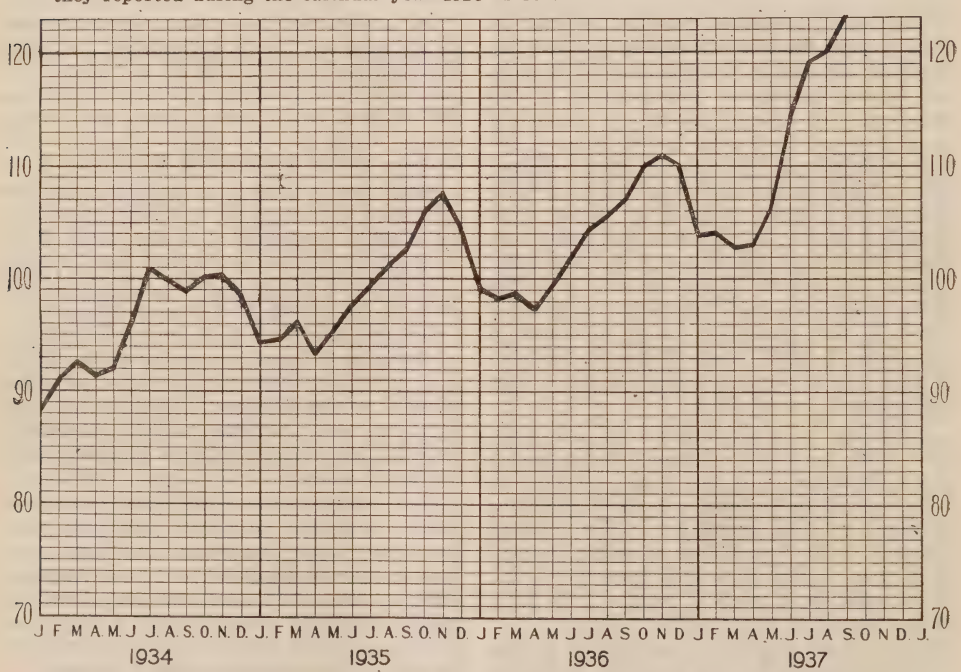
economic areas was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year, or of any other year of the record except 1929; indeed, in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, the index numbers also exceeded those for September 1, 1929.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit showed expansion at September 1; the advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between August 1 and September 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in manufacturing and coal-mining, while curtailment was recorded in construction and maintenance, mainly of highways and roads. Statistics were received from 715 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 97,762 workers at September 1, 1937, compared with 97,043 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year, when the 701 employers furnishing data had reported 82,130 persons on their payrolls; the index then was many points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 135·4. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last four months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Sept. 1, 1937	Aug. 1, 1937	July 1, 1937	June 1, 1937
Prince Edward Island..	1·7	87·9	85·2	79·7	82·0
Nova Scotia..	52·5	133·5	131·5	138·3	124·3
New Brunswick..	45·8	140·5	140·8	136·1	121·4
Maritimes..	100·0	135·4	134·3	135·8	122·0

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Quebec.—Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and maintenance and services; within the first-named, the textile, vegetable food, leather, pulp and paper, electric current, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other groups showed improvement. The working force of the 2,468 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 346,778 persons, as against 336,505 at August 1. This gain considerably exceeded the average increase indicated at September 1 in

the years, 1921-1936. An advance on a smaller scale had been registered at the beginning of September, 1936, and employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 103·0, as compared with 124·5 at the latest date. Statements for September 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,353 establishments employing 285,430 workers, compared with 280,865 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—In this province, 4,581 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 475,903 at the first of August, to 486,959 at September 1. Less pronounced improvement had been noted at the same date last year, when the index, at 108·1, was many points lower than at the latest date, viz., 125·0. Manufacturing recorded a substantial increase; there were large seasonal increases over August 1, 1937, in the vegetable food and textile divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, pulp and paper, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, tobacco and beverage and some other groups, while there were small declines in lumber and considerable losses in iron and steel factories, where they were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, transportation, construction and services reported heightened activity, while trading establishments showed reductions in personnel.

The 4,406 employers co-operating at the same date in 1936 had employed 418,296 persons, as compared with 414,473 at August 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.—A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was two points higher than at September 1, 1936, when a rather smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,473 employers of 139,494 workers, as compared with 134,664 in the preceding month. Mining, transportation and construction and maintenance afforded heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being most extensive; manufacturing showed little general change, while retail trade was slacker. The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last four months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Sept. 1, 1937	Aug. 1, 1937	July 1, 1937	June 1, 1937
Manitoba	44·0	100·2	99·0	100·3	97·4
Saskatchewan	24·3	128·3	118·8	110·2	103·9
Alberta	31·7	111·0	107·1	105·7	99·4
Prairies	100·0	109·4	105·6	104·0	99·3

For September 1, 1936, 1,447 firms had reported 136,342 employees, or 4,524 more than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed a marked increase at September 1. A decidedly smaller advance had been indicated at the same date of last year, when the index, at 109·3, was considerably lower than at the latest date, (viz., 121·2). Manufacturing, on the whole, was much brisker than at August 1, 1937, the improvement occurring largely in lumber, animal and vegetable food and metal-using factories. Logging, mining and transportation also showed heightened activity, while highway and railway construction released some workers. The personnel of the 1,099 firms furnishing data rose from 99,345 persons in the preceding month, to 103,048 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,057 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 92,334.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Windsor. The situation in each of these centres was more favourable than at September 1 in any of the last few years.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 3,654 persons having been added since August 1 to the paylists of the 1,415 co-operating firms, who employed 161,838. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but food, rubber, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories were also busier. In addition, construction and services showed heightened activity. In trade there was little general change, while transportation was quieter. A smaller advance had occurred at September 1, 1936, when data were received from 1,355 employers of 141,569 men and women; the index was then over thirteen points lower.

Quebec.—An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 178 establishments having 14,686 workers, as compared with 14,503 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of leather products, transportation

and services were rather more active, but construction and trade showed a slight falling-off. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when an advance had also been indicated by the 173 concerns making returns, whose payrolls had aggregated 13,064.

Toronto.—Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services also afforded considerably more employment, while trade was slacker. Statements were received from 1,552 firms with 136,989 employees, or 2,735 more than at August 1. Expansion on a similar scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then below its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,486 employers with 128,010 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.—Heightened activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and building construction. The 204 establishments making returns reported 15,093 on their staffs, compared with 14,959 in the preceding month. At September 1, 1936, an increase had also been noted in the forces of 196 employers, who reported 14,661 men and women at work; the index was then slightly lower.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in iron and steel, while the changes in the remaining industries were on a comparatively small scale. Two hundred and ninety-one concerns had 38,500 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 37,957 at August 1. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level, according to data from 287 firms with 31,482 employees.

Windsor.—A reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 179 firms making returns reported 18,032 workers, as against 18,428 in the preceding month. Iron and steel factories showed diminished activity and trade

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89·8	104·9	83·3	89·1	97·8	84·8
Sept. 1, 1922	94·8	101·4	87·3	97·9	100·5	90·5
Sept. 1, 1923	101·2	113·8	95·4	104·5	100·4	94·6
Sept. 1, 1924	94·2	97·2	93·2	94·7	93·2	94·0
Sept. 1, 1925	97·8	99·2	96·6	98·7	95·3	101·3
Sept. 1, 1926	106·2	108·5	107·8	104·3	106·2	108·1
Sept. 1, 1927	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Sept. 1, 1928	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Sept. 1, 1929	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Sept. 1, 1930	116·6	122·5	113·6	113·6	129·8	114·6
Sept. 1, 1931	107·1	102·7	109·8	100·7	130·0	96·6
Sept. 1, 1932	86·0	87·8	85·3	85·1	91·6	82·8
Sept. 1, 1933	88·5	91·5	87·0	88·1	90·7	89·2
Sept. 1, 1934	98·8	101·8	95·4	103·3	92·9	96·2
Sept. 1, 1935	102·7	107·0	99·3	103·9	100·5	108·0
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
Apr. 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·0
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1937	100·0	8·3	29·5	41·5	11·9	8·8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

was also slacker, while construction afforded employment for a larger number of persons. A much greater loss had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then decidedly lower; a combined working force of 14,582 had then been reported by the 176 employers furnishing statistics.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg advanced on the whole; manufacturing and construction showed improvement, while transportation was not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 42,422 men and women was reported by the 488 co-operating establishments, which had employed 41,922 in the preceding month. A decrease had been recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index was somewhat lower. Statements had then been received from 484 firms whose employees had numbered 39,878.

Vancouver.—There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 452 employers of 38,650 persons, as against 37,877 at August 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in iron and steel, and transportation and construction also showed improvement, while little general change occurred in the other industries. Employment was more active than at the same date of a year ago, when a smaller increase had been noted in the personnel of the 439 co-operating employers, who had reported 35,351 workers.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufactures showed an important advance at September 1, the 6,013 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 599,997 at August 1, to 615,962 at the date under review. Reflecting this increase, the index rose from 118·1 in the preceding month to 121·2 at September 1, when it was higher than in any other September for which statistics are avail-

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91·7	.....	97·6	.....	.....	.....	101·2	88·5
Sept. 1, 1923	94·8	.....	99·0	114·5	97·1	.....	92·0	90·3
Sept. 1, 1924	94·1	97·5	94·2	107·1	83·6	.....	88·4	90·0
Sept. 1, 1925	98·5	98·5	97·8	104·9	91·5	85·3	90·1	98·6
Sept. 1, 1926	106·0	104·6	102·0	105·0	105·6	108·8	104·0	107·5
Sept. 1, 1927	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Sept. 1, 1928	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Sept. 1, 1929	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Sept. 1, 1930	113·2	138·5	114·7	125·6	105·6	121·2	110·7	114·0
Sept. 1, 1931	102·3	123·2	106·6	121·7	95·8	77·8	98·2	104·5
Sept. 1, 1932	86·3	105·8	91·6	98·0	77·1	71·8	85·1	89·0
Sept. 1, 1933	84·4	99·7	88·4	93·1	77·7	76·2	82·2	87·4
Sept. 1, 1934	86·6	99·9	94·3	100·9	84·9	91·0	85·2	91·8
Sept. 1, 1935	88·7	102·8	98·7	103·9	95·2	105·2	90·1	105·7
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1937	13·8	1·3	11·7	1·3	3·3	1·5	3·6	3·3

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

able; the latest index was just over a point above that for September 1, 1929, but was fractionally lower than the all-time maximum of 121·6, recorded at August 1, 1929.

The improvement at the beginning of September, 1937, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small fractional reduction between August 1 and September 1; the gain at the date under review exceeds that noted at September 1 in any of the years in which the trend has been upward at that date. The crude index, when adjusted for seasonal movement, therefore showed an advance, rising from 114·8 at the first of August to 117·9 at September 1, 1937.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows substantial increases in the animal and vegetable food and textile divisions, in which they were seasonal in character. Improvement was also noted in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, seasonal contractions on a scale decidedly smaller than usual at the time of year, were indicated in iron and steel. While the trend in factory employment was upward in almost all provinces, the gains in Ontario were most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at September 1 in the seventeen years of the record are as follows: 1937, 121·2; 1936, 105·9; 1935, 100·8; 1934, 94·3; 1933, 86·8; 1932, 83·1; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 108·2; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 115·9; 1927, 106·8; 1926, 104·8; 1925, 96·8; 1924, 91·5; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 93·6 and 1921, 85·8.

For September 1, 1936, 5,812 manufacturers had reported 536,420 employees on their staffs; the increase over the preceding month had then been much smaller than at the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89·8	85·8	75·6	100·4	91·8	98·4	86·9	89·6	91·4
Sept. 1, 1922	94·8	93·6	65·9	101·6	88·8	103·3	100·8	87·7	91·0
Sept. 1, 1923	101·2	100·7	78·4	108·8	91·4	104·7	110·8	100·4	91·3
Sept. 1, 1924	94·2	91·5	79·0	103·7	97·1	99·5	101·4	101·5	91·4
Sept. 1, 1925	97·8	96·8	69·5	98·0	98·6	100·4	107·7	105·2	94·8
Sept. 1, 1926	106·2	104·8	66·8	101·7	103·2	104·7	133·5	110·4	98·1
Sept. 1, 1927	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Sept. 1, 1928	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Sept. 1, 1929	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Sept. 1, 1930	116·6	108·2	54·3	116·6	120·9	110·2	169·2	143·4	127·3
Sept. 1, 1931	107·1	94·7	30·5	105·6	105·8	97·8	176·8	134·8	120·5
Sept. 1, 1932	86·0	83·1	26·0	96·5	92·9	86·5	84·4	119·4	113·1
Sept. 1, 1933	88·5	86·8	48·3	100·4	83·8	82·5	88·4	113·8	111·8
Sept. 1, 1934	98·8	94·3	85·6	112·4	82·5	83·6	118·1	125·5	117·1
Sept. 1, 1935	102·7	100·8	77·7	128·6	82·1	85·8	110·9	127·8	121·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	2·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1937	100·0	52·5	3·5	6·3	2·1	9·2	14·6	2·7	9·1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—Marked improvement was indicated in fish canneries, while meat-packing plants were rather busier and other branches of this group showed little general change. The payrolls of the 314 co-operating factories aggregated 29,562 employees, as compared with 28,034 in the preceding month. Employment at September 1, 1936, had suffered a large decrease, and the index number then was decidedly lower than at the date under review.

Leather and Products.—An increase was shown in leather factories, chiefly in footwear plants; the general gain in the group was somewhat smaller than that noted at the beginning of September of last year, but employment then was not so active. Statements were received from 301 manufacturers having 24,419 persons in their employ, as against 23,869 at August 1, 1937. Ontario firms reported the most marked advances.

Lumber and Products.—Moderate reductions were made in sawmills, but container, furniture and other lumber-using factories were rather more active. The result was an increase of 87 persons in the staffs of the 893 lumber establishments furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 52,847. A small loss had been reported at September 1, 1936, when the index was nearly twelve points lower.

Musical Instruments.—Slight gains were recorded in musical instrument works, 35 of which enlarged their labour forces by 33 persons to 1,682 at September 1. A greater increase had been indicated at the beginning of September, 1936, but employment was then at a lower level.

Plant Products, Edible.—Confectionery and chocolate and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being particularly pronounced. The general improvement

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1936	Sept. 1 1935	Sept. 1 1934	Sept. 1 1933	Sept. 1 1932
Manufacturing—	52·5	121·2	118·1	105·9	100·8	94·3	86·8	83·1
Animal products	2·5	152·6	144·7	136·9	134·6	125·9	127·4	112·7
Fur and products	·2	98·3	99·8	89·2	99·7	81·9	101·5	79·6
Leather and products	2·1	119·5	116·7	112·2	111·0	99·9	100·2	91·4
Boots and shoes	1·4	122·5	119·6	114·6	115·7	105·2	108·2	99·4
Lumber and products	4·5	98·8	98·6	87·1	81·7	74·2	66·5	59·4
Rough and dressed lumber	2·7	93·0	93·5	82·0	77·5	68·9	58·9	50·4
Furniture	·7	93·6	90·9	84·4	75·9	72·3	70·5	67·3
Other lumber products	1·1	121·2	120·7	104·9	99·1	92·2	87·0	81·0
Musical instruments	·1	58·9	57·8	53·3	47·4	48·0	29·6	50·1
Plant products—edible	3·8	152·7	127·3	133·3	126·4	125·3	115·2	109·2
Pulp and paper products	6·0	115·3	113·8	103·6	98·2	94·4	89·5	88·5
Pulp and paper	2·9	113·2	111·7	96·3	89·9	86·4	79·3	76·1
Paper products	·9	137·0	133·5	123·4	113·0	105·2	102·3	98·3
Printing and publishing	2·2	110·7	109·9	106·3	104·2	101·4	98·7	101·7
Rubber products	1·2	110·9	109·1	101·5	91·2	94·3	84·2	80·7
Textile products	9·4	127·3	123·6	118·8	112·3	108·1	101·5	93·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	141·6	139·9	133·5	129·0	122·6	115·2	102·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	102·9	104·6	93·9	89·5	90·3	82·8	75·2
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	148·2	141·9	145·3	133·0	119·3	126·0	103·9
Silk and silk goods	·9	545·7	530·6	514·4	523·6	469·7	397·9	366·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	126·8	126·6	124·0	117·9	114·0	113·9	104·7
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	120·0	113·6	110·1	99·9	96·1	89·0	87·4
Other textile products	·9	106·9	98·9	94·3	92·6	91·7	81·3	70·9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·5	127·3	124·7	113·4	121·0	114·0	109·3	112·6
Tobacco	·7	105·0	102·1	95·4	109·0	103·7	105·5	106·3
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	156·9	155·7	139·2	133·5	128·4	113·2	121·1
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	152·8	149·2	128·4	107·5	122·1	96·4	84·6
Chemicals and allied products	1·1	157·0	151·9	139·3	129·5	121·1	111·3	106·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	102·9	102·1	88·9	80·6	75·8	64·6	69·9
Electric light and power	1·4	131·0	129·2	124·1	118·8	116·6	112·1	117·6
Electrical apparatus	1·8	157·2	151·8	124·4	122·3	105·1	91·8	101·3
Iron and steel products	11·6	104·8	105·7	83·1	79·7	71·2	62·8	62·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	143·7	144·9	107·4	100·0	85·7	68·7	60·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	134·5	134·3	106·5	91·8	82·2	66·3	71·4
Agricultura limplements	·5	72·6	73·9	45·5	52·8	37·0	29·6	22·4
Land vehicles	4·6	89·2	91·8	74·2	75·1	69·4	65·0	64·8
Automobiles and parts	1·3	108·7	125·1	92·0	100·1	79·4	68·8	57·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	74·4	75·8	56·6	58·4	48·3	42·7	66·4
Heating appliances	·5	136·2	128·2	105·8	100·9	93·5	81·4	78·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	136·1	134·1	91·9	79·1	65·0	55·3	53·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	121·0	116·2	96·7	87·9	74·5	63·0	61·5
Other iron and steel products	1·9	111·3	111·5	93·2	83·0	77·0	67·5	65·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	166·8	160·6	139·3	123·2	111·9	91·6	80·6
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	156·6	157·3	143·7	141·6	138·7	127·5	122·2
Miscellaneous	·6	147·2	143·3	133·0	128·3	114·2	99·3	96·4

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

was on a much larger scale than at the same date last year, when the index stood at 133·3, compared with 152·7 at the beginning of September, 1937. Data were compiled from 492 firms in the vegetable food division, whose payrolls rose from 37,320 at August 1, to 44,775 at the date under review. Ontario recorded the most marked advances.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this group showed further improvement, in which all branches shared—pulp and paper, paper products and printing and publishing plants. A reduction had been noted at September 1 of last year, when the index, at 103·6, was 11·7 points lower than at the date under review. The forces of the 615 co-operating establishments included 70,339 persons at the beginning of September, as compared with 69,398 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—The trend was upward in rubber factories, 55 of which employed 14,128 workers, compared with 13,903 at August 1, The situation at September 1, 1936, had also shown a betterment as compared with the preceding month, but employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 101·5, as against 110·9 at the date under review.

Textile Products.—Seasonal increases occurred in textile factories, 1,104 of which had 109,958 employees, as against 106,592 at August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Garment and personal furnishing factories registered the bulk of the gain, while headwear, woollen, silk and knitting mills were also busier. Although at the same date of last year the increase reported had involved a large number of workers, the index then was lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Heightened activity was noted in these industries at September 1 as compared with August 1, since when 353 persons were added to the payrolls of the 187 co-operating factories, which employed 17,378 operatives. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of September, 1936, when a reduction had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Chemical Products.—An upward movement was shown in this division, according to statistics from 206 employers of 12,961 persons, compared with 12,542 at August 1. The situation in the chemical industries was decidedly more favourable than at the same date a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Factories producing these classes of building materials reported moderately greater activity; statements were received from 209 plants, having 11,404 workers, as against 11,328 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been noted at the beginning of September last year, but the index then was many points lower.

Electric Light and Power.—Considerable expansion was shown in electric current plants, 96 of which employed 16,547 persons, or 253 more than at August 1. Employment was brisker than at September 1, 1936, when an increase had also been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this group considerably increased at the beginning of September, 755 workers having been added since August 1 to the forces of the 126 co-operating establishments, which had 21,615 employees. The gain occurred mainly in Ontario. A smaller advance had been noted at the corresponding date in 1936, and the index then was much lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, sheet metal and vehicle divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while the heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop divisions were busier. On the whole, there was a reduction of 1,167 in the forces of the 879 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 136,704 persons at the beginning of September. The largest losses were in Ontario. The trend at September 1, 1936, had also been downward, but the decline was much larger, and the index number then was nearly twenty-two points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 104.8.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The precious and base metal and the smelting and refining divisions reported heightened employment; 175 manufacturers in the group as a whole employed 26,601 operatives, as against 25,602 at August 1. Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date last year, when general activity was decidedly less.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—Employment in this group showed little change on the whole, according to statements from 146 establishments with 15,767 persons on their payrolls, as against 15,835 at the beginning of August. The index was higher than at September 1, 1936.

Logging

Employment in logging camps showed important expansion at the beginning of September, according to the 324 co-operating firms, whose pay-rolls aggregated 41,005 workers, compared with 35,593 in the preceding month. The number engaged in the bush at September 1 was much greater than at the same date

in 1936, being also larger than in other years of the record.

Mining

Coal.—Data were received from 101 operators having 24,304 men on their pay-rolls, as compared with 22,273 at the beginning of August. Improvement was noted in both Eastern and Western coal-fields, that in Alberta being most pronounced. Much smaller gains had been made at the same date a year ago, when the index number was rather lower than at the date under review.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a further increase, according to returns from 220 firms whose forces rose from 38,670 persons at August 1, to 39,041 at the beginning of September. A more marked advance had been shown at September 1, 1936, but employment was then in lesser volume.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—A slight gain was reported in this group, in which 92 firms enlarged their staff by 54 workers to 10,149 at September 1. Larger additions had been noted at the corresponding date of last year; the level of employment then, however, was considerably lower.

Communications

Further improvement occurred in the communications division, in which the companies reporting employed 24,267 workers, as compared with 24,003 in the preceding month. The index was higher than in the early autumn of 1936, although the gain then noted had exceeded that recorded at September 1 of the present year.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways, Cartage and Storage.—A contraction was shown in local transportation at the date under review, for which the 244 employers furnishing data reported 26,982 workers, or 180 fewer than in the preceding month. The decline took place chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. Employment increased at the beginning of September, 1936, when the index was slightly higher.

Steam Railway.—There was a gain in the number employed in steam railway operation at September 1, according to the 99 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which had 62,962 employees, compared with 61,805 at August 1. Employment was at practically the same level as at the corresponding date last year, when the indicated advance had been on a smaller scale. The improvement reported at the beginning of September, 1937, took place mainly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Reductions in staffs were noted in the water transportation group, in which activity was slightly greater than at the same date in 1936, when the tendency also had been downward. Statements were received from 111 employers of 17,950 workers, as against 18,157 at August 1, 1937.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Important expansion was shown in building construction, in which employment was much brisker than in the late summer of 1936. Data were received from 779 contractors, whose pay-rolls stood at 33,469 at September 1, 1937, as compared with 31,588 at the beginning of August. The trend was favourable in most of the provinces, but Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest gains.

Highway.—There was a further pronounced increase in this group, 4,564 men being added to the forces of the 394 co-operating organizations, who had 105,502 workers. There were large advances in Quebec and Saskatchewan. Activity was generally greater than at September 1, 1936, when a smaller advance had been reported.

Railway.—Further curtailment in employment was indicated by the 39 employers furnishing data in this division, who employed 32,995 persons, as against 33,810 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement occurred in Ontario, but the trend was downward in most other provinces. Additions to staffs had been noted at the corresponding date in 1936, and the index number was then many points higher.

Services

Continued expansion was shown in the service group, in which business this year has generally been brisker than in 1936. The 479 firms furnishing information for September 1, 1937, reported 32,175 assistants, or 1,080 more than at August 1. There were gains in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

Trade

Employment in retail trade experienced a further falling-off, while wholesale houses added to their working forces. In each of these divisions, activity was greater than in the late summer of last year, when little general change had been indicated by the

firms making returns in the group as a whole. Statistics for September 1, 1937, were received from 1,358 trading establishments employing 107,278 persons, compared with 108,274 at the beginning of August, 1937.

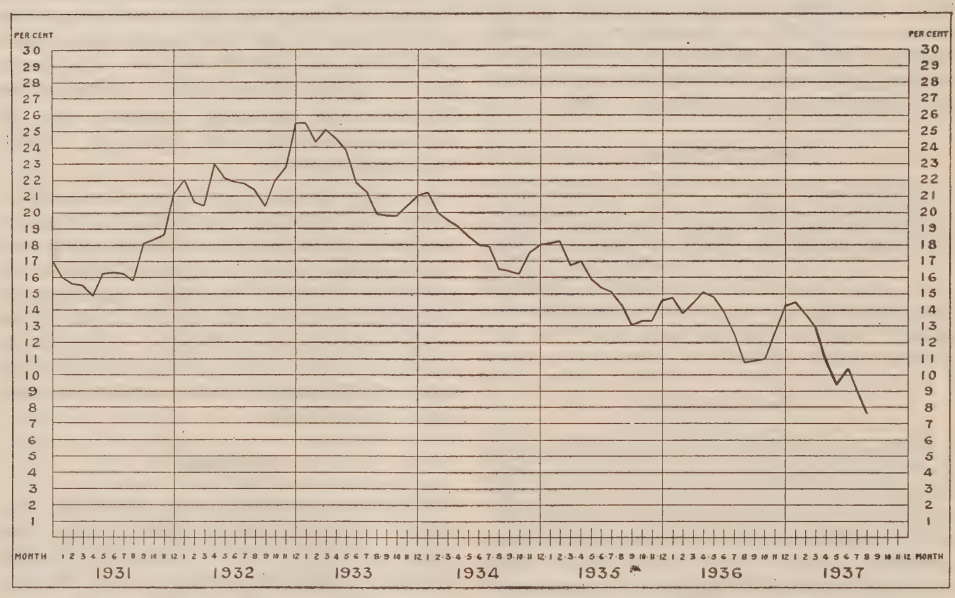
Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of August, 1937

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Continued improvement in conditions was manifest among local trade unions at the close of August, unemployment standing at 7·6 per cent, the lowest point that has been reached in our records since October, 1929. This percentage for August was based on the reports received from 1,835 labour organizations with an aggregate of 201,458 members, 15,213 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. At the close of July, 8·9 per cent of idleness was reported. An upward movement of employment was also reflected from August of last year, when 10·8 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Alberta members were afforded a considerably greater volume of work than in July, the determining factor in this better situation being the recovery noted in the coal mining industry. Quebec unions reported more moderate employment advancement, and minor gains were apparent among Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions. Nova Scotia members alone, showed some slowing up in activity. Compared with the returns for August of last year Quebec and Ontario each reported noteworthy increases in employment during the month reviewed, and heightened activity on

a smaller scale was evident in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan and Alberta an adverse tendency was noted, though the variations from August a year ago were quite slight.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Edmonton unions registered employment expansion on a substantial scale during August over the preceding month, and in Montreal more moderate gains occurred. The level of activity for Halifax, Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver unions was also slightly above that of July. All cities used for comparative purposes, as in the previous analysis, reflected a more favourable trend of employment than in August, 1936, Saint John and Halifax unions showing marked improvement in conditions, while in Montreal and Toronto the recovery evident was fairly noteworthy. Edmonton and Vancouver unions registered advances of somewhat lesser degree, and in Winnipeg and Regina the tendency was slightly better.

From the chart, which appears with this article and shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date, it will be noticed that the curve during August pursued a slightly downward course from July, indicative of a favourable trend of activity. In this movement curve followed a course similar to that of the corresponding month of last year, though the level attained at the close of the month reviewed was lower than that of August, 1936.

The manufacturing industries, with 510 associations, reporting a total of 72,214 members during August, showed that 5,898, or a percentage of 8·2 were out of work on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 8·6 in July. Hat, cap and glove, and glass workers showed a decidedly improved situation when compared with July which, however, had little effect on the percentage for the group as a whole as their combined membership was rather small. Increases in employment of much lesser degree were evident among textile and carpet workers, meat cutters and butchers, and metal polishers, and the situation for garment, jewellery, brewery and wood workers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen tended in a slightly favourable direction. Of the recessions in employment, which were of a largely offsetting nature, the most pronounced were recorded by general labourers, though among leather, iron and steel, and cigar and tobacco workers, and paper makers there was some falling off in available employment. Contrasted with the returns for August last year in the manufacturing industries, when 10·8 per cent of the members reported were unemployed, an encouraging measure of recovery was manifest by general labourers, metal polishers, glass, garment, jewellery, leather and cigar and tobacco workers. Heightened activity, on a more moderate scale, was evident among textile and carpet, brewery and wood workers, printing tradesmen, and bakers and confectioners, while

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Aug., 1919	5·4	1·5	2·7	1·3	0·8	2·0	1·1	4·1	2·2
Aug., 1920	0·3	1·0	7·5	1·7	0·3	0·5	0·7	4·7	3·3
Aug., 1921	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	8·7
Aug., 1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Aug., 1923	0·5	0·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Aug., 1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Aug., 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Aug., 1926	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Aug., 1927	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	0·9	3·5	4·7	3·7
Aug., 1928	1·6	0·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	0·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Aug., 1929	2·2	0·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Aug., 1930	5·2	1·6	12·3	8·5	7·2	6·7	11·6	8·9	9·3
Aug., 1931	9·3	7·7	16·9	15·2	15·7	11·8	24·4	16·4	15·8
Aug., 1932	8·9	13·7	25·0	23·9	18·2	13·0	24·0	19·9	21·4
Aug., 1933	12·6	11·1	22·6	21·7	17·9	14·3	22·0	19·9	19·9
Aug., 1934	7·8	6·1	18·8	17·0	16·2	9·6	18·5	20·5	16·5
Aug., 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Sept., 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
March 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·3	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb. 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6

among iron and steel workers a slightly better tendency was reflected. Meat cutters and butchers, on the contrary, were much slacker than in August last year, and employment for paper makers was considerably curtailed. Retarded activity of lesser importance was indicated by hat, cap and glove workers.

Employment in the coal mining industry was better maintained during August than in the preceding month according to the returns compiled from 52 organizations, embracing a membership of 18,092 persons. Of these, 2,014 were reported idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 11·1 as contrasted with 15·0 per cent in July. Conditions were, however, slightly less favourable than in August a year ago, when 9·3 per cent of unemployment was reported. The improvement registered from July was entirely confined to the Alberta coal fields, Nova Scotia and British Columbia members showing a slight tendency toward retarded activity. Increased slackness was, however, reflected in the Alberta mines from August of last year, and slight employment recessions were apparent in Nova Scotia mining areas. British Columbia members, however, were much better engaged during the month under review. In addition to the members reported as entirely out of employment during August a number were shown as working at considerably reduced time.

Further stimulus in building and construction activity was noted during August, the percentage of idleness standing at 15·6 as compared with a percentage of 22·4 in July. Employment revival was also apparent from August of last year, when 29·9 per cent of the members reported were out of work. For the month reviewed reports were forwarded by 207 associations of building tradesmen, with 21,107 members, 3,291 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. Definite proof of returning activity in building and construction operations is demonstrated in the fact that there has been a steady increase in work available since the beginning of the year, and that the situation during the month under review has been the most favourable in our records since 1929. An outstanding feature in the improvement registered from July was the decided betterment in conditions noted among carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters, though among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmen, and electrical workers gains of much lesser magnitude occurred. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, were considerably quieter than in July. Recesssions in employment of more moderate proportions were evident among granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers, while lesser declines were recorded among hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers. In making a comparison with the returns for August of last year employment recovery on a large scale was indicated by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, and granite and stone cutters. Steam shovelmen also reflected noteworthy advancement and gains of somewhat lesser degree were registered among electrical workers. Hod carriers and building labourers, on the contrary, suffered severe losses in available work, and considerable curtailment of activity was reported by tile layers, lathers and roofers. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers, employment declined slightly from August last year.

Little variation in the level of activity for transportation employees was reflected during August from the previous month, though the tendency was favourable as manifest by the returns tabulated from 814 organizations, involving a membership of 62,543 persons. Of these, 2,732, or 4·4 per cent were reported idle, compared with a percentage of 4·6 in July. The situation also improved slightly from August last year, when 5·3 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Navigation workers showed moderate employment expansion from July, while among steam railway employees, whose returns included nearly 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and among street and electric railway employees the change from July was very slight, though adverse. Teamsters and chauffeurs reflected the same percentage of idleness in both months under comparison. Navigation workers, steam and street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, all participated in the better employment movement noted in the transportation industries from August, 1936, the gains in the navigation division being the most substantial.

No unemployment was reported by retail shop clerks during August, as in the previous month, while in August of last year 4·7 per cent of idleness was recorded. Reporting for the month under review were 3 associations, combining a membership of 1,010 persons.

The situation for civic employees during August remained much the same as in July, according to the reports tabulated from 78 local unions, with a membership aggregate of 9,513 persons. Of these, 54, or a percentage of 0·6 were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with a percentage of 0·5 in July. Moderately better conditions prevailed than in August a year ago, when 3·7 per cent of idleness was recorded.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithography	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
August, 1919	·0	....	·5	3·3	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·5	....	·6	·8	·9	·2	11·1	·3	4·8	0	64·3	0	....	2·9	1·3	3·8	1·1	1·6	·1	·1	....	·1	1·0	·2	1·7	2·2
August, 1920	·2	....	·2	4·1	1·7	·9	0	1·4	....	·4	2·5	·1	22·4	....	39·7	1·4	2·4	17·4	5·4	·5	3·0	·6	3·3	·5	·1	·1	·1	....	·1	1·6	·1	2·5	3·3
August, 1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	11·1	8·4	6·0	9·3	....	8·6	6·6	3·0	8·0	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	·2	·2	....	·7	5·0	3·1	8·5	8·7
August, 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	....	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	3·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
August, 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	....	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
August, 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	....	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	0	7·0	6·5
August, 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	....	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	0	0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
August, 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	....	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
August, 1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	....	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	8·5	5·4	16·7	49·3	0	·1	8·5	1·9	4·9	2·1	·1	0	0	0	·2	1·4	0	4·9	3·7
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	....	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
August, 1929	1·6	5·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	....	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
August, 1930	1·2	18·8	6·5	8·0	6·0	6·7	5·7	7·1	....	18·3	7·5	37·5	5·3	3·8	17·2	6·1	16·1	42·3	0	35·3	28·8	5·0	26·9	4·9	·7	·8	·8	0	0	5·9	·5	12·4	9·3
August, 1931	·7	37·8	17·5	14·0	7·2	15·3	25·6	10·5	....	47·1	17·6	20·9	17·8	10·0	6·7	11·8	25·5	23·0	0	24·4	41·5	9·5	25·0	10·5	1·3	6·3	6·4	0	2·5	8·4	·1	18·9	15·8
August, 1932	5·7	45·4	11·8	22·5	11·9	15·3	15·8	15·1	0	40·2	23·1	37·5	17·9	70·7	10·1	26·6	21·7	38·4	....	51·9	61·2	12·3	41·2	13·6	1·3	10·9	11·1	0	·7	12·1	5·3	23·1	21·4
August, 1933	21·3	20·5	13·1	20·1	7·6	13·4	10·5	14·6	6·5	31·2	11·1	17·1	10·6	11·5	16·0	24·1	18·6	34·4	0	53·1	63·6	11·4	35·0	12·5	·9	10·8	11·1	0	1·1	10·6	4·8	19·7	19·9
August, 1934	66·7	37·0	14·1	13·6	6·9	10·8	11·1	10·5	0	29·2	5·2	21·9	4·3	5·6	8·7	18·0	3·0	36·6	0	53·2	57·3	9·2	44·9	8·6	·8	11·4	11·6	0	8·2	7·7	3·4	16·8	16·5
August, 1935	0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·8	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	·41	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	32·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	25·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	19·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	60	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·8	15·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·1	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·0
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	60	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6

There was a slight tendency toward increased employment in the miscellaneous group of trades during August from the preceding month, and improvement in greater measure was manifest from August a year ago. This was evident from the returns compiled from 136 associations, with a total of 8,556 members, 531, or 6·2 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month, as compared with percentages of 6·9 in July and 10·2 in August, 1936. Theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, barbers, and hotel and restaurant employees all shared slightly in the better situation noted from July, while among unclassified workers, rather noteworthy employment curtailment was recorded. When contrasted with the reports for August, 1936, stationary engineers and firemen were afforded a considerably better volume of work during the month under review, and fairly substantial gains were registered by theatre and stage employees. Advances of minor importance were shown by hotel and restaurant employees, and among barbers the trend was upward, though the variation from August last year was less than one per cent. Unclassified workers, as in the previous comparison, reflected less favourable conditions.

Fishermen during August, with 3 unions reporting a membership of 615 persons, showed that 100, or a percentage of 16·3, were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 16·1 in July, and 4·2 in August last year.

Employment for lumber workers and loggers was maintained at a high level during August, as in both the preceding month and August, 1936, the 2 unions making returns, with 772 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 1·4 as compared with a percentage of 1·7 in July, and with 1·5 per cent in August, 1936.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from August, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1937

During the month of August, 1937, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains in the average daily placements of nearly 3 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, over those of the preceding month and over those effected during the corresponding period a year ago. All industrial groups, except construction and maintenance, mining and farming recorded increases under both comparisons, construction and maintenance showing a substantial decline from July and mining a nominal loss, while farming reported a marked reduction from August a year ago. The highest gain over the previous month was registered in farming and over August last year in construction and maintenance, logging and services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a sharp upward trend throughout the period under review and at the close of August had attained levels considerably higher than those recorded at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 68·7 during the first half and 72·9 during the second half of August, 1937, in contrast with the ratios of 64·7 and 60·1 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 64·8 and 66·1, as compared with 61·3 and 55·6, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1936.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1937, was 1,612, as compared with 1,521 during the preceding month and with 1,259 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,270, in comparison with 2,384 in July, 1937, and with 2,019 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1937, was 1,487, of which 1,103 were in regular employment and 384 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,450 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,179 daily, consisting of 833 in regular and 346 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 39,613 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 38,659 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 28,676, of which 24,189 were of men and 4,487 of women, while placements

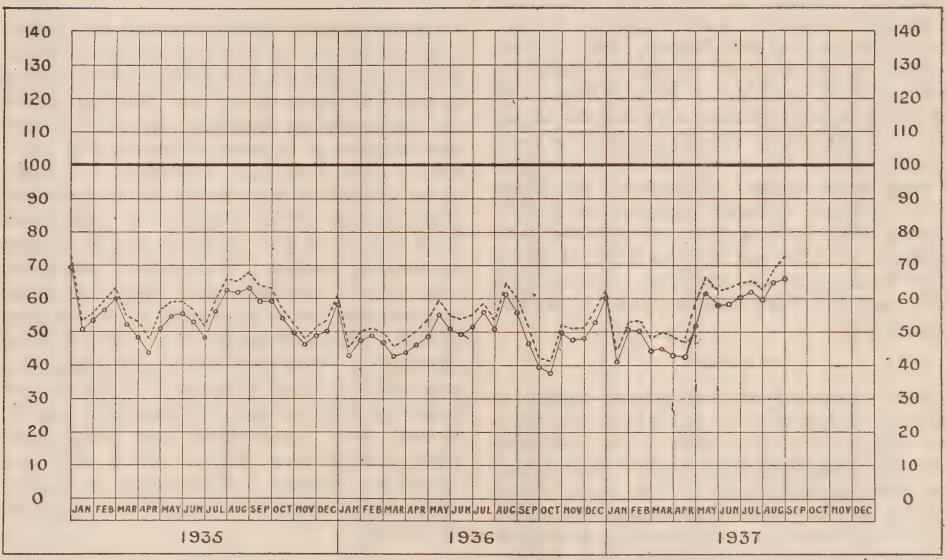
in casual work totalled 9,983. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 30,981 for men and 10,915 for women, a total of 41,896, while applications for work numbered 59,005, of which 45,507 were from men and 13,498 from women. Reports for July, 1937, showed 39,532 positions available, 61,963 applications made and 37,675 placements effected, while in August, 1936, there were recorded 32,721 vacancies, 52,475 applications for work and 30,651 placements in regular and casual employment.

Nova Scotia

During the month of August, 1937, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 13 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 85 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 14 per cent, when compared with July, but an increase of nearly 87 per cent in comparison with August, 1936. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over August of last year, the largest gains being in construction and maintenance, services and logging. Industrial divisions in

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

PLACEMENTS

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (8 months)	174,674	70,223	244,897

which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 35; logging 114; construction and maintenance 738 and services 387, of which 290 were of household workers. During the month 817 men and 93 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of over 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during August, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 57 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined over 14 per cent, when compared with July, but

showed an increase of over 50 per cent in comparison with August, 1936. More placements were effected in all industrial divisions than during August of last year, the most important increases being in construction and maintenance, logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 40; logging 95; construction and maintenance 180; trade 58 and services 603, of which 455 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 288 of men and 122 of women.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the province of Quebec during August, was over 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 60 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a loss in placements of over 9 per cent, when compared with July, but a gain of 65 per cent in comparison with August, 1936. A large increase in the highway division of construction and maintenance was mainly responsible for the gain in placements over August of last year, although, with the exception of a nominal decline in trade, all industrial divisions showed improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 275; logging 613; farming 135; construction and maintenance 2,264 and services 2,511, of which 2,080 were household workers. There were 3,551 men and 1,412 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during August called for nearly 10 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 43 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase, also, in placements of nearly 6 per cent when compared with July and of nearly 39 per cent in comparison with August, 1936. Except for nominal declines in mining and transportation, all industrial groups showed an increase in placements over August of last year. Gains in farming and logging were quite substantial and fairly large increases were also reported in services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 930; logging 1,857; farming 2,776; transportation 177; construction and maintenance 5,739; trade 335 and services 4,019, of which 2,468 were household workers. During the month 10,581 men and 1,456 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during August, were nearly 42 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase, also, in placements of 35 per cent, when compared with July and of over 23 per cent in comparison with August, 1936. The increase in placements over August of last year was due to gains in construction and maintenance, logging and farming, as no change or a nominal decline, only, was reported in the remaining groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 264; farming, 2,570; construction and maintenance 1,590 and services 574, of which 470 were household workers. There were 4,441 men and 251 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Saskatchewan

During August, orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for nearly 8 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 39 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 7 per cent in placements, when compared with July, but a decrease of over 38 per cent in comparison with August, 1936. The reduction in placements from August of last year was due to a large decrease in farming. This decline was partly offset by an increase under construction and maintenance and smaller gains in services and mining. Although losses were reported in all other groups, they were too small to have any appreciable adverse influence. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 62; farming 613; construction and maintenance 1,603, and services 830, of which 471 were household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,966 of men and 501 of women.

Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during August, were 17 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 19 per cent in comparison with July and of 2 per cent when compared with August, 1936. Placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance were considerably higher than during August of last year, but this increase was almost entirely offset by declines in farming, logging and services. The changes in all other groups were quite small, although the majority showed improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,411**	**84**	**1,527**	**1,363**	**910**	**440**	**1,939**	**312**
Halifax	818	53	599	764	589	175	1,224	187
New Glasgow	320	31	327	326	265	48	280	105
Sydney	273	0	301	273	56	217	435	20
New Brunswick	**1,038**	**46**	**1,002**	**1,002**	**410**	**592**	**1,005**	**206**
Chatham	72	0	66	72	59	13	179	1
Fredericton	45	0	26	45	39	6	143	0
Moncton	569	21	565	558	242	316	118	157
St. John	352	25	345	327	70	257	565	48
Quebec	**7,317**	**1,673**	**11,387**	**6,601**	**4,963**	**934**	**3,813**	**2,609**
Chicoutimi	391	0	893	391	389	2	177	276
Hull	570	16	1,041	618	592	6	338	306
Matane	211	62	159	147	146	0	13	.....
Montreal	3,922	725	6,441	3,377	2,283	670	2,621	1,137
Port Alfred	53	16	116	43	38	1	22	.....
Quebec	1,197	680	1,587	997	664	166	516	520
Rouyn	320	36	381	306	261	45	58	64
Sherbrooke	310	43	444	411	320	35	39	178
Three Rivers	343	95	325	311	270	9	29	128
Ontario	**17,489**	**1,279**	**26,193**	**16,046**	**12,037**	**3,867**	**39,930**	**6,946**
Belleville	127	0	276	128	45	82	430	198
Brantford	1,112	7	1,150	1,118	1,005	113	680	238
Chatham	410	2	440	411	129	282	308	117
Fort William	879	0	865	829	723	106	597	145
Guelph	137	37	185	119	102	26	819	61
Hamilton	807	3	1,459	809	488	313	2,895	381
Kenora	423	0	452	423	299	124	486	.....
Kingston	489	25	482	472	435	37	275	838
Kitchener	222	19	365	213	147	60	656	54
London	642	40	844	674	463	174	1,358	335
Niagara Falls	378	18	409	418	311	95	504	108
North Bay	1,132	0	1,240	1,183	1,125	58	375	508
Oshawa	238	0	477	237	75	162	1,425	42
Ottawa	747	9	1,505	739	591	148	3,089	598
Pembroke	442	0	315	242	175	67	33	166
Peterborough	287	12	316	274	252	22	626	159
Port Arthur	1,268	0	1,240	1,288	1,275	13	423	238
St. Catharines	791	295	552	458	305	153	1,793	157
St. Thomas	301	11	297	289	213	76	158	103
Sarnia	343	4	385	339	219	120	717	141
Sault Ste. Marie	537	262	601	325	251	67	222	198
Stratford	304	0	378	304	298	6	1,881	115
Sudbury	467	47	799	418	356	62	529	174
Timmins	761	91	1,093	554	323	231	892	311
Toronto	3,711	347	9,030	3,275	2,121	1,075	12,952	1,268
Windsor	534	50	1,038	507	311	195	5,807	293
Manitoba	**5,067**	**90**	**5,586**	**5,083**	**4,692**	**373**	**13,032**	**3,702**
Brandon	337	28	322	305	296	9	374	435
Winnipeg	4,730	62	5,264	4,778	4,396	364	12,658	3,267
Saskatchewan	**3,265**	**101**	**3,421**	**3,200**	**2,467**	**725**	**2,395**	**4,671**
Estevan	147	11	150	133	97	36	63	35
Melville	38	0	38	38	38	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	692	39	864	682	586	88	763	834
North Battleford	193	4	178	186	76	110	9	143
Prince Albert	370	20	383	324	275	49	137	205
Regina	732	9	708	759	717	42	799	1,919
Saskatoon	373	0	387	380	350	30	446	744
Swift Current	108	5	129	104	98	6	172	166
Weyburn	141	5	148	141	96	45	5	151
Yorkton	471	8	436	453	134	319	1	474
Alberta	**2,357**	**39**	**4,262**	**2,319**	**1,952**	**360**	**8,648**	**1,859**
Calgary	844	6	1,905	830	770	60	3,895	818
Drumheller	62	2	141	50	36	14	160	86
Edmonton	920	9	1,358	921	857	57	3,642	759
Lethbridge	250	22	575	236	230	6	600	101
Medicine Hat	281	0	283	282	59	223	351	95
British Columbia	**3,952**	**21**	**5,627**	**3,999**	**1,245**	**2,692**	**5,281**	**1,341**
Kamloops	101	5	351	99	70	21	61	65
Nanaimo	270	2	280	249	245	4	159	350
Nelson	175	0	227	175	113	62	25	25
New Westminster	146	1	183	148	88	60	325	57
Penticton	68	5	117	62	38	24	82	27
Prince George	36	1	50	32	32	0	14	28
Prince Rupert	67	0	96	67	36	31	87	98
Vancouver	2,406	7	3,284	2,484	427	2,003	3,797	432
Victoria	683	0	1,039	683	196	487	731	259
Canada	**41,896**	**3,333**	**59,005**	**39,613**	**28,676**	**9,983**	**76,043**	**21,646**
Men	30,981	845	45,507	30,297	24,189	5,979	64,155	17,290
Women	10,915	2,488	13,498	9,316	4,487	4,004	11,888	4,356

the month were manufacturing 72; logging 137; farming 650; construction and maintenance 915 and services 473, of which 388 were of household workers. During the month 1,613 men and 339 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decrease of nearly 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during August, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 47 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 16 per cent less than in July, but nearly 48 per cent above August, 1936. With the exception of small losses in mining and farming, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements when compared with August of last year. The most important, however, was in the highway division of construction and maintenance and was mainly responsible for the gain reported for the province as a whole. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 103; logging 95; farming 203; mining 136; construction and maintenance 2,340 and services 935, of which 558 were household workers. During the month 932 men and 313 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,676 placements in regular employment, 16,769 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 842 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 733 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 109 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate from Quebec centres during August totalled 65 of which 3 were provincial and 62 inter-provincial. The former were of bushmen travelling to employment in the Quebec zone on certificates secured at the Quebec City office. The movement outside the province was also of bushmen, the Hull office despatching 49 to Pembroke and the Rouyn office 13 to Timmins. Vouchers of transportation were issued at Ontario offices during August to 625 persons all journeying to provincial centres. From Port Arthur 273 bush workers, 36 construction employees, 7 mine workers and 3 hotel workers were transferred to employment within the same zone, while from Fort William 79 bush workers, 14 construction employees, 3 mine workers, 2 hotel workers and one electrician, and from Sudbury 35 bush workers, proceeded to various centres within their respective zones. The Toronto office effected the transfer of 100 labourers to Sault Ste. Marie and of one auto mechanic to North Bay. On certificates received at North Bay 14 pulp cutters and 2 mine carpenters were conveyed to Timmins and 2 dish-washers to Sudbury. The Timmins zone was also the destination of one carpenter journeying from St. Catharines. From Ottawa 48 bush workers were shipped to Sudbury and 4 highway construction labourers to North Bay. The movement of labour in Manitoba during August emanated from Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 56 persons, 10 within the province and 46 to points outside. Provincially all workers were destined to centres in the Winnipeg zone and included 4 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 3 highway construction workers and 2 mine workers. Of the persons going outside the province 28 journeyed to employment in the Port Arthur zone, among whom were 19 bush workers, 6 mine workers, one blacksmith and 2 construction workers. Despatched to the Timmins zone were 15 building construction workers and one store clerk, and to the St. Catharines zone one construction worker. The one remaining transfer was of a miner conveyed to Prince Albert. In Saskatchewan during August one teacher was granted a certificate at the Saskatoon office for transportation to North Battleford. Those who availed themselves of the reduced transportation rate in Alberta during August numbered 66, of whom 65 travelled to provincial situations and one outside the province. The latter was a thresher transferred from Edmonton to Saskatoon. Within the province the Edmonton office despatched 24 transportation company employees, 8 farm hands, 8 mine workers, 6 bush workers, 5 construction workers, 4 oil refinery workers, 2 fish company employees, one welder, one highway construction cook, one hotel worker and one housekeeper to various points within its own zone, and 2 farm hands to Drumheller. From Calgary 2 farm hands travelled to employment within the territory administered by that City office. Profiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during August, 29 persons were conveyed to provincial employment. The Vancouver office effected the transfer of 7 bush workers, 6 mine workers, 3 farm hands and 3 cannery workers within its own zone, of 4 mine workers and one farm hand to Kamloops and of one

hotel cook to Penticton. From New Westminster 3 fruit pickers were sent to Kamloops and from Prince Rupert one first-aid man to a point within the Prince Rupert zone.

Of the 842 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 301 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 511 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 16 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 10 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 4 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1937

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during August, 1937, was less than in the preceding month, but greater than in August of last year; these municipalities authorized building estimated to cost $4,216,310 during the month under review, as compared with $5,473,852 in July, 1937, and $3,673,455 in August, 1936. There was, therefore, a decrease of 23·0 per cent in the first comparison, but an increase of 14·8 per cent in the second and more significant comparison.

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in the first eight months of the present year was $37,671,484; this was higher than the aggregate of $27,026,141 reported in the period, January-August, 1936, and was also decidedly higher than in the first eight months of any other year since 1931. However, the cumulative total for this period in each of these years had been very much lower than in earlier years of the record, being also less than the seventeen-year average of $82,646,241. While wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index for the first eight months of 1937 was also below the average for the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued about 440 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over $1,280,000 and more than 2,300 permits for other buildings valued at approximately $2,600,000. In addition, there were three engineering projects valued at $105,950. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, estimated at about $1,400,000 and $3,300,000, respectively.

As compared with July, 1937, Prince Edward Island and Alberta reported gains of $11,370 and $22,113, respectively. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, those of $15,277 or 69·3 per cent in Nova Scotia, and $607,358 or 22·0 per cent in Ontario were greatest.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported higher aggregates of building authorizations than in August of last year; the largest increases were in Ontario and British Columbia, these provinces showing gains of $347,963 or 19·2 per cent and $214,994 or 55·7 per cent, respectively. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, those of $65,652 or 7·8 per cent in Quebec and $54,440 or 37·7 per cent in Saskatchewan were most marked.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal showed a decrease as compared with July, 1937, and also with August, 1936. The Toronto total in August was practically the same as in July, but it considerably exceeded that for August, 1936. Winnipeg showed improvement in both comparisons, while the Vancouver total was lower than in the preceding month, but higher than in August of last year. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Sydney, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Fort William, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Nanaimo and Victoria recorded gains in both comparisons.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during August, and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based on the January-August total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given, (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	4,216,310	37,671,484	34·5	95·1
1936.....	3,673,455	27,026,141	24·7	84·6
1935.....	4,311,968	33,348,881	30·5	81·2
1934.....	3,764,425	17,433,272	16·0	82·8
1933.....	1,910,809	14,407,111	13·2	77·0
1932.....	3,823,251	32,576,464	29·8	77·7
1931.....	8,201,879	78,194,996	71·6	83·0
1930.....	14,029,564	115,268,330	105·5	93·4
1929.....	21,582,221	168,894,072	154·6	99·2
1928.....	17,448,542	145,247,485	133·0	96·4
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	116·0	96·2
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	100·0	100·7
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	80·8	103·1
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	74·9	109·0
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	89·3	111·8
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	96·3	108·4
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	71·1	128·6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	79·0	143·8

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was 39·4 per cent higher than in 1936, also exceeding that for the same period in each of the preceding four years. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1930-1936, was lower than in other years since 1920.

The following table gives the value of building permits issued by 58 cities during July and August, 1937, and August, 1936. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1920 are marked thus "x".

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	August 1937	July 1937	August 1936	Cities	August 1937	July 1937	August 1936
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	135,830	76,865	185,954
Charlottetown	12,850	1,480	8,280	*St. Thomas	2,145	5,620	475
Nova Scotia	139,810	455,087	178,411	Sarnia	3,475	13,993	32,845
*Halifax	66,010	396,170	128,000	Sault Ste. Marie	37,833	14,875	27,050
New Glasgow	10,650	27,430	440	*Toronto	1,011,411	1,027,580	555,014
*Sydney	63,150	31,487	49,971	York and East York Townships	128,200	182,870	203,745
New Brunswick	34,020	63,916	22,236	Welland	21,008	13,295	20,316
Fredericton	675	4,460	6,400	*Windsor	154,650	504,779	62,565
*Moncton	15,525	.....	2,375	Riverside	5,760	31,670	1,750
*Saint John	17,820	59,456	13,461	Woodstock	19,046	20,759	15,884
Quebec	773,827	990,744	839,479	**Manitoba**	240,340	316,840	154,985
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	454,707	619,659	695,822	*Brandon	4,585	19,910	4,595
*Quebec	140,195	59,535	66,307	St. Boniface	9,455	84,080	20,140
Shawinigan Falls	23,125	74,950	6,325	*Winnipeg	226,300	212,850	130,250
*Sherbrooke	76,300	57,700	17,300	**Saskatchewan**	89,892	102,629	144,332
*Three Rivers	15,550	87,745	9,100	*Moose Jaw	5,635	12,229	1,835
*Westmount	63,950	91,155	44,625	*Regina	15,681	74,350	121,122
Ontario	2,157,776	2,765,134	1,809,813	*Saskatoon	68,576	16,050	21,375
Belleville	7,925	17,700	8,200	**Alberta**	166,854	144,741	129,972
*Brantford	27,275	26,874	16,195	*Calgary	57,304	72,251	29,720
Chatham	8,050	10,950	12,150	*Edmonton	69,250	55,750	54,880
*Fort William	112,725	36,185	15,350	Lethbridge	40,300	15,040	44,412
Galt	43,511	44,009	34,775	Medicine Hat	Nil	1,700	960
*Guelph	5,945	10,840	12,045	**British Columbia**	600,941	633,281	385,947
*Hamilton	91,793	275,299	119,810	Kamloops	697	8,885	10,060
*Kingston	22,525	18,170	29,020	Nanaimo	88,016	7,096	7,610
*Kitchener	52,722	97,725	44,036	*New Westminster	43,040	63,100	43,600
*London	59,315	87,415	88,315	Prince Rupert	300	2,075	225
Niagara Falls	22,605	22,775	17,455	*Vancouver	400,035	514,655	261,690
Oshawa	11,510	10,525	27,745	North Vancouver	600	6,430	2,890
*Ottawa	75,215	135,438	218,381	*Victoria	68,253	31,040	59,872
Owen Sound	8,340	7,450	3,625				
*Peterborough	15,465	26,610	23,523	Total—58 cities	4,216,310	[1]5,473,852	3,673,455
*Port Arthur	63,950	50,048	32,260	*Total—35 cities	3,712,379	4,849,355	3,160,173
*Stratford	9,547	4,815	1,330				

[1] Includes Charlottetown and Shawinigan Falls received too late for inclusion for July tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1937

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of September was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busily engaged in harvesting their root crops, particularly mangles, turnips, and potatoes, also the last of their grain. Orchardists in the Annapolis Valley were engaged in harvesting their apple crop. Logging was active in some districts, but very quiet in others, though preparations were being made for a big winter's cut. Sawmills were busy with the manufacture of long lumber and several mills were running night and day shifts, while wood working plants at St. John reported, that owing to the amount of work on hand, they could not handle any more orders at the present time. Fishing was fair. Fresh bait was scarce, but plenty of frozen bait was available. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated five and six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from four to six days. Iron and steel companies, for the most part, were busy, with little idleness reported. Manufacturing showed only a minor change from the level of previous weeks, the general situation being good. Construction, both highway and building, was progressing favourably and the additional amount of fall repair work was responsible for the scarcity of carpenters at New Glasgow. Passenger and freight traffic,

by rail and water, was heavy and trade, both wholesale and retail, was good. A number of requests was received for help in the Women's Division and placements were made accordingly.

Farming in the Province of Quebec was fair, while the demand for loggers was steady. Sawmills, also, were very active, particularly at Matane. Mining was somewhat slack. In the Chicoutimi and Port Alfred districts manufacturing establishments were operating at full capacity. Hull and Montreal, also, reported improvement, especially in the metal, clothing and textile industries, but boot, shoe and tobacco trades were quiet. Construction throughout the Province, except at Quebec City where building was slack and the majority of building workers idle, was active, although the greater part of the work in progress was that sponsored by the Province under relief projects. Transportation and trade were good. Montreal and Quebec reported many orders for domestics, while in other cities the calls for help in the Women's Division were fewer.

Orders for farm help in Ontario were confined to fully experienced men, of whom there was a scarcity. At St. Catharines, peaches, tomatoes and apples were being gathered and as the grape crop was nearly ready for general cutting, work was being supplied to a large number of hands. Logging camps were opening, and all positions available quickly filled with local labour; however, the volume of pulp cutters was not sufficient to fill all vacancies. Activity in producing mines remained normal, but non-producers were slack. Employment in factories remained very steady, with a scarcity reported of machinists, tool and die makers. Canneries and wineries were adding to their staffs and steel companies, also, were working at full capacity. Factories dealing in auto accessories were busily engaged in making tools and dies, preparatory to an active season. Taken as a whole, it was thought that the industrial situation would be better than it had been for several years past. Building and highway construction both progressed favourably, absorbing most of the skilled mechanics and labourers, and at Niagara Falls and Fort Erie terminals, employment for railway workers was higher than it had been for a number of years. A steady demand continued for domestic workers for general housework, while the shortage of experienced female help in that line was reported to be widespread.

Threshing in Alberta was only about 75 per cent completed, due to heavy rains having held up the work, but harvesting in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was practically completed and the demand for farm help small. Numerous requests, however, were received regarding the proposed Farm Help Relief Plan. Lumbering was quiet, nevertheless the call for bushmen was improved. Coal orders were greatly increasing, however, none of the mines, as yet, was running at full capacity. Manufacturing at Winnipeg was fairly good and milling companies at Medicine Hat were working more steadily and had taken back some of their staffs, although no further additional help was required. Construction, except at Winnipeg, was concentrated on highways. In that city the opinion was that the long slump in building was nearing its end and that the 1938 season would see substantial improvement over recent depression years. Some few young men were also directed to the Forestry Training Camps. Trade was slightly better. Little change was noted in the Women's Department, there being many requests for domestics in farm homes under the Farm Employment Plan, but applications for country work very scarce.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, as harvesting and tomato picking were practically completed. Fruit growers were gathering their first carload of fruit to ship to the dried out districts on the Prairie. Some of the logging camps were active, while others were quiet. Nearly all sawmills and shingle mills were operating on full time, but there was a falling off in lumber shipments. Work at gold mining properties was brisk, and coal mines reported little idle time. Seasonal employment at the canneries at Prince Rupert and salmon fishing there, was about finished. Building construction had slackened somewhat, but work on mining trails and various government projects continued. A few small jobs were in progress at the shipping yards at Prince Rupert. Fish transhipments there from Alaska continued fairly heavy, but work along the waterfronts was less, due to the closing of the fishing season. Longshore work was active at New Westminster and at Victoria where no further labour trouble was reported and shipments of lumber were being sent out. Trade was steady. A number of requests for domestic workers had been received and filled, and hotel and restaurant employees, having completed their summer service, were again reporting at the offices. At Victoria, a large surplus of stenographers and clerks existed and about 400 girls and women were registered, also, for film work, who did not wish for any other type of employment.

Action has been taken by the British Columbia Vegetable Marketing Board setting the minimum wholesale selling price of potatoes at $25 a ton. The Board is charging wholesalers $22 per ton for potatoes of which the producer gets $20 while the Board retains $2 for handling charges. This action has been taken in an attempt to regulate the "spread" in prices between wholesaler and retailer.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at August 23 showed an improvement as compared with July 26; it improved in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, the wool textile industry, pottery manufacture and the cocoa, chocolate, etc., industry. There was also a substantial reduction in the number recorded as unemployed in the jute industry, following the end of local holidays. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in the motor vehicle, tailoring and cotton industries, and in the distributive trades. There was also an increase in the number of agricultural workers unemployed.

It is provisionally estimated that at August 23, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,562,000. This was 45,000 more than at July 26, 1937, and 490,000 more than at August 24, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August 23, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped), was 10·2 as compared with 10·4 at July 26, 1937, and 12·1 at August 24, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at August 23, 1937, was 9·9, as compared with 10·1 at July 26, 1937, and 11·9 at August 24, 1936.

At August 23, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,088,885 wholly unemployed, 205,371 temporarily stopped, and 64,365 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,358,621. This was 20,838 less than a month before, and 255,319 less than a year before. The total was made up of 1,046,723 men, 45,044 boys, 221,302 women, and 45,552 girls.

The total of 1,358,621 persons on the registers at August 23, 1937, included 602,279 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,457 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 40,644 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,038 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,656 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 549,766 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 789 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 160,105 other persons, of whom 45,608 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at August 23, 1937, was 1,424,167 as compared with 1,445,328 at July 26, 1937, and 1,678,277 at August 24, 1936.

United States

According to the monthly statement issued by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, approximately 43,000 workers were returned to employment between July and August in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was also stated that weekly pay rolls in these combined industries in August were nearly $8,400,000 greater than in the preceding month.

The following paragraphs have been taken from the statement issued on September 26:

Comparisons of employment and weekly pay rolls in these combined industries in August, 1937, with August, 1936, show increases of more than 1,100,000 workers and $64,100,000 over the year interval.

Factory employment showed a seasonal expansion from July to August and 9 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed also reported employment gains. These increases, however, were partially offset by seasonal recessions in retail trade employment and decreases in the remaining 6 non-manufacturing industries surveyed.

The increase of 0·8 per cent in employment in manufacturing industries indicates the reemployment of approximately 68,000 factory wage earners. The August factory employment index (102·2), with the exception of May, 1937, exceeds the level recorded in any month since November, 1929, and the August pay roll index (103·7) also exceeds the levels of any month since November, 1929, with but two exceptions, April and May, 1937.

Employment in the non-durable goods group of manufacturing industries showed a further expansion in August, the gain of 2·4 per cent raising the August index (106·6) to the highest level reached since October, 1929. This gain resulted largely from increased activity in such seasonal industries as canning and preserving, beet sugar, cottonseed oil-cake-meal, millinery, fur-felt hats, and men's and women's clothing. In the durable goods group of manufacturing industries, employment declined 0·8 per cent over the month interval. Decreased employment in the automobile industry, caused by temporary shut-downs for changes in models, was a primary factor con-

tributing to this loss. The employment index for the durable goods group (98·1) indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed in this group during the index-base period (1923-1925), 981 were employed in August, 1937, while a similar comparison of the non-durable goods group index shows 1,066 workers employed in August, 1937, for every 1,000 employed during the years 1923-1925.

The combined 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed a net loss of 25,000 workers. This decrease was due chiefly to a decline of more than 50,000 workers in retail establishments, hot weather and vacations causing customary recessions during July and August. In the sub-group, general merchandising, which includes department, variety, and general merchandising stores, and mail order houses, employment decreased 1·9 per cent or by nearly 15,000 workers. The group of "all other" retail establishments showed a seasonal drop of 1·4 per cent in employment or more than 37,000 workers over the month interval. The most pronounced decrease in the separate lines of retail trade was a seasonal recession of 5·3 per cent in retail apparel stores.

Employment in bituminous coal mines rose 4·1 per cent from July to August, indicating the return of 14,000 workers to employment. Resumption of operations following the settlement of labour disputes, which had reduced operations in the preceding month, accounted in large part for this employment gain. Contractors engaged in private building construction reported an increase of 2·1 per cent in number of workers from July to August and metal mines continued to expand their working forces. Employment in this latter industry increased 1·2 per cent from July to August, reaching the highest level recorded since June, 1930. Electric light and power and manufactured gas firms also reported a further gain in employment over the month interval (1·1 per cent), this increase bringing the August index above the level of any month since January, 1931. In the remaining industries reporting increased employment (crude petroleum producing, wholesale trade, hotels, insurance, and telephone and telegraph), the gains ranged from 0·7 to 0·2 per cent.

Private Employment.—Employment and pay rolls in the private building construction industry showed further gains in August. Reports supplied by 9,327 contractors employing 126,751 workers in August showed increases of 2·1 per cent in employment and 4·6 per cent in pay rolls over the month interval. Employment in this industry in August, 1937, was 8·7 per cent higher than in August, 1936, while weekly pay rolls show an increase of 27·3 per cent over the year interval. The reports received from co-operating firms cover only employees engaged in erecting, altering and repairing private buildings and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the federal, state, and local governments.

Public Employment.—Employment on projects of the works program in August totalled 1,941,000. Compared with July this was a decrease of 279,000. More than 208,000 of the employees were working on federal projects and 1,599,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Work projects of the National Youth Administration employed 134,000 workers. Data on employment and pay rolls for student aid were not available. Total pay roll disbursements on the program amounted to $96,973,000. Material orders placed exceeded $41,635,000.

During August approximately 187,000 workers were employed on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration, a decrease of 11,000 or 5·7 per cent compared with the number working in July. Of the total number of employees 56,000 were engaged on projects financed by funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and over 131,000 on projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Pay-roll disbursements in August totalled $15,020,000 on all P.W.A. projects and orders were placed for materials valued in excess of $22,839,000.

There were more than 327,000 workers in the Civilian Conservation Corps, a decrease of 21,000 compared with July. Decreases in employment were registered for all classes of workers with the exception of nurses and supervisory and technical employees. Of the total number of men in camps during August, 274,000 were enrolled personnel, 7,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 2,000 educational advisers, and 44,000 supervisory and technical employees. Pay-roll disbursements during the month for all classes of workers totalled $16,409,000.

Approximately 201,000 workers were employed on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations. This was an increase of more than 7,000 compared with the preceding month. Pay-roll disbursements totalling $18,934,000 were $666,000 less than in July. Although employment on public road projects increased, the workers were employed a fewer number of hours. Material orders placed during August amounted to $27,780,000.

Over 187,000 workers were employed on the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from state funds. Increases in the number of workers employed were shown for both types of road work. The number of workers engaged on new construction totalled approximately 27,000 and 160,000 were working on maintenance. Pay rolls for both types of work amounted to $12,684,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week, except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation af the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed.

The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

Department of National Defence

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling Repair, etc.)

Construction of a receiving station at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Chipewyan, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. William Brown, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, September 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,575. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos and insulation workers	$0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 85	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal or wood	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Completion of No. 3 Married Quarters, R.C.A.F. Station, Rockliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Ross Meagher Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters—Up to and including Sept. 30, 1937	$0 75	8	44
Carpenters—From Oct. 1, 1937	0 80	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1-2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Completion of No. 7 Married Quarters, R.C.A.F. Station, Rockliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Ovide Bouvier, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 24, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,870. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of a Transmitting Station Building for the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. M. Simenson, North Battleford, Sask. Date of contract, September 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,773. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers—wood	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 42½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

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Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a sewer line from the hangars at Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Walsh Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement finishers	$0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Pipe layers (tile pipe)	0 57½	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas)	0 60	8	44
Carpenters	0 90	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck drivers and 1–2 ton truck	1 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 45	8	44

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Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Renewal of the floor at the Armoury, Minnedosa, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Edward Stone, Minnedosa, Man. Date of contract, September 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,012. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	$0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and 1–2 ton truck	1 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44

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Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Extension of the steam heating main from the seaplane hangar to the Central Heating Plant at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1937. Amount of contract,

$18,305. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Compressor operator (gas or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drum	0 65	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters	0 60	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

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Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or currens practice, the working hours of any class of workers are lest than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the transmitting building at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Station, Fort McMurray, Alberta. Name of contractor, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, September 11, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,997. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 42½	8	44
Carpenters	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal or wood	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a transmitting Building for the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. E. Litchfield, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, September 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,691.14. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 85	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal or wood	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

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Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the Armoury at Bridgewater, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Russell Corkum, Bridgewater, N.S. Date of contract, September 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,450. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers	$0 70	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Brick layers' helpers	0 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Roofers, composition	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
½ ton	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of Stores, Wireless Telegraph and Air Armament School at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $140,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Engineers, operating steam—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the concrete apron of Seaplane Hangar, Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,270. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 40	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator, gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment and Supplies)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of September, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Spurs	Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cotton bandoliers	Hamilton Gerhartt Manufacturer Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Black shoes	J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Connecting tubes and mandrels.	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Blue serge for caps	The Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Embroidery badges	Raoul Vennat Enr'g., Montreal, P.Q.
Serge jumpers and trousers	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Blue serge for uniforms	The Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Circular Tents	J. B. Roebuck Ltd., Midland, Ont.
Spare parts for aircraft	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Metal lined powder cases	A. Deslauriers & Fils Ltee, Quebec, P.Q.

Contracts for the Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Complete reconditioning and modification of Fleet Model 7 Landplane 196. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft, Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario. Date of contract, September 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,301. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Engine Assembly—			
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60	Hours not more than 48 per week	
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operators	0 50		
Sandblasters	0 55		
Labourers	0 35		
Airframe construction and Assembly—			
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60		
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operator	0 50		
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60		
Woodworker's helper	0 40		
Welder	0 60		
Welder's helper	0 40		
Electrician	0 65		
Electrician's helper	0 40		
Painter and doper	0 55		
Painter and doper's helper	0 40		
Fabric worker—female	0 40		
Fabric worker's helper	0 30		
Upholsterer	0 55		
Upholsterer's helper	0 40		
Sandblaster	0 55		
Labourer	0 35		
Erector	0 60		
Erector's helper	0 40		
Sheet metal worker	0 60		
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40		
Riveters	0 50		
Riveters' helpers	0 40		
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—			
1st year	0 20		
2nd year	0 25		
3rd year	0 35		

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Alterations and additions to Tiger Moth 82 Aircraft 238. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,100. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

National Harbours Board

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Demolition, etc.)

Construction of Shed No. 4 at Three Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractors, Newton Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract. Sept. 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $231,496.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 55	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 45	8	44
Crane operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Drill runners	0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 40	8	44
Hoist operators, gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Millwrights	0 55	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Painters, spray	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface, temp. work)	0 50	8	44
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 45	8	44
Pile driver foreman	0 75	8	44
Pile driver engineer	0 65	8	44
Pile driver fireman	0 40	8	44
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 65	8	44
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 40	8	44
Riggers, general	0 45	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Tractor operators	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Post Office Department

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of September, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts

in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc., and repairs thereto.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	London Shirt Corporation, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, or Demolition)

Painting and general repairs to public building at Nelson, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Spencer, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, September 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,841. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, steam	0 65	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, gas. and elec.	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Hoist operators	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Linoleum layers	0 60	8	44
Marble setters	0 95	8	44
Marble setters' helpers	0 45	8	44
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1–2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters, spray	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8	44
Roofers—composition	0 50	8	44
Roofers—felt and gravel, patent	0 45	8	44
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65	8	44
Roofers—shingles (wood and asbestos)	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 12½	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Terrazzo labourers	0 45	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Alterations and additions to the lavatory, refitting Dock at H.M.C. Dockyard Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Lockley, Esquimalt, B.C. Date of contract, September 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,054. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, steam	0 70	8	44
Concrete mixer operator, gas. or eec.	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Drivers, team and wagon	0 85	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Hoist operators	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers—wood	0 65	8	44
Linoleum layers	0 65	8	44
Marble setters	0 95	8	44
Marble setters' helpers	0 50	8	44
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1–2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters—spray	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8	44
Roofers—composition	0 55	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Roofers—felt and gravel, patent	0 50	8	44
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70	8	44
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 12½	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Terrazzo labourers	0 50	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wage rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by Provincial legislation.

In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 (*Fruhling*). Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $13,900. The labour conditions included the following clause:—

(1) All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour on the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall not exceed eight hours a day, unless for the protection of life or property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING HOURS

Trade or class of labour	Minimum rates of wages	Maximum hours
	per hour	per day
Angle-smith	$0 84	8
Angle-smith's helper	0 66	8
Blacksmith	0 75	8
Blacksmith's helper	0 55	8
Boilermaker	0 84	8
Boilermaker's helper	0 62	8
Caulkers	0 84	8
Chipper and caulker	0 84	8
Coppersmith	0 84	8
Coppersmith's helper	0 50	8
Electrician	0 81	8
Electrician's helper	0 50	8
Flanger	0 84	8
Loftsman	0 84	8
Machinist and machinist fitter	0 75	8
Machinist's helper	0 50	8
Moulder	0 75	8
Patternmaker	0 84	8
Plater	0 84	8
Riveter	0 84	8
Shipfitter	0 84	8
Shipwright and joiner	0 78¾	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 75	8
Steamfitter's and pipefitter's helper	0 50	8
Template-maker	0 84	8
Welder	0 84	8
Driller	0 72	8
Punch and shear operator	0 72	8
Reamer	0 66	8
Countersinker	0 66	8
Heater	0 64	8
Bolter-up	0 64	8
Holder-on	0 72	8
Rigger	0 65½	8
Crane operator	0 72	8
Painter	0 75	8
Labourer	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work

Construction of a public building at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Reuben Jackson, Cobourg, Ont. Date of contract. September 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $22,000 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas or elec	0 45	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 40	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Sandspit, Moresby Island, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Armour Salvage & Towing Co., Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, August 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,556.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Piledriver Foreman	$ 1.25	8	44
" Engineer	1.12½	8	44
" Man	1.00	8	44
Boomman	1.00	8	44
Bridgeman	1.00	8	44
Fireman	68¾	8	44
Labourer	.40	8	44
Watchman	.40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of harbour works at Meaford, Ontario. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately, $9,946.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners	$0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas	0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger	0 42	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of protection works at Contrecœur, Verchères Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 22, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,296.05. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas)	0 40	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 55	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
Machinist	0 55	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam	0 55	8	44
Pile driver engineer	0 55	8	44
Pile driver labourers	0 30	8	44
Pile driver fireman	0 35	8	44
Painter	0 50	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of boilers and mechanical stokers and removal of old boilers at the Government Dry Dock, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, E. Leonard & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, September 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $20,492. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	$0 65	8	44
Gas. or Elec.	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 95	8	44
Stone cutters	0 95	8	44
Stone masons	0 95	8	44
Bricklayers	0 95	8	44
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners—			
To April 30th	0 75	8	44
From May 1st	0 80	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Asbestos insulation workers	0 70	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1–2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec	0 65	8	44
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Ste-Flavie, Rimouski Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Mr. Joseph A. Santerre of Baie des Sables, P.Q., and Mr. J. Raoul Boulanger, of Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, June 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $15,088.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 35	8	44
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators—gas or electric	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator, gas	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinist	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Operating engineers, steam, single or double drums	0 55	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only ond nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Ste. Félécité, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Mr. Joseph A. Santerre of Baie des Sables, P.Q., and Mr. J. Raoul Boulanger, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, June 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $47,211.42. The preceding fair wages schedule was also embodied in this contract.

Construction of a wharf at Bergeronnes (Point a John), Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Mr. Napoleon Fournier of Cap St. Ignace, P.Q., and Mr. Alphonse Montminy, of St. François, P.Q. Date of contract, September 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $12,989. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Compressor operator (gas or electric)	0 40	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 55	8	44
Gas or electric	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Engineer, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 55	8	44
Three or more drums	0 65	8	44
Hoist operator (gas)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Quarrymen	0 30	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, crossicut saw)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of roadway and sidewalk between the Bascule and Kingston Spans, La Salle Causeway, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Stuart Grant Construction Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately

$11,478.86. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Cement finisher	0 95	8	44
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Gas or elec	0 50	8	44
Steam	0 65	8	44
Drill runners (machine)	0 50	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75	8	44
Fireman	0 45	8	44
Hoist operator—			
Gas	0 50	8	44
Steam	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Painters	0 70	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 75	8	44
Teamster (team and wagon)	0 75	8	44
Teamster	0 40	8	44
Stationary engineer	0 65	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles W. Power, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $18,673.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 40	8	44
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Compressor operator, gas. or elec.	0 45		44
Crane operator, gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Diver	day 14 00	8	44
Diver's helper	day 5 00	8	44
(Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time).			
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Engineers, steam, sgl. or dlb. drum	0 65	8	44
Engineers, steam, 3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 40	8	44
Hoist operator—gas or electric	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Piledriver engineers	0 65	8	44
Piledriver labourers	0 35	8	44
Piledriver firemen	0 40	8	44
Piledriver derrick engineers	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Shovel operator—gasoline	0 90	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: Hammer, broad-axe, X-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 42	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from paying higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an Ordnance Machine Shop, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Thomas A. Andre, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, September 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $44,000 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	$0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 95	8	44
Stonemasons	0 95	8	44
Stonemason's helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tilelayers	0 95	8	44
Brick and hollow tilelayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Mastic floor layers	0 75	8	44
Mastic floor, rubbers and finishers	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 95	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Noel, Hants Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, Sept. 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,922. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Hoist operators (gas or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Pile driver foreman	0 60	8	44
Pile driver engineer	0 55	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at St. Charles de Caplan, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Ross, Cap Chat, P.Q. Date of contract, August 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $21,996.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinists	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Firemen (stationary)	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1–2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Compressor operators	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Caraquet, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles L. Comeau, Caraquet, N.B. Date of contract, September 8, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $28,875. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40	8	44
Hoist operator (steam)	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1–2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Bagotville, P.Q. Name of contractors, George Lajoie and Edouard Rochette, Rivière Mailloux, P.Q. Date of contract, approximately $22,977.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8	44
Boatmen	0 35	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Concrete mixer operator	0 45	8	44
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	per day 14 00	8	44
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00	8	44
	per hour		
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator—			
Steam	0 55	8	44
Gas	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Pile driver runner—steam	0 55	8	44
Powderman	0 40	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 40	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specfied above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of the harbour wall at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractor, Roydon H. Brigham, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $17,122.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Boatmen	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
	per day		
*Divers	14 00	8	44
*Divers' tenders	5 00	8	44
(* Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time).			
Firemen	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Pile driver engineers	0 65	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a retaining wall and substructure for an Examining Warehouse for Customs and Immigration Department. Name of contractors, Messrs. Belanger & Bertrand, of Montreal and L'Orignal, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, August 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $54,589.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 55	8	44
Gasoline or electric	0 40	8	44
Compressor operator, gas. or elec.	0 40	8	44
Crane operators—steam	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor boat operators	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
Pipefitters (surface, temp. work)	0 45	8	44
Pipe layers (caulkers and solderers)	0 40	8	44
Pumpmen	0 40	8	44
Riggers	0 40	8	44
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 40	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Tractor operators	0 40	8	44
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85	8	44
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work

Construction of a public building at Cardston, Alberta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Hornstrom Bros., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, September 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $24,900 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 42½	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Marble setters	0 95	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 42½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 80	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 42½	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of the outer end of the East Pier, Kingsville, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. James McGill, Harrow, Ont. Date of contract, September 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,663.22. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas or electric	0 65	8	44
Compressor operator, gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Engineer, operating steam—			
1 and 2 drums	0 65	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Fireman—stationary	0 40	8	44
Machinist	0 60	8	44
Pile driver engineer	0 65	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the public building at Bridgetown, N.S. Name of contractors, Walters Construction & Engineering Co., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract August 25, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,347 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete mixer operator—gas or electric	$0 40	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Electricians	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a concrete protection wall at Boucherville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Duromastic Asphalt Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,446.21. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmith's helpers	0 35	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 55	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 40	8	44
Cement finisher	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Electrician (inside wireman)	0 55	8	44
Engineer, operating, steam—single or double drums	0 55	8	44
Fireman, stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gas. or elec	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
5 tons	2 85	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Pile driver engineer	0 55	8	44
Pile driver labourer	0 30	8	44
Pile driver firemen	0 35	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Shovel operator—gas	0 85	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the public building at Sydney Mines, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, September 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,995 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 70	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 40	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 65	8	44
Stonemasons	0 80	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Restoration, repairs and alterations to the public building at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $47,555. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 70	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 55	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 85	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Marble setters	0 95	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Mastic floor layers	0 85	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers, finishers and kettlemen	0 60	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Roofers, sheet metal	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 80	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 12½	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition and alterations to the public building at Renfrew, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, September 11, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,887 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Marble setters	0 80	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44

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Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Motor truck driver and truck—			
4 tons	2 40	8	44
5 tons	2 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 40	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 80	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 70	8	44
Stonemasons	0 80	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters	0 80	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at North Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Daniel Barker, North Bay, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1937. Amount of contract, $26,400 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Marble setters	0 90	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 75	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Terrazzo labourers	0 45	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at West Templeton, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in harbour at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, The General Dredging Contractors, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $135,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Red Rock, Port Arthur District, Ont. Name of contractors, National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 9, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $26,125. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $19,556.95. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Fourchu, N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan Construction & Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 24, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $13,940. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Department of Transport

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, etc.)

Partial development of the site for the Intermediate Aerodrome at Negomi, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. F. Turcotte, Kapuskasing, Ontario. Date of contract, September 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately, $9,270. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Drivers	$0 35	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
4 tons	2 40	8	44
Tractor drivers	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a combined dwelling and light at Black Rock Point, Cape Breton, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. G. McDougall, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, September 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,217. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 30	8	44
Carpenters	0 50	8	44
Painters	0 50	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 35	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Shinglers	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Removal of certain wrecks, derelicts, wooden piles, etc., now lying in the Harbour of Portsmouth, Ont. Name of contractors, Sincennes-McNaughton Tugs, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1937. Amount of

contract, $8,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than
	per month and meals
Captain (tug)	$160 00
1st engineer, 2nd class cert.	150 00
1st engineer, 3rd class cert.	135 00
Mate	90 00
Oiler	60 00
Firemen	55 00
Deckhands and scowmen	45 00
Cook	60 00
Diver	175 00
Diver's tender	60 00
	per hour
Derrick engineers	0 75
Derrick firemen	0 50
Pile driver engineers	0 75
Pile driver firemen	0 50
Burners (acetylene)	0 70
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck—	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95

N.B.—Workmen employed on shore are subject to a maximum 8-hour day and 44-hour week. Those employed on floating equipment are subject to current hours.

Removal of certain derelicts, wooden piles, etc., now lying in the Inner Harbour at Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractors, Sincennes-McNaughton Tugs, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,500. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Statistics of Telegraph Systems in Canada, 1936

According to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gross revenues of all telegraph systems in Canada increased from $9,741,394 in 1935 to $10,378,873, operating expenses increased from $8,416,329 to $8,710,349 and net revenues were increased from $1,325,065 to $1,668,524.

The number of telegrams originated in Canada and received from the United States for delivery in Canada were 11,001,936 and 1,733,250, respectively, or a total of 12,735,186, and the number of cablegrams forwarded and received were 740,170 and 651,733, respectively. The total value of money transferred by telegraph amounted to $4,296,738 as against $3,834,458 in 1935.

The number of full time employees increased from 5,903 to 6,064 and salaries and wages increased from $7,030,830 to $7,360,193, exclusive of commissions amounting to $340,284 in 1935 and $354,343 in 1936.

Minimum Wages on United States Government Contracts

According to the *Monthly Labor Review* for September, published by the United States Department of Labor, minimum wage rates of 32½ cents to 67½ cents per hour for employees engaged on Government contracts were established in seven industries by the Secretary of Labor in July, 1937, under powers granted by the Walsh-Healey Act. In only one case—the production of men's underwear—was a geographical differential introduced. For this industry employees in specified southern states might receive a minimum hourly rate of 32½ cents instead of the 35 cents established elsewhere. The other industries covered are men's neckwear, hats and caps, raincoats, cotton garments, seamless hosiery and work gloves. Six of the seven determinations permit special rates below the industry minima for learners, handicapped or superannuated workers, or a combination of these classes. The 40-hour work-week is the maximum under all seven decisions.

The Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor recently issued four pamphlets Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 continuing its Industrial Health and Safety Series.

The pamphlets, which give the cause and prevention of various forms of industrial poisoning, are entitled as follows: Wood Alcohol Poisoning; Carbon Tetrachloride Poisoning; Carbon Bisulphide Poisoning; and Carbon Dioxide Asphyxiation.

Census of Unemployed in the United States

Plans for a postal registration of the unemployed in the United States were recently approved by President Roosevelt in an executive order which provides for an expenditure of up to $5,000,000 in this connection.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Hull, Quebec.—The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local No. 243) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 50).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The company recognizes the unions as representing their membership for collective bargaining. Any employee now a member or who later becomes a member of one of these unions is expected to maintain membership in it. Preference in employment to be given union members; any others employed permanently must join one of these unions.

Hours: day workers to work the hours scheduled by each department; any time over 10 hours will be paid at overtime rates. Tour workers to work 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half for work over 10 hours for day workers and over 8 hours for tour workers.

A mutual interest board of eight members to be formed for the discussion of employees' welfare.

Disputes are to be taken up by the union with company officials. If this is unsuccessful, they will be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of the company, one representative of the union and a third party chosen by the first two. The decision of this board to be final and binding. No strikes or lockouts to occur during the life of this agreement.

Employees are not expected to do dangerous work. If ordered to do so, they may refuse without penalty. Otherwise they must assume all risks.

Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls, Espanola, Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, Ontario.—Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited, the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, the International Brotherood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and other Unions (Machinists, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Operating Engineers).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, subject to 30 days' notice (which is not effective before 1939).

The agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1934, page 701, with changes and renewals as noted in the Labour Gazette, December, 1934, page 1148, July, 1935, page 692, and July, 1936, page 657, is renewed until April 30, 1939, with the following changes:—

Wages: all wage rates covered by the agreement which were in effect on April 30, 1937, are first to be increased 2 cents per hour and then from the rates resulting from such increase, the following increases will be made for the period May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937: rates between 45 and 65 cents, an increase of 6 cents per hour; rates between 66 and 79 cents, an increase of 7 cents; rates between 80 and 93 cents, an increase of 8 cents; rates between 94 cents and $1,10, an increase of 9 cents; rates between $1.11 and $1.27, an increase of 10 cents; rates between $1,28 and $1.44, an increase of 11 cents; rates from $1.45 and up, an increase of 12 cents. For the period January 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, the following additional increases will be made: rates of 51 cents per hour to be increased 3 cents per hour; all other rates covered by this agreement to be increased by 2 cents per hour.

Certain hourly wage rates at Sault Ste. Marie from May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937: paper machines—boss machine tenders $1.70 and $1.75, machine tenders $1.15, $1.25, $1.28, $1.31 and $1.34, back tenders 98 cents, $1.01, $1.07, $1.11, $1.13, $1.16, third hands 80 cents, 83 cents, 86 cents, 89 cents, 91 cents, fourth hands 67 cents and 69 cents, fifth hands 64 cents, 67 cents and 68 cents, beater engineer 99 cents. Pulpwood handlers 51 cents, grindermen 53 cents, chippermen 51 cents, acid makers 77 cents, sulphite mill cook 92 cents, helpers 51 and 65 cents, blow pit men 51 cents, screenmen 51 cents, wet machine men 51 cents.

Port Arthur, Ontario.—Thunder Bay Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local (249), the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Local 134) and the International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers (Local 865).

The agreement is in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, subject to 30 days' notice (which is not effective before 1939). The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1930, page 453, with amendments noted with amendments to other agreements in other mills operated by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company and noted in the Labour Gazette, November, 1932, page 1222, October, 1933, page

1034, with changes in wages in 1934, a renewal in 1935 and a further renewal in 1936, as noted in the Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 657. The following changes are made in the 1937 agreement:—

Wages: all rates covered by this agreement as of April 30, 1937, to be increased 2 cents per hour and on the rates resulting from such increase, the following increases covering the period between May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, will be made: on rates between 45 and 65 cents, an increase of 6 cents per hour; on rates between 66 and 79 cents, an increase of 7 cents per hour; on rates between 80 and 93 cents, an increase of 8 cents; on rates between 94 cents and $1.10, an increase of 9 cents; on rates between $1.11 and $1,27, an increase of 10 cents; on rates between $1.28 and $1.44, an increase of 11 cents; on rates from $1.45 and up, an increase of 12 cents.

From January 1, 1938, rates of 51 cents are to be increased 3 cents per hour and all other rates 2 cents per hour.

Pine Falls, Manitoba.—Manitoba Paper Company, the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local No. 245), the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 101) and Other Unions (Machinists and Electrical Workers).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, subject to 30 days' notice, which shall not be effective before 1939.

This agreement renews the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1931, page 832, with the exception of the wage scale.

Wages: the same rates of increases as noted above for the Abitibi Power and Paper Company are provided in this agreement, both from May 1, 1937, and January 1, 1938. Certain of these hourly rates as in effect from May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, are as follows: paper machine room—boss machine tenders $1.83, machine tenders $1.63, back tenders $1.45, third hands $1.09, fourth hands 68 cents, fifth hands 63 cents, broke hustlers 51 cents, oilers 63 cents, clothing men $1.09, swipers 51 cents, rewinder helper 63 cents, mechanic 81 cents. Pulp-wood handlers 51 cents, grindermen 79 cents, chippermen 51 cents, cooks and acid makers $1.04, cooks' helpers 73 cents, blow pit men 51 cents, bull screen and knot screen men 51 cents, electricians and machinists 78 to 90 cents.

Fort William, Ontario.—Great Lakes Paper Company and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local No. 257), the International Broterhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 39) and Other Unions (Electrical Workers, Machinists, Operating Engineers).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to May 1, 1939.

This agreement renews the one previously in effect (Labour Gazette, November, 1936, page 1077), with the following changes:—

Wages: from May 1, 1937, all rates then in effect were to be increased 2 cents per hour and additional increases over these rates as follows: on rates between 45 and 65 cents, an increase of 6 cents; on rates from 66 to 79 cents, an increase of 7 cents; on rates from 80 to 93 cents, an increase of 8 cents; on rates from 94 cents to $1.10, an increase of 9 cents; on rates from $1.11 to $1.27, an increase of 10 cents; on rates from $1.28 to $1.44, an increase of 11 cents; on rates of $1.45 and up, an increase of 12 cents. Effective January 1, 1938, the minimum of 51 cents to be advanced to 54 cents and all other rates to be advanced 2 cents per hour. Without reopening the agreement the company agrees to discuss and consider with the union any requests for individual adjustments or differentials in rates if requested by the union on May 1, 1938.

Certain hourly wage rates as in effect from May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, are as follows: paper machines—machine tenders $1.76 and $1.85, back tenders $1.59 and $1.68, third hands $1.20 and $1.26, fourth hands 73 cents, fifth hands 63 cents, sixth hands 53 cents; boss machine tenders 10 cents per hour per machine higher than the highest paid machine tender, clothingmen $1.20, rewindermen 71 cents, oilers 62 cents. Pulp—grindermen 54 cents, wet machine and pressmen 51 cents, screenmen 54 cents, acid makers 78 cents, cooks 93 cents, blow-pit men 53 cents, finishers 53 cents, electrical workers 80 and 82 cents, machinists, blacksmiths, pipefitters 80 cents.

Port Arthur, Ontario.—Provincial Paper Limited, the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local No. 239), the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 40) and the International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers (Local No. 865).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, subject to 30 days' notice, which is not effective before 1939, and with the following wage increases:—

Wages are to be increased from May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, 2 cents per hour over the rates in effect on April 30, 1937, and on the rates resulting from such increases the following additional increases to be made from May 1, 1937: on rates between 45 and 65 cents, an increase of 6 cents per hour; on rates between 66 and 79 cents, an increase of 7 cents; on rates between 80 and 93 cents, an increase of 8 cents; on rates between 94 cents and $1.10, an increase of 9 cents; on rates between $1.11 and $1.27, an increase of 10 cents per hour. From January 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, the 51-cent rate will be further increased by 3 cents per hour and all other rates by 2 cents per hour.

Merritton, Ontario.—Interlake Tissue Mills Company Limited, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local No. 289, and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 329.

Agreement to be in effect from June 4, 1937, to June 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the unions as the bargaining agency for the employees. All employees are to join the union.

Hours not to exceed 48 per week. Any employee called back for emergency work to be paid for at least 4 hours. If over 4 hours on this work time and one-half for all time worked over the regular hours.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Certain wages per hour: machine tenders 85 and 90 cents, back tenders 65 and 70 cents, third hands 55 and 58 cents, fourth hands 55 cents, boss beatermen 70 cents, first hands 50

and 52 cents, second hands 48 and 50 cents, firemen 75 cents, machinists 88 cents, carpenters 82½ cents, labourers 47 cents, printers 75 cents, finishers (men) 55 cents, finishers (girls), labellers 35 cents, cutterman 60 cents.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the company and the union will be referred to a board of arbitration, whose decision will be final and binding.

Thorold, Ontario.—Beaver Wood Fibre Company, Limited, the Beaver Company, Limited, the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local No. 192) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 228).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1936, page 1076, with these exceptions:—

Permanent employees paid on an hourly basis to maintain membership in their respective union. If men are laid off, the older in the service to have preference of employment.

Certain wage rates at Beaver Wood Fibre Company: grindermen 54 cents, wood handlers 54 cents, bull screen operator 49 cents, wet machine operators 47 cents; board machines—machine tenders 90 cents, back tenders 70 cents, third hands 63 cents, fourth hands 52 cents, fifth hands 48 cents, screenmen 46 cents; news machine—machine tenders $1.22, back tenders $1.05, third hands 81 cents, fourth hands 63 cents, fifth hands 60 cents; electrical workers 69 and 80 cents; millwrights, machinists, pipefitter, bricklayer, blacksmith, carpenter 69 cents.

Certain wage rates at the Beaver Company Limited: machine hands 47, 52 and 54 cents, sizing 47 cents, reclaim 47 cents, shippers 52 cents, silicate mixer 52 cents, varnish makers 54 cents.

Thorold, Ontario.—The Ontario Paper Company, Limited, the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and Other Unions (Stationary Firemen, Electrical Workers, Machinists, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Plumbers).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to May 1, 1939.

This agreement renews the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1934, page 964, with renewals noted in the issues of December, 1935, page 1153, and November, 1936, page 1076, with the following changes:—

From May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, all rates in effect on April 30, 1937, are to be increased 2 cents per hour, and the resulting increased rates are to be further increased as follows: rates between 45 and 65 cents, an increase of 6 cents per hour; rates between 66 and 79 cents, an increase of 7 cents; rates between 80 and 93 cents, an increase of 8 cents; rates between 94 cents and $1.10, an increase of 9 cents; rates between $1.11 and $1.27, an increase of 10 cents; rates between $1.28 and $1.44, an increase of 11 cents; rates of $1.45 and up, an increase of 12 cents. From January 1, 1938, the 51-cent rate will be increased to 54 cents and all other rates increased 2 cents per hour. It is further agreed that without reopening the agreement, the company will discuss possible adjustments in individual rates or differentials if requested by the unions on May 1, 1938.

Kapuskasing, Ontario.—Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Limited, the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local No. 256) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 89).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the unions for the purpose of collective bargaining. Employees who are or who later become union members shall maintain their membership and new employees, if permanently employed, must join one of these unions.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime for day workers and work for all on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half. Overtime for tour workers on other than tour work, time and one-half.

Hourly wage rates are increased over the previous rates as follows: former rates of 43 and 44 cents advanced to 51 cents; rates of 45 to 65 cents increased by 6 cents per hour, rates of 66 to 79 cents increased by 7 cents, rates of 80 to 93 cents increased by 8 cents, rates of 94 cents to $1.10 increased by 9 cents, rates of $1.11 to $1.27 increased by 10 cents, rates of $1.28 to $1.44 increased by 11 cents, rates over $1.44 increased by 12 cents. On January 1, 1938, the 51-cent rate will be advanced to 54 cents, and all hourly rates of more than 51 cents will be increased 2 cents per hour.

Certain hourly wage rates in effect from May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937: Pulp—saw filer 80 cents, sawyers and wood inspectors 57 cents, others in woodyard and rossing plant 51 cents; chippermen 57 cents, grindermen 64 cents, acid makers 90 cents, cooks 97 cents, blow-pit men 62 cents, screenmen 57 cents, wet machine tenders 56 cents, wet pressmen 51 cents. Paper mill—machine tenders $1.70, back tenders $1.52, third hands $1.14, fourth hands 73 cents, fifth hands 68 cents, broke beatermen 51 cents, finishers 55 cents. Mechanical—electrical workers 75 to 85 cents, engineers 85 and 93 cents, firemen 58 to 73 cents, millwrights 85 to 90 cents, machinists 85 cents. (In the mechanical trades, employees to start at a rate 10 per cent below the above rates.)

A mutual interest board to be formed for discussion of employees' welfare. Provision is made for the adjustment of disputes by the union and the management, and if they fail by an arbitration board consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, or if they are unable to agree, the third arbitrator is to be named by the Minister of Labour for Ontario. No strike or lockout to occur during the life of the agreement.

Kenora and Fort Frances, Ontario.—Kenora Paper Mills, Limited, Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Locals Nos. 238 (Kenora) and 306 (Fort Frances).

The agreement which was previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1154, and November, 1936,

page 1077, is renewed from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, with a new wage scale.

Wages per hour at Kenora: machine tenders $1.57 and $1.60, back tenders $1.37 and $1.42, third hands $1.35 and $1.07, fourth hands 74 cents, fifth hands 63 cents, sixth hands 53 cents, clothingmen $1.07, beater engineer 94 cents, rewinder man 86 cents, rewinder helper 56 cents, head oiler 88 cents, oiler 64 cents.

Wages per hour at Fort Frances: machine tenders $1.28 and $1.60, back tenders $1.11 and $1.42, third hands 86 cents and $1.07, fourth hands 70 and 74 cents, fifth hands 59 and 63 cents, sixth hands 56 cents, clothingman $1.07, beater engineer 94 cents, rewinder man 86 cents, rewinder helper 56 cents, head oiler 88 cents, oiler 64 cents.

Fort Frances, Ontario.—Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local No. 92.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1936, was renewed with a new wage schedule and certain other changes from May 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938. Either party desiring a change on May 1, 1938, must given 30 days' notice previous to that date.

Preference in employment to be given union members. Others employed are to become union members. Membership of the unions to conform to the regulations as fixed by the American Federation of Labor. Where there is no organization, employees to be members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime to be paid at time and one-half, except in case of a tour worker waiting for his regular relief man which work will be done at straight time. Work on holidays, time and one-half.

Wages were increased on May 1, 1937, as follows: all ½ cent rates were advanced ½ cent; rates up to and including 65 cents per hour were increased 8 cents; rates between 66 and 79 cents inclusive were raised 9 cents; rates between 80 and 93 cents inclusive were raised 10 cents. From January 1, 1938, the then existing rates are to be raised 2 cents per hour and the 51 cent rate raised to 54 cents. It is also provided that should a further increase in wage rates be agreed upon between the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company and members of this international union at International Falls, Minnesota, that a similar increase will be made by a settlement between the two parties to this agreement.

Certain wage rates in effect May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937: labourers in pulpwood, storage and wood room 55 cents, grindermen 56 cents, screenmen 60 cents, swiper 58 cents, broke beater men 55 cents, coreman 55 cents, finishers 57 cents, journeymen electricians 98 cents, hydro operator 74 cents, engineers 84 cents, fireman 74 cents, oilers 63 cents; millwrights, carpenter, pipefitter, machinists, 80 and 83 cents.

Seniority to be considered in promotions and lay-offs.

Grievances arising between union members and the company to be taken up by the union with company officials. If no settlement is reached, the matter will be referred to an arbitration board, consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, or, failing this, the third member of the board to be appointed by the provincial Minister of Labour.

In case of negotiations for a new agreement, if a satisfactory settlement cannot be reached, negotiations will be resumed after a lapse of thirty days or a longer period if mutually agreed upon and then brought to a final conclusion.

Kenora and Fort Frances, Ontario.—Kenora Paper Mills Limited, the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 731.

The agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1934, page 1149, has been renewed from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, and from year to year thereafter, subject to notice. Adjustments in the wage schedule may be considered if the union requests 30 days before April 30, 1938.

Certain wage rates in effect May 1, 1937, to December 31, 1938, at Fort Frances: journeymen electricians 98 cents, hydro operators 74 cents, electrician's helper 58 cents. From January 1, 1938, all wage rates to be increased by 2 cents per hour.

Work on Easter Sunday to be paid at time and one-half; work on Labour Day, double time.

Kenora, Ontario.—Kenora Paper Company, Limited, and the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 940.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

The Company recognizes the union.

Hours: 8 per day. Any employee required to go on duty for repair work to receive at least 4 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half for day workers. Tour workers required to work overtime at other than tour work and tour workers required to work on Sundays to be paid time and one-half.

Certain hourly wage rates reported to be in effect from May 1, 1937: operating engineers 86 cents, firemen 74 cents, coal men and helpers 56 cents.

Manufacturing: Other Wood Products

Fort Frances, Ontario.—A Certain Lumber and Saw Mill Operator and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 2558 (Saw Mill Workers).

Agreement to be in effect from April 16, 1937, to April 15, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference in employment to be given union members. Others employed must join the union.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-quarter. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, time and one-quarter, with the exception of such work as watchmen, firemen, barnmen or those whose work requires that they work every day.

Wages were increased from 2 to 9 cents per hour on May 1, 1937. Certain hourly wage rates are: sawyers $1.12½, gang sawyers 69½ cents, tail sawyers 47½ and 50 cents, edgermen 61 cents, millwrights 61 and 65½ cents, engineers 60 and 60½ cents, lath mill employees 43, 50 and 53 cents, green lumber workers 47½, 50 and 56 cents; dry lumber workers 43 to 56 cents, planing mill and dry shed 50 to 60 cents; labourers 43 cents.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Cornwall, Ontario.—An Artificial Silk Manufacturing Company and the Cornwall United Textile Workers Federal Union No. 3 (Rayon Section).

Agreement to be in effect from September 10, 1937, to September 9, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agency for the employees who are members of it.

Hours are unchanged from those previously in effect.

Overtime: all work in any day beyond the normal working day and all work on Sundays and on four specified holidays, time and one-half. Work done by drying room girls on Saturday after 2 p.m., time and one-half.

Holidays: all employees who on June 1, 1938, have been in the employ of the Company for at least a year will be given one week's holiday with pay between July 1 and September 1. Employees who do not receive the four specified statutory holidays with the exception of one department will be given ten consecutive days holidays with pay between May 1 and October 1.

Wages for all employees covered by the agreement are increased 3 cents per hour. The attendance bonus for female workers is cancelled.

Wages per hour for helpers in the maintenance and engineering department: new starters 43 cents for first two years, 47 cents for third and fourth years, 53 cents for fifth year, 58 cents after five years; lead burner helpers 56 cents for fifth year and 65 cents after five years. A helper after five years to be advanced to tradesman's rate at the discretion of his foreman and the chief engineer.

In making promotions, seniority to be considered.

Any grievances or change in working conditions which cannot be settled between the shop steward and the foreman or superintendent will be negotiated between the Company and the Union.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO—CERTAIN SHEET METAL FIRMS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 47.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. This does not apply to the manufacture of standard manufactured articles made in quantity in factory part of plant. If a sufficient number of members not available, other sheet metal workers may be employed but must join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half up to 10 p.m. Overtime from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and Saturday after 5 p.m., Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers in shop or on the job: 82 cents per hour.

For work out of the city, employers to provide transportation.

Apprentices are governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

A joint adjustment board to be formed for the settlement of disputes.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN ROOFING AND SHEET METAL FIRMS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 280.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The contractors agree to employ only union members and the union members agree not to work for any contractors or firms who do not agree to comply with the terms of this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. If, however, it is necessary to work on Saturdays, the hours between 8 a.m. and 12 noon to be worked at straight time.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; double time thereafter; work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: $1 per hour.

Apprentices are governed by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, but not more than one apprentice allowed to each three journeymen and one advanced apprentice to every four journeymen. Advanced apprentices must be paid at least 75 per cent of journeyman's wage.

For work out of the city, fare and board and lodging to be paid by the contractor.

Disputes are to be referred to representatives of both parties. If they cannot agree, a permanent joint conciliation board to be formed, whose decision shall be binding. If this board cannot reach a decision the dispute will be referred to the president of the Building and Construction Industries Exchange and the general office of the international union.

Construction: Miscellaneous

VICTORIA, B.C.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND TRADE RULES FOR THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 2415 (PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, DOCK AND WHARF BUILDERS).

This schedule is the same as that for Local 2404 of the union at Vancouver, which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 689.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted on the following page:

Barbers and Hairdressers, Chicoutimi and neighbouring towns.

Shoe Manufacturers, Province of Quebec.

Cloak Makers, Province of Quebec.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke (Amendment).

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted on the following page:

Barbers, Collingwood.

Barbers, Guelph.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the Labour Gazette, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Barbers, Collingwood.—An Order in Council dated September 14 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* September 18, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the town of Collingwood.

Hours for employees and employers to be the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open by municipal by-law. No work on eight specified holidays, nor after 12.30 noon on Wednesdays.

Minimum wage rates: persons employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; persons employed full time on a commission basis, $13 per week plus 70 per cent of proceeds over $19 from work of the employee; persons employed four hours or less from Monday to Fridays and all day or less on Saturday, $12.50 plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; persons working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on previous evening only, $5 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; persons working on Saturday or the day before a holiday only, $4 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds over $6; persons working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee. A scale of minimum prices for each operation in the barbering trade is included in the schedule.

No deduction to be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expense of any kind.

The advisory committee to be appointed under the Industrial Standards Act is authorized to exercise all the powers that may be conferred upon an advisory committee for the barbering industry.

Barbers, Guelph.—An Order in Council, dated September 14 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* September 18, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering trade in the city of Guelph.

The schedule is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Collingwood with these exceptions:

Minimum wages for persons employed full time on a commission basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $23 from the work of the employee; persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; persons working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50; persons employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which which summarized in the July issue of the Labour Gazette, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may

apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement if in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July 1937.

Recent proceedings under this Act include the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting barbers and hairdressers at Chicoutimi, Quebec and Three Rivers, shoe makers and cloak makers throughout the province and an amendment to the agreement governing building trades at Sherbrooke, all of which are summarized below. Requests for the extension of agreements affecting furniture workers throughout the province, aluminium company employees at Shawinigan Falls and Arvida and office workers and retail store employees at Jonquière and other towns were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 11; for the extension of agreements affecting sand and gravel workers throughout the province, paint manufacturing workers throughout the province, drug store employees at Montreal and iron oxide miners at Red Mill in the issue of September 18; for the extension of an agreement affecting chemical employees at Shawinigan Falls in the issue of September 25, and agreements affecting printers and bookbinders at Quebec and bakers and bread deliverymen at Quebec, in the issue of October 2. A correction to the request for the extension of the agreement affecting horseshoers and wheelwrights at Victoriaville was published in the issue of October 2. Requests for amendments to the agreements affecting printing trades at Montreal and granite cutters and ornamental iron workers at Montreal were published in the issue of September 18.

An Order in Council approving the constitution and by-laws of the joint committee in the shoe manufacturing industry was published in the issue of September 18 and those of the barbering and hairdressing trades at Chicoutimi and shoe repairing at Victoriaville in the issue of October 2.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Chicoutimi and Neighbouring Towns.—An Order in Council, approved August 20 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat Catholique National des Employés-Barbiers-Coiffeurs de Chicoutimi et de la Baie des Ha! Ha! (The National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay.)

The agreement is to be in effect from September 4, 1937, to September 3, 1940.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the towns of Chicoutimi, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grand-Baie, Jonquière, Kénogami and Ste Anne de Chicoutimi and within a radius of two miles of them.

Hours: from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday to Thursday, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Friday and 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturdays and the eves of holidays with two hours off for meals.

Minimum wages: journeymen barbers $12 per week for first year and $15 for a journeyman with two years' experience or more, plus 10 per cent of the gross receipts taken in by the employee during the week; female hairdressers, a minimum of $12.50 per week. A schedule of minimum wages for barbers and hairdressers working on contract or by the job is included. Journeymen, handicapped by age or otherwise, may have their wage rates revised by the Joint Committee.

Wages for apprentices: first three months, no wage; second three months $1 per week; third three months, $2 per week; fourth three months, $3; first half of second year $4, second half $6, first half of third year $8, second half $10.

Not more than one apprentice in a shop. Apprenticeship to be for three years and to be under the control of the Joint Committee.

Shoe Workers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved August 27 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, Sep-

tember 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain shoe manufacturers and La Fédération Nationale du Cuir et de la Chaussure du Canada, Inc. (The National Federation of Leather and Shoe Workers of Canada, Incorporated.)

The agreement applies to both male and female workers employed in the manufacture of shoes of all kinds except shoes with toe pieces entirely or partly made of rubber and manufactured by methods different to those of leather shoe manufacturing establishments.

The agreement is to be in effect from September 4, 1937, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice by the preponderant group of employees or of employers.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the whole Province of Quebec, divided into three zones: Zone I comprises the Island of Montreal and five miles from its limits; Zone II the city of Quebec and five miles from its limits; Zone III the whole Province of Quebec with the exception of Zones I and II.

Minimum wages: a classification of operations in the industry is made which divides operations into six classes according to the skill required.

Class	Wage Rate Per Hour Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
I	.55	.52½	.48
Apprentice	.33	.31	.29
II	.45	.42½	.39
Apprentice	.26	.25	.23
III	.35	.33	.31
Apprentice	.21	.20	.18
IV	.25	.24	.22
Apprentice	.18	.17	.16
V	.18	.17	.16
VI	.13	.12½	.11½

(The classification of operations is different to that in the previous agreement in effect under Order in Council, but the minimum rate for the highest class of operators in the new agreement is 15 to 16 cents per hour higher than the highest minimum in the previous agreement, while the lowest minimum is practically the same in both agreements.)

Minimum wage rates for women or men when they take the place of women employees, on an operation not mentioned in the classified list of operations which is in the agreement (women workers were not included in the previous agreement) are as follows:—

Minimum Weekly Wage Rates

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
20% of female employees..	$ 7.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00
15% of female employees..	9.00	8.00	7.50	7.00
65% of female employees..	11.00	10.00	9.50	9.00

(The zones for women workers are evidently the zones defined in the Minimum Wage Order, in which Zone I is the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of it, Zone II the city of Quebec and within a radius of 10 miles of it, Zone III other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles of them and Zone IV the rest of the province.)

Any contractor or subcontractor undertaking work for a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer or any other person, directly or indirectly, is considered an employee for the purpose of this agreement. No work is to be given employees to be done at home.

The Joint Committee may permit piece work in establishments provided these rates in their opinion do not pay less than the hourly rates fixed in the agreement. The Joint Committee may also establish lower wage rates for handicapped workers.

Apprentices: the total number of apprentices in an establishment shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of male employees of Classes I, II, III, and IV. Apprenticeship to be six months for Classes I and II and three months for Classes III and IV.

In case of a dispute over this agreement, the Joint Committee will take the matter up and their decision will be final and binding.

Cloak Makers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council approved September 11 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies' Garments of the City of Montreal and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Montreal Joint Council of the Cloak, Suit and Dressmakers' Union, composed of cutters local No. 19, operators and finishers local Nos. 43 and 112 and pressers local No. 61, and such other local unions as may or will form part of this international union and this joint council.

Agreement to be in effect from September 18, 1937, with the terms retroactive to June 30, 1937, and is to remain in effect until June 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 90 days notice. After notice, 60 days before July 1, 1939, the wage scale may be reviewed and, if mutually agreed upon, wage rates may be raised, but not lowered.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1156, March, 1936, page 275, April, page 371, and February, 1937, page 218, with certain changes:

The hours are unchanged at 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week.

The wage rates are unchanged from those in effect since January 1, 1936. Instead of showing the rates for certain female operators as a percentage of the male operators' rates, the special rates for certain female operators are added to the basic piece work wage schedule: skilled operators (male) 80 cents per hour, skilled operators (female) 64 cents per hour, section operators (male or female) 80 cents per hour, semi-skilled operators (male) 55 cents, semi-skilled operators (female) 49½ cents.

No employer to work as an operator, presser, cutter or finisher in his shop during the slack or sample season and may only work in the busy season during the regular working hours.

Overtime: no overtime permitted between March 1 and August 1, nor between October 1 and January 15, except for the production of samples and duplicates. During three months between January to April inclusive, overtime may be worked, but not in excess of 8 hours in any one week or two hours in any one day on the first four days of the week. No overtime

on Friday or Saturday. During three months between July and October inclusive, overtime may be worked, but not in excess of 4 hours in any one week or one hour on any one day on the first four days of the week, with no overtime on Friday or Saturday. During this latter busy season, fur tailors or assistant fur tailors may work 8 hours overtime per week, two hours in any day on first four days of the week. The above overtime may be worked at straight time. In case of emergency, the joint committee may permit additional overtime work, and for such additional overtime, time and one-half to be paid.

No contracting, sub-contracting or sub-manufacturing to be done inside any shop.

Except for sample workers, only one system of work to prevail in any one craft of any one factory, either piece work or week work.

Apprentice skirt makers, lining makers, finishers, button sewers, examiners and general hands, machine basters, hand basters and special machine operators shall complete their apprenticeship at the end of two years and be paid the following weekly wage rates during apprenticeship: during first six months $7, second six months $9, third six months $11, fourth six months $13.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 11 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Québec, Inc. (The Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Quebec, Incorporated) and L'Union Catholique des Compagnons Barbiers de Québec, Inc. (The Catholic Union of Journeymen Barbers of Quebec, Incorporated).

The agreement to be in effect from September 18, 1937, to May 1, 1940, but may be amended before that date after 60 days' notice has been given.

The territorial jurisdiction consists of four zones: Zone I the city of Quebec, Zone II the city of Levis and within 25 miles of its limits and the area 25 miles outside of the city of Quebec, Zone III the town of Thetford Mines and within 10 miles of its limits, Zone IV the town of Rivière du Loup and within 4 miles of its limits.

Hours: in the city of Quebec, 58 per week, between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Monday to Friday and 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday; in this zone a temporary or supernumerary employee must not be employed for less than three days each week except if replacing the master barber or a journeyman. In Zone II, hours 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on first five days of the week, and 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday and eve of holidays.

In Zone III (Thetford Mines) hours are 8 a.m. to noon on Monday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday to Friday inclusive, and 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. (10 p.m. in summer) on Saturday and eve of holidays. In Zone IV, 64 hours per week, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday to Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday and the eve of holidays.

A half holiday beginning at noon for the rest of the day must be given to all employees every week.

Minimum wages: in Zones I and III, for journeymen barbers and male hairdressers, $18 per week plus 50 per cent commission on gross receipts in excess of $30; in Zone II, $15 per week plus 50 per cent commission on gross receipts over $25; in Zone IV, $12 per week plus 50 per cent commission on receipts over $22 made by the journeyman.

In shops where the wages of journeymen reach or exceed $1,500 per year, wages to be calculated as 50 per cent of gross receipts. Journeymen of such shops not earning $1,500 will be paid according to the regular method noted above.

In Zones I and III, supernumerary employees to be paid $4 per day starting 4 weeks after the approval of this agreement; in Zones II and IV, $3 per day except Saturday and eve of holiday when $4 must be paid.

Journeymen barbers to be given 60 per cent of gross receipts when these are twice the wages earned.

Wages of female employees in beauty parlours to be those provided in the Women's Minimum Wage Board regulation, subject to revision by the Fair Wage Office or by the joint committee of barbers and hairdressers.

A schedule of prices for each piece of work which must be paid journeyman when work is done on a contract or job basis is included in the agreement.

Handicapped journeymen may have their wage rates revised by the joint committee.

Apprentices: one apprentice allowed for each two journeymen, but not more than two apprentices in each establishment. Apprenticeship lasts three years for barbers and two years for male or female hairdressers.

Wages for apprentices: $3 per week plus 20 per cent of any gross receipts over $10 during first year, $5 with 50 per cent of receipts over $20 during second year, and $10 plus 50 per cent of receipts over $20 during third year.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved September 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Union National Catholique des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs des Trois Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Three Rivers) and L'Union National Catholique des Employés Barbiers et Coiffeurs des Trois Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Three Rivers).

Agreement to be in effect from September 18, 1937, to September 17, 1940, and until a new one comes into force.

The agreement may, however, be amended by the joint committee during its term with the consent of the two parties.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the city of Three Rivers and the towns of Cap de la Madeleine, Pointe du Lac, Yamachiche and Louiseville and within a radius of ten miles of their limits and the villages and parishes of Champlain, Batiscan and Ste. Anne de la Pérade.

Hours for barbers and male and female hairdressers: to be between 8 a.m. and noon on Monday, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesday to Friday inclusive, and from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday and eve of holidays, with two hours off for meals each working day.

Minimum wages for regular time for barbers and male hairdressers $15 per week plus 50 per

cent of all receipts exceeding $25 made by the employee, or a minimum of $18 without the percentage. Minimum wages for female hairdressers $12.50 per week.

For those who work on contract or by the job a schedule of minimum prices which must be paid is included in the agreement.

Apprentices: not more than one apprentice to each shop. Apprenticeship must include a special six months' course in hygiene.

Wages for apprentices $5 per week during second six months, $7.50 during third six months and $10 during fourth six months.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke.—An Order in Council approved September 27 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 2, amends the previous agreement for these trades (Labour Gazette, March, 1936, page 273) as follows:

In the schedule of wages in effect in the city of Sherbrooke and other municipalities in the jurisdiction, with a population of 5,000 or more and for work in municipalities of a population of less than 5,000 on contracts of $10,000 or more, the class "metallic framing erectors" is omitted and the following classes added: structural steel workers (erectors) 65 cents, structural steel workers (helpers) 40 cents, sprinkler fitters 65 cents, erectors of weather strips (same wages as carpenters), metal lathers (same wages as carpenters), sheet metal workers (erectors) 55 cents, sheet metal workers (helpers) 35 cents, ornamental iron workers (erectors) 50 cents, ornamental iron workers (helpers) 35 cents.

Joint Committees.—The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* in the following issues:

Shoe Workers, Province of Quebec (September 18)

Barbers and Hairdressers, Chicoutimi (October 2)

Shoe Repairers, Victoriaville (October 2).

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was slightly lower due to a decrease in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was higher at the end of the month than at the beginning, having advanced during the last three weeks, due mainly to higher prices for grains and milled products.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.72 at the beginning of September as compared with $8.80 for August; $8.28 for September, 1936; $7.74 for September, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.64 for September, 1929. Sixteen items in the list cost more in the month under review than in the previous month, seven cost less and six were unchanged. Potatoes were substantially lower in cost and there were less important decreases in beef, flour and evaporated apples, while eggs, pork, bacon, butter cheese and bread were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.41 at the beginning of September as compared with $17.48 for August; $16.84 for September, 1936; $16.16 for September, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for September, 1929; $20.90 for September, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.33 for September, 1914. No changes were reported in rent, and in fuel wood averaged somewhat higher.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number was 85·2 for the week ended October 1, having advanced gradually week by week from September 10 when the index was 84·6, which was the low point in the decline in progress since the middle of July. For the week ended July 16 the figures were 87·7. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for August when the index number was 85·6 as compared with 76·4 for September, 1936; 72·4 for September, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·8 for September, 1929; 94·4 for September, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak; and 67·2 for September, 1914. As in recent months, changes in the prices of grains and milled products were an important factor in the movement of the general index in September, being mainly responsible for the recent advance, while prices of raw cotton, raw wool, and non-ferrous metals were considerably lower. The index for Canadian farm products rose from 81·8 for the week ended September 3 to 88 for the week ended October 1.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-two staple foodstuffs groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and

every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and

(Continued on page 1168)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	181	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1934	Sept. 1935	Sept. 1936	Aug. 1937	Sept. 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·6	77·4	81·2	60·4	60·2	72·6	75·2	70·0	44·0	44·0	49·2	46·8	58·4	55·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	55·4	51·2	32·4	32·2	42·6	46·6	42·2	23·0	23·0	25·6	24·6	30·4	29·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	18·4	19·4	23·6	24·6	22·9	11·8	11·8	12·8	13·3	14·3	14·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	36·8	35·6	27·3	30·2	30·5	31·6	29·4	18·8	19·0	21·1	22·4	23·3	23·1
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·8	39·3	41·5	31·1	31·4	31·2	32·6	30·1	17·2	21·6	23·1	22·4	23·7	24·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·0	74·0	53·8	57·0	54·8	57·2	54·0	31·2	38·8	40·2	40·6	41·2	41·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·7	51·1	58·8	42·5	45·1	40·8	41·3	39·8	21·0	35·1	31·8	30·8	30·7	31·9
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·0	73·8	45·0	49·8	45·0	43·8	41·8	25·6	26·4	34·4	31·4	33·8	34·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	31·7	55·7	70·6	35·8	41·4	46·3	47·4	38·0	24·4	27·5	31·2	33·5	32·2	34·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	30·1	50·8	64·3	32·4	37·1	41·4	41·5	34·6	19·5	23·5	26·4	28·5	26·8	28·8
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	50·4	74·4	90·6	69·0	69·0	70·8	72·6	72·0	55·8	58·8	60·6	61·5	64·2	64·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	58·0	95·8	124·0	73·4	74·6	82·6	83·6	66·2	42·0	42·0	43·6	50·8	53·4	54·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	33·8	52·8	68·4	42·8	40·9	45·9	46·0	36·4	24·3	24·0	25·6	29·6	30·8	31·4
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·3	40·8	30·7	§31·2	§33·2	§33·2	§31·1	§19·6	§19·9	§19·6	§21·7	§23·0	§23·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·1	31·0	38·8	26·6	§31·2	§33·2	§33·2	§31·1	§19·6	§19·9	§19·6	§21·7	§23·0	§23·3
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	117·0	145·5	103·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	111·0	88·5	88·5	88·5	96 0	106·5	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32 0	38·0	68·0	83·0	48·0	§54·0	§51·0	§54 0	§43·0	§33·0	§34·0	§33 0	§37·0	§47·0	§46·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40 0	44·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	32 0	30·5	25·0	25·5	26·0	26·5	30·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	23·8	33·4	18·6	§21·8	§20 8	§20·8	§20·2	§16·0	§16·2	§15·8	§16·0	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	33·8	23·6	17·8	15·6	18·4	23·8	18·6	8·8	9·2	10·4	11·4	15·2	15·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·2	29·5	25·0	19·8	21·7	21·5	20·0	15·5	15·2	15·9	16·4	15·9	15·5
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·3	27·2	20·1	15·8	13·6	14·2	15·2	12·0	12·9	12·1	11·3	11·8	12·1
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	29·6	47·2	92·4	36·0	31·6	31·2	28·4	25·6	32·0	26·4	25·6	24·4	26·4	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	13·6	21·8	43·8	17·0	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·4	15·6	13·0	12·6	12·0	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·2	15·5	14·2	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·8	§10·6	§13·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·6	§13·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·5	17·1	15·6	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·8	§10·6	§13·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·6	§13·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·1	11·4	15·6	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·0	10·0	9·9	9·3	8·9	8·9	9·0
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	34·3	70·7	81·2	48·2	74·4	49·6	75·0	53·9	47·8	32·7	33·1	62·3	51·3	36·9
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·83	$ 13·31	$ 15·95	$ 10·28	$ 10·94	$ 11·15	$ 11·64	$ 10·38	$ 7·24	$ 7·46	$ 7·74	$ 8·28	$ 8·80	$ 8·72
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·5	77·9	118·3	117·8	105·1	101·3	100·3	100·2	92·5	93·5	90·0	90·8	87·9	87·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	60·8	85·6	75·1	63·2	62·9	62·8	62·4	57·6	58·3	58·0	58·2	58·2	58·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·8	72·1	83·1	78·6	75·7	75·6	76·0	76·5	60·3	59·6	60·8	59·7	59·5	59·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	54·1	66·2	59·6	55·8	55·7	54·4	54·4	45·9	45·5	45·3	45·0	44·7	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·6	28·0	39·2	31·0	31·3	31·0	31·0	30·8	27·1	27·5	27·0	27·0	26·9	26·9
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·93	$ 3·92	$ 3·62	$ 3·31	$ 3·27	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·83	$ 2·84	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·77	$ 2·78
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·59	$ 4·82	$ 6·45	$ 6·96	$ 6·85	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·08	$ 5·67	$ 5·52	$ 5·57	$ 5·71	$ 5·87	$ 5·87
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·33	$ 21·11	$ 26·38	$ 20·90	$ 21·15	$ 21·38	$ 21·90	$ 20·75	$ 15·78	$ 15·87	$ 16·16	$ 16·84	$ 17·48	$ 17·41

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·66	13·51	16·37	10·35	11·17	11·11	11·55	10·78	7·47	7·72	7·91	8·17	8·71	8·77
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·75	11·72	14·13	9·66	10·43	9·90	10·52	9·93	7·09	7·14	7·49	7·98	8·51	8·34
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·70	13·21	15·58	10·36	10·87	11·08	11·42	10·55	7·52	7·67	7·99	8·31	8·80	8·77
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·35	12·70	15·03	9·78	10·20	10·35	10·61	9·56	6·51	6·76	7·02	7·54	8·01	7·95
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·77	13·27	15·91	10·18	10·98	11·17	11·60	10·36	7·34	7·54	7·79	8·40	8·83	8·74
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	12·86	16·65	9·75	10·13	10·83	11·41	9·75	6·78	7·12	7·54	8·31	8·53	8·32
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·29	13·10	16·05	9·92	10·99	11·29	12·02	10·26	6·99	7·12	7·28	8·04	8·59	8·38
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·15	13·32	15·60	10·00	10·68	11·22	12·10	10·44	6·98	7·19	7·41	8·01	8·85	8·63
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	14·28	17·07	11·59	11·87	12·16	12·84	11·34	7·97	8·15	8·66	9·21	9·86	9·87

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·9**	**23·1**	**20·3**	**14·8**	**12·0**	**14·7**	**23·1**	**24·6**	**20·9**	**31·9**	**35·3**	**58·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**27·5**	**22·4**	**20·1**	**15·3**	**12·6**	**13·8**	**20·0**	**23·8**	**20·4**	**30·0**	**33·2**	**57·3**
1—Sydney	31·2	25·2	23·6	18·3	15·1	12	20	25·2	19·7	29·5	34·1	59·1
2—New Glasgow	30	25	21·7	14·7	12·7	13·5	.....	24	20·4	28·3	31·1	54
3—Amherst	25	20	18	15	11	.....	.....	25	18·8	29·7	33·8	53·3
4—Halifax	26	19·7	19·1	13	12·3	10·8	.....	21·8	20·4	28·6	31·3	56·5
5—Windsor	27	22	.....	16	13·5	16	.....	22·5	20·7	33	35	65
6—Truro	25·5	22·7	18	14·5	11	16·5	.....	24·2	22·3	30·6	33·9	55·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**27·7**	**25·0**	**22·0**	**16·3**	**15·3**	**14·0**	.....	**26·0**	**17·7**	**30·6**	**34·6**	**54·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·3**	**23·4**	**20·6**	**15·0**	**12·6**	**13·7**	**17·7**	**23·8**	**20·5**	**30·7**	**34·6**	**59·2**
8—Moncton	30	21·2	19·7	14·5	11·8	15·3	18	23·7	19·6	30·9	35·4	60
9—Saint John	31	23·2	21·9	15·1	13·4	12·7	20	24·4	21·3	29·6	34	58·1
10—Fredericton	30	24·2	19	14·8	13	12·7	15	23·3	21·4	32·7	34·8	60
11—Bathurst	30	25	21·7	15·7	12	14	.....	.....	19·5	29·7	34	58·7
Quebec (average)	**25·7**	**21·3**	**18·9**	**13·9**	**8·8**	**13·7**	**23·7**	**20·9**	**18·9**	**28·8**	**32·0**	**57·6**
12—Quebec	21·4	20·8	14·1	14	7·8	14·9	22·7	20·9	18·7	25·7	29·7	52·6
13—Three Rivers	26·1	21	15·5	13·8	8·8	15	22	20·6	18	31	36	58·7
14—Sherbrooke	28·6	22·7	21·8	15·4	9·9	13·5	26	22·3	19·5	27·2	30·1	58·2
15—Sorel	24·4	20	18·6	12·4	7·8	11·2	18·2	19·2	18·4	29·2	33·3	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	22	17·7	18·7	13·5	8·2	15·5	23	18	16·6	30	32·3	56·7
17—St. Johns	28·6	23·2	23·7	14	9·7	15	29	22	18	28·2	30	57·1
18—Thetford Mines	.....	20	14·5	14·5	6·7	15	23	17	19·3	.....	.....	60
19—Montreal	27·8	23·3	22·7	13·1	10·3	10·2	24·8	23·5	20·8	28·8	31·1	61
20—Hull	26·7	22·6	20·5	14	10·3	12·9	24·5	24·4	20·7	29·9	33·8	59
Ontario (average)	**29·2**	**25·0**	**21·5**	**16·0**	**13·1**	**16·2**	**25·1**	**25·8**	**21·8**	**31·0**	**34·3**	**58·5**
21—Ottawa	30·3	24·8	23·1	17·4	11·6	14·1	25·2	24·1	20·9	30·8	34	60·3
22—Brockville	29·4	24·6	22	14·7	10	11·7	.....	23·5	21	30·7	32·7	56
23—Kingston	27·7	22·4	22·3	15·1	11·7	13·4	23·	24·4	**22·7**	28·7	32·8	56·5
24—Belleville	23·6	19·8	19·2	13·6	10	14·7	23·5	22·8	**20**	30·8	33·5	57·2
25—Peterborough	30·7	26·3	21·2	15·9	13·3	17	27·3	24·6	23·3	31·3	34·3	57·5
26—Oshawa	27·1	24·1	20·8	15·4	13·1	15·7	.....	24·5	19·2	29·4	32·7	58·7
27—Orillia	30	25	23·2	15	15	17·5	.....	27·5	22·5	32·8	37·2	61·2
28—Toronto	31	25·9	23·9	15·7	14·1	16·7	25·8	25·7	23·1	32·6	37	60·5
29—Niagara Falls	32	26·7	23·2	16	13·9	17·2	21	27	22·8	30·8	33·4	58·9
30—St. Catharines	29·6	24·6	22	16·2	12·4	16·1	23·5	27	18	29·7	33·2	57·9
31—Hamilton	30·6	26·4	23·4	17·8	14·6	18·7	23·1	26·6	28·3	30·5	34·2	60·3
32—Brantford	29·3	24·4	21·3	16·5	12	17·8	29·7	25·3	19·5	30·4	34·2	58·1
33—Galt	32·3	27·7	26·3	18·7	16·7	20	32	.....	20	31·4	34·3	58·8
34—Guelph	27·4	23·3	21	14·9	13·7	16·9	.....	21·8	21·4	30·8	33·9	56·9
35—Kitchener	25·9	22·9	19·4	15·9	13·1	16	26·4	24·6	17·8	30·1	32·6	57·9
36—Woodstock	31	27·5	20	16·5	11·7	16·5	22·5	27	23	30·8	34·2	59·1
37—Stratford	30	25	20	18	15	17	20	30	.....	30·7	34·7	56·9
38—London	29·9	26·2	22·3	16·7	13	17·1	22·9	26·8	24	30·4	34·4	59·4
39—St. Thomas	30·6	26	22·9	16·5	12·8	17·1	28·5	27·6	23·3	31	34·7	59·7
40—Chatham	27·7	24·2	22·5	17·5	13·4	18·2	22	25·2	23	31·1	34·2	62·1
41—Windsor	27	23·4	21	15·6	13·4	15·6	27·7	26·5	19·7	28·9	30·6	58·8
42—Sarnia	28·7	24·7	19·2	16·5	13·5	16·6	22·5	26·4	23·2	29·7	33·1	57·9
43—Owen Sound	30	25	21·8	15·8	14·2	17·8	.....	25·2	20	30·7	32	56·4
44—North Bay	28·7	25	20·7	16	14·3	15·7	.....	25·3	21·2	32	33·8	55·6
45—Sudbury	27·8	25	20·2	15·2	12·2	14	24	27	20·8	30·6	34·9	57·7
46—Cobalt	29	27	15	13	13·5	.....	.....	22	23	29·9	31·5	56
47—Timmins	32	27·6	22·8	16	12	15·2	27·5	29·6	24·4	32·1	35·5	58·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·6	26·3	20·4	16·9	11·9	14·8	.....	25·4	21·8	31·7	34·3	59·3
49—Port Arthur	30	24·5	23	15·2	12·7	15·5	.....	29	22·8	35·9	40·5	59·5
50—Fort William	28	24·1	20·5	14·5	13·7	15·4	30	26·5	21	34·3	40·1	60·6
Manitoba (average)	**24·1**	**19·6**	**18·9**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**12·2**	**19·9**	**24·7**	**19·7**	**35·8**	**38·3**	**57·9**
51—Winnipeg	27·1	21·7	20·3	12·9	12	10·9	20·8	27·8	19·7	35·6	38	59
52—Brandon	21	17·5	17·5	13·5	10	13·5	19	21·5	.....	35·9	38·5	56·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**21·9**	**16·7**	**15·7**	**13·2**	**8·0**	**10·3**	**17·4**	**21·3**	**20·1**	**35·8**	**39·4**	**57·6**
53—Regina	21·8	16·5	15	10·1	8·8	9·9	14·9	21·8	22	34·7	38·2	57·9
54—Prince Albert	19	13·7	14·2	8·5	6·5	9·5	17·5	21	18	40·1	41·4	54·2
55—Saskatoon	21	17·2	15·6	10·3	8	10·3	17·5	21·1	20·4	35·6	40·3	56·6
56—Moose Jaw	25·6	19·5	17·9	11·7	8·8	11·4	19·8	21·2	20	32·7	37·5	61·8
Alberta (average)	**24·2**	**19·0**	**16·7**	**12·3**	**9·1**	**11·9**	**19·7**	**22·5**	**19·8**	**33·1**	**36·2**	**56·0**
57—Medicine Hat	26	20	19·5	15	11·2	13	21	22·5	20	30	33	55
58—Drumheller	22·5	17·5	15·5	12·5	8	13·5	20	21	20	31·1	34·1	55
59—Edmonton	19·3	15·2	14·3	9·5	7·6	10	17·6	22·2	19·7	33·3	36·7	54·9
60—Calgary	26·7	21	18·9	13	11·3	13·2	22·4	26·9	19·3	39·4	42·6	60
61—Lethbridge	26·5	21·5	15·5	11·6	7·5	10	17·5	20	20	31·5	34·5	55
British Columbia (average)	**30·7**	**25·0**	**22·1**	**15·1**	**14·3**	**16·1**	**25·3**	**28·4**	**22·4**	**36·9**	**40·8**	**58·3**
62—Fernie	.....	.....	.....	13	12	14	20	22	21	32·7	40	55
63—Nelson	30	22	25	16	13	18	20	30	21	36	41	58·3
64—Trail	33	27	24	19	16	18·7	30·7	30·7	23	39·8	44·5	60·8
65—New Westminster	32·6	26·3	21·6	15·2	15·7	14·4	24·8	27·5	21·7	35·6	39·9	59·6
66—Vancouver	31	25·4	21·6	14·9	14·5	15·5	27	29·4	25·4	37·4	40·7	60·9
67—Victoria	31·6	25·3	24·7	15·7	15·2	15·4	24·9	29·8	23	39·2	41·8	58
68—Nanaimo	30	25	17·5	13·7	13·7	18	30	27·5	.....	36·2	38·8	58·3
69—Prince Rupert	27	23	20	13	.....	15	25	30	21·4	38·5	40	55·5

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·5	24·2	18·0	13·4	49·5	18·4	16·9	21·1	17·1	34·5	28·8	10·7	27·4	31·4	
10·2	24·0	.....	.....	44·9	13·0	14·4	15·7	17·6	39·0	33·4	9·8	27·1	32·9	
8	20·9	.....	.....	45·8	12·3	14·3	15·6	16·9	40·7	33·9	10–12	25	31·8	1
.....	23·5	.....	.....	50	13·4	17	18	17·4	37·9	33·1	11b	27·6	32·7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	14·3	14·5	16·3	36·4	31·2	7c	26·8	32·1	3
10·7	27·5	.....	.....	42·5	12·3	11·7	14·9	17·4	39·8	32·2	11·8a	25	32	4
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	17·2	19·3	40	35	10	30	34·3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	41·2	12·9	14	13·9	18·3	38·9	35	8	28	34·6	6
9·0	26·5	.....	.....	45·0	12·9	15·0	17·6	17·5	28·5	23·5	8·0–9·0	24·8	30·4	7
13·8	27·2	15·0	.....	44·0	14·2	15·3	18·5	16·3	37·7	30·7	10·5	27·2	32·2	
14·5	25	.....	.....	39·2	14·1	15·2	17·5	17·1	41·2	34·7	10	29·2	32·6	8
12	27·2	15	.....	46·7	13·7	14·5	22·7	15·7	39·1	32·6	12	27·4	32·4	9
15	29·5	.....	.....	50	14·9	17	19·0	18·4	25·9	30	10	30·3	34·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	.....	13·7	14	34·5	25·4	10c	21·8	29·7	11
11·3	26·1	18·9	9·3	45·0	17·4	15·5	14·6	16·4	35·5	30·4	9·1	27·5	29·8	
8·2	20·2	16	.....	.....	.....	13·5	13·9	17·1	36	29·2	9	26·6	30·8	12
9·5	20·7	20	10	45	.....	17	19·4	16	35·6	31·9	9b	.....	29·7	13
12·5	31·5	.....	10	.....	17	18	14·8	16	37·5	33·1	9·1a	.....	29·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	15·1	32	29·1	8	.....	29·7	15
12	30	.....	10	.....	.....	17	14·2	15·4	33·2	29·4	8b	.....	29·9	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·5	17·4	36·8	32·8	8	.....	29·4	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11·5	16·5	33·7	29·7	8	26·5	29·8	18
14·1	28·1	20·7	7	45	17·7	15·6	18·9	15·9	38	28·7	11–12	29·3	30·6	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·5	14·6	18	36·5	29·6	11	.....	28·9	20
15·5	24·2	20·7	10·5	54·4	17·6	15·7	23·8	16·9	33·8	28·7	11·3	28·6	31·2	
15	28·7	16·5	.....	.....	20	15	23·9	16·4	37·2	32·2	11	27	30·2	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	15	19	17·2	32	29	10	.....	30	22
15	25·7	21·7	.....	50	17·5	15	23·3	16·6	32·9	27·9	10	27	30	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20·8	15·3	30·8	26·8	10	30·8	30·8	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	18·3	29·1	25·6	11	27·2	30·6	25
17	21	19·3	9	.....	.....	16	22·5	16	33·4	29·7	11b	28·5	31·6	26
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·3	17·4	33·2	30·5	11	.....	32·6	27
15·3	27·8	22·3	12	60	.....	15	28·9	16·4	34·8	29	12	25	31·7	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	16·8	35·5	.....	12	.....	32	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	26·2	16·9	34·7	.....	12	29·2	31·2	30
17·5	26·7	21·5	.....	60	.....	.....	26·5	16·2	35·4	31·4	12	29·7	32	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	15·8	30·4	26·7	11	29·5	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·5	25·7	17·1	30·8	26·5	11	30	31·5	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·6	16·5	32·2	27·9	11	27	31	34
.....	25	21·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	16	30·9	26·6	11	27·7	30·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25·8	16·8	28·8	23·8	11	29	30·9	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25·3	17	30·7	25·1	11	.....	30·9	37
12·5	20	20	.....	40	15	.....	27·8	16·6	31·3	27·4	11	30	30·9	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·3	30·9	16·7	33·7	29·7	11	31·5	32·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	16	28	24·6	11	27	30·5	40
15·7	23·7	22·5	.....	60	18	.....	23·2	14·6	32·6	28·5	12	.....	29·8	41
.....	19	15	.....	.....	15	15	25·2	17	33·7	29·6	11	.....	31·1	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	14·7	26·7	22	11	30	31·3	43
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	21·6	17·7	38·4	.....	12	.....	31·4	44
.....	20	.....	.....	55	18	.....	14·7	17·4	38·1	31·4	13b	.....	31·4	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18	.....	16	18·3	38·5	33·3	10b	.....	31·7	46
16·5	25·6	25·5	.....	60	20·5	20	16·1	20	37·3	31·7	14·3a	.....	31·3	47
.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	18	36·7	30	12	.....	31·5	48
.....	.....	17·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	18·5	43·6	33·5	11	30	32	49
15	25	17·7	.....	60	15	19	23·6	17·5	43·3	33·5	11	27·5	31·4	50
19·3	25·5	17·8	14·0	.....	20·8	15·2	23·0	16·1	30·8	23·8	9·2	23·5	29·7	
16·5	25·9	17·8	14	.....	18·5	17·4	28	15·9	33·2	25·8	10	22	29·9	51
22	25	.....	.....	.....	23	13	17·9	16·3	28·3	21·7	8·3a	25	29·4	52
23·1	23·5	12·4	13·9	.....	22·9	18·7	18·0	17·1	26·5	21·5	10·8	24·2	29·0	
22·7	24·6	11·7	12·5	.....	24	17·4	16·4	16·6	27·6	19·9	11	24·5	28·9	53
.....	23·5	12	13	.....	22·5	18·5	17·7	17·9	23·7	20·3	10	24	30·2	54
21·7	22·1	12·5	15	.....	20·2	17·3	18·8	17·2	27·1	22·4	11	24·1	28	55
25	23·8	13·5	15	.....	25	21·7	19·1	16·6	27·6	23·5	11	24·1	28·7	56
23·4	23·7	14·4	14·7	.....	21·7	20·7	20·9	17·2	31·2	24·5	10·8	25·0	30·6	
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	14·3	17	26	20·3	11	24·4	30·7	57
22·5	25·5	12	13·5	.....	25	19	15·9	19·2	28·5	24·3	10	24·5	30	58
25	22·7	17·5	12·5	.....	19·7	19·3	19·4	17·4	31·9	24·4	11	25·4	30·5	59
22·6	23·9	15	.....	.....	23·3	21	34·1	17·3	36·7	26·7	11	25·6	31·7	60
22	22·5	13	18	.....	22·5	19	21	15	33	26·7	11	.....	30·3	61
17·9	21·6	.....	18·8	50·0	23·3	20·0	25·8	18·6	39·1	31·4	11·6	30·4	34·6	
23	25	.....	18	.....	22·7	25	19·4	19	36·2	29	10	28	34·2	62
20	23	.....	20	.....	25	21	.....	20	39·7	30	12·5a	30	34·8	63
21·3	24·7	.....	18·5	.....	25	22·7	28·4	20·5	40·1	.....	12·5a	30	35·4	64
15	20	.....	.....	.....	20·8	16·7	21·8	17	36·7	33·4	10	30	33·5	65
15·5	21	.....	.....	.....	22·6	17	28·4	16·8	38·4	32	10	.....	33·5	66
12·8	21·7	.....	.....	50	23·7	19·9	25·2	17·8	41	35·7	12·5a	33·8	34·4	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	18·5	40·4	33	11a	.....	35·3	68
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24·7	19·2	40·2	26·7	14·3a	.....	35·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·3**	**7·2a**	**16·0**	**4·6**	**6·0**	**8·2**	**11·0**	**13·1**	**11·9**	**12·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·8**	**7·2**	**16·7**	**5·1**	**6·0**	**7·7**	**13·5**	**13·6**	**12·0**	**12·0**
1—Sydney	21·6	8	18·3	4·9	5·8	7·3	12·6	13·5	12	12·2
2—New Glasgow	23·3	7·3	17·8	5	6·1	7·4	12·7	13·3	11·6	11·6
3—Amherst	21·3	7·3	13·5	5	5·8	7·4	12·2	12·4	11·3	10·8
4—Halifax	22·9	6	16·8	5·2	6	7·9	15	13·9	11·9	11·9
5—Windsor	22·7	8b	19	5·4	6·5	8·5	15	14·3	12·7	12·7
6—Truro	24·7	6–7·3	15	5·2	6	7·9	13·4	14	12·4	12·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·7**	**8·0**	**18·3**	**4·9**	**5·6**	**7·7**	**14·3**	**13·9**	**12·6**	**12·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·3**	**7·9**	**16·3**	**4·8**	**5·9**	**7·6**	**13·7**	**13·8**	**12·4**	**12·3**
8—Moncton	22·9	8	16·3	5	6·2	8·6	14	13·9	12·6	12·4
9—Saint John	24·9	6–7·3	18·8	4·9	6	7·4	13·3	13·1	11·7	11·8
10—Fredericton	22·7	8	13·5	4·9	6	7·5	13·8	14·4	12·5	12·6
11—Bathurst	22·7	8·7	16·5	4·5	5·4	7	.....	13·7	12·8	12·2
Quebec (average)	**20·3**	**5·9**	**13·7**	**4·5**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**10·7**	**11·9**	**11·4**	**11·1**
12—Quebec	24·1	5–9·5c	14·7	4·6	5·7	6·7	10·6	12·2	11·1	10·8
13—Three Rivers	20·3	5·3–6	13·5	4·8	5·8	6·7	12·9	12·6	12·9	10·9
14—Sherbrooke	20·5	6	13·2	4·4	6·1	5·7	11·5	11·9	11	11·3
15—Sorel	19·4	4·7	13·1	4	5	5·8	9·6	12·9	11·5	12·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·9	5·3	13·8	4·3	5·7	7·2	9·7	10·3	11·9	10·8
17—St. Johns	19·1	5·3	13·7	4·3	6	6·5	10	11·4	10·7	10·5
18—Thetford Mines	19·7	5·3–6	13·3	4·8	5·7	5·3	10·3	12·6	12	11·3
19—Montreal	21	6–7·3	14·8	4·8	5·6	7·3	10·1	11·4	10·7	10·4
20—Hull	19·6	5·3–6·7	13·2	4·8	5·7	6·4	11·9	11·7	10·4	11·2
Ontario (average)	**22·8**	**6·7**	**15·6**	**4·2**	**5·9**	**9·0**	**11·1**	**12·5**	**11·4**	**11·7**
21—Ottawa	22	7·3	14·4	5	6	8·1	11·5	12·2	10·7	10·9
22—Brockville	20·7	6·7	13·5	4·7	5·8	9	11·6	11·3	10·4	10·4
23—Kingston	20·6	6–6·7	14	4·2	5·5	8·6	11·6	12·9	10·8	10·9
24—Belleville	21·7	6–6·7	15	3·7	5·5	8·4	10·4	11·6	10·7	11·4
25—Peterborough	21·7	6–6·7	14·5	3·9	5·1	9·1	10·6	11·3	10·3	10·9
26—Oshawa	23	6·7–7·3	14·7	3·8	5·7	8·6	10·3	12·7	11·2	11·5
27—Orillia	23·4	6·7b	17·7	3·8	6	9·3	10·7	12·6	12·4	12·5
28—Toronto	25	7·3	17	4	5·9	9·1	10·5	11·6	10·9	11·1
29—Niagara Falls	21·1	7·3	17	4	6·2	9	10·2	11·5	10·4	11·3
30—St. Catharines	23	7·3	16·5	3·8	5·8	9·3	11·2	12·7	10·8	11·7
31—Hamilton	26·7	6·7–7·3	15·3	3·7	5·7	8·1	10	11·6	10·9	11·3
32—Brantford	23·4	6·7–7·3	16·8	3·7	5·9	9·5	10·3	10·8	10·5	11·1
33—Galt	26·2	7·3	17	3·8	6·1	8·9	10·5	12·9	11·3	11·3
34—Guelph	23·0	6·7	17·3	3·7	5·6	9·7	11	12·4	11·5	11 7
35—Kitchener	24·3	6·7	16·5	3·9	5·8	9·1	10·2	12·4	11·6	11·5
36—Woodstock	22·6	6–6·7	15·2	3·4	5·7	8·9	10	12·4	11·6	12
37—Stratford	21·9	6·7	16·2	3·6	5·8	9·4	11·5	12·4	11·7	11·5
38—London	23·7	6–6·7	17·4	3·8	5·7	8·7	11	12·6	11·6	11·9
39—St. Thomas	23·5	6	19	4	5·8	9·5	12·6	13·2	12·3	12·2
40—Chatham	21·3	5·3	16·8	3·9	5·7	10·2	10·3	12·7	12·1	11·6
41—Windsor	21·1	6–6·7	13·6	4	5·3	7·9	9·9	11·6	11·5	11·1
42—Sarnia	22·7	6–6·7	16·5	3·6	5·7	8·6	11·6	13·1	11·9	12
43—Owen Sound	22·6	6·7	15·7	3·6	5·8	8·2	10·7	12·1	10·7	10·9
44—North Bay	23·5	6–7·3	15	5·1	6	8·8	13·5	13·3	12·1	12·4
45—Sudbury	21	7·3	14·2	5·1	6·6	8·3	12·3	12·9	12·1	12
46—Cobalt	22·8	6·7	14	5·5	6·1	9·2	12·7	13	12	13·4
47—Timmins	22·9	6·7	13	5·1	6·4	9·5	11·9	14·1	12·4	12·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·8	6–6·7	12·5	4·8	6·5	9·8	12·5	13·4	13·2	13
49—Port Arthur	22·6	6–7·3	16·8	5·1	6·1	9·2	11	12·7	11·3	11·4
50—Fort William	23·3	6–7·3	14·8	5·1	6·4	9	10·5	13·6	12·4	12·7
Manitoba (average)	**25·6**	**7·0**	**15·7**	**4·8**	**6·2**	**9·7**	**10·7**	**14·0**	**12·7**	**13·1**
51—Winnipeg	25·4	6·4–8	15·7	4·9	6·1	9	10	13·7	12·8	12·9
52—Brandon	25·7	6·4–7·1	.....	4·6	6·3	10·4	11·3	14·3	12·5	13·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·0**	**7·3**	**16·9**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**9·0**	**10·6**	**14·7**	**13·0**	**13·1**
53—Regina	24·5	7·2–8	16·5	4·7	6·2	8·9	10·2	14·6	11·9	12·6
54—Prince Albert	24	6·4	17	4·8	5·8	8·6	11·3	14·7	13·9	13·9
55—Saskatoon	22·1	7·2	19	4·9	6·1	9·4	10·6	14·7	12·5	12·9
56—Moose Jaw	25·3	8	15	5·2	5·8	8·9	10·4	14·7	13·6	12·9
Alberta (average)	**25·5**	**7·7**	**15·9**	**4·9**	**6·6**	**8·4**	**10·7**	**14·0**	**12·7**	**12·9**
57—Medicine Hat	26·2	8	15	4·8	7	8·2	11·4	14·1	13·4	13·5
58—Drumheller	26	6·8	.....	5·1	6·9	8·5	11·5	15	12·9	12·9
59—Edmonton	24·8	7·2–8	17·7	4·8	6·1	8·5	10·1	14·5	13·5	13·3
60—Calgary	26·7	8	15	4·8	6·2	8·2	9·5	13·8	13	13·5
61—Lethbridge	24	8	.....	4·8	.....	8·4	10·8	12·6	10·6	11·1
British Columbia (average)	**26·4**	**9·5**	**18·7**	**5·4**	**6·8**	**7·5**	**8·4**	**14·2**	**12·8**	**13·3**
62—Fernie	26	10	19	5·3	7·4	8·4	9·4	14·4	14·1	13·3
63—Nelson	25·7	10	19·5	5·8	7	7·5	8·5	14·5	14	14·5
64—Trail	24·6	10	18	5·5	6·2	9	9	14·1	13·5	13·4
65—New Westminster	27·5	9–9·8	19·6	5·2	6·4	6·9	8·2	13·8	11·8	12·3
66—Vancouver	26·9	9–9·8	20	5·3	6·1	6·5	8	14	11·6	12·4
67—Victoria	26	9	20	5·3	6·6	7·6	8·1	14	12·3	12·7
68—Nanaimo	29·8	9	.....	5·5	7·5	6·8	7·5	14·7	11·7	13
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	15	5·5	6·9	7	8·6	14	13	14·4

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1937

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·5	4·7	1·107	22·7	18·8	15·5	12·1	16·9	15·4	59·3	18·5	54·8	44·2	
7·6	4·7	1·231	24·2	17·4	14·2	12·5	16·5	15·1	59·8	18·9	61·0	47·7	
7·6	5	1·325	26·1	.....	13·7	12·3	16	15	.....	18·8	63	49·2	1
7·4	5	1·528	29·8	17·5	15	12·2	15·7	14·1	50	18·6	55	44·8	2
7	4·5	1·031	20·5	16·2	15	11·9	16·2	14	50	18·1	62	45	3
7·6	4·7	1·07	22	18·2	.....	12·7	17·3	16·8	70	18·5	62·5	47·4	4
8	4	1·30	23·3	.....	13	.....	17	15	.....	20·5	.....	52	5
7·7	5	1·129	23·6	17·7	14·3	13·3	16·6	15·4	60	19	62·5	47·5	6
7·7	6·1	·883	20·9	12·5	.....	13·0	16·1	15·3	.....	18·3	.....	47·2	7
7·3	4·9	·921	21·0	15·9	15·0	12·4	16·8	15·0	57·0	17·9	57·4	50·6	
7·3	5	1·019	19·5	18·1	15	13	17	15·3	.....	18	60	53·8	8
7·7	4·7	·829	19·4	14·5	15·3	11·6	16	14	65	17·5	50	50	9
7·3	5	·96	22·3	14·8	15	13·3	17	15·8	49	17·8	59·5	49·2	10
6·8	4·8	·875	22·8	16	14·8	11·5	17·2	15	.....	18·4	60	49·5	11
6·8	5·3	·770	17·4	20·6	15·3	11·8	16·2	14·3	62·5	18·9	58·8	43·3	
6·8	5·5	·747	15·9	23·3	14·2	12·7	17·1	15·2	79·3	21·5	70	45·1	12
7·3	6	·822	17·7	20	15·9	11	16·6	15	49·8	19·5	59·5	45·5	13
6·6	5·9	·766	17·8	19·4	15·7	12·6	17·2	14·4	50·7	21	61·7	44·4	14
6·5	5	·808	16·6	.....	15·7	11·7	13·7	12·7	.....	17	50	42	15
6·3	5·2	·80	16·9	17·5	16·3	12·3	17	13·9	.....	18·4	58	42·9	16
6·5	4·7	·698	18·3	20	15	11·4	15·5	14·2	60	16·3	60	42·5	17
6·6	5·7	·865	19·5	.....	15	10·2	17·2	13·8	55	19·6	.....	45·2	18
7·1	4·5	·667	14·6	25·4	14·3	12	16·5	14·1	90·1	19·9	55·4	40·6	19
7·5	5·3	·76	18·9	18·3	15·3	12·2	15·3	15·7	52·3	17	56	41·2	20
7·4	4·7	1·024	21·8	19·3	15·1	12·1	16·9	15·8	57·3	17·7	55·1	42·8	
7·1	5·1	·794	18·6	22·3	15	11·8	16·8	16·6	55	18·6	57·8	43·2	21
7·5	5·1	·983	23·7	27·5	.....	12·5	17	16·3	45	18·1	60	44·2	22
7·2	4·6	1·004	21·1	21·2	.....	12	17·1	15·6	49	17·2	57·7	41·8	23
7·1	4·5	1·061	20·3	21·9	.....	13	16·2	15·4	56·5	17·7	58	41·5	24
8·6	4·7	·94	18·9	20·8	12·5	11·6	17·4	15	59·7	17	58·7	42·2	25
7·5	4·8	·933	19·2	20	.....	13·3	16·8	15·6	.....	17·3	63·5	42·3	26
6·3	4·2	1·087	25·5	16·7	15	12·7	17	15·7	.....	18·3	60	43·3	27
6·5	4·4	·895	18	15·6	.....	10·3	16·4	14·7	61·7	17	56	43	28
7·6	4·3	·969	21·6	15·2	.....	10	17·2	15	51	16·6	48	43·2	29
8·2	4·6	·925	19·4	17·1	.....	12	16·4	15	65	15	50	42·1	30
7·1	4·8	·932	22·1	17·1	13	10·3	16·3	14·8	.....	15·2	.....	40·4	31
7	4·1	·911	19·3	19·8	.....	11·8	17·3	14·7	46·8	16·7	52·7	41·9	32
6·8	4·5	·933	20·7	13·3	.....	11·8	17·6	15·8	60	16·8	50	41·2	33
8·5	4·4	·867	21·3	14·9	.....	12·3	17·4	16·7	.....	17·6	59	41·9	34
7·4	4·6	·946	21·9	.....	.....	12	16	15·7	.....	17·9	.....	42·1	35
7·1	3·5	·872	19·2	16·5	.....	13·2	16·3	14·8	.....	17·1	.....	40·4	36
6·1	4·5	·928	17·9	13·4	.....	12·7	17·1	15·2	.....	17·9	62	42·2	37
7·2	4·4	·922	19·5	17·1	.....	12·2	15·9	14·7	.....	16·9	54	42·3	38
7·2	4·8	1·025	19·8	16·7	.....	12	17	15·2	49	20·3	50	42·1	39
7	4·3	·933	18	27·5	.....	12·7	16·5	15·7	.....	19	55·2	41·3	40
6·9	4·3	·95	17·4	17·8	.....	11·2	15·5	15·4	.....	18·3	.....	40·5	41
7·4	4·7	·988	19	16	.....	11·4	16·3	16·1	.....	17·4	.....	42·3	42
7·2	4·4	·928	19·5	20	.....	11·4	17·2	15	50	17·3	50	40·2	43
7·6	4·8	1·233	28	.....	.....	15	17·3	16·7	65	19·7	.....	45	44
7·1	5	1·209	23·8	21·4	15·5	11·6	17·2	17·7	65·2	17	53	47·6	45
7·8	6	1·169	26·4	22·1	16·5	13·9	18·2	17	63	19·4	55·4	47·2	46
8·3	5·4	1·30	31·3	25	17·2	12·8	18·3	17·1	67·9	20·1	56	46·4	47
9·1	5	1·25	26·9	.....	15	11·7	16·7	16·7	60	18·2	.....	43·3	48
7·2	5·1	1·383	29·7	25	17·1	11·9	17·8	17·9	60	18·1	48·7	43·9	49
7·4	4·8	1·346	26·9	.....	14·2	12·1	17·7	17	58·6	17·7	50·8	44·6	50
7·6	3·6	·964	20·3	.....	15·5	11·2	17·9	15·6	63·0	18·7	49·9	43·2	
7·7	3·8	·867	18·8	.....	15·5	11	17·4	15·2	60·2	18·4	47·1	42·3	51
7·4	3·4	1·06	21·7	.....	.....	11·3	18·3	16	65·8	19	52·7	44·1	52
8·0	4·6	1·425	28·2	.....	15·7	11·5	17·7	15·8	63·6	20·7	52·0	46·9	
7·7	4·3	1·15	24·5	.....	.....	11·9	18·7	15·3	64·7	19·5	51·6	47	53
8·6	5·2	1·74	31·7	.....	18	10·9	18·4	16·2	62·5	23·3	51·9	47·3	54
8	4·6	1·48	28·9	.....	13·3	11·8	17·1	15·4	64·9	19·8	51·6	45·9	55
7·5	4·4	1·33	27·8	.....	.....	11·4	16·4	16·3	62·3	20	52·7	47·2	56
7·9	4·4	1·284	23·7	.....	16·5	11·5	18·1	15·9	59·7	20·3	52·3	44·5	
9·6	.....	1·45	26·7	.....	17·3	11·5	18·4	16·3	57·6	21	55·2	44·7	57
8·4	5·2	1·42	27·5	.....	15	11·2	17·3	15·7	65·7	21·7	53·3	46·7	58
8	4·4	1·06	21·6	.....	17·1	11·3	17·8	15·5	61·4	20·5	50·4	44·9	59
7·3	4·1	1·38	22·2	.....	.....	12·4	18·3	15·7	59·3	20	50·3	44·4	60
6	3·7	1·11	20·7	.....	.....	10·9	18·5	16·2	54·3	18·2	52·5	41·7	61
8·2	4·5	1·594	30·3	.....	18·4	10·9	17·0	14·7	58·5	19·0	49·0	43·2	
9·2	5·1	1·35	.....	.....	20	11·8	17·5	16·6	65	22·5	56·2	48·5	62
8·5	4·5	1·77	32	.....	.....	.....	18	15	62·5	17·5	52·5	47·5	63
9·4	4	1·85	37·2	.....	.....	12·2	18·5	15·2	60·7	21·7	52·3	45	64
7·6	4·5	1·32	27·1	.....	15	10	17·2	13·5	54·3	18·2	42·9	38·1	65
7·5	4·1	1·29	26·2	.....	.....	9·5	15·6	14·3	54·1	16·5	44·6	38	66
8	4·3	1·66	31·9	.....	19	10·6	17	13·3	58·8	18	45·3	39·8	67
7	4·5	1·65	25	.....	.....	11·7	14·4	14·4	51·3	16·9	49·5	45	68
8·5	5	1·86	32·5	.....	19·7	10·5	17·7	15·3	61·2	20·5	49	44	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	6·6	6·4	36·0	54·8	19·8	13·9	2·6	37·3	48·5	11·7	5·1	14·066b
Nova Scotia (average)	6·5	6·1	42·1	53·5	19·1	10·0	2·8	40·0	36·5	12·4	5·2	14·500
1—Sydney	6·7	6·1	43·2	53·3	21·4	11	2·8	42	41·5	12·3	5·2	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·5	6·3	40·2	52·5	18·4	9·5	3·1	38·6	34·6	12·4	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·5	6	43·7	54	15·6	9·7	2·6	38·3	37	12·2	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	6·1	38	52·3	20·5	10	2·7	42·5	37·5	12·6	5·3	14·50
5—Windsor	6·5	6	45	55	20·5	9·5	2·6	40	35	12·5	5·2	.....
6—Truro	6·7	6·3	42·7	53·9	18·4	10·2	2·8	38·8	33·2	12·3	5·3	.....
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	6·3	5·9	42·8	51·5	17·6	12·7	3·0	40·6	37·7	12·3	5·0	13·400
New Brunswick (average)	6·8	6·4	42·8	53·7	18·1	10·2	2·6	38·2	37·7	11·9	5·1	13·500
8—Moncton	7	6·2	45	54·7	20·2	9·8	2·8	37·5	39·5	12	5·2	g
9—Saint John	6·5	6·4	38·4	51·2	17·8	9·9	2·4	39·1	38·1	12	5·2	13·50
10—Fredericton	7	6·7	43·1	53·9	16·9	9·8	2·3	36	35·6	12·2	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·4	44·7	55	17·3	11·3	2·9	40	37·5	11·5	5	.....
Quebec (average)	6·0	5·9	34·1	52·6	19·9	12·7	2·7	40·8	49·8	10·9	4·8	13·732
12—Quebec	6	5·9	34·3	55·2	20·3	15·2	2·6	40·3	60	10·4	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6·1	40·5	60·3	21·4	15·4	3	40	60	12·5	4·7	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	6	31·8	55·3	22·5	11·4	3	43·3	48·6	10·8	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	33·6	43·6	17·6	9·4	2·3	38·7	46·7	10	4·6	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·9	35·3	49·3	20·8	12·9	2·5	36·2	42	10·5	4·9	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	29·7	50·6	18·2	12·8	2·7	41·4	50	12·8	5	12·50
18—Thetford Mines	6·2	5·8	32·5	53·2	18·1	12·6	2·8	42	40	10	4·4	.....
19—Montreal	6	5·8	34·2	55·3	19·3	13·3	2·5	44·1	50·7	10·4	5	14·00–14·25
20—Hull	6	6	35·4	50·6	21·2	11·6	2·8	41·2	50·2	10·6	5	14·50
Ontario (average)	6·5	6·4	35·9	58·9	20·1	12·1	2·5	36·4	49·8	10·9	5·1	13·754
21—Ottawa	6·2	6	34·2	59·6	20·7	13·6	2·6	39·6	56	10·7	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·3	6	37·1	58·6	22·6	10	2·7	37·5	44·6	10	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·1	6	35·4	51·9	18·9	12·1	2·7	37·5	45	10·5	5·1	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·3	37·1	56·4	20·5	10·3	2·4	34·8	47·5	10	5·4	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·3	6·3	36·5	56·6	18·7	11·9	2·7	38·6	49·8	10·3	5·3	14·25
26—Oshawa	6·3	6·2	41·2	59·4	19·2	10·3	2·5	35·7	46·7	10·9	4·7	13·00
27—Orillia	6·7	6·7	35·7	61·7	20·7	10	2·3	38·3	50	10	5·3	14·25
28—Toronto	6·1	6	39·1	57·2	17·9	11·4	2·3	35·1	46·7	10·1	5	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·7	6·5	40	64·6	19·3	11·3	2·3	39·2	60	10·5	5	12·25g–12·50
30—St. Catharines	6·6	6·4	36·2	61·7	18·8	11·4	2·5	35	42·5	10·7	5·4	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6	36·1	57·4	19·2	10·9	2·1	33·2	44	10	5·3	13·00
32—Brantford	6·1	6·1	38·5	60·8	18·2	10·6	2·5	34·4	46·5	10	5·1	12·50
33—Galt	6·8	6·6	32·3	55	19·4	11·4	2·5	43	55·4	10·8	5·4	13·00
34—Guelph	6·4	6·3	34·8	58·7	19	10·4	2·5	43·5	54	10·8	5·1	13·00
35—Kitchener	6·5	6·3	30·5	59	17·8	10·8	2·3	37·1	50	10	4·7	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·6	6·6	37·3	61	21·3	10·3	2·6	33·2	47·2	10·5	5·2	12·50
37—Stratford	6·9	6·9	36·3	57·8	19·1	11·4	2·2	43·3	45	10·7	5·5	13·00
38—London	6·5	6·3	37	58·8	18	12·5	2·2	34·6	40	10·2	5·3	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·6	40·2	62·3	19·6	11·8	2·4	42	50	10·7	5·4	13·00
40—Chatham	6·3	6·3	35·7	54·2	15	12·1	.....	35	60	10	4·7	g
41—Windsor	6·2	6·1	31·3	57	17·1	10·5	2·1	32·4	51·1	10	4·7	12·75g
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·8	34·2	57·7	20·1	10·7	2·1	34·3	53·3	10·7	5	14·00
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·2	42	60	20	10·4	2·1	28·8	37·5	10·4	5·2	14·00
44—North Bay	6·8	6·8	42·5	63·3	24	15	2·8	32·5	56	13	5	15·50–16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·4	31·4	64·6	26	15	2·6	38·7	60	12·5	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7	32·8	55·3	21	15	2·9	34·1	45	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·9	6·8	31·8	61	21·9	15·3	2·8	34·4	.....	12·5	4·9	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7	6·7	32·5	61·2	24	15	2·6	33·3	54	13	4·8	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·2	33·9	58·2	21·8	16·4	2·7	36·2	50	11·9	4·9	15·00
50—Fort William	6·6	6·6	33·5	57·1	22·3	14·2	2·5	37·8	56	12·2	4·8	15·00
Manitoba (average)	7·4	6·9	34·5	49·9	19·9	13·5	2·6	32·0	53·0	13·3	5·2	20·000
51—Winnipeg	6·9	6·9	35·4	50·4	18·6	10·5	2·5	33·2	54·3	12·6	5·4	18·50
52—Brandon	7·9	6·9	33·6	49·4	21·2	16·5	2·6	30·8	51·7	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	7·2	7·2	32·7	53·5	20·2	19·6	3·0	34·4	53·9	14·2	5·0	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·1	33·7	52·2	18·4	18·5a	2·7	32·7	56·7	13·5	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·1	6·9	33·5	55·5	21·3	20·2a	3·3	39·4	50	14	5·3	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·7	32·1	52·5	20·3	19·9a	2·7	33·2	60	14·2	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7	7	31·3	53·7	20·7	19·7a	3·2	32·2	49	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	7·0	6·8	34·4	49·0	19·2	17·4	2·9	32·8	51·1	13·7	4·8	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·1	6·9	34·7	48·2	22·3	19·5a	2·7	35	.....	10	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·3	7	35	52·2	20	18·3a	3·1	32·5	60	15	.....	.....
59—Edmonton	7	6·9	35·1	50·2	21·7	16·9a	3	34·5	47	14·5	5	g
60—Calgary	6·8	6·9	36·1	45·6	17·4	17·4a	2·9	34·5	52·5	14	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·5	31	48·7	14·7	15a	2·8	27·5	45	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia(average)	6·7	6·4	32·9	49·1	20·3	22·0	2·8	39·7	54·1	12·3	5·5	.....
62—Fernie	8	7	35	49·5	18	25a	2·7	40	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	30	52·5	21	27·5a	2·9	42·5	57·5	13·5	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·7	6·4	33·3	50·7	21	23·3a	2·9	36	50	14	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6	5·9	29·6	46·1	17·9	20a	2·6	40·7	48·7	11·2	5·1	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	32·3	46·5	18·6	18·5a	2·7	37	56·2	11·5	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34·1	48·3	22·2	19·5a	2·7	39·7	55	11·1	5·2	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·9	6·2	35	49·2	21	20a	2·6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·4	6	34·2	50	22·8	22·5a	2·9	42·2	56·2	12·5	6·5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and confrom mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·318	**12·128**	**9·552**	**11·505**	**7·177**	**8·546**	**7·526**	**26·9**	**9·5**	**23·485**	**17·254**	
7·975	**9·875**	**6·333**	**7·500**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·4**	**9·7**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·9	10	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	8·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·7	9·8	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	11·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·3	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·9	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·900	**10·800**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000c**	**28·1**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·500**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·9**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·00g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·4g	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·7	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	9·9	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	10	20·00	15·00	11
9·125	**11·518**	**10·800**	**12·234**	**8·068**	**8·868**	**8·450**	**23·1**	**9·3**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·1	9·7	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00	24·3	9·3	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	24·3	9·4	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	9·3	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	22·1	9·7	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·2	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·00–11·25	14·67c	16·00	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·9	8·9	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·7	8·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·095	**12·290**	**10·056**	**12·146**	**7·931**	**9·745**	**8·596**	**25·0**	**9·2**	**25·125**	**18·643**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·5	9	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·6	8·7	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23·6	9·5	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·7	9·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	12·00–13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	21·7	8·7	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9·3	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–10·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	7·00	8·50	.....	24·3	9·4	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	10·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
8·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	8·8	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	22·7g	9·4	24·00–35·00	16·00–24·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	13·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·3	9·3	23·00–30·00	15·00–24·00	32
10·00–11·50	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·6	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	24·2	9·6	22·00–27·00	14·00–22·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	13.00-14.00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·5	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–23·00	35
9·00–11·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	9·1	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	36
8·00–11·00	**13·00**	**14·00**	**16·00**	**12·00**	**14·00**	.....	23·8	9·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·00–11·50	11·50–12·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·2	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	14·00–16·00	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·7	9·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22·5g	8·5	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00g	10·75–11·75g	g	14·00–16·00g	g	10·00–12·00g	7·00–10·00g	g	9	23·00–33·00	18·00–23·00	41
7·75– 8·25	12·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	9·1	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·50–13·00	14·00	8·00	11·00	5·00	7·50	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·6	9·6	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	30·8	9·2	17·50	15·00	46
14·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	7·50	8·50	.....	35	9·4	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·9	19·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·25	12·50	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	27·5	9·7	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·25	12·50	7·00	7·75	6·00	6·75	.....	25·7	9·1	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·063**	**7·938**	**7·500**	**27·1**	**9·6**	**24·250**	**17·500**	
5·75–12·75	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–8·75	6·75– 9·50	8·00	26	9·8	22·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	28·2	9·4	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·000	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·625**	**9·000**	**28·6**	**9·9**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·5	9·6	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·5	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·00– 8·75h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	6·75– 9·50	7·00	29·3	9·9	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·00h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	8·00–10·00c	11·00c	29·2	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·3**	**9·7**	**22·750**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·3	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·1g	9·9	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	30g	9·3	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	10	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**10·700**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·870**	**33·5**	**9·9**	**22·375**	**16·875**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	9·5	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50– 7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25c	30	10	22·00–25·00	17·00–20·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	31·2	10	17·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including veniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1934	Sept. 1935	Sept. 1936	Aug. 1937	Sept. 1937‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·5	95·4	97·8	82·1	68·9	71·9	72·4	76·4	85·6	85·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·2	86·9	98·9	69·8	62·5	68·6	67·5	77·4	87·7	88·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·9	114·0	108·9	93·4	60·6	67·4	72·1	73·6	81·0	81·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·5	93·9	91·2	79·2	71·7	71·8	68·8	69·7	73·8	71·2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	99·0	93·7	86·2	63·8	65·3	65·1	68·8	77·9	77·0
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·4	92·6	93·8	90·4	85·5	86·6	87·2	88·2	104·8	105·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	99·8	91·9	98·2	73·7	67·5	62·1	71·1	70·2	86·1	79·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·4	93·2	90·8	85·0	86·1	85·2	85·4	87·0	87·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·3	94·6	95·5	92·0	81·5	81·7	76·9	78·5	81·8	81·7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·5	96·4	96·0	86·1	72·7	73·9	73·4	75·5	80·6	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·2	101·7	103·7	86·7	65·7	69·6	71·0	75·6	82·9	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·4	92·8	90·8	85·7	77·3	76·7	75·0	75·5	79·1	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	99·4	93·7	98·9	76·7	65·6	68·9	70·1	75·4	86·8	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	92·8	94·7	91·2	85·6	89·5	89·8	89·7	94·4	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	98·7	93·8	99·4	75·1	63·4	66·6	67·9	73·8	85·9	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·6	99·6	86·8	80·8	82·7	81·2	86·0	95·5	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	98·4	92·8	99·3	72·5	60·4	63·9	65·6	71·7	84·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·5	86·5	96·1	69·3	62·7	66·7	65·1	73·1	82·7	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·2	108·9	105·2	90·0	62·7	67·5	72·1	73·7	80·4	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	96·7	95·0	107·7	71·2	54·6	61·2	65·2	75·0	84·9	88·0
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·7	105·2	105·5	91·3	66·5	75·3	68·7	71·8	74·2	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	98·9	93·5	86·0	64·0	65·4	65·1	69·1	77·6	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·7	91·3	92·7	87·2	81·6	81·8	82·8	82·9	90·0	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·3	93·8	101·8	74·0	59·9	64·8	67·3	73·9	83·7	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·6	95·1	94·1	84·8	71·5	73·5	72·4	75·1	81·9	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended October 1, 1937; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1160)

electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices again averaged lower in most of the cities, sirloin steak being down in the average from 29·2 cents per pound in August to 27·9 cents in September and rib roast from 21·2 cents per pound to 20·3 cents. In January the average price of the former was 22·9 cents per pound and of the latter 17 cents per pound. Leg roast of pork averaged about one cent per pound higher in September at 24·6 cents and breakfast bacon also was higher averaging 31·9 cents per pound in September as compared with 30·7 cents in August. Prices of the latter were considerably higher in cities in the western provinces than in the eastern cities. Fresh eggs averaged 34·5 cents per dozen in September, 32·2 cents in August, 25·2 cents in June and 33·5 cents in September, 1936. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 10·7 cents per quart. Creamery butter again averaged higher at 31·4 cents per pound in September as compared with 30·8 cents in August, 28·5 cents in June (the low price to date in 1937) and 29·6 cents in September, 1936. Higher prices for bread were reported from several localities and the Dominion average was fractionally higher at

7·2 cents per pound. In canned vegetables, tomatoes were down from 13·4 cents per tin in August to 13·1 in September and peas from 12·3 cents per tin to 11·9 cents. Onions were again lower averaging 4·7 cents per pound as compared with 5·5 cents in the previous month. Potatoes were generally lower, the Dominion average being $1.11 for 90 pounds as compared with $1.54 in August. Anthracite coal was unchanged in the average.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $12.90; Moncton, $15.50; Saint John, $13; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.50; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Montreal, $14.25 to $14.75; Hull, $15.75; Ottawa, $15.75; Kingston, $14.50; Belleville, $14.75; Peterborough, $16; Oshawa, $14.50; Toronto, $14 and $13.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14 and $13.50; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Sudbury, $16.75; Cobalt, $18; Timmins, $18; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 111·4 for August as compared with 111·5 for July. Compared with a year earlier there was a rise of 17 per cent in this index. The combined food groups and the combined industrial materials and manufactures groups each declined 0·2 per cent. The greatest change in any one group was a decline of 5·9 per cent in the index for cotton.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 104·1 at the end of August, a decrease of 1·4 per cent for the month. There were declines in all groups, the most pronounced being in the textile group which declined 2·7 per cent; the sundries group declined 1·9 per cent; the combined foodstuffs group declined 1·1 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 155 at the first of September, this figure having shown no change for the past three months. In the food group, which was also unchanged, increases in the average prices of eggs, butter and bacon, and in some areas of milk, were offset by seasonal reductions in the price of potatoes.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 591 for August as compared with 580 for July, an increase of 1·9 per cent for the month. The combined food groups increased 3·6 per cent while the combined industrial materials groups increased 0·5 per cent. The index in terms of gold, on the base 1914=100, was 68 for August as compared with 67 for July, an increase of 1·5 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 606 for the second quarter of 1937, an increase of 4·3 per cent over the previous quarter.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·7 for August, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 126·0 for August as compared with 126·2 for July, showing a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. The food group declined 0·4 per cent, rent was unchanged, the heat and light group and the clothing group each increased 0·2 per cent and the sundries group increased 0·1 per cent.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 87·9 for July, an increase of 0·8 per cent for the month. This figure is 9·2 per cent above the level for July, 1936. With the exception of the miscellaneous and the building materials groups, which declined slightly, all groups showed increases over the June figures. The food group increased 1·8 per cent, farm products increased 0·9 per cent, and fuel and lighting materials increased 0·8 per cent.

Dun and Bradstreet's index number (in continuation of Bradstreet's index number)

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (h)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1914	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
	$		(c)								(b)	(b)						
1913	7·34	100		100														
1914—July	7·42	(i) 103		(i) 102·7	61·3			(a) 100			100	100			100			628
1915—July	7·74	(i) 107		(i) 104·7	61·0						132	125						(a) 676
1916—July	8·46	(i) 124		(i) 116·6	65·4						161	148						(a) 724
1917—July	11·62	(i) 143		(i) 138·3	77·6						204	180	(f) 141·8					(a) 786
1918—July	13·00	(e) 152		(i) 166·9	(e) 90·5						210	203	(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	13·77	(e) 166		(e) 171·1	102·4						209	208	(e) 194·8		186			(a) 912
1920—July	16·84	(e) 200		(e) 211·3	122·6			(g) 363			258	252	(e) 218·8		190			(a) 1019
1921—July	10·96	(e) 165		(i) 174·9	101·3	(a) 100		(g) 295			220	219	(e) 207·9		177		(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	10·27	(e) 156		(e) 169·0	97·2	91·20		(g) 289			180	184	(e) 186·8		165	(a) 236		(a) 952
1923—July	10·17	(e) 156	100·4	(e) 171·8	100·6	107·51		(g) 331			162	169	(e) 173·5		153	(a) 221		(a) 959
1924—July	9·91	(e) 153	96·0	(e) 172·3	100·7	124·21		(g) 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	(e) 173·3		157	(a) 221		(a) 984
1925—July	10·49	(e) 155	103·0	(e) 176·7	104·4	130·37		(g) 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	(e) 179·1		157	(a) 218		(a) 1004
1926—July	11·07	(e) 157	105·7	(e) 178·7	103·4	166·35		(g) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(e) 170·9		157	(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(e) 177·7	101·5	199·35		(g) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(e) 167·4		156	(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(e) 172·8	100·3	205·36		(g) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(e) 170·4		147	(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(e) 172·7	100·3	218·01	(a) 102·2	(g) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(e) 169·0		148	(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(e) 170·3	95·8	223·94	(a) 100·0	(g) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(e) 162·1		139	(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(e) 153·9	86·5	201·59	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(e) 153·5		108	(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(e) 138·9	77·5	179·53	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(e) 140·9		109	130	(g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(e) 129·8	75·7	177·84	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(e) 137·4	72·3	103	143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(e) 136·6	79·3	169·84	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(e) 139·9	65·9	97	147	(g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(g) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(e) 135·8	65·7	101	152	(g) 824	(f) 836
1936—January	8·17	127	81·7	141·7	83·9	186·14	72·0	(g) 486	122·3	124·3	131	147	(e) 136·7	60·3	103	157	(g) 826	839
April	7·82	125	79·7	140·6	83·4	181·33	72·8	(g) 497	122·4	124·3	126	144	.....	60·7	100	160	(g) 831	.....
July	7·97	126	84·0	143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(g) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146	.....	60·8	101	158	(g) 848	.....
August	8·17	127	84·0	.....	85·6	182·37	73·7	.....	124·2	125·4	129	146	.....	60·5	101	159	.....	870
September	8·28	127	84·3	143·6	85·9	185·94	77·1	.....	122·0	124·4	131	147	132·0	60·7	102	160	.....	.....
October	8·24	127	82·8	.....	85·7	188·76	80·4	(g) 540	121·7	124·4	132	148	133·5	61·6	103	159	(g) 859	.....
November	8·32	128	82·5	.....	85·8	191·41	83·8	.....	121·3	124·3	136	151	133·9	61·9	104	159	.....	884
December	8·36	128	82·9	143·6	86·1	191·96	85·3	.....	121·0	124·3	136	151	133·4	62·4	103	163	.....	.....
1937—January	8·41	129	84·6	.....	86·9	193·02	88·2	(g) 581	121·4	124·5	136	151	134·1	63·8	104	170	(g) 861	.....
February	8·49	129	84·5	.....	87·2	195·19	91·2	.....	121·9	124·8	135	151	133·9	65·2	104	171	.....	900
March	8·49	129	85·4	146·0	87·9	194·73	91·1	.....	122·3	125·0	135	151	134·2	65·3	104	171	.....	.....
April	8·54	130	85·6	.....	88·3	191·95	91·4	(g) 606	122·3	125·1	135	151	136·0	64·1	104	172	.....	.....
May	8·58	131	86·5	.....	88·8	191·67	91·3	.....	122·4	125·1	136	152	136·2	64·8	104	172	.....	919
June	8·52	130	86·2	147·4	88·9	194·08	92·2	.....	122·9	125·3	136	152	137·9	65·3	.....	171	.....	.....
July	8·56	131	85·9	.....	88·9	198·70	92·9	.....	124·5	126·2	140	155	138·7	64·6	.....	172	.....	.....
August	8·80	132	85·5	.....	89·0	.....	.....	.....	124·0	126·0	140	155	.....	64·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	8·72	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. *(d)* Cost of weekly family food budget. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month. *(h)* Highest category workmen's household. *(i)* December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Dun and Bradstreet	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	96	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	(f)	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867–1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909–1913=1000
		(c)		(b)					(d)			(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	$ 9·2076	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	8·6566	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	9·8698	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	(a) 146	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	11·5294	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	(a) 226	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	16·0680	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	(a) 276	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	19·1624	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·5	141·1	18·8964	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	19·3528	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	10·7284	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	12·1069	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4	13·0895	504	415	.....	.....	124·8	145	.....	179·0	1395	178	(a)199·1	2052	(a) 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9	12·2257	566	491	127·9	.....	138·4	151	.....	173·3	1404	184	(a)206·4	1855	(a) 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3	13·8526	559	569	142·5	.....	134·3	155	.....	161	1424	158	(a)201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	12·7378	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	12·3803	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	13·1418	841	637	141·6	.....	120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	12·4853	858	626	137·8	.....	115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	10·5611	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	8·7756	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	6·7266	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	8·3373	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	9·2351	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	9·8416	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—January	72·9	70·84	80·6	10·3641	581	364	103·6	91·8	86·7	77	52·1	91·1	1120	96	144·9	1475	1405
April	72·2	70·20	79·7	9·8541	574	374	103·7	91·9	85·8	75	53·0	91·9	1122	94	145·4	1515	1393
July	74·4	73·92	80·5	9·8538	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
August	76·2	76·78	81·6	10·1445	582	395	104·6	95·2	88·7	77	53·9	93·4	.....	98	151·7	1585	1409
September	76·4	75·92	81·6	10·1907	594	407	104·4	96·1	90·1	77	54·7	96·8	.....	97	151·9	1573	1421
October	77·1	77·13	81·5	10·2716	602	452	104·3	97·6	91·4	87	55·5	103·1	1111	97	151·4	1591	1425
November	77·2	77·35	82·4	10·2214	615	473	104·4	98·3	94·2	88	56·1	105·2	.....	98	153·8	1620	1427
December	79·7	80·04	84·2	10·7895	637	499	105·0	100·8	98·6	92	56·9	106·8	.....	101	162·4	1611	1450
1937—January	81·3	82·95	85·9	11·1360	658	513	105·3	102·9	99·2	95	58·4	108·4	1131	104	176·3	1644	1449
February	82·9	83·61	86·3	11·2320	675	517	105·5	103·9	101·7	96	59·9	111·4	.....	103	174·1	1618	1467
March	85·5	85·75	87·8	11·3494	693	537	106·1	107·3	106·9	99	60·6	113·3	.....	110	181·2	1652	1472
April	86·1	87·23	88·0	11·8150	696	532	105·8	108·9	104·3	99	60·1	113·0	1109	108	187·4	1657	1481
May	85·1	85·25	87·4	11·5119	693	529	105·9	110·7	105·7	96	59·9	112·5	.....	109	182·1	1660	1502
June	84·6	84·56	87·2	11·3374	697	538	105·1	110·6	104·3	96	60·3	112·0	.....	106	180·1	1663	1514
July	87·5	91·86	87·9	11·2734	702	580	106·4	111·5	105·6	98	60·1	112·4	1141	.....	.....	.....	1512
August	85·6	87·09	.....	11·1928	.....	591	106·7	111·4	104·1	.....	.....	110·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

which is based on the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common use, was $11·1928 at August 1, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. The most important change was a decrease of 12·4 per cent in the breadstuffs group; the miscellaneous group declined 6·6 per cent. The livestock index increased 7·3 per cent. Changes in the remaining groups were comparatively unimportant.

Dun's index number based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities was $193·940 at August 1, a decrease of 4·2 per cent for the month. The breadstuffs group declined 17·9 per cent while the dairy and garden products group decreased 12·4 per cent. The meat group increased 6·5 per cent. All other changes were of a minor nature. As compared with the figure for August 1, 1936, the index showed an increase of 6·6 per cent on August 1, 1937.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, stood at 147·4 on June 15, 1937, as compared with 146·0 on March 15, 1937, and 143·0 on July 15, 1936. In the quarter ending June 15 of this year, all groups, except fuel and light which declined 3·6 per cent, showed increases as follows: rent 2·3 per cent, house furnishing goods 2·3 per cent, clothing 1·4 per cent, food 1·1 per cent, miscellaneous 0·5 per cent.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 89·0 for August, an increase of 0·1 per cent over the index for July which was 88·9. The food group declined 0·5 per cent, while the other groups showed increases as follows: clothing, 1·2 per cent, housing, 0·8 per cent, fuel and light, 0·4 per cent, and sundries, 0·1 per cent.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed a considerable increase in Canada at October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,398 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 1,197,647 persons, as compared with 1,174,296 in the preceding month. Activity has shown a falling-off between September and October in six, and an advance in ten of the sixteen preceding years of the record, the change on the average being a small increase; the substantial improvement this year is therefore especially interesting. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 125·7 at October 1, 1937, compared with 123·2 at September 1, 1937, and 110·1 at October 1, 1936. At the same date in the fifteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8; 1927, 110·3; 1926, 106·5; 1925, 99·5; 1924, 95·0; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 95·8, and 1921, 91·3. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of October, 1937, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,847 local trade unions, with an aggregate of 208,833 members, 16,129 or 7·7 per cent of whom were without employment as compared with percentages of 7·6 at the beginning of September and 10·9 at the beginning of October, 1936.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for September, 1937, showed gains over August of the same year and likewise September, 1936, in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, logging and services showing the highest gains under the first comparison and construction and maintenance, logging and services under the second. Vacancies in September, 1937, numbered 41,549, applications, 64,763, and placements, in regular and casual employment, 38,816.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.51 at the beginning of October as compared with $17.41 for September, the increase being due mainly to an advance in rent. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.87 for October, 1936; $16.42 for October, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.96 for October, 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 84·4 for the week ended October 29 as compared with 85·2 for the week ended October 1. The decrease was due mainly to lower prices for certain non-ferrous metals and farm products. On a monthly basis the index number was 85·0 for September, 1937; 77·1 for October, 1936; 73·1 for October, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 96·8 for October, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 1174. The Index of the physical volume of business in September was fractionally higher than in the previous month but somewhat lower than in June and July. It was, however, higher than at any time in 1936 and about three per cent above September in that year. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index, mineral production, electric power output and exports were lower in September than in the previous month while manufacturing, construction, trade employment, car loadings and imports were higher. All of the above mentioned factors were higher in September, 1937, than in September, 1936, with the exception of manufacturing and exports which were lower. Information available for October shows wholesale prices, the number of cars of revenue freight, and contracts awarded at lower levels than in August but higher than in October, 1936, while employment, gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways and the quantity of sugar manufactured showed improvement in both comparisons.

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	165,456,613	173,304,529	178,161,341	142,565,370	143,787,510
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	70,240,465	69,965,939	65,158,561	52,982,972	50,257,754
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	94,151,927	101,471,260	110,998,708	88,894,179	92,559,495
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	9,070,318	8,782,342	8,706,724	7,379,731	6,795,884
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,733,624,854	2,612,857,577	3,328,225,661	3,133,564,540	2,619,152,500
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	108,225,813	110,939,351	117,971,877	116,282,712	123,527,133
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,574,503,186	1,577,638,802	1,510,319,426	1,500,864,504	1,502,821,895
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	770,684,341	747,670,894	707,850,681	687,836,073	657,362,195
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	..... 105·8	118·9	135·2	126·9	119·5	114·7
Preferred stocks.....	..... 82·2	91·0	101·5	86·8	83·8	80·6
(1) Index of interest rates.....	..... 73·1	71·8	72·2	72·2	69·9	71·2
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.....	† 84·4	85·0	85·6	77·1	76·4	76·1
(2) Prices, retail, family budget..... $	17·51	17·41	17·48	16·87	16·84	16·72
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	(3) 81·0	68·8	87·5	75·2	67·1
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	(3) 81·0	79·2	75·8	75·6	74·6
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	125·7	123·2	120·0	110·1	107·1	105·6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	7·7	7·6	8·9	10·9	10·8	12·8
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	239,207	240,762	210,751	233,339	230,917	204,522
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	19,328,357	17,930,439	16,485,561	18,786,278	17,956,964	15,733,625
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,685,535	12,922,213	12,836,809	12,899,089
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	14,355,272	11,914,929	14,249,421	14,312,165	12,009,639
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	11,213,559	11,338,316	9,846,238	10,889,280	11,375,154
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,072,500,119	2,720,577,707	3,055,488,195	2,364,492,966
Building permits..... $	4,384,952	5,078,882	4,216,000	4,263,000	3,657,000	3,673,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	20,169,900	21,715,000	24,830,800	14,957,000	16,559,000	15,536,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	80,922	76,180	74,578	75,051	51,892	38,570
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	114,527	114,622	126,695	98,330	86,077	80,164
Ferro-alloys.....tons	7,604	7,720	9,913	5,253	5,027	9,294
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	40,590,985	28,260,126	29,128,356	33,987,026
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	39,849,770	31,724,468	31,169,138	33,506,293
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	44,583,629	34,644,498	36,132,454	35,438,299
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	20,662,233	12,769,154	15,905,474	12,379,095
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	348,541	335,683	332,435	330,502
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	3,129,097	1,593,017	1,352,420	1,567,358
Coal.....tons	.....	1,415,219	1,222,976	1,805,197	1,448,051	1,055,872
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	153,314,000	157,778,000	158,760,000	134,050,000	146,310,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	5,368,000	7,853,000	6,966,000	5,361,000	8,467,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	4,582,000	5,197,000	16,543,000	9,263,000	7,097,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,228,000	1,965,000	1,472,000	1,422,000	908,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	334,515,215	306,106,116	311,562,616	263,861,906	292,590,726
Flour production.....brls.	.....	1,438,000	1,043,000	1,701,000	1,516,000	1,363,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	107,859,853	91,122,789	92,364,014	101,692,741	78,496,030	93,841,054
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,256,289	2,321,489	1,927,901	2,106,801	2,002,895
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	68,080,000	70,894,000	76,790,000	73,176,000	65,164,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	27,214,000	27,891,000	29,150,000	25,913,000	23,260,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	312,350	318,710	301,110	269,780	270 050
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	1,926	5,814	4,592	2,481	3,051
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	(9) 123·8	123·4	121·5	120·0	113·5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	(9) 127·5	127·2	125·5	123·9	115·8
Mineral production.....	.....	(9) 203·8	212·3	163·0	171·7	180·8
Manufacturing.....	.....	(9) 122·9	121·4	129·0	126·5	114·8
Construction.....	.....	(9) 56·1	53·8	44·0	44·5	37·9
Electric power.....	.....	(9) 226·9	231·1	216·3	211·0	212·4
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	(9) 113·0	112·2	109·9	108·5	106·9
Trade employment.....	.....	(9) 132·9	131·8	130·2	129·1	127·2
Carloadings.....	.....	(9) 85·1	82·7	78·0	81·6	79·5
Imports.....	.....	(9) 101·6	97·9	96·6	85·3	79·0
Exports.....	.....	(9) 103·9	115·6	115·8	108·7	117·5

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended October 29, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October 30, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 9, September 11, and August 14, 1937; October 3, September 5 and August 8, 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Subject to revision.

Strikes and Lock-outs—The number of strikes and lock-outs during October was 30, involving 7,521 workers with a time loss of 55,692 man working days, as compared with 34 disputes in September, involving 7,007 workers with a time loss of 44,378 days. The most important disputes in October were those involving coal miners at Minto, N.B., and rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., while there were a number of brief strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In September the important strikes were those of foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and textile workers at Louiseville, P.Q. In October, 1936, there were 19 disputes involving 2,158 workers with a time loss of 11,644 days, the important disputes including strikes of fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., and Cadomin, Alta. Of the thirty disputes recorded for October, twenty-four were recorded as terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, six in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, while compromise settlements were reached in nine cases, the results of four were recorded as indefinite. Six disputes, involving approximately 2,000 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lock-outs in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Provincial co-operation sought in establishment of unemployment insurance

Preliminary action leading to the introduction of legislation for the establishment of a federal system of unemployment insurance in Canada was taken recently by the Prime Minister Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, when on November 5 he communicated with the provincial premiers requesting co-operation in this objective. In effect, the Prime Minister asked the premiers of the provinces to ascertain if their governments would be agreeable to sanction the necessary amendments to the British North America Act to permit the establishment of a national plan of unemployment insurance.

He further indicated that if there was provincial agreement in this respect, the Dominion Government was prepared to introduce legislation at the next session of Parliament.

The text of the Prime Minister's proposal is given on page 1193 of this issue.

Retraining proposals for higher age groups

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, at a recent press interview announced that "with the co-operation of the provinces and of industry" it was proposed to extend retraining plans to employables in the higher age groups. The scheme would probably be somewhat along the lines of the youth training program now in operation in all provinces.

The Minister indicated that registration of the employed revealed that the majority of those now in receipt of aid were unskilled. The Department, he stated, was emphasizing their retraining for re-employability through the co-operation of the provinces and industry.

"At present," he added, "there is a shortage of labour in certain trades and in certain centres. Broadly, we believe that the co-operation of industry in training, or retraining, men of middle age will make a large number employable in occupations in which work will be available."

Dominion-Provincial conference on old age pensions

At the last session of Parliament, the Minister of Finance, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, stated that he would call a conference of Dominion and Provincial officials to consider the administration of Old Age Pensions. The Conference met at Ottawa on November 2nd and after a four day session unanimous approval was given to new regulations and to amendments to existing regulations designed to meet the general objectives of the conference. These objectives were to assure that no person justly entitled to old age pension under Dominion and Provincial legislation should be deprived of any of his rights; to secure greater uniformity and efficiency in administrative policies and practices; and to eliminate abuses and unjustifiable costs. The new regulations will not be made public until they have been submitted to and approved by the respective governments.

Public works not regarded as permanent cure for unemployment

In a recent press statement the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, reiterated the official attitude in regard to public works as a means of ending unemployment. Pointing out that this policy was not untried, Hon. Mr. Rogers, declared:

"It has been found by other countries that public works projects are no permanent and certain cure though they may be combined usefully with plans for rehabilitation which

have in view the later absorption of employables in private industry. The National Employment Commission has made definite recommendations on this point (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 977) and our discussions with the provinces are proceeding on the basis of those recommendations. It is also clear that in working out a program with any province, the Dominion Government is obliged to attach safeguards to its grants and provide for proper inspection of contracts and expenditures. The Dominion Government is responsible to the taxpayers for its expenditures of public money just as the Provincial Government is responsible to the taxpayers. We must both know how our money is being spent and we must see that it is spent wisely and constructively."

Statistics of Home Improvement Plan

In the November, 1936, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 988) reference was made to the establishment of the Home Improvement Plan, whereby the Dominion Government with the co-operation of the chartered banks, made loans available to Canadians for the purpose of financing home repairs and improvements.

The Plan was inaugurated in October, 1936, prior to the adoption of the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, which received Royal assent on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 502), the chartered banks having offered to begin making loans at that time, in order to expedite operations under the scheme and thereby relieve unemployment in the building industry during the fall and winter months. The act provides that the Governor in Council may guarantee lending institutions, approved by him for the purpose of making Home Improvement Loans, against losses which they may sustain as a result of making such loans. The liability of the Government is limited to 15 per cent of the total amount of the loans made by any such institution and may not exceed in all the sum of $7,500,000.

During the year that the Home Improvement Plan has now been in operation the National Employment Commission has carried on an informative and educational campaign, financed by public-spirited concerns and individuals for the purpose of acquainting the public with and inspiring support for the plan. Voluntary committees, provincial and local, have been established across Canada to forward the plan in their respective localities (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1099).

A year having passed since the inception of this plan it is now possible to make an estimate of its value. Figures issued recently indicate decisively that the plan has been of great importance in the stimulation of the building industry which in turn has resulted in an increase in employment in the building industry, building supplies firms and manufacturing of materials, etc., as well as providing a means whereby Canadian citizens have been able to make long deferred repairs to their homes thereby improving the value and attractiveness of their property.

At the end of October, according to figures supplied by the National Employment Commission loan totals at the end of the first year amounted to 28,275 in number and $11,001,817.52 in value. Provincially, Ontario recorded the greatest number of loans both in numbers and value, 12,072 loans having been contracted, amounting to $4,702,025.54; Quebec followed with 4,328 loans valued at $2,105,293.70; British Columbia, 3,063 loans amounting in value to $1,000,417.85; Alberta, 2,226 loans valued at $736,021.60; Manitoba, 1,903 loans valued at $714,959.73; New Brunswick, 1,201 loans at $418,308.37; Saskatchewan, 789 loans amounting in value to $275,694.37; and Prince Edward Island, 356 loans totalling $97.542.73 in value.

The National Employment Commission in issuing these figures states: "It should be borne in mind that the $11,000,000 loaned does not represent the value of work done as a result of the Home Improvement Plan. In the United States it was found that at least $3 was spent on home modernization and repairs by persons who did *not* borrow to each $1 borrowed. In Canada casual enquiries indicate that, for a number of reasons, the proportion was even higher and the ratio may have been four to one. It is probably safe to assume that expenditures for modernization and repairs resulting from the Home Improvement Plan now approximate $50,000,000.

"Unfortunately it is very difficult to ascertain with any exactitude the extent to which unemployed persons have been given work by the plan. Such statistics as are available concern building and construction generally. Repairs and improvements to homes are placed in no separate category. However, it is a fact which can be proven by statistical data that the building and construction industry has shaken off the lassitude from which it suffered and is moving forward. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a great increase in the value of building authorized during the first nine months of the present

year. In 58 cities of Canada during this period building permits were issued to the total value of $42,750,366, or an increase of $12,066,954 over figures for the corresponding period in 1936. The Bureau comments that this was decidedly higher than in the first nine months in any other year since 1931.

"The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was higher by 39·3 per cent than in 1936, and was also substantially higher than in any of the preceding four years, the Bureau states. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1930-1936, was lower than in other years since 1920.

"During the month of September of this year building authorized in the 58 cities was valued at $5,078,882, or an increase of 20 per cent over August, 1937, and of nearly 39 per cent over September, 1936....

"Revival of the building industry, of course, reflects itself in numerous other activities which, in turn, pass on the stimulus received. Not only does the expenditure of money on building mean employment for the carpenter, plumber, bricklayer and plasterer, but it necessarily involves increased activity in all those supply organizations which stand behind them. Distribution and transportation companies are called upon to participate in the general activity, and the result is improvement practically all along the line. In short, the building industry is vital. Let it stagnate and business generally suffers....

"The Home Improvement Plan starts on its second year not as an untried and experimental project, but as a proven method for helping the home-owner, the builder and the unemployed. A year of operation has demonstrated that it can assist materially in solving the grave problem of unemployment."

Maritime Conference on Industrial Relations

A conference on Industrial Relations, attended by representatives of a number of the principal industries in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was held in King's College, Dalhousie University, Halifax, on October 29 and 30. Representatives of the federal Department of Labour and of the National Employment Commission were also present on invitation. The initiative for this conference came from a group of industrialists in the Maritime Provinces.

The agenda of the conference comprised the following topics: Wages Determination; the Human Factor in Scientific Management; Recent Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia; Security against Accidents, Sickness and Unemployment; the Need for Skilled Workers; Bringing the Unemployed Back into Industry; Vocational Guidance in Great Britain; the University's Contribution to Industrial Relations.

The conference was opened by an address by Mr. J. E. Macpherson, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, who gave an address on "The Role of Industrial Relations in Modern Industry." Others participating in the Conference were: Honourable Michael Dwyer, Minister of Public Works and Mines for Nova Scotia; Professor L. Richter, Dalhousie University; Mr. F. M. Blois, Superintendent, Stanfield's Ltd.; Dr. F. H. Sexton, Principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College; Dr. F. W. Gray, Assistant General Manager of the Dominion Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.; Dr. A. Calder, President of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia; Mr. H. A. Weir of the Halifax Academy; Professor B. A. Fletcher and Professor H. L. Stewart of Dalhousie University. At a public meeting held on the evening of October 29, Mr. Tom Moore, Vice-Chairman of the National Employment Commission, gave an address on the employment situation in Canada.

It is understood that a second Maritime Conference on Industrial Relations will be convened during the coming year, with representatives in attendance from the different industries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Appointment of New Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva

Announcement was made during the past month by the Department of External Affairs of the transfer of Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, to the post of Counsellor at the Canadian Legation in Washington, and of his replacement at Geneva by Dr. H. Hume Wrong, who has served as Counsellor of the Canadian Legation at Washington since its establishment in 1927.

Dr. Riddell was Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario from 1919 until 1920, when he accepted an appointment on the staff of the International Labour Office in Geneva and five years later was appointed Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization. During the twelve years which have since elapsed, he has attended the successive sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and has also acted for Canada on the Council of the League and at numerous international gatherings. At the same time Dr. Riddell served continuously

on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office as Canadian Government representative and as one of the Government delegates to the seventeen sessions of the International Labour Conference which have been held since 1925, being honoured by election to the chairmanship of the Governing Body for 1935-36.

Mr. H. Hume Wrong during his ten years service in the Canadian Legation at Washington acted for a considerable period as Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Wrong presented his credentials as Canadian Advisory Officer on October 7 to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and to the Acting Director of the International Labour Office on October 28.

"Peace" parleys between C.I.O. and A.F. of L.

The background and course of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization have been outlined in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (December, 1935, page 1088; August, 1936, page 680; and December, 1936, page 1142), while a more detailed review of the situation as it developed among the contending factions is given in the 1936 Report on Labour Organization, published by the Department of Labour.

The reaction of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to this fratricidal strife in the trade union movement was reflected in the resolution on trade union unity adopted at the recent convention of that body held in Ottawa (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1084).

Recently there has been a "peace" movement to effect a basis of common action and restore harmony. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor (a report of which is given elsewhere in this issue) the subject of trade union unity was debated at length, and a message was received from the Committee for Industrial Organization, extending an invitation for the appointment of a committee by the A.F. of L. to meet representatives of the C.I.O. in a conference.

Subsequently a conference was held in Washington early in November at which proposals and counter-proposals were put forth by the respective representatives.

It is understood that the C.I.O. representatives proposed that the unified labour movement be effected within the A.F. of L. with the industrial unions established in an autonomous department, thereby permitting continuation of the organization campaign among workers in mass production industries.

The A.F. of L. proposal for reconciliation provided for reaffiliation and restoration of full rights to its 12 suspended affiliates now in the C.I.O., immediate conferences to determine the status of new C.I.O. unions "upon terms and conditions mutually agreeable," and "an aggressive organizing campaign along both industrial and craft lines."

At the time of writing the conference had adjourned for an eight day recess, with neither offer having been accepted.

Enquiry into Working Class Family Budgets in Great Britain

The Ministry of Labour (Great Britain) is conducting an enquiry in order to obtain a representative collection of "budgets" giving particulars of the weekly expenditure of working class households.

The following paragraphs dealing with the objects and methods of the enquiry have been taken from the October issue of *The Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

Objects.—The main object of this enquiry is to provide the material required for a revision of the basis of the official statistics, generally known as the "cost-of-living index figures," showing the percentage changes from month to month in working-class costs of living. These statistics, which are widely used in the regulation of wages, were instituted in the early months of the war in order to provide, month by month, an indication of the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families; and they have since been regularly compiled on the same basis, and published in the monthly issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*." In view of the changes which have taken place in modes of living and habits of expenditure since 1914 it has now become desirable that the basis on which the statistics are compiled should be revised to correspond more closely with present-day standards of living. For this purpose it is necessary that information should be collected showing in what proportions working-class expenditure is now distributed over the various items included in the budgets of working-class households. Although such information has been collected in a considerable number of oversea countries during recent years, there has been no comprehensive official enquiry in Great Britain since 1918, when consumption and expenditure were greatly affected by the abnormal conditions arising out of the war; and the only previous official enquiry was made as long ago as 1904. The enquiry

which is now to be made will enable the Department to ascertain what changes are necessary, in the light of present-day conditions, in the list of items of expenditure now included within the scope of the cost-of-living statistics, and in the numerical "weights" representing the relative importance of the separate items, used in the calculation of the index figures.

The enquiry is also expected to provide information, as to the kinds and amounts of food bought by working-class households, which will be of special value to the Health Departments of the Government in the study of problems of diet and nutrition. An Advisory Committee on Nutrition which was appointed by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland in May, 1935, has reported that it is essential that early steps should be taken to collect more information than is at present available about the consumption of food by different sections of the population. It is hoped that the enquiry which is now being undertaken will provide information of this kind.

Methods of Enquiry.—In determining the methods by which the enquiry is to be conducted, the Minister has had the advice of an influential Committee, including representatives of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, the Trades Union Congress General Council, the Co-operative movement, retail traders, statisticians and the Government Departments concerned.

It would be impracticable to collect particulars of the expenditure of all working-class households throughout Great Britain. A representative selection has been taken of over 30,000 adult wage earners and small-salary earners, distributed over all districts.

The great majority of the households who are being asked for information are those of persons insured against unemployment, including manual workers generally and non-manual workers with incomes not exceeding £250 a year; the enquiry covers agricultural workers as well as workers engaged in industrial, commercial, etc., of the principal classes of manual workers, and of non-manual workers with salaries not exceeding £250 a year, who are not insured against unemployment (e.g., employees in the permanent service of railway companies, local authorities, public utility undertakings, and Government Departments.

Pensions in New Zealand

According to the thirty-ninth annual report of the Pensions Department of New Zealand, total payments for all pensions administered by that department for the fiscal year 1936-37, ending March 31, 1937, amounted to £4,940,428, there being 102,974 pensions in force, compared with payments of £3,659,664, and 84,673 pensions in the fiscal year 1935-36.

The above figures include war pensions; old-age pensions; widows, Maori War, Miners', epidemics, invalidity, and Boer War pensions, sundry pensions and annuities, pensions under the Civil Service Act, 1908, family allowances and War Veterans' Allowances.

Of the total payments for all classes of pensions during the fiscal year 1936-37, an amount of £2,413,103 was expended on 54,134 old-age pensions, and £1,483,345 on 23,711 war pensions.

Referring to legislation passed during the period reviewed the report states that the maximum old-age pension has been increased from £45 10s. to £58 10s. per annum. Receipts during any income year not exceeding £500 by way of legacy, life insurance or compensation for accidental injury or death, where such receipts are expended on a home property or for any other purpose deemed reasonable may also be exempted, the report states. Additional property exemptions include any interest in land, including any interest in any mortgage of any estate or interest in land. The general exemption for other property has also been increased from £50 to £500; and the period of residence in New Zealand to qualify for an old age pension has been reduced from twenty-five to twenty years. Provision has also been made that the deduction in respect of age from the pension of a female applicant under sixty-five years has been eliminated, and a woman of sixty years of age now receives the full pension.

Conditions of work of taxi-drivers in New Zealand

A report has been issued by the Committee appointed by the New Zealand Minister of Transport to investigate the conditions of work in the taxi and town carrier business, a review of this survey being given in a recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* published by the International Labour Office.

The report shows that where taxi-drivers in New Zealand are working on a commission basis receiving 25 to 33⅓ per cent of the gross takings (occasionally 50 per cent when they pay for their gasoline and oil), their earnings are very variable and usually very low. Average earnings varied from 2¾d. to 12½d. an hour in the different cities of New Zealand during the period of three months ending in September, 1936. On the other hand, their hours of work were unduly long, averaging 75, 66 and

76 hours per week in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, respectively. In small places average hours ranged from 60 to 102 hours a week, and in many individual cases they reached 120 a week.

These figures include a great deal of waiting time. The report indicates that in Wellington the average driver on a commission basis covers seven miles per hour. He is actually driving and engaged on jobs for between twenty and thirty minutes for each hour he is on duty.

The investigating committee requested the interested parties in several localities to endeavour to arrive at a working agreement, in particular with regard to wages and hours of work. The report points out that having regard to the fact that the taxi is a form of public transport which operates over fairly densely trafficked roads, and that fatigue on the part of the driver is always a potential menace to the safety of the passengers carried as well as to pedestrians and other motor traffic, it is evident that the present long hours on which many taxi-drivers are on duty are inimical to the public interest. The lack of limitation on the hours of work was considered not only a real peril to the public safety, but is also an unfair cause of competition to other forms of transport which are required to observe standards which have been adopted not only for the safety and welfare of the workers engaged but also in the general interests of public safety.

The Committee recommended *inter alia,* that all taxi services be brought under the provisions of the Transport Licensing Act, and that uniformity of working conditions, wages and hours should be effected respecting all drivers of taxi-cabs on the basis of the appropriate industrial awards, such uniformity to be a condition of the licence.

Other recommendations call for the disclosure in the agreement with the taxi-driver of the real rate of interest charged under hire-purchase agreements affecting the purchase of cars used as taxis or trucks, and for the internal reorganization of the taxi business. Should this prove impossible, it is suggested that the Posts and Telegraph Department should take over the systems in the four main cities.

According to press reports from Wellington, the Minister of Transport has announced that he intends to give full effect to the recommendations of the committee.

Compulsory arbitration in collective labour disputes in France

The main provisions of legislation in France establishing compulsory arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of collective industrial disputes were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, page 323. This arbitration machinery was instituted by an Act dated December 31, 1936, and by a Decree dated January 16, 1937. For the purpose of facilitating and expediting the process set up by the legislation an amending Decree was issued on September 18.

As previously outlined, the earlier legislation provided conciliation machinery designed to function in three stages, viz: (1) Departmental, or county, conciliation committees, comprising representatives of the local organizations of employers and employees concerned; (2) joint conciliation committees, comprising representatives of the national federations of employers and employees in the industry concerned; (3) a national inter-occupational conciliation committee, comprising representatives of the two principal national confederations of employers and employees organizations in the various industries and occupations. Failing settlement through these successive conciliation stages, arbitration was to be effected by an award of arbitrators, or, if they failed to agree, by the award of an umpire.

The Minister of Labour has issued a statement on certain new amendments designated to further expedite the above process.

The new features provided in the most recent Decree are thus summarized in the October issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain): "For this purpose the Decree stipulates that, if the county or joint conciliation committees decide, by a majority vote, that the full process of conciliation through all its stages would serve no useful purpose, they may call upon the parties to the dispute to have direct recourse to arbitration under the established procedure. Provision is also made for the arbitration machinery to come into operation automatically, if the representatives of one of the parties to the dispute refuse to appear before any of the appropriate conciliation committees. Moreover, authority is given to the Minister of Labour to institute arbitration proceedings forthwith in any case in which one of the federations concerned, or either of the two national confederations of employers and workers, fails to comply with an instruction, by registered letter, to provide for its representation on a joint conciliation committee

or the national inter-occupational conciliation committee, as the case may be.

In order also to obviate delays in the designation of persons authorized by the federations of employers' and workers' organizations to represent them on the joint conciliation committees, the Decree provides for the preparation and submission to the Minister of Labour of standing lists of such persons. Finally, the two national confederations are required to extend the lists, submitted by them, of persons from among whom arbitrators may be appointed by the Minister of Labour. Such lists must now include 40, instead of 15, persons, of whom at least three-fourths must be, or have been, engaged in an industrial or commercial occupation."

Survey of world unemployment situation

A further decline in world unemployment is registered in the quarterly tabular statistics of employment and unemployment published by the International Labour Office in *Industrial and Labour Information* of October 4. This further decrease in unemployment compared with the corresponding period of 1936, continues the trend established in almost all countries during the last four years, which has been referred to in previous issues of the Labour Gazette (August, 1937, page 838; May, 1937, page 481, etc.).

The International Labour Office notes that "the number of workers recorded as being in industrial employment is less than it was in 1929, the last pre-depression year, in a number of countries. These are Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and the United States of America. Canada and Italy, however, which figured in that list three months ago, now have index numbers of employment which exceeded that of 1929."

In presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of such figures, and states they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries, as methods applied in compiling such statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 7·7 per cent in the Netherlands and 7·2 in Switzerland, to 1·5 in Belgium and 1·9 per cent in the United Kingdom. Other declines over the corresponding period of 1936 were: Czechoslovakia 5·1 per cent and Austraia 3·8 per cent while Denmark showed an increase in unemployment of 2·7 per cent.

Unemployment statistics obtained from returns made by trade unions indicate declines in unemployment ranging from 3·6 per cent in Canada and 3·1 per cent in Australia, to 2·4 per cent in the United States and 1·8 in Sweden.

Statistics based on social insurance schemes show improvement in indices of employment ranging from 8·6 per cent in Czechoslovakia to 4·0 in Belgium over the corresponding period in 1936. Other increases in employment indices were recorded as follows: Great Britain, 4·9; Hungary, 8·5; Latvia, 8·4; and the Netherlands, 8·2.

Returns from selected establishments again reflect the continued widespread improvement in the world employment situation. As in the last quarter, in all countries reporting, the indices of employment advanced, the advance ranging from 21·3 in Estonia to 2·6 in Denmark. The index of employment based on returns from selected establishments in Canada showed an improvement of 12·1 over the corresponding period of 1936. The improvement in other countries was registered as follows: Finland, 8·3; France, 4·7; Italy, 11·9 Japan, 11·8; Luxemburg, 8·2; Norway, 5·0; Poland, 11·2; South Africa, 7·0; Sweden, 9·5; Switzerland, 9·3; and the United States, 10·0.

Note:—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) entitled "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in September, 1937," to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

Lighting in Factories and Workshops is the title of a welfare pamphlet (No. 7) issued recently by the British Home Office.

Emphasizing the importance of lighting in factories and workshops it is stated in the pamphlet that proper lighting "has an important bearing both on the health, safety, and efficiency of the worker and on the general quality of the work."

There were 42 firms in Canada engaged wholly or chiefly in the production of printed matter by the lithographic process with a value of products of $9,517,400 in 1936, as compared with $8,835,444 in 1935, according to figures issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of persons employed was 2,547 compared with 2,444, with salaries and wages totalling $3,536,212 compared with $3,365,974. Ontario had 27 of these firms, Quebec seven, British Columbia five, Manitoba two, and Nova Scotia one.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established early in September to deal with a wages dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, 180 in number, being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers, was completed on October 9 by the appointment of the Honourable E. A. McPherson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, as third member and chairman. Mr. McPherson's appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. Travers Sweatman, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominees of the city and employees, respectively.

A wages dispute involving the telephone employees of the City of Fort William and the electrical workers in the employ of the Public Utilities Commission of the City of Port Arthur was amicably settled during October, both the civic authorities and the employees concerned having accepted the unanimous recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had recently dealt with the matter. Over 50 workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were directly affected by this dispute. The text of the board's findings appeared in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 957.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1937

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved, and time loss for October, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago:

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*October, 1937.....	30	7,521	55,692
*Sept., 1937.....	34	7,007	44,378
Sept., 1936.....	19	2,158	11,644

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although there was a reduction in the number of strikes and lockouts in October, there were increases in the figures as to numbers of workers involved and time loss incurred as a result of a strike of coal miners in eleven mines in New Brunswick and several brief strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia involving comparatively large numbers of workers. A strike of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., caused considerable time loss. In September over one-half of the time loss was due to strikes of foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and textile workers at Louiseville, P.Q. In October last year the time loss was due chiefly to strikes of fur factory workers at Winnipeg, Man., and coal miners at Glace Bay and River Hebert, N.S., and Cadomin, Alta.

Ten disputes, involving 2,125 workers, were carried over from September, including that of grain elevator employees at Sarnia, Ont., on September 30, which was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Twenty disputes commenced during October. Of these thirty disputes, twenty-four terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, six in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, while compromise settlements were reached in nine cases and the results of four were recorded as indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.; children's dress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.; coal miners, Minto, N.B.; bakery workers, Toronto, Ont.; cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received, indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not de-

cleared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; and custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1937, one employer. The dispute involving tannery workers employed by one firm in Toronto, Ont., which commenced on June 1, 1937, and was carried in the above list for some time, is recorded as lapsed by the end of October and has consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute involving golf caddies at one course in Montreal, P.Q., in July has been reported in the press only recently. A report secured by the Department was that about sixty caddies ceased work for twenty minutes, securing an adjustment in rates of pay.

A dispute involving moulders in one foundry at North Sydney, N.S., about September 10 has been reported in the press. A report secured by the Department stated that two men ceased work for half an hour until piece rates were adjusted.

A dispute involving twelve loggers at Harrison Lake, B.C., was reported on September 21 when they ceased work claiming that a caterpillar driver had been dismissed unfairly. The men secured work elsewhere and were replaced.

A dispute involving thirty-five employees in a woodworking establishment at Preston, Ont., for one day, on October 13, has been reported in the press. Reports to the Department indicate that the stoppage was due to a breakdown in the heating equipment, work being suspended until repairs were made.

A minor dispute occurred on a highway construction job near Rouyn, P.Q., on October 16 when labourers, variously reported as thirty-three and sixty-three, ceased work but were replaced immediately. It was reported that a dispute as to a foreman and as to wage rates was the cause.

A dispute involving coal miners at River Hebert, N.S., about October 21 has been reported in the press, but no particulars have been received.

A dispute involving various building trades workers at Vancouver, B.C., in the last week in October has been reported in the press, but particulars have not been received. It appears that members of the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada picketed one construction job, claiming that they had been discharged and members of international unions engaged.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to October

Coal Miners, Midlandvale, Alta.—This dispute, commencing September 15, due to the refusal of the men to accept a change in the payment for dead work in removing "bone" (rock-like coal) from that specified in the agreement, was terminated by the closing of the mine on October 2. The employer stated that there was so much "bone" that the mine could not be operated under the terms of the agreement and the miners had stated that it should be closed if that were so. A tentative adjustment had been found unsatisfactory by the miners, earnings not being equal to the minimum wage under the agreement.

Coal Miners, Carbonvale, Alta.—The miners, who ceased work on September 18, claimed that the employer did not pay the piece rates agreed upon and refused to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. Work was resumed on October 2 when the stipulated rates were paid but union recognition was not conceded.

Rubber Factory Workers, Kitchener, Ont.—This dispute, which commenced on September 23, wage increases of twenty per cent for the lower paid classes and five per cent for the others with time and one-half rates for work beyond fifty-five hours per week, seniority rights, etc., being refused, was not terminated until early in November. Conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour at the end of September and early in October did not result in a settlement, but on October 22 the Minister of Labour for Ontario, after meeting the strike committee, arranged a settlement with the employer which was finally accepted. It was agreed that the Ontario Industry and Labour Board would make an investigation into the industry and set rates of pay, etc. A resumption of work was delayed owing to a dispute as to discrimination against some of the strikers, the employer finally accepting the Minister's interpretation of the terms of settlement, that there would be no discrimination, and work was resumed on November 4. On October 14 strikers prevented the movement of a railway car with goods from the plant, and eighteen men and eight women were charged with obstructing police. The trial was adjourned on October 19 and again on November 2.

WOODEN BOX FACTORY WORKERS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.—This dispute, commencing September 16, owing to alleged violation of the seniority rule when staff was reduced, was terminated on October 25 as a result of an inquiry by a Board of Conciliation appointed by the provincial government under the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, 1937. The employing company agreed to resume operations at the wages and hours prior to the dispute and to select the fifty men required from among those formerly employed.

STEEL FOUNDRY AND SHIPYARD WORKERS, SOREL, P.Q.—A settlement between the National Catholic Syndicate of Steel Workers of Sorel and the employers involved terminated this dispute which began on August 4. The terms of settlement have not been published but it is understood that a compromise was reached.

BRUSH FACTORY WORKERS, GRAVENHURST, ONT.—An agreement, reached on October 13 between the Gravenhurst Workers' Building Maintenance Union, Muskoka Section, Unit No. 1 (affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour) and the employing company, terminated the strike which began on September 23. Conditions as to wages and working conditions had been agreed upon some time before the strike but the company had refused to sign an agreement providing for closed union shop. Conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour early in October did not result in a settlement. The agreement finally negotiated stipulates that employees may join any union and be represented by any union or may negotiate personally with the management without discrimination, and also provides for ten hours per day, 54 hours per week with time and one-third rates of pay for overtime, seniority, certain statutory holidays, revision of piece rates, minimum rates of pay beginning at 18 cents per hour, rising to 24 cents after one year and 25 cents to 30 cents after two years, settlement of disputes with a grievance committee, dismissal to be the penalty for stoppage of work or strike by any employee. The agreement does not apply to officials, office staff or maintenance employees and is to be in effect subject to mutual consent as to changes until August 31, 1938, and thereafter subject to change.

GRAIN ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES (SHOVELLERS, ETC.), SARNIA, ONT.—Men employed to unload boats for a grain elevator refused to work on September 30 demanding increases of 15 cents per hour over existing rates, 40 cents for shovellers, 45 cents for riggers and 50 cents for trip line men, also pay for waiting time. By October 12, some employees had resumed work and the others had been replaced.

DAIRY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—The strike of thirty-six drivers, sixteen plant employees and three stable and garage employees of one dairy on September 17, for a closed shop agreement, was unterminated but the Ontario Minister of Labour had been attempting to bring about negotiations between dairy companies and the union since October 20 when a general strike of dairy employees was voted by the union members. It was reported that the union had agreements with five of the smaller dairies and members in several of the large companies but was not recognized by these. Six of the strikers were charged with intimidation on October 20 as a result of a clash with a driver at work, the trial being adjourned on October 27.

SCRAP METAL WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—A settlement of this dispute was reached on October 21 as a result of conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour. An application by the employer for the appointment of a Conciliation Board by the provincial government under the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, 1937, had been made. A compromise was reached on wage increases and hours were reduced to 44 per week.

Disputes Commencing During October

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—The miners ceased work on October 4 for two days demanding increased wages (piece work) for short wall miners owing to a new condition, and negotiations following a strike on September 30 had not been successful. Work was resumed pending further negotiations.

COAL MINERS, MINTO, N.B.—Employees in nearly all of the mines around Minto, N.B., ceased work on October 13 when their demand on September 10 for negotiations with the United Mine Workers of America was not granted. (In recent years the miners have not been organized except that in 1934 the New Brunswick Miners' Union had been organized and a strike involved two mines in April, being unsuccessful.) On October 14 one operator, employing about seventy men, offered to deal with the union and work was resumed on October 18. In another mine with one hundred and ten workers a number had continued to work and on October 16 voted fifty-two to twenty-nine to continue working. The employer stated that wages should be higher but it was not possible until coal prices went up. Another mine with about forty-five men was closed indefinitely. In another mine sixteen men resumed work on October 18 and a few men were reported to be working in a few others. Maintenance work was carried on in all mines involved. The union requested the provincial government to arrange a meeting

with representatives of both parties and the government proposed that the provincial Fair Wage Board deal with the dispute, work to be resumed in the meantime. The union took this under consideration and on October 26 the Acting Minister of Labour directed the Fair Wage Board to investigate conditions at Minto, including wages, working conditions and enforcement of mine regulations. The mines were picketed by small numbers but there was no interference with any men going to work until October 29 when stones were hurled at a motor car, breaking the windows and injuring one man. The union officials stated that picketing would be stopped if not peaceful.

Bakery Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one bakery ceased work on October 9 when the employer refused to sign a new agreement with higher wages and forty-eight hours per week, stating that he had difficulty in competing with non-union firms under the previous agreement at fifty-six hours. The dismissal of union employees and replacement by non-union workers in violation of the agreement which had still a week to run was also reported. Twelve shops operated by the bakery were picketed. Negotiations for a settlement near the end of the month were unsuccessful.

Cotton Factory Workers, Cornwall, Ont.—Eleven employees, doffers, in one department ceased work on October 14 demanding hourly rates of pay instead of piece rates and the mill, with 502 workers, was shut down for two and one-half days. The stoppage was condemned by the union officials, as the whole wage scale was being dealt with by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board following the strike in August. Work was resumed on October 18 without change.

Cap Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—Employees in fourteen establishments ceased work on October 25 when negotiations for an agreement with the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union were not successful. The union proposed a ten per cent increase in wages, and the forty-hour week. As a result of negotiations an agreement was signed on October 29 providing for minimum rates from $12.50 per week to $22 for various classes of work, the forty-four hour week and five per cent increases for those already at the new minimum rates. An application to have the agreement extended to the industry under the Quebec Act Respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, is to be made.

Photo Engravers, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in two establishments ceased work on October 9 when negotiations for the renewal of an agreement with the International Photo Engravers' Union failed. The union proposed an increase in wages from $50 per week of forty-four hours to $55 for forty hours. As a result of negotiations a settlement was reached on October 12, the agreement providing for $52.50 and forty hours per week for six months and $55 and forty-four hours during the balance of the twelve months ending September 30, 1938.

Furniture Factory Workers, Hanover, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 1 to secure increased wages for some employees and for the discharge of non-union workers. As a result of conciliation by a local business man it was arranged that wages for certain employees would be increased and the two non-union men joined the union. Work was resumed on November 1.

Wood Factory Workers (Sleds, Wagons, Etc.), Preston, Ont.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on October 8, their demand for a twenty per cent increase in wages and reduction in hours from sixty per week to forty-nine being refused. The employees were members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners but union recognition does not appear to have been in dispute. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing for the forty-nine hour week with time and one-quarter rates for overtime, a wage increase of eight per cent with two per cent more on November 12, a minimum scale for boys beginning at 18 cents per hour and up to 27 cents by the fourth year, recognition of shop committee of employees, and no stoppage of work until there had been conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour. Work was resumed on October 12.

Furniture Factory Workers (Upholsterers, Etc.), Toronto, Ont.—Employees in ten establishments producing upholstered furniture, members of the Upholsterers', Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' Union (international), ceased work on October 20 to secure renewal of the union agreement with increases in wages from 55 cents per hour to 65 cents. After three days work was resumed by forty men in three shops when the demand was conceded and in the others at the beginning of the next week when the other employers also signed the agreement.

Jewelry Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in twenty-three establishments ceased work on October 1 when the employers refused to renew the agreement with the International Jewelry Workers' Union with an increase in wages from 67½ cents per hour

STRIKES AND LOCK OUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1937*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to October, 1937				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Midlandvale, Alta.	1	150	300	Commenced Sept. 15, 1937; against change in payment for "bone"; mine closed Oct. 2, 1937; indefinite.
Coal miners, Carbondale, Alta.	1	11	11	Commenced Sept. 18, 1937; for increased wages, piece rates, and union recognition; terminated Oct. 1, 1937; rates increased but union not recognized; partially successful.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	700	18,000	Commenced Sept. 23, 1937; for increased wages, overtime rates after ten hours, etc.; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Dress factory workers (children's), Toronto, Ont.	1	5	100	Alleged lock-out of union workers, commenced Aug. 2, 1937; unterminated.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Wooden box factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	80	1,680	Commenced Sept. 16, 1937; alleged violation of seniority rule; terminated Oct. 25, 1937; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Metal Products—				
Steel foundry and shipyard workers, Sorel, P.Q.	5	900	1,800	Commenced Aug. 4, 1937; dissatisfaction with wage rates reached in settlement of strike on June 3; terminated Oct. 2, 1937; negotiations; compromise.
Miscellaneous—				
Brush factory workers, Gravenhurst, Ont.	1	148	1,628	Commenced Sept. 23, 1937; for closed shop agreement; terminated Oct. 13, 1937; negotiations; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Grain elevator employees (shovellers), Sarnia, Ont.	1	36	72	Commenced Sept. 30, 1937; for increased wages and payment for waiting time; terminated Oct. 12, 1937; replacement; in favour of employer.
TRADE—				
Dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	55	1,430	Commenced Sept. 17, 1937; for closed union shop agreement; unterminated.
Scrap metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	40	720	Commenced Sept. 29, 1937; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; terminated Oct. 21, 1937; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1937				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	600	1,200	Commenced Oct. 4; for increase in wages; terminated Oct. 5; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	1,000	2,000	Commenced Oct. 4; in sympathy with strike of miners at Florence, N.S., Oct. 4; terminated Oct. 5; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Minto, N.B...	11	1,200	19,000	Commenced Oct. 13; for recognition of union; unterminated.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	280†	560	Commenced Oct. 14; for change in longwall faces; terminated Oct. 15; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	1,300	1,300	Commenced Oct. 15; sympathy with miners on strike on Oct. 14; terminated Oct. 15; return of workers; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCK OUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1937—Concluded				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakery workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	20	380	Commenced Oct. 9; against discharge of union workers and for increased wages, reduced hours in new agreement; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	11**	27	Commenced Oct. 14; for change from piece work basis of wage payment to hourly rates; terminated Oct. 16; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	14	220	1,000	Commenced Oct. 25; for union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Oct. 29; negotiations; compromise.
Printing and Publishing—				
Photo engravers, Winnipeg, Man.	2	25	75	Commenced Oct. 9; for renewal of union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Oct. 12; negotiations compromise.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	1	75	1,950	Commenced Oct. 1; for increased wages and discharge of non-union workers; terminated Oct. 30; conciliation (local); (wages increased and men joined union); in favour of workers.
Wood factory workers (sleds, wagons, etc.), Preston, Ont.	1	70	175	Commenced Oct. 8; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Oct. 12; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Furniture factory workers (upholsterers), Toronto, Ont.	10	125	500	Commenced Oct. 20; for renewal of agreement with increased wages; terminated Oct. 23; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous—				
Jewelry workers, Toronto, Ont.	23	225	1,200	Commenced Oct. 1, for renewal of agreement providing for increased wages; terminated Oct. 8; negotiations; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Building trades workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	25	25	Commenced Oct. 1; for employment of union members only; terminated Oct. 1; replacement; in favour of employer.
Highway—	1	26	52	Commenced Oct. 18; for increased contract
Truck drivers, Moobeam, Ont.				rates; terminated Oct. 19; negotiations; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Stevedores, Thorold, Ont.	1	12	12	Commenced Oct. 21; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 22; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	10	120	Commenced Oct. 18; for continuation of expired union agreement; unterminated.
Hotel employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	20	160	Commenced Oct. 22; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; terminated Oct. 30; negotiations; compromise.
Recreational—				
Motion picture projectionists, British Columbia.	.....	108	200	Commenced Oct. 5; for renewal of agreement for two workers on each shift and with increased wages; terminated Oct. 7; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man.	3	44	15	Commenced Oct. 6; *re* dismissal of union employees; terminated Oct. 6; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
†900 indirectly involved.
**500 indirectly involved.

to 75 cents, the forty-four hour week to be continued. The employers offered an increase of two and one-half cents per hour. On the eve of the strike one large firm met the union demands and was not involved. Two firms signed with the union after two days and others later so that only one hundred and fifty were on strike by October 6. On October 8 the others finally agreed to the increase after an offer of five cents per hour was refused.

BUILDING TRADES, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in several of the trades on one contract ceased work on October 1 in protest against the employment of non-union plasterers but were replaced by non-union men. It was reported that union wages and hours were being observed by the sub-contractor.

CLEANERS, DYERS, ETC., TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 18 when negotiations during a month did not result in an agreement with the Cleaners' and Dyers' Federal Union, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The previous management had an agreement which expired on May 31, 1937. At the end of the month negotiations between the union and the management were reported. Early in November an agreement was reached.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of the kitchen staff and waiters, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, ceased work in one hotel on October 22 demanding increases in wages, reduced hours, etc. On October 30 a settlement was reported, with a compromise on wages and hours.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Employees in thirty-seven motion picture theatres in various localities throughout the province ceased work on October 5 and October 6, negotiations for the renewal of agreements having failed. While an increase in wages was sought, the dispute was chiefly as to the continuation of the provision for two men per shift. The provincial regulations had been amended to require only one projectionist after January 1, 1938, this date being changed later to January 1, 1939. The union demanded that the employers agree to employ two projectionists during the period of the new agreement, two years in some cases and three years in others. This was finally agreed to and wage increases of five per cent during the first year and another five per cent during the second year were conceded by the operators of the principal theatres, while for some of the others, signing three-year agreements, the increase was spread over the three years. In some cases the increases were reported to be greater. Work was resumed in some theatres at 1 p.m. and in others at 7 p.m. on October 7. The provincial Minister of Labour and departmental officials conciliated in the dispute.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in three motion picture theatres ceased work on October 6 for a few hours against the dismissal in another theatre of five employees members of the international union, members of a Canadian union being engaged. Work was resumed pending further negotiations. It was reported that the men dismissed were to be paid pending the negotiations.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lock-outs in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lock-outs since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in September was 103 and 24 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 127 in progress during the period, involving about 59,000 workers, with a resultant time loss of 228,000 man-working days.

Of the 103 disputes beginning in September, 38 arose out of demands for increases in wages and 20 were over other wage questions; 3 were over questions regarding working hours, 21 over questions regarding the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on other questions respecting working arrangements and 16 on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage of work was sympathetic action in support of workers involved in another dispute.

During September, final settlements were reached in 86 disputes of which 15 were settled in favour of the workers, 48 in favour of the employers and 23 as the result of compromises. In the case of 16 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

During the months of September and October there were several strikes of apprentices in the engineering industries. On September 6, apprentices engineers (machinists) in various districts in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, ceased work, demanding increases in wages of 3 shillings per week and recognition of trade union representation as a basis for future negotiations. Only a few firms were involved at the beginning of the strike and the majority of the apprentices did not cease work until the second or third week of the dispute, by which time there were about 14,000 apprentices on strike. On September 25 work was resumed, pending negotiations, on terms existing prior to the strike.

On September 27 about 1,000 apprentice engineers, with demands similar to those made by the apprentices in the strike mentioned above, ceased work at Coventry.

Press reports state that delegates representing about 84,000 engineering apprentices throughout England and Scotland are negotiating with the National Employers' Federation in an endeavour to obtain the right to negotiate for the apprentices.

On October 3, 6,000 textile workers at Coventry ceased work, demanding restoration of wage cuts made in 1931. They resumed work on October 10, pending negotiations.

Newfoundland

On or about October 21 about 500 loggers in the Baie Verte district of Newfoundland ceased work, demanding an increase of 50 cents per cord for cutting pulpwood. The men's demands were met by their employers on October 27. According to press reports the strikers, angered by delays in reaching a settlement, took possession of the boat on which negotiations were being held until a settlement was reached. Work was resumed on October 28.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in August, 1937, which, as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources, and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received," show 425 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 300 unterminated at the end of July made a total of 725 in progress during the period. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 290,000 and the resultant time loss 2,160,000 man working days. The increase in the number of workers involved in strikes beginning during August as compared to those beginning in July was 20 per cent, due largely to a strike of silk and rayon workers. There were fewer workers involved in all strikes in progress during August, and the time loss was about 25 per cent less than in the preceding month.

As compared with the same month a year ago, the August figures show increases of 86 per cent in the number of strikes occurring during the month, 162 per cent in the number of workers involved, and 137 per cent in time loss.

Hon. Gordon D. Conant, Attorney General for Ontario, announced recently that the Workmen's Compensation Board has been transferred from the Department of the Attorney General to the Provincial Department of Labour.

In making this announcement the Attorney General said: "The Workmen's Compensation Board has for the past 14 years been under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's Department, but now that the Department of Labour has been created with a full-time minister, and since the administration of the Board deals primarily with labour matters and the welfare of labour generally, it is felt by the Government that more effective administration of the Board can be accomplished by its transfer."

Employment and Wages on Railways in Great Britain

The annual return prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. According to a summary of this report in the October issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* the total number of persons employed by the railway companies as at March 13, 1937, was 599,652 as compared with 585,611 on March 7, 1936. Of the total number employed in March, 1937, there were 537,647 adult males, 37,392 junior males, 22,455 adult female, and 2,158 junior females.

The total salaries and wages paid in 1936 amounted to £104,012,591 compared with £101,295,242 in 1935.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Administrative Activities during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1937

THE work of the Dominion Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1936-37 is reviewed in the annual report of the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson. Chapters of the report are devoted to the activities of the department in connection with the administration of legislation under the authority of the Minister of Labour during the period under review, as follows: Labour Department Act; Conciliation and Labour Act; Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (as set forth in Orders in Council passed in 1922, 1924 and 1934 and in The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935); Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Government Annuities Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936; and The National Employment Commission Act, 1936. The final chapter of the report describes the department's performance during 1936-37 of its duties arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization (League of Nations).

Labour Statistics

In the introduction to his report the Deputy Minister presents a statistical summary of changes during the fiscal year in employment and unemployment, wages, the cost of living, and the number and importance of industrial disputes. A similar summary with regard to labour organization in Canada is found in the body of the report.

An analysis of statistics compiled by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals appreciable improvement in employment conditions in Canada during the period under review. The Bureau's index of industrial employment (based on the average employment for the calendar year 1926 as 100) rose from 98·9 in March, 1936, to 102·8 in March, 1937, a net increase of four per cent. The percentage of unemployment among trade unionists, as calculated by the department, fell from 14·5 in March, 1936, to 12·9 in March, 1937, a net decrease of eleven per cent.

Wages continued their upward movement of the previous year, the increases being greatest in logging and saw milling, nine per cent, and in automobile manufacturing, eight per cent. Increases were slight in the building, metal and printing trades, and averaged only two per cent in the factory trades. Wage rates were unchanged in steam railways and coal mining until early in 1937, when revisions of agreements between employers and workers provided for increases.

As in the two preceding years, the cost of living showed a slight rise, the average increase between March, 1936, and March, 1937, being about 2·5 per cent. Retail food prices advanced only 4·5 per cent, as compared with about ten per cent in the two previous years. Fuel prices were slightly lower, while house rentals and clothing prices increased by about two per cent. The department's index number of changes in the cost of living, based on 1913 prices as 100, was 129 for March, 1937, as compared with 126 for March, 1936, and 160 for December, 1929.

Strikes and lock-outs were more numerous than in the previous year and involved a slightly greater number of workers, but caused somewhat less time loss. During the calendar year 1936 there were 156 industrial disputes, involving 34,812 workers, with time loss of 276,997 man-working days. There was a pronounced increase in the number of disputes as to union membership and recognition and other union questions.

Trade union membership in Canada showed a marked increase, the total at the end of the calendar year 1936 being 322,473, comprised in 2,886 local branch unions, as compared with a total membership in the preceding year of 280,704, comprised in 2,728 local unions. International organizations had 1,896 branches in the Dominion, with a combined membership of 174,769. Unions operating only in Canada had 990 locals, with a combined membership of 147,704.

Conciliation and Arbitration

The chapters in the report devoted to the administration of the Conciliation and Labour Act and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act give details of the conciliation and arbitration services performed by the department during the year.

The more important cases in connection with which the departmental conciliation officers mediated at the request of one or both parties to the dispute during the period under review, classified according to industry, were as follows: coal mining, nine; manufacturing, eighteen; construction, three; transportation and public utilities, fifteen; and service, five.

Twenty-one applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the department during the fiscal year 1936-37.

Twelve boards were established, and unanimous conclusions were received from seven of the nine boards which reported during the period. In no case were the findings of a board followed by an interruption of work.

Fair Wages Policy

During the fiscal year under review the department prepared fair wages conditions for insertion in 512 building and construction contracts proposed to be executed by departments of the Government as follows: Agriculture, 1; Government Contracts Supervision Committee, 39; Fisheries, 3; Mines and Resources, 7; National Defence, 156; National Harbours Board, 11; Public Works, 240; Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1; and Transport, 54. Of these contracts, 317 had been awarded up to the close of the fiscal year, involving an approximate expenditure of $9,533,780. In numerous cases departmental fair wages officers investigated complaints regarding non-observance of the labour conditions in these contracts and adjustments were effected when necessary.

Canadian Government Annuities

Attention is drawn by the Deputy Minister to the continuation during the fiscal year of the rapid increase during recent years of the number of purchasers of Canadian Government Annuities. Both the number of contracts issued during 1936-37 (7,806) and the amount of purchase money received in the same period ($23,614,823.95) were greater than in any other year since the inception of the Government Annuities system. Between September 1, 1908, and March 31, 1937, a total of 36,889 annuity contracts had been issued, and on the latter date 33,685 were still in force. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $101,558,694.95.

Employment Service of Canada

During the period under review the department continued to co-operate with the provinces in maintaining the Employment Service of Canada. The statutory grant of $150,000 was again distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation. The total number of placements effected by the service during 1936-37 was 332,195, as compared with 351,886 in the preceding year.

Unemployment Relief

The report points out that, according to figures reported by the provinces and by federal departments, the number of persons afforded relief throughout the Dominion during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, was somewhat less on the average than in 1935-36, although seasonal fluctuation was not so great. The lowest number of relief recipients in Canada during the fiscal year was reported for the month of September, 1936, when the total stood at 1,030,804, and the high point was reached in the month of March, 1937, when the total was 1,292,420. Comparable figures for the preceding year show that the low point during that period was reached in the month of September, 1935, with a total of 965,286, and the high point in the month of March, 1936, with a total of 1,472,714.

During the year the Dominion Government continued its policy of supporting and supplementing the relief measures of the provinces and of granting them financial assistance in this connection where necessary. For the twelve months of the fiscal year 1936-37 the total Dominion contribution to the nine provinces by way of monthly grants-in-aid for relief purposes was approximately $29,000,000. In addition, agreements were entered into with each of the provinces providing for Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of certain relief works projects to be undertaken by the provinces.

Agreements were also made with the three Prairie Provinces providing for Dominion contribution of 100 per cent of the cost, exclusive of administration expenses, of direct relief distributed in the drought areas of those provinces during the period September 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.

The Government's decision to close the relief camps which had been operated by the Department of National Defence by July 1, 1936, was implemented, the men from the camps being offered summer work on special railway extra gangs and those who so desired given transportation to farm employment.

In order to provide the opportunity of employment to unemployed single homeless adults during the winter of 1936-37 the Government, with the recommendation of the National Employment Commission, executed agreements with the provinces providing for the sharing on a fifty-fifty basis of the cost of placing physically fit single homeless adults at work during the winter months on farms, mine and forest trails, tourist roads, forest protection and development, drainage, and river diversion. By the end of the fiscal year more than 50,000 unemployed persons, of whom over 8,000 were single homeless women, had been placed under these schemes.

Other recommendations of the National Employment Commission, which functioned as an advisory body to the Minister of Labour, on which the Government took action during the fiscal period under review were as follows:

for a national registration and classification of the unemployed on relief as of September, 1936; for training schemes to increase the employability of unemployed young people (to be put into effect in 1937-38); for the carrying out of a nation-wide home improvement plan (this plan was administered by the Department of Finance); and for an audit in the field by the Dominion of all provincial expenditures in connection with the Dominion grants-in-aid for relief purposes.

International Labour Organization

The Deputy Minister reports that Canada was represented at all sessions of the International Labour Conference during the fiscal year 1936-37. Among the items on the agenda of the twentieth session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, in June, 1936, were recruitment, holidays with pay, reduction of hours of work in public works and certain industries, and safety provisions for workers in building construction. The twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, held at Geneva in October, 1936, dealt exclusively with maritime matters.

Increase in Membership of British Trade Unions

Statistics of trade union membership in Great Britain as given in the October issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* indicate a substantial increase during 1936. These statistics relate to all organizations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

On the above basis, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1936 was 1,041, as compared with 1,054 at the end of 1935. Seventeen small unions, with a total membership of 1,627 at the end of 1935, were reported as having been dissolved in 1936; while 12 unions, with an aggregate membership of 85,000 at the end of 1935, ceased to exist in consequence of amalgamations with other unions.

At the end of 1936 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 5,308,000, as compared with 4,868,000 at the end of 1935, making an increase of 440,000, equivalent to 9·0 per cent, on the 1935 total. The number of males was 4,506,000, an increase of over 400,000, or 9·8 per cent, as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 802,000, an increase of nearly 39,000, or 5·1 per cent.

As pointed out in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* many unions are represented in more than one industry, but for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. The group with the largest membership, viz., 975,000, is that for "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labour," and of this membership 928,000 is accounted for by two unions, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers; these unions are represented, to a greater or lesser extent, in most industries, but the figures for the other industrial groups are necessarily exclusive of the memberships of these two unions.

Apart from the above-mentioned group, the mining and quarrying and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding groups each totalled nearly 700,000; while the national and local government group accounted for over 500,000, and the textile and railway groups each had between 400,000 and 500,000 members.

Of the total female membership, over 70 per cent was comprised within the textile, clothing, teaching, and national and local government groups.

The results of the Census for Seamen (Great Britain) for June 15, 1936, recently published, indicates that the number in employment on that date on seagoing vessels other than yachts totalled 149,041, as compared with 169,211 in 1931, and 152,793 in 1935.

The number employed on fishing vessels on the censal date in 1936 was 23,720 as compared with 21,293 on April 26, 1931. There are no corresponding figures for intermediate years as the crews of fishing vessels are enumerated only at quinquennial censuses.

The British Ministry of Labour has issued a bulletin No. 24 in its *Choice of Career Series* entitled "Transport." The pamphlet is one of a series compiled for the purpose of affording "useful and authoritative information to secondary school pupils, their parents, teachers and all who are concerned in advising them on the choice of a suitable career."

The scope of the pamphlet on transport includes services for carrying passengers or merchandise, or both, by road, rail or air, and refers to recent developments in the transport industry, the standard of school education required, professional training after entry, etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROPOSAL OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Communicates with Provincial Premiers Requesting Co-operation in Securing Necessary Amendments to B.N.A. Act

ESTABLISHMENT of a federal system of unemployment insurance with the co-operation of the provinces, was envisaged in an announcement by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on November 9. The Prime Minister disclosed that under date of November 5, he had communicated with the premiers of the respective provinces requesting them to inquire if their governments would agree to sanction an amendment to the British North America Act which would enable the Dominion Parliament to enact legislation providing for a national unemployment insurance, coupled with the establishing of public employment offices.

In his communication, the Prime Minister referred to the "negative opinion" of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon the constitutional validity of the Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935 (The Judicial determination of this social insurance legislation by the Supreme Court of Canada was reviewed in the Labour Gazette for July, 1936, page 588, while the text of the decision of the Privy Council was given in the issue of February, 1937, commencing on page 245).

The Prime Minister also pointed out that the subject had been given close attention by the officials of the Dominion Government, and that the federal authorities have had the benefit of the advice and counsel of an expert of the International Labour Office who had specialized in existing systems of unemployment insurance.

Following the Prime Minister's announcement, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, in a press interview on the government's plans for the retraining of employables, stated that Mr. D. C. Tait, British insurance expert attached to the International Labour Office, had been loaned to Canada to assist in devising insurance legislation.

The Minister of Labour also intimated that the principle to be followed in unemployment insurance would be on a contributory basis by the Dominion, the employer and the employee.

The Prime Minister's letter to the provincial premiers was as follows:

"Ottawa, November 5, 1937.

"My Dear Premier:

"My colleagues and I are convinced that a national system of unemployment insurance would contribute materially to individual security and industrial stability throughout Canada, and would assist in mitigating the distress incident to any recurrence of widespread unemployment.

"A strong recommendation with respect to national control of employment offices, based upon a full investigation of the unemployment situation throughout the Dominion, has been submitted to the Government by the National Employment Commission. We share the opinion that a national employment service within Federal jurisdiction is a necessary complement of any plan of national unemployment insurance.

"We believe it is most desirable that legislation establishing a national system of unemployment insurance and of public employment offices should be enacted. Should it be possible to obtain the co-operation of the governments of the several provinces toward this end, we are prepared, at the next session of Parliament, to introduce the necessary measures.

"You will recall that on January the 28th of this year, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave a negative opinion upon a reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had jurisdiction to enact the Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935. Close attention has since been given by officials of the Dominion Government to the resulting situation. We have also had the benefit of the counsel and advice of a member of the staff of the International Labour Office, who is familiar with existing systems of unemployment insurance, and who has been placed at the disposal of the Government for purposes of consultation by the International Labour Office.

"It appears to be the general consensus of view that unemployment insurance, if it is to be effectively carried out, should be national in scope. In view, however, of the limited jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, an amendment to the Constitution would seem to be a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a national system.

"In these circumstances, I am writing to the premiers of the several provinces to inquire whether their governments would be agreeable to an amendment being made to the British North America Act empowering the federal Parliament to enact unemployment insurance legislation. I should be obliged if, at your early convenience, you would kindly advise me of the views of the government of (name of province)."

Yours sincerely,
W. L. Mackenzie King.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary of Old Age Pensions as at September 30, 1937

The accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at September 30, 1937. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. With the recent entry of New Brunswick and Quebec into the system, all the provinces are now participating and the scheme is completely national in scope.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administrating Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

A summary of the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference on Old Age Pensions appears elsewhere in this issue.

The following table has been prepared in the Department of Finance.

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30,1937

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba, Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia, Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	9,564	11,298	11,843	10,717	13,779	56,877
Average monthly pension	18·27	19·20	18·68	13·50	14·63	18·31
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·24	1·51	1·67	2·46	2·57	1·54
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·33	3·60	3·09	4·14	5·03	4·39
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	53·13	41·84	53·83	59·54	51·03	35·11
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1937 $	387,248 82	487,685 63	503,183 24	328,722 39	461,117 93	2,319,095 53
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to Sept. 30, 1937	763,026 62	962,646 91	999,288 29	649,133 96	910,138 71	4,801,167 14
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	7,257,596 47	10,919,721 83	11,703,787 45	1,517,442,26	5,885,325 56	54,123,059 66

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,783	43,813	11,720	7	171,401
Average monthly pension	10·63	17·95	16·51	18·98	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·94	1·42	1·26	0·07	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·30	3·07	2·36	1·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	30·74	46·12	53·27	7·00	.....
Dominion Government contributions fro quarter ending Sept. 30, 1937 $	41,153 91	(1) 2,029,284 20	442,965 02	383 04	7,000,839 71
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to Sept. 30, 1937	82,296 66	4,626,808 90	883,165 61	808 57	14,678,481 37
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	594,812 53	6,971,915 95	10,566,980 29	12,136 54	109,552,778 51

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1936—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Includes payments from August 1, 1936, for additional pensions granted during quarter.

YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Projects provided in Recent Dominion-Provincial Agreements

DURING the past month, youth training agreements have been negotiated between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments of Prince Edward Island, Quebec and New Brunswick. All the provinces are now operating under agreements in accordance with the appropriation of $1,000,000 voted for this purpose by the Dominion Parliament at its last session (Labour Gazette, April, page 414). Details with respect to the agreements governing specific training plans in the four western provinces were given in the Labour Gazette for July, page 743, and August, page 858, while the programs for Ontario and Nova Scotia were reviewed in the September issue commencing on page 980.

The official statements issued by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, announcing the recent agreements with Prince Edward Island, Quebec and New Brunswick, are as follows:—

Agreement with Prince Edward Island

The seventh agreement in connection with the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plans was completed with the Province of Prince Edward Island. This agreement provides for the total expenditure of approximately $25,000 which, as in the case of the other agreements, is to be shared equally by the Dominion and the Province.

The projects are open to "unemployed young people" between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Provision is made for the establishment of courses for women in Charlottetown and other centres to provide training for household workers as well as instruction in home management and economics, handicrafts and physical education.

There is also provision for the establishment of special courses at the Prince of Wales College where instruction will be given in agriculture and subjects related to farming. Assistance will also be provided for selected young men to attend the agricultural courses at the Truro Agricultural School as well as the courses in rural leadership and co-operation at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.

Occupational training will be provided in carpentry, blacksmithing and repair of farm machinery by means of special courses.

For the benefit of those engaged in the fishing industry special courses will be given dealing with the curing, processing, packing and marketing of fish.

For young men desiring to become sailors provision will be made for instruction in navigation and seamanship.

Under the terms of the agreement where young people have to attend a course of instruction away from their homes living allowances will be paid.

The agreement is effective up to March 31, 1938.

Quebec Youth Training Agreement

An agreement under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plans initiated by the Dominion Government has been completed with the Province of Quebec. The total amount involved is over $400,000 which will be contributed on a 50-50 basis by the two Governments, with the Province bearing its own administrative costs. Projects which were submitted by the Provincial Government will be open to unemployed young men and women between 18 and 30 years of age, selected by the Province, subject to Dominion approval, without discrimination or favour in relation to racial origin, religious views, or political affiliations. Special provision is made for occupational guidance by qualified individuals for young people wishing to take up courses of instruction, and emphasis is laid on placing in employment those who satisfactorily complete a course of training.

Training will be given in hard rock mining to about 100 young men, selected after a medical and X-ray examination, in a mine operated by the Provincial Government as part of the Youth Training Plan. Board and lodging, mine clothing and a daily training allowance will be given each young man. The work will be supervised by a nucleus of skilled miners and supervisors and class instruction will be given.

Some 200 young men will be given a winter course of training in Forestry for 5 months under the direction of the Quebec Forest Service covering technical instruction at forest schools and practical work in the Provincial Forest Reserves. Travelling expenses will be paid to and from the project and a clothing bonus given those who complete the course. A daily wage will be paid from which the cost of board will be deducted.

Occupational training will be given in the larger urban centres either through the regular technical schools or other specially established schools so that young men and women may have an opportunity of learning a trade. Pro-

vision is made for advisory committees of employers, labour and educational authorities to assist in formulating and carrying out the plans of training.

Women's courses will be carried on in household work, home economics, handicrafts, with the assistance of local advisory committees of representative women. Parish and district courses in farming and agricultural subjects will be given throughout the Province with separate courses for the English-speaking young men. The district courses are designed to train leaders for rural co-operative associations, while in the local courses, instruction will be given in those branches of farming which are specially suited to the area concerned.

A unique feature of the plans is a project for carrying on recreation, leisure-time activities and instruction in health and physical education in the larger urban centres.

These will be conducted through the co-operation of private organizations, both French-speaking and English-speaking, with a view to building up the physical fitness and maintaining the morale of unemployed young men and women.

In those projects where no wages are paid, provision is made for the payment of a living allowance to enable young men and women to attend a course of training away from their own home. The agreement terminates on March 31, 1938, and it is estimated that the various plans provide for 7,000 to 10,000 young men and women.

Youth Training in New Brunswick

Under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program an agreement with the Province of New Brunswick has been approved by the Dominion Government. (This is the last agreement to be signed.) All nine Provinces are now co-operating in the plan.

As in the other agreements equal contributions are made by each government with the Province paying its own costs of administration. Projects are open to unemployed young people between 18 and 30 who are in necessitous circumstances with the selection made by the Province, subject to Dominion approval.

Included in the agreement are two projects which provide training in Forestry Camps, surveying and prospecting parties carried on by the Department of Lands and Mines. Much valuable work has been done in general forestry training and in geological surveys with instruction in prospecting and hand-drilling operations. A considerable number of these young men have been placed in employment.

Provision is also made for vocational guidance and occupational training in technical schools or in special centres to prepare young people for specific occupations and living allowances for board and lodging may be paid where necessary, during the training period. A number of young people will be assisted to attend courses at Truro Agricultural School, Woodstock School or other institutions.

In agriculture, arrangements are made for the placing of 50 young men, who wish to follow agriculture, with the best farmers in the Province as apprentices, with supervision and follow-up service by the Provincial district agricultural representative. In return for the instruction given a monthly payment will be made the farmer and training allowances will also be paid the apprentices. Short courses in agricultural subjects will be given throughout the Province during the late fall and winter months, designed to accommodate 600 or 700 young people.

Among the projects for women only, there will be schools for giving training in household work and other specialized forms of employment, as well as classes in handicrafts and homemaking.

In 1936 there were sixteen establishments engaged in the production of distilled liquor, five in Quebec, eight in Ontario and three in British Columbia. These sixteen establishments in 1936 reported a capital investment of $37,987,604, a payroll of 1,968 persons who received $2,303,698 in salaries and wages, and had a value of production of $20,196,185.

About a million and a half workers associated with the railroad industry in the United States are now within the scope of the retirement act for railroad employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1937, page 394) according to an analysis of this legislation by Mr. Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. This Board has already received more than 61,000 applications from workers for old-age or disability annuities. In addition, more than 50,000 railroad employees formerly carried on the pension rolls of private railroad employers are now receiving pensions paid by the Federal Government instead of their private pensions. Approximately 1,450,000 individuals, including about 4,000 employees of railway labour organizations subject to the Railway Labor Act, have already been given account numbers.

The Report of the Railroad Retirement Board, covering its administration for the period ending June 30, 1936, has recently been received in this department.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOUR OFFICIALS

Proceedings of Annual Convention—Summaries of Reports on Labour Legislation

THE twenty-third Convention of the International Association of Governmental Labour Officials was held in Toronto on September 14 to 16. The last time the Association met in Toronto was in June, 1929. About 100 representatives were present from the United States and Canada. Of the Canadian representatives, three were from British Columbia, two from New Brunswick, one from Quebec, four from the federal Department of Labour at Ottawa, two from the National Employment Commission, and a large number from the Ontario Department of Labour. The latter Department entertained the delegates at dinner at Niagara Falls on Wednesday evening when the speakers were Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, Mr. W. R. Houck, M.P.P., and Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada.

At the closing session of the conference, it was decided to hold the next meeting in Charleston, S.C., and the following officers were elected: President, W. P. Murphy, Oklahoma; Vice-Presidents, Martin P. Durkin, Illinois, Adam Bell, British Columbia, Miss Frieda Miller, New York, Voyta Wrabetz, Wisconsin, John W. Nates, South Carolina; Secretary Treasurer, Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington, D.C.

The opening meeting was presided over by the president, Mr. A. L. Fletcher, Commissioner of Labour of North Carolina. Addresses of welcome were given by Mr. W. D. Robbins, Mayor of Toronto, and by Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario. The chairmen of other sessions of the conference were T. E. Whitaker of the Georgia Department of Labour, A. W. Crawford, chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, Joseph M. Tone, Commissioner of Labour of Connecticut, Tom Moore, vice-chairman of the National Employment Commission of Canada and John S. B. Davie, Commissioner of Labour of New Hampshire.

The objects of the Association are, in general, to encourage the co-operation of all branches of federal, state and provincial governments which are charged with the administration of laws for the protection of workers in industry and for improvement of relations between employers and employees, to promote the highest possible standards of enforcement and administrative methods and to provide for the exchange of information among members of the Association.

The organization seeks to achieve these objects partly through the work of standing committees which report annually on the developments in their field during the year and make suggestions for improving standards. A summary of the reports presented by these committees together with some explanatory notes and supplementary information on Canadian conditions in some cases, is given below the following headings: Unemployment Compensation, Old Age Assistance, Minimum Wage, Women in Industry, Child Labour, Wage Claim Collections, Home Work and Civil Service.

Following the discussion of the committee reports, sessions of the conference were devoted to certain phases of labour law or administration not dealt with by committees. Addresses were given by Mr. W. Frank Persons of the U.S. Employment Service on the work of that service, Mr. R. G. Wagenet of the U.S. Social Security Board on Unemployment Compensation Commissions and by Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service of Canada. The Role of State Labour Commissioners in the Improvement of Labour Legislation was discussed by Mr. R. M. Bashore, Secretary of Labour of Pennsylvania, who outlined the extensive legislative program adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1937.

"Problems of Health and Safety Legislation" was the title of an address by Mr. Verne A. Zimmer, Director of the Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department if Labour. It was pointed out that if much of the detailed regulation necessary for the health and safety of workpeople was embodied in the statute itself, it became too cumbersome and rigid, that about half of the American states have given authority to draw up regulations to some administrative body but that only 12 states have comprehensive powers and have made rules. In the past most attention has been given to safety, protection from fire, boiler inspection and so on, but increasing attention is being devoted to health hazards. Legislation of this kind has been promoted as a result of workmen's compensation laws. The speaker touched on the problem of the small employer in this field, the need for inspection, the frequent lack of sufficient funds to enforce the law adequately and the need

of information on the part of the state authorities. Such information the Division of Labour Standards and other federal services should be able to supply.

Round table discussions were devoted to: "Apprenticeship Training" under the leadership of Mr. V. Wrabetz, of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission; "Enforcement through Inspection" under Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, Commissioner of Labour of New York State; and "Administration of Labour Legislation in Canada" under Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia.

Labour Legislation in British Columbia

Mr. Bell, while making a general statement concerning labour legislation in Canada, spoke more particularly of his own province. Regulations under the minimum wage laws for men and women and hours of work legislation in British Columbia are made by the Board of Industrial Relations set up in 1934.

"The Industrial Relations Board commenced its work on the principle of restoring to industry the foundations in wage structures that had been shattered by the years of the depression. We have held consistently along that line. Our object being that once a foundation is laid, having in mind the welfare of all workers in any industry, and compatible with the ability of the industry to pay, higher wages for more highly skilled employees can generally be left to the mutual arrangement of employer and employee. At no time have we attempted to fix standards of wages for all classes of labour in their respective and circumscribed occupations. . .

"Enforcement presents its problems. We in British Columbia have tried and are still trying to educate employers and employees to the advantages the legislation affords. In a number of cases we find it necessary to lay charges in the Courts against employers who, when infractions have been brought to their notice, have failed, or refused, to abide by the orders of the Board. During 1936, charges were laid against 181 employers for violation of our labour laws. In 165 cases convictions were registered and the penalties applied; while in 16 cases, the charges were dismissed or withdrawn. . . In the same year 10,245 inspections were made by our Inspectors, detailed reports being made out on regular inspection forms in every case. The sum of $60,172 was collected by departmental officials and paid over to employees who had not received the amounts to which they were legally entitled. This brings up the point of collecting money for employees, many of whom have knowingly worked for less than the legal minimum, and later have used the officials of the Department as collecting agents. Were it not for the additional penalty that is applied to the defaulting employer by the amount he is compelled to pay in the collecting process, I would be constrained to make fewer collections, for I believe we will never achieve the desired measure of enforcement until employees assist the administrative authorities to a fuller extent by making a greater individual effort to take advantage of the protection and help which the law affords."

U.S. National Labour Relations Act

The work of the U.S. National Labour Relations Board and the State Labour Relations Boards in Wisconsin and New York was outlined by members of those boards, Mr. Edwin S. Smith, of the National Labour Relations Board, formerly Commissioner of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, reviewed the operations of that board which has to do with complaints of "unfair labour practices" by employers engaged in interstate commerce as these practices are defined in the National Labour Relations Act. They include: (1) interfering, restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of their right to organize, bargain collectively through their chosen representatives and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) dominating or interfering with the formation or administration of any labour organization or contributing financial or other support to it; (3) discriminating in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any condition of employment in order to encourage or discourage membership in any labour organization but an employer is not prohibited from making an agreement with a trade union requiring his employees to be members of the trade union; (4) discharging or otherwise discriminating against employees for making a complaint or giving evidence under the Act and (5) refusing to bargain collectively with the representative chosen by the majority of his employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes in respect of wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

While the National Board, Mr. Smith stated, has no specific powers in the matter of mediation in disputes of the kind that fall within the Act, yet from October, 1935, when it began its work until August 1, 1937, it has been successful in settling by mediation over half the cases. A large number of complaints are found to be unsubstantial and are so reported. Again, a great many cases do not reach the National Board but are dealt with by the regional officers. Complaints are thus carefully sifted before the formal complaint is entered and the charge becomes one of violation of a federal statute. Accordingly, only a comparatively small number of cases come before the National Board for formal hearing. Of the first 5,000 cases, only 200 came before the Board for formal decision.

Of the 3,824 cases which have been acted on by the Board, 2,231, involving 427,424 workers were reported by Mr. Smith as closed by agreement between the two parties; 542 cases, involving 73,078 workers were dismissed by

the Board or regional directors before any formal action was taken. The petitioners withdrew 877 cases affecting 147,130 workers. Only 174 cases, involving 46,099 workers, had to be closed in some other way either by ordering compliance with the Board's decision, or by certifying or refusing to certify appropriate bargaining units, or by transferring them to other agencies such as the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labour and State Labour Relations Boards or by issuing "cease and desist orders." If an employer refuses to comply with an order of the Board, the latter may petition the court for the enforcement of the order. Of 18 such cases decided by the circuit courts of appeals, only one was not sustained. The number of strike cases was 826, involving 170,516 workers, of which 610 were settled and 117,542 workers reinstated after strikes or lockouts. Continuing, Mr. Smith observed:—

"Among other things, the Act was designed to give the majority of employees in an appropriate bargaining unit the exclusive right to represent all employees in that unit. . . . The Act provided for a peaceful determination of such controversies, which might otherwise result in strikes, by empowering the National Labour Relations Board to hold an election, or by other appropriate means, to determine which group should be certified as the proper and exclusive bargaining agency of the employees under the democratic doctrine of majority rule."

Elections have been held in 492 cases with 200,962 valid votes cast. Experience with this part of the Act led the speaker to conclude that—

"The more that labour unions are forced to obtain the good-will and allegiance of employees before they conclude agreements with employers, the sounder is the prospect for the union in the future. Unions which are the fruit of an unwilling or half-hearted membership can never attain the solidarity or permanence of those which advance step by step in harmony with the enthusiasm and the ideas of an educated and faithful membership. To the extent that the Wagner Act has resulted in an increased democratization of unions, the rank and file of labour owe it a debt of gratitude."

Reverend F. J. Haas, of the Wisconsin Board of Labour Relations, and Mr. Paul M. Herzog, of the New York State Board, spoke of the operations under the Labour Relations Acts of these states which are similar to the federal statute in the main but apply only to employers engaged in commerce within the state. The Wisconsin Act expressly empowers the Board to appoint conciliators to deal with disputes arising from "unfair labour practices." In New York the State Labour Relations Board has no such functions and the State Mediation Board operates quite independently.

Discrimination against Older Workers in Massachusetts

An address by Mr. Roswell F. Phelps, Director of Statistics of the Massachusetts Department of Labour and Industries, dealt with "Discrimination Against Older Workers in Massachusetts,"* where a statute was passed in 1937 declaring it against public policy to dismiss from employment any person between the ages of 45 and 65, or to refuse to employ him, because of his age. Any provision in any contract or agreement made after October 1, 1937, which prevents or tends to prevent the employment of any person of these ages is declared null and void. The Department of Labour and Industries is charged with the duty of inquiring into any complaint of discrimination on this ground and if it is substantiated the name of the employer may be published.

The Massachusetts statute, the only one of its kind in the United States, was enacted after public hearings. The greater part of the testimony presented "consisted of depressing repetitions of complaints that workers over 45 years old were refused employment without an opportunity to demonstrate efficiency. Discrimination appeared to be greatest when work is seasonal or temporary." A questionnaire from the Department of Labour and Industry to employers of 10 or more persons brought more definite information:—

Further confirmation of this evidence of needless discrimination in manufacturing establishments is found in the fact that 230 factories had no male employees 45 years old or over, 137 had less than 10 per cent, and 434 had 10 per cent and less than 20 per cent; thus 27·6 per cent failed to reach a quota 11 per cent less than that needed to give employment to healthy men seeking work when 45 to 64 years old [31 per cent], and 16 per cent less than the employable men in the general population who are 45 years old or over. . . .

The inconsistent treatment of older men in industry groups other than manufacturing indicates a general need for the arousing of public opinion for the enforcement of more considerate policies in dealing with the employment needs of older workers. . . .

Answers to questions about policies in dealing with older workers indicate that the discrimination which undoubtedly exists is the product of the depression conditions and of unregulated efforts to obtain a working force which will promote profits, rather than of a callous indifference to the welfare of the older workers. . . . The custom of transferring older workers to lighter tasks was more general than the fixing of definite ages of hiring and separation. . . .

*For fuller information, see article by Lucile Eaves in the *U.S. Monthly Labour Review*, June, 1937.

Reports of Committees

Unemployment Compensation

The progress report of the Committee on Unemployment Compensation Laws was submitted by Mr. Glenn A. Bowers, of the New York State Department of Labour. During the year, the validity of the Federal and State legislation on unemployment compensation was cleared of all doubt by judgments of the United States Supreme Court. The following extracts are taken from this report:

The year which has elapsed since the last meeting of this association has witnessed the rounding out of State legislative programs for unemployment compensation; the setting up of State and territorial administrative agencies; and the clarification of State and Federal relationships. . . .

Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii have enacted unemployment compensation laws (Wisconsin in 1932; New York, Washington, New Hampshire, California, and Massachusetts in 1935; thirty States in 1936; and fifteen States in 1937).

As of June, 1937, there were approximately 865,000 employers responsible for payment of contributions under these laws. The number of employees covered was approximately 25,000,000.

Twenty-nine of the fifty-one laws embrace employers of eight or more; one (Connecticut) five or more; nine (Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah) four or more; two (Arizona and Ohio) three or more; and ten (Arkansas, District of Columbia, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Wyoming) one or more employees.

In general, these laws exempt employees in domestic service, agricultural employment, government employment, religious, charitable, educational, and scientific employment in non-profit organizations. . .

Approximately $400,000,000 is in the Federal Treasury in the Unemployment Trust Fund credited to the respective states. The rate of employer contributions in 1937 was 1.8 per cent of the defined payroll in all States but five (Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and District of Columbia), in which jurisdictions the rate is two per cent of the payroll. These rates in most instances will be stepped up in 1938 to 2.7 per cent and 3 per cent of the payroll respectively.

In 1937, there are eight States (Alabama, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island) which provide for contributions by employees. These range from .5 per cent to 1.5 per cent of wages received. In 1938, Indiana drops from this list, and New Jersey is added to it.

Unemployment benefits in most States amount to 50 per cent of the value of weekly wages. The minimum benefit is ordinarily $5 and the maximum is $15. The waiting period is normally three weeks of unemployment with variations among the States. The duration of benefits ranges from twelve to twenty-six weeks. In twenty-eight States, the duration is sixteen weeks.

The only state paying benefits is Wisconsin which began payments in July 1936. Benefits in other states become payable as follows: twenty-two States, January, 1938; two States, April, 1938 (Indiana and Mississippi); two States, July, 1938 (Iowa and South Carolina); one state, September, 1938 (Idaho); two States, December, 1938 (New Mexico and Oklahoma); sixteen States, January, 1939; four States, July, 1939 (Georgia, Illinois, Florida, Montana).

In forty-four jurisdictions, the unemployment compensation fund is completely pooled. In Vermont, the employer may elect a pooled fund or a company reserve fund. In four States (Indiana, Kentucky, Oregon, South Dakota) there is employer reserve fund with partial pooling. The Nebraska and Wisconsin laws provide for employer reserve funds; however, in these two States there is a small pooled fund for interest earnings, unused balances, and money from other miscellaneous sources. . . . . .

In all but two jurisdictions (Alabama and District of Columbia) the administration of the State Employment Service has been combined with that of the unemployment compensation agencies. This means that employment service is administered with unemployment compensation as integrated functions under a single administrative authority, either a commission or an individual administrator.

In the absence of Federal provision for unified administration of unemployment compensation and employment service, such common action has been attained through an agreement between the Secretary of Labor and the Chairman of the Social Security Board. Under this agreement, concluded March 30, 1937, a joint committee of the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board determines State and Federal administration requirements and passes upon budgets for employment services. The Social Security Board has recognized that the supplementary costs of employment service above those provided for under the Wagner-Peyser Act and corresponding State laws, must be borne by the Board. The Social Security Board through the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, and the Department of Labor through the United States Employment Service, act as if they were a single agency with respect to all matters affecting a State employment service.

An informal association of administrators of State unemployment compensation agencies has met six or eight times to date. There has been developed a plan which will be acted upon at the October meeting of this interstate conference, providing for a duly constituted organization under the name "Interstate Conferences of Employment and Unemployment Compensation Agencies."

A number of troublesome problems have yet to be solved. Among these are the handling of coverage for migratory workers, the proper jurisdiction for interstate workers the determination of seasonal industries, and the status of part-time employment. The ability of the States, large and small, to pay benefits promptly and accurately has yet to be demonstrated.

Old Age Assistance

The report of the Committee on Old Age Assistance Laws, which was read by the Chairman, Mr. H. R. McLogan of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, recommended that the pensionable age should be 65 years, that persons who have lived in the United States for 25 years or more should be eligible, that the limit placed on an applicant's real property should be $5,000 and on his personal property $500 in addition to household goods valued at not more than $500. Under the federal Social Security Act, no financial assistance is to be given after January 1, 1940, by the Federal Government to any state scheme for old age assistance under which the pensionable age is higher than 65 years. On the other points there is wide variation in the state laws. It was suggested, further, that a grant for funeral expenses should be allowed, that instead of requiring an applicant to transfer his real property to the state authorities, the law should provide for filing with the registrar of deeds a certificate showing the amount of aid given which then becomes a lien on his real estate. It was also suggested that the state administrative authority should be able to give financial assistance to counties unable to give the same standard of assistance as that given in richer counties.

Minimum Wages in United States

The report of the Committee on Minimum Wage Laws was submitted by the chairman, Miss Frieda S. Miller, New York State Department of Labour, while a special report on the Canadian situation was given by Mrs. Rex Eaton of the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations.

Since the United States Supreme Court declared valid the Minimum Wage Act of the State of Washington in March, 1937, after having declared unconstitutional the New York State minimum wage law in 1936, the committee's report naturally dealt with the constitutional aspect of this legislation and with the effect of the recent judgment on existing laws. When the judgment was rendered, there were minimum wage laws on the statute books of the District of Columbia and of eighteen states: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin. Since the judgment, Arizona, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania have passed minimum wage laws and minimum wage boards of nearly all states have shown greater activity in making and enforcing orders.

The report states:—

the adequate enforcement of a minimum wage law calls for the provision of research facilities that will make constantly available to the administrator current, adequate information on wages and working conditions concerning industries covered or to be covered by wage order as well as cost of living data where the latter are to be considered as one of the bases for wage determination. Unless there be a separate research personnel, the necessary work in preparation for new boards, the necessary appraisal of changing conditions in industries already covered by wage orders, but subject to revision, will be only the haphazard, "extra" activity of the enforcement staff. It is futile to expect that those whose immediate job is law enforcement can ever swing free enough of the exactions of inspection work to undertake planned and systematic research. The research staff should be recruited from among trained and experienced research people who have shown their fitness for this kind of work.

Suitably trained personnel for actual enforcement is also a problem. It is to be taken for granted that every new wage order presents first of all an educational undertaking. The purpose to be accomplished, the suitability of the administrative regulations for achieving it, maintaining necessary records, all these and other details must be explained and their reasonableness proved to the bulk of employers subject thereto. Ordinarily, agreement can be expected to follow a full, intelligent, reasonable presentation of the situation and this, with occasional follow-up to see that things go smoothly, is all that is needed in many establishments. But those plants where it by no means completes the job are never lacking. In every industry there will be employers who deliberately evade the provisions of a wage order. To deal with such situations it is necessary that an effective enforcement staff have its quota of trained accountants who can analyze the financial records of an establishment to find the facts. . . .

If a wage order is to accomplish its purpose; if it is really to assure a reasonable minimum to women and minors employed at any industry, the rate set by the wage board must be made to "stick" for everyone. It must not be emasculated by defining as learners large numbers of workers who can then be employed at a lower rate. Nor must earnings be cut into by long stretches of involuntary waiting time, by fines, by excessive charges of one sort or another. . . . The administrative regulations, drafted to deal with these various practices therefore become the vital defences of the standard set. They should be given most careful consideration by the wage board in the light of existing practices and of possible developments in the industry. . . .

There is finally, and most important, the matter of cost of enforcement. Inspection and checking of payrolls must necessarily be a time-taking and therefore an expensive matter. . . . What possibilities are there, or what can be devised, to lessen the cost of this enforcement? As enforcement gets under way in a larger number of states, any shortcuts or savings that are devised should be carefully appraised and made known to all. It would be interesting to know, for example, why California, which long since transferred to the canning industry the cost of a special annual payroll check for that industry, has not extended the practice. . . .

For the administration of state or provincial laws still another problem related to coverage is raised by the interstate, competitive aspect of many of the manufacturing industries to which the act should be applied. It would seem the part of wisdom where one is setting out to apply a new law, to initiate its application in the least controversial fields. By so doing certain extraneous objections can be kept from arising and the enforcement of the order will not be so complicated as would otherwise be the case. Experience with problems inherent in such enforcement, the development of proper techniques, etc., can then proceed more smoothly. However, if state laws are to be our tools for setting decent minima in industries paying substandard wages, those industries which are interstate in character cannot be allowed indefinitely to remain substandard. In putting this decision into effect the administrator of a minimum wage law will do well to recall the many factors other than wage differentials which go into determining the advantages and disadvantages of industry location in a given spot. Access to markets, skill and experience of labour supply, access to raw material, absolescence of plant and many other factors have been repeatedly shown as among these.

But, since the claim of competitive disadvantage arising out of the fixing of legal minimum wages will be made wherever possible, regardless of whether or not in a given situation it is important, it would be well to do whatever is possible to counteract its influence when planning coverage. One possibility would be that contiguous and competing states try so far as possible to study and to cover interstate manufacturing industries at the same time. If this is done, the arrangements should be through informal, administrative conferences. For any formal, rigid machinery set up between the states might easily become a fifth wheel, impeding and slowing down the progress of agencies that had much better remain strictly state agencies unless they can become truly national in character.

Minimum Wages in Canada

For Canada, Mrs. Eaton gave a comprehensive statement of the provincial minimum wage laws, making reference also to the Dominion Government's Fair Wage Policy in connection with contracts for Government supplies and the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act applying to public works. An Act similar to the latter was passed in Ontario in 1936. Manitoba has also a Fair Wage Act and other provincial governments follow the policy of requiring "fair wages" on government works.

Legislation providing for minimum wages for women was enacted between 1918 and 1930 in all the Canadian provinces but Prince Edward Island. The New Brunswick Act is not yet in force. In 1925 British Columbia enacted the first minimum wage law for men. At the present time all the provinces but Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have a minimum wage law applying to men. In Alberta and British Columbia separate statutes relate to the two sexes. In the other provinces, one Act applies to both male and female workers. No orders have as yet been issued in New Brunswick under the statute of 1936 or in Ontario or Quebec under the statutes of 1937.

Reference was also made to the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan under which minimum wages and maximum hours of labour arrived at by agreement between representatives of employers and employed may be made legally binding on the whole industry in the district concerned. The Nova Scotia Act applies only to the building trades in Halifax and Yarmouth. The Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, of Quebec which replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, enables agreements as to wages, hours and apprenticeship between one or more employers and one or more trade unions or groups of employees to be made obligatory on the whole industry in the district covered by the agreement.

Under the Acts applying to women, orders were issued in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan relating to women employed in factories, laundries, shops, including beauty parlours, and in hotels and restaurants. Women working in offices are protected by orders in all these provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan and those in places of amusement in all except Nova Scotia and Quebec. In Manitoba and other western provinces, the Minimum Wage Board has had power to limit hours and this has been done in all the orders issued except where unnecessary owing to other regulation. With the extension of the Saskatchewan Act to male workers, the maximum number of hours allowed to women in shops has been extended from 49 or 51 according to the size of the city to 56 in a week. The Saskatchewan orders apply only to cities and within a five-mile radius thereof.

In British Columbia, where a minimum wage law for men has been in effect for some years, orders have been made governing the following industries: logging, saw and shingle mills, box manufacturing, wood-working, carpentry, construction, baking, fruit and vegetable industry, shipbuilding, transportation other than by rail, water or air, and for bus drivers, taxicab drivers, retail and wholesale stores, stationary engineers, barbers, elevator operators and janitors.

Women in Industry

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the United States Women's Bureau and chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry, reported on the laws enacted during the past year in this field.

Included in the legislation limiting hours of work which was enacted in various states was

an 8-hour law for women in certain industries in Connecticut, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania. The new Connecticut law applies an 8-hour day and 48-hour week to shops. Illinois places the same limits on practically all female employment. Nevada extended the scope of its 8-hour day to all private employment and reduced the 56-hour-week limit to 48. New York included in its 48-hour-week law hotels and restaurants in smaller cities, elevator operators, street railway employees and workers in canneries. It also passed a 48-hour law for telegraph and other messengers. Ohio reduced its daily and weekly hours from 9 and 50 to 8 and 45 in factories and 8 and 48 in non-manufacturing industries. In Oregon practically all female workers have now a basic 44-hour week instead of 48 and in Pennsylvania the reduction was from 10 a day and 54 a week to 8 a day and 44 in a week of 5½ days.

North Carolina adopted a 9-hour day and 44-hour week for all female employment instead of an 11-hour day and 55-hour week that had previously been the legal maximum in industrial establishments and 10 hours a day and 55 a week in mercantile establishments. Vermont replaced its 10½-hour day and 56-hour week in factories and certain other establishments with a maximum of 9 hours a day and 50 hours a week. In New Hampshire the reduction in hours for women made by the Legislature was from 10½ hours daily and 54 weekly to 10 hours daily and 48 hours weekly.

For the first time domestic servants have been protected by state legislation in the matter of hours of work. The State of Washington passed an Act limiting weekly hours of all household or domestic workers, male or female, to 60 hours a week.

In Canada new legislation affecting women was enacted in Ontario and New Brunswick in 1937. The Ontario Minimum Wage Act, 1937, which applies to both sexes, gives workers greater protection against overtime by stipulating that no weekly rate for overtime may be less than one-fortieth of the minimum weekly wage. The New Brunswick Factories Act, 1937, which is to come into effect on proclamation, will reduce the maximum weekly hours of employment for girls and women and boys under 18 from 60 to 50 a week, the daily limit remaining at 10 hours. In emergencies on not more than 36 days in the year with the permission of the factory inspector longer hours may be worked. Under the old Act the maximum in such cases was 81 hours a week. Under the new, the maximum is 68. This statute also lengthens the period at night during which women will be prohibited from working in factories. Such night work will be forbidden between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. instead of between 10.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. as under the old statute.

At the present time the law limits women and girls in factories in New Brunswick and Ontario to a 10-hour day and 60-hour week, and in Quebec to a 10-hour day and 55-hour week. In Alberta and British Columbia, female factory workers have an 8-hour day and 48-hour week and in Saskatchewan the Factory Act provides a 48-hour week for girls and women. In Manitoba, under minimum wage orders there is a 48-hour week for female workers in factories. There is no statutory limitation on hours of work for women in factories in Nova Scotia, except that night work is prohibited between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Child Labour

The report of the Committee on Child Labour, of which Miss McConnell of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, is chairman, pointed out that the convention of the International Labour Conference on minimum age for employment had been revised to raise the age from 14 to 15 years. Progress in state legislation was noted thus:

Two of the important textile manufacturing states in the United States, North Carolina and South Carolina, have set a basic 16-year minimum age for the employment of minors, bringing up to ten the number of states with a 16-year minimum age standard, at least for work in factories or for all work during school hours. Included in these ten states are several highly industrialized states which formerly had a large number of employed minors under 16. . . In addition to these ten States, Massachusetts has set temporarily. . . a minimum age of 16 in textile factories. The only other advance in general minimum-age legislation in 1937 was in Vermont, where although the minimum age standard was not raised, the 14-year standard was extended to cover work in any gainful occupation during school hours, instead of applying only to factory and related employments.

In Pennsylvania and South Carolina the compulsory school attendance requirements were raised to accord with recent changes in the minimum age for employment; South Carolina raising the upper age for school attendance of unemployed children from 14 to 16 and Pennsylvania from 16 to 17 in 1938-39, and 18 thereafter. The Pennsylvania law accords with the standard set up by the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, requiring the minor to attend school for a two-year period after the minimum age for employment is reached, unless he is legally employed. . .

Some advance was made in protection of children from hazardous occupations. In North Carolina specific authority was given the Labor Commissioner to prohibit hazardous occupations under 18 and a number of hazardous occupations were added to the prohibited list already in the law. In other words, when the 16-year minimum age was enacted the protection from hazardous occupations was also stepped up two years so that boys and girls 16 and 17 years

of age now have the same protection as those 14 and 15 had before the new law was enacted. Connecticut likewise raised the minimum age for work in specified hazardous occupations from 16 to 18. The minimum age for work of boys in coal mines was raised in Indiana from 16 to 18. The Massachusettes legislature last year authorized a committee to study the problem of hazardous occupations for minors and it is significant that the committee's report to the State legislature recommended a bill raising the age minimum from 16 to 18 in many hazardous occupations. The bill, unfortunately, failed to pass.

In Canada, the only legislation in 1937 affecting the employment of children was the enactment of a new factory law in New Brunswick which is to come into effect on proclamation. Since 1920 there has been no statutory minimum age for employment in New Brunswick but the new Act will prohibit work in factories under 15 years of age, thus bringing New Brunswick into line with Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and with Saskatchewan for girls in the minimum age for factory employment. In Ontario and the cities of Nova Scotia, employment under 16 is forbidden in school hours without a permit and in Quebec children under 16 who are unable to read and write may not be employed.

The standards for legislation on child labour recommended by the I.A.G.L.O. at previous meetings include a uniform minimum age of 16 years for employment in any occupation during school hours and in factories at any time and a 14-year minimum for non-factory work outside school hours; an 8-hour day and 40-hour week for juveniles under 18; prohibition of night work for at least a 13-hour period for those under 16 and for at least an 8-hour period for those between 16 and 18; employment certificates for those under 18; and adequate protection of children under 18 from dangerous work or work involving health hazards. As regards children in street trades, the standards require a minimum age of 14 for boys and 18 for girls selling newspapers or magazines but boys 12 and over may have paper routes in residential districts.

Wage Claim Collections

The 1936 meeting of the I.A.G.L.O. approved a model bill providing for the semi-monthly payment of wages and for machinery for the collection by the Government of wages due workmen unable to take action in the courts. The amount of wages that may be collected under the bill is limited to $200. The bill was based on existing legislation in different states, among which are California, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. Several other states have laws requiring the regular payment of wages but not providing for the collection of unpaid wages for needy workers.

Mr. E. I. McKinley, Commissioner of Labour for Arkansas, reported for the Committee on Wage Claim Collections that in 1937 the model bill was adopted in part at least by Illinois, New Mexico, and Arkansas, and introduced in Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming. It failed to pass in these states but aroused discussion that was considered to augur well for its enactment in the future.

The bill provides for the semi-monthly payment of wages in cash or by cheque and in this particular is similar to the laws in many American states. In several of the Canadian provinces miners' wages are required to be paid at least semi-monthly and under the Dominion Railway Act and the Railway Acts of Nova Scotia and Quebec a similar requirement is laid down. Minimum Wage Orders in Manitoba require the payment of wages weekly. Only in British Columbia is there a special statute giving protection to all classes of workers in certain industries. The British Columbia Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act applies to municipal employees, and in lumbering, mining, foundries, machine shops, shipbuilding, pulp and paper mills, and in fishing.

Of outstanding importance in the bill is the stipulation that any employee, while retaining his right to bring an action to collect wages, may assign his claim to the chief officer of the Department of Labour who is given authority to enter suit on his behalf without cost to the claimant or to the department. In Canada there is no legislation of this sort. The need for it was emphasized by Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia, in a paper on the Administration of Labour Legislation in Canada.

Minimum Wage Boards in Canada have frequently assumed the responsibility of collecting wages due under the Minimum Wage Acts but they have had not statutory authority to bring an action for this purpose. Where an employer is prosecuted for violation of the legal wage scale, the Industrial Standards Acts of Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan and all the minimum wage laws, except the Fair Wage Act, 1937, of Quebec, provide that in convicting the accused the magistrate shall order wages to be paid.

The only means open to a workman whose wages have been unpaid, and whose wages are not governed by the above statutes or by the Workmen's Wages Act of Quebec, is that provided by the Master and Servants Acts which have been for many years on the statute books of most of the provinces. These Acts provide

that a workman claiming wages may lay a complaint before a justice of the peace and if the latter is satisfied that the complaint is well founded, he may order the employer to pay the wages and costs. The maximum amount of wages that may be collected in this way ranges from $50 in British Columbia to $200 in Manitoba. In Alberta, not more than two months' wages may be claimed. There are Mechanics' Liens Acts in force in all the provinces but these do not serve the same purpose.

Home Work

The committee on home work reported through its chairman, Mr. Morgan R. Mooney of the Connecticut Department of Labour. A model bill for the control of home work which was drafted for a committee appointed by the United States Secretary of Labour was endorsed by the I.A.G.L.O. last year. The bill would prohibit the manufacture in a home of certain articles, including articles of food or drink, clothing for children up to 10 years of age, toys and dolls, tobacco, drugs and poisons, bandages and sanitary goods, and articles the making of which exposes the worker to substances considered to be dangerous to the health and safety of the workers. The head of a state labour department may investigate, and on the request of 50 or more persons he must investigate, any industry employing home-workers to determine whether the wages and conditions of employment are injurious or whether they menace existing labour standards in factories. After such inquiry and after public hearings he may make an order prohibiting home work in that industry.

All employers and home-workers would be required by the bill to have permits or certificates, an employer's first permit to cost $200 and its annual renewal $50. Home work may be carried on only by workers who have certificates. The latter are issued only to those who are over a specified age, free from infectious disease, resident in the home and working the same hours as persons at similar work in a factory. Every employer is required to pay a quarterly tax of $2.50 for each home-worker to whom he delivers materials.

During 1937, a bill based on the above was enacted in Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Rhode Island put a new statute in operation, while Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin already had laws requiring home work to be conducted in accordance with labour laws concerning child labour, minimum wages and hours of labour, and in New York with the workmen's compensation law.

The only provinces in Canada which impose labour conditions in home-work are Ontario and British Columbia. In 1936 both these provinces amended the factory law to require employers and home-workers to have permits issued by the factory inspector on written application in prescribed form. An employer is given a permit only if the inspector is satisfied that he is likely to comply with the provisions concerning home-work and, in Ontario, with the minimum wage law and, in British Columbia, with the minimum wage and hours of work laws. Provisions for safeguarding public health against articles made in unsanitary homes which have been for some years in the factory laws of Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario were added also to the British Columbia statute.

The Report of the British Columbia Department of Labour for 1936 states that inquiries made after the enactment of the home-work law revealed that "home-work of considerable magnitude was being performed almost exclusively by Japanese women." On this subject the Department reported:

"Owing to the irregularity of the work, it was impossible to obtain information regarding hours worked from the home-workers visited, as it was stated that household duties were included in the day's work. We were, however, successful in a number of instances, where a time record was kept and the piece-work rate set, in establishing the fact home-workers were being paid as low as 27 cents for an eight-hour working-day. One of the outstanding facts brought out during the investigation was that the small remuneration received by home-workers was not the only source of income, as in most instances the husbands were employed in some line of industry.

"Our survey has proven there is no justification for such a large volume of work being performed in homes, and we have, without exception, refused to grant Japanese applicants either an employer's or home-worker's permit authorizing work to be given out or performed in the home, as we are of the opinion this should be carried out in factories where it can be regulated in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to the industry. This policy has resulted in home-work being discontinued, and contractors that previously had the work performed in homes have requested us to inspect several proposed factory premises previous to leases being taken and power-driven machinery installed."

Civil Service

Mr. E. B. Patton, of the New York State Department of Labor, reported for the Committee on Civil Service of which he is chairman. This committee was appointed in 1935 to "investigate the efforts which are being made by various organizations looking toward the inauguration of civil service in the different labour departments of the States." It was reported that in 1937 five states, Arkansas, Tennessee, Maine, Connecticut and Michigan adopted civil service laws bringing the total to fifteen. The other ten states are New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Maryland and Kentucky. In fourteen other states Bills were introduced in the legislature but failed to pass.

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RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LABOUR ACTS

BELOW are summarized regulations recently made under the authority of various provincial statutes. These regulations affect workpeople either directly or indirectly, and include orders relating to minimum wages, apprenticeship, hours of work, health of factory employees and licensing of operating engineers. General regulations governing the operation of the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario have also been made.

Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act

An order-in-council under the Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1936, designates flour milling, feed milling, and meat packing as businesses to which the Act is to apply. After September 30, 1937, only persons holding licences from the Minister of Trade and Industry may carry on these businesses in the premises to which licences apply.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Two orders of the Board of Industrial Relations were approved by orders in council on October 26. The first order exempts, as from October 15, certain establishments from Order No. 1 fixing minimum wages for all male employees in the province with certain exceptions. Order No. 1 was noted in The LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1100. Those exempted are persons employed in saw mills, box factories, wood-working plants and in the manufacture of logging and railway ties when these establishments are situated in rural districts more than ten miles from any city or in towns and villages of less than five hundred inhabitants. All persons employed in fighting forest fires are also declared exempt from Order No. 1.

The second order made on October 26 and effective from October 15, fixes a minimum wage for persons employed in the establishments specified above as exempt from Order No. 1 at twenty-eight cents an hour for a person who had had experience in a similar employment for twelve months in the aggregate and at twenty-five cents an hour for any other person in such establishments. The number of persons paid at the rate of twenty-five cents may not exceed 40 per cent of the average number of all the persons employed in any calendar month in the particular establishment.

Any person who is not employed for more than four consecutive hours must be paid at least thirty cents an hour and no person may be paid for less than four hours. The order does not relate to any overtime to which the Hours of Work Act relates and no payment for overtime may be taken into account in computing the minimum wage payable to any employee.

British Columbia Apprenticeship Act

By order in council of October 25, three new trades have been added to the list of trades to which the Apprenticeship Act applies. These comprise the trades of pattern-maker, boilermaker and of persons employed in automobile maintenance, including painting and finishing, trimming, including fabric tops, upholstering and interior furnishings on automobiles, and radiator work.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

The British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations has made two orders under the Hours of Work Act continuing in force until September 30, 1938, special exemption for persons employed in shops and drug stores. The regulations first became effective in 1934 and have been re-issued annually since that year.

They exempt from the statutory limit of eight hours a day persons employed in wholesale and retail stores in any part of the province except Vancouver, Victoria, Burnaby, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich and permit them to work three additional hours on Saturdays and on the day preceding a statutory holiday when the holiday occurs on a Saturday. There is no exemption from the statutory 48-hour week in such cases.

Persons employed in drug stores as apprentices, certified clerks or licenciates in pharmacy are exempt from both the daily and weekly limit but may not be employed more than nine hours a day or more than 52 hours a week.

Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act

Regulations for the control of dust in factories were issued in Ontario on July 22. These orders under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, 1932, apply to all factories under the Act and require the removal of dust by vacuum, wet sweeping, wet shovelling or other method approved by the factory inspector. All ventilation systems for the control of dust, including dust-collecting systems, must be constructed in accordance with the established engineering principles for the purpose for which they are to be used and must be approved by the inspector. Air exhausted from any process generating silica dust must be discharged

outside the factory so as not to create a health hazard and must not be returned to the factory. Equipment used in processes producing dust or controlling dust must be kept in good condition.

Special regulations apply to abrasive blasting and similar operations used for cleaning or processing industrial materials inside the factory. All such operations must be carried on in "blasting enclosures" so made and ventilated that no dust can escape into the surrounding atmosphere. A sufficient volume of air must be drawn through the blasting enclosure to enable the air to be changed rapidly and the dust removed after the operation has ceased. Helmets must be supplied by the employer and worn by workmen engaged in such operations. Helmets must be supplied with air provided by an externally-lubricated, low-pressure device used only for such purpose or by other means as directed by the inspector. The air supply to the helmet must be sufficient to prevent the entrance of dust and must be maintained at a satisfactory temperature.

Where the mechanical means for removing dust prescribed by the regulations are impractical in the opinion of the factory inspector, the employer may be required to provide the workmen with filter masks approved by the inspector. Any employer may be required by the inspector to take such additional measures to prevent the production or dissemination of dust as he deems expedient. All dust-producing operations must be ventilated to the satisfaction of the inspector and the latter must be satisfied that the regulations are being carried out.

Ontario Industrial Standards Act

An order in council of September 29 lays down general regulations for the carrying out of the Industrial Standards Act. An employer to whom the regulations apply is defined as an employer within the scope of the Act "who either habitually or in the ordinary course of his business employs a person or persons to do any kind of work which is governed by any schedule of wages and hours and days of labour."

An employer who is bound by such a schedule is required to keep a record of the following: the names and addresses of his employees; the number of daily and weekly hours worked by each; the number of hours of overtime and the number during which an employee was engaged in work at any time other than during the regular working day as set out in the schedule; the wages received by each employee on each pay day and the rate on which they were calculated; particulars of the nature of the work performed by each employee and its location; the quantity of piecework done by each employee and the rate paid per piece; the amount received by each employee working on a commission basis and the rate of the commission; such further information on the above matters as the Labour and Industry Board may require.

Every person who performs work governed by a schedule under the Act and who is not working under an employer who is obliged to keep the above records must, himself, keep such records.

All records must be retained for at least one year and be available for inspection at any time. For the purpose of obtaining information for the proper enforcement of a schedule or for the verifying of records, any person acting under the authority of the Act or of any schedule may enter at all reasonable times the premises of any employer or other person who is required to keep records and any place where work is being done which is governed by a schedule.

The Labour and Industry Board may require an employer to pay to the Board the arrears of wages owing to any employee and the Board in its discretion may direct that the whole or any part of such wages be forfeited to the Crown or paid to the employees concerned.

Each of the advisory committees concerned with the application of the schedules must keep minutes of its meetings and provide the Board with a copy. Wherever an advisory committee makes a decision it must at once communicate the decision to the employer and employees concerned. Any person wishing to appeal must give written notice to the Labour and Industry Board within ten days of the decision from which he is appealing or within not more than thirty days if the Board grants such further extension of time. The Board is to fix the time and place for hearing the appeal and give reasonable notice to all the parties. The Board may affirm or alter the decision of the committee, transmitting to the latter a copy of its decision with such reasons and explanation as it may consider necessary.

Ontario Operating Engineers Act

Under the Operating Engineers Act, 1937, of Ontario, regulations have been made rescinding those issued in 1932. The new regulations contained in an order in council of September 29, 1937, reproduce with some revision the former provisions concerning the qualifications of examiners, the grades of operating engineers and firemen, their duties and qualifications, fees for examinations, conditions on which

certificates are issued, cancelled or suspended, and general regulations governing the operation of plants according to the horse power or other conditions. A new provision enables the Minister to issue, to the owner of any plant to which the Act applies, a certificate of registration showing the total horse power of the plant.

Quebec Fair Wage Board

In Quebec, the Fair Wage Board has recently issued its first orders. Order No. 1, which came into effect on October 23, 1937, provided that the orders of the former Women's Minimum Wages Board fixing minimum wages to be paid to certain classes of female workers should remain in force until modified or replaced. It was pointed out in the order in council that it was desirable to put the orders of the former board in the form of orders of the new Fair Wage Board in order to insure their observance and enforcement.

Order No. 2, which is to come into force on November 20, 1937, stipulates that the "wages to be paid to male wage earners, even when not replacing female workers, shall not be less than the wages paid to female workers when performing the same duties. The hours and working conditions shall also be the same for male and female workers" and the proportion of workers permitted at each of the established rates shall be applied separately to male and female workers. The Women's Minimum Wage Act, which was repealed by the Fair Wage Act, contained a section stipulating that no male worker should be employed at work which was ordinarily done by women at a lower salary than that fixed by the minimum wage order applying to such work.

These two orders of the Fair Wage Board are designed to maintain the position as to minimum wages for women until the Fair Wage Board has had opportunity to consider revision of the earlier minimum wage orders.

Order No. 3 of October 14 exempts from the minimum wage order applying to commercial establishments temporary employees especially engaged in addition to the regular staff for the Christmas trade. From November 1 to December 31 of each year, such employees in retail and wholesale stores on the Island of Montreal may be paid not less than 20 cents an hour and in other parts of the Province not less than 15 cents an hour. It is stipulated, however, that the temporary employees so engaged must be employed for not less than 30 hours in the Montreal district and for not less than 40 hours in the rest of the Province. Lists of the regular employees and of the temporary employees to whom this exemption applies must be furnished by employers to the Fair Wage Board.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PLANS OF CANADIAN COMPANIES

Employees Welfare Programs of Noranda Mines Limited and Northern Electric Company Limited

INDUSTRIAL relations plans of Noranda Mines Limited and the Northern Electric Company Limited have been outlined in pamphlets recently issued by the respective companies.

Insurance, Savings and Pension Plan of Noranda Mines Limited

The Insurance, Savings and Pension Plan of Noranda Mines Limited was established early this year, the plan becoming effective as and from March 1, 1937, provided that at least seventy-five per cent of the employees then eligible, agreed to contribute before that date.

Eligibility.—According to the pamphlet issued by the Company outlining the plan, all present employees who had been continuously employed by the Company for at least six months prior to March 1, 1937, were eligible to become contributors from that date. All present employees who were not eligible on March 1, 1937, and all new employees will become eligible to contribute on the March 1 or September 1, which next follows the completion of six months' continuous service.

Contributions.—Each employee who becomes a contributor is required to contribute semi-monthly $1, $2 or $3 whichever amount he decides upon at the time that he becomes a contributor, the amount being deducted from each pay of the contributor.

Any contributor has the privilege of changing the amount of his semi-monthly contribution to either of the other two amounts, on March 1 of any year, provided he gives notice to the Company of his intention to do so at least one month prior to that date.

The Company also contributes each month an amount equal to the contribution made by each employee for that month.

The contributions of the employee and the Company for each month are to be paid monthly by the Company to an Assurance Company. The assurance company will add interest upon all contributions commencing on March 1, next, following their receipt by the assurance company, at a rate of interest to be declared from time to time, but in any event at a rate of not less than three per cent per annum up to March 1, 1947, and not less than two and one-half per cent per annum thereafter in respect of contributions made prior to March 1, 1947. The contributions so accumulated in respect of each contributor, plus whatever dividend, if any, is allotted by the Assurance Company in respect of such contributor is to be used by the Assurance Company to pay the pensions provided in the plan.

Pensions.—Pensions are payable to each contributor upon leaving the service of the Company provided he has completed five or more years of continuous service with the Company.

There are four methods in which the contributor may elect to receive his pension; (*a*) in monthly instalments guaranteed for a period of ten years and as long thereafter as he shall live; (*b*) a cash payment of one-half of the accumulated fund then at the contributor's credit, and in addition he may receive a pension by way of monthly payments which will be paid for ten years guaranteed and as long thereafter as he shall live; (*c*) on retirement the contributor may receive, with the consent of the Company, the accumulated fund then to his credit in sixty equal monthly payments guaranteed or one-half of it in cash and the other half in sixty equal monthly payments guaranteed; (*d*) or, he may, with the consent of the Company, select such other form of pension as the Assurance Company may be willing to pay, for example, a pension which continues a portion of the payments to a dependent upon the pensioner's death. It is provided that any contributor who, at the time of leaving the service of the Company, has attained the age of sixty years, and in respect of whom the total accumulations amount to $3,000 or more, can only receive a pension under section (*a*) of the above mentioned plan. The age of the employee at the time that a pension becomes payable and the total accumulated fund then at his credit arising from contributions made by and for him will also determine the amount of any payments payable under any of the pension plans.

Withdrawals.—It is provided that any contributor who leaves the service of the Company before he has completed five years of service, shall receive from the Assurance Company, either in a lump sum in cash, or in monthly payments, an amount equivalent to his own contributions with such interest as has been added thereto, the amount contributed by the Company with such interest as has been added thereto to be refunded to the Company.

Death Benefits.—In the event of the contributor dying while in the service of the Company, an amount equal to the total accumulated Fund at the contributor's credit with the Assurance Company will be paid in one hundred and twenty monthly payments to the person designated by the employee, or to his legal heirs if no designation is made.

Group Life Assurance.—The Company has made arrangements with the Assurance Company for that company to issue a group life assurance policy upon the employees in the service of this Company who participate in the Plan, and in respect of each contributor the Assurance Company will issue a certificate of group life assurance for $1,000 when the employee has paid his first contribution. Under the policy $1,000 will be paid by the Assurance Company in one initial payment of $280 cash and twelve subsequent monthly instalments of $60 each, upon the death of the employee while in the service of the Company and is a contributor to the Plan, to whatever beneficiary may be named by such employee or to his legal heirs as the case may be.

If the contributor leaves the service of the Company he may take out an individual policy of assurance upon his life for $1,000 upon payment of the standard premiums due in respect of such policy.

The cost of this group life assurance will be paid entirely by the Company and is in addition to the contributions made by it to the Savings and Pension Plan. In case the employee should cease to make his contributions to the Savings and Pension Plan by reason of illness, accident, or other similar causes, all of which must be established to the satisfaction of the Company, the Company may, but is not obliged, to keep such group life assurance in force in respect of that employee during the period of such cessation.

The assignment of benefits under the plan is not permitted.

Amounts of Pension.—In illustrating the amounts of pension payable to contributors a table indicates the amounts of monthly pension payable to a male employee for ten years guaranteed and as long thereafter as he shall live, based on the accumulation in the Savings and Pension Fund of $1,000. On this basis the table shows that if an employee

retired at 40 he would receive a pension of $4.28 a month; at 50 a pension of $5.01 and at 65 a pension of $6.82.

A further illustration of the possible amount of pension payable is also given in the outline of the plan as follows:

"For example, suppose a male employee becomes a contributor to the plan at age 30 and leaves the service at age 65 after having contributed at the rate of $6 a month during 420 months (35 years). The Company will also have contributed during this period $6 each month on the employee's behalf. At the time of leaving the service, the total accumulation in the Savings and Pension Fund standing to the employee's credit will be $8,706.54 at the assumed rate of interest of 3 per cent. If the whole of this amount is applied towards a pension payable in the manner above, the monthly amount of this pension will be $6.82, multiplied by 8,706·54 and divided by 1,000 or $59.38."

Employee Pensions, Disability, and Death Benefits Plan of the Northern Electric Company Limited

The Northern Electric Company issued recently an amended Employees' Pensions, Disability and Death Benefits Plan, a brief summary of which follows:

On April 1, 1920, the Northern Electric Company established a fund to be known as the "Employee Pension and Death Benefit Fund," the intention of the Company being "as far as possible to maintain this fund by periodic charges to operating expenses and payments to the fund with the object that when an employee becomes eligible under the plan to receive a certain pension there may be available in the pension fund an amount sufficient to provide for him a pension in the amount set out in the then existing regulations under the plan."

Under the amended plan, the Company further undertakes "to make provision out of the revenues of the Company for the payment of definite amounts to its employees when they are disabled by accident or sickness, or, in the event of death, to their beneficiaries."

Employee Benefit Committee.—A Committee of five persons appointed by the Board of Directors to be known as the "Employee Benefit Committee" is charged with the administration and carrying out of the object of the plan, and is empowered to authorize the payment of Employee Service Pensions and to arrange for the payment of Employee Disability Benefits and Death Benefits in accordance with regulations set forth in the plan. The expenses of this committee in administering the plan are borne by the Company.

Pensions.—All service pensions granted are to be paid from the Pension Fund, while all Disability Pensions are to be charged to the operating expense accounts of the Company.

There are four classes of pensions, three classes of service pension and a Disability Pension Class which are outlined as follows:

Class "A" Service Pension.—On and after April 1, 1920, all male employees who have reached the age of sixty (60) years and whose term of employment has been twenty (20) or more years, and all female employees who have reached the age of fifty-five (55) years and whose term of employment has been twenty (20) or more years, may, at their own request, or at the discretion of the Committee, be retired from active service and become eligible for pensions. These pensions are called Class "A" Service Pensions.

Class "B" Service Pension.—All male employees who have reached the age of fifty-five (55) years and whose term of employment has been twenty-five (25) or more years, and all female employees who have reached the age of fifty (50) years and whose term of employment has been twenty-five (25) or more years, may, at the discretion of the Committee and with the approval of the President or Vice-President, be retired from active service and granted a pension. These pensions are called Class "B" Service Pensions.

Class "C" Service Pension.—All male employees who are less than fifty-five (55) years of age and whose term of employment has been thirty (30) or more years, and all female employees who are less than fifty (50) years of age and whose term of employment has been thirty (30) or more years, may, at the discretion of the Committee, and with the approval of the President or Vice-President, be retired from active service and granted a pension. These pensions are called Class "C" Service Pensions.

Class "D" Disability Pension.—At the discretion of the Committee and with the approval of the President or Vice-President, any employee who becomes totally disabled as a result of sickness or injury, other than by accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment by the Company, and whose term of employment has been fifteen (15) years or more, may be retired from active service and granted a pension. If a pension is granted, it shall be for such period as the Committee may determine and if at any time during such period the employee recovers sufficiently to resume active service or for any other good and sufficient reason, the pension may be discontinued by the Committee. If the employee re-enters the service of the Company at the time such pension is discontinued, he shall thereupon be eligible for benefits under these regulations, and the period of absence on pension shall be considered as a leave of absence without credit for time absent. These pensions are called Class "D" Disability Pensions.

Amount of Pension.—The plan provides that the amount of the annual pension in any of the above cases is one per centum (1%) of the average annual pay during the ten consecutive years of service during which the retired employee received the highest pay, multiplied by the number of years in the employee's term of employment. The mini-

mum pension for Classes "A," "B" and "C" Service Pensions is thirty dollars ($30) per month. A Class "D" Disability Pension, at the discretion of the Committee, may be less than thirty dollars ($30) per month (only when the employee's service is less than twenty (20) years), but not less than the computed allowance. The pension, in cases where the days or hours constituting the employee's normal service have not, in the opinion of the Committee, been adequate to constitute full time service during the number of years required to establish eligibility to pension in the class under which the employee is retired, may, at the discretion of the Committee, be less than thirty dollars ($30) per month, but not less than the computed allowance.

Term for which Pensions are Granted.—Service pensions granted to employees continue from date of retirement to death of pensioner but disability pensions continue for such period only as the committee may determine in each case from time to time. Further payments, if any, which may be made to a beneficiary of a deceased pensioner are provided in accordance with certain regulations.

Qualifications for Service and Disability Pensions.—According to the regulations set forth in the plan, the committee will furnish the president of the company on January 1 and July 1 of each year with a list of employees qualified to receive service pensions and also with a list showing those employees who will be qualified to receive pensions during the next twelve months.

All employees are qualified to receive payments on account of physical disability to work by reason of accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment in the company.

Disability Benefits. The following are the rates of accident disability benefits as set forth in the plan:—

Total Disability.—Full pay for any period of total disability during the first thirteen (13) weeks of disability and half pay for any period of total disability after the first thirteen (13) weeks of disability, provided, however, that after the expiration of six (6) years of disability payments, the benefits shall not exceed twenty dollars ($20) a week.

Partial Disability.—For any period of partial disability, during the first thirteen (13) weeks of disability, one hundred per centum (100%) of the difference between full pay at time of injury and wages which, in the judgment of the committee, the employee is capable of earning; for any period of partial disability after the first thirteen (13) weeks of disability, fifty per centum (50%) of the difference between full pay at time of injury and wages which, in the judgment of the committee, employee is capable of earning, provided, however, that no payments for partial disability shall be made after the expiration of six (6) years of disability payments.

Provision is also made for the permanent loss of "a bodily member or its use"; and the changing of benefits due to a change in disability, i.e., if after a period of partial disability the disability becomes total, the amount of benefit will be changed accordingly.

Sickness Disability Benefits.—After a term of employment of two years all employees of the company are qualified to receive payments on account of physical disability to work by reason of sickness.

The amount of sickness benefits vary in accordance with the number of years of employment. For two but less than three years' employment the sickness benefit is computed at four weeks "full pay" and nine weeks "half pay" and for ten years of employment and over the sickness benefit would be thirteen weeks "full pay" and thirty-nine weeks "half pay."

All sickness disability benefits are charged to the operating expense accounts of the company when and as paid.

Death Benefits.—Under the plan certain provisions are made for the payment of death benefits to beneficiaries.

In the event of the death of any employee resulting from sickness and if the employee's term of employment has been two years or more, a sickness death benefit will be paid to certain beneficiary or beneficiaries as defined in the regulations. The minimum sickness death benefit is $250 and the maximum sickness death benefit is determined in accordance with the employee's number of years of employment. If an employee has worked two but less than three years the maximum is four months' wages, and for a period of employment of ten years and over the maximum sickness death benefit is twelve months' wages.

The plan also provides for death by accident, and other general provisions.

"The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry in Canada, 1936," is the title of a bulletin published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to the report, employees in the industry in 1936 totalled 8,762 and salaries and wages paid amounted to $13,659,972 as compared with 7,009 employees and $11,275,650 and 3,291 employees and $4,853,978 in 1935 and 1926, respectively; the data for 1936 represents, an increase over 1926 of 166 per cent in number of employees and 181 per cent in salaries and wages.

Canadian exports of nickel in all forms in 1936 totalled 173,637,500 pounds valued at $44,594,296, as compared with 142,726,500 pounds worth $36,285,482 in 1935; of the 1936 exports, 50,273,800 pounds were consigned to the United Kingdom and 94,231,000 pounds to the United States.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Proceedings Featured by Discussions on Trade Union Unity, and Relationship with C.I.O.

THE opening session of the 57th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened on October 4, 1937, at Denver, Colorado.

Following the invocation and addresses of welcome, President William Green delivered his opening address, outlining the procedure followed in previous conventions and expressing the belief that the 57th would measure up and maintain the high standards set by preceding conventions. President Green invited the public to be present at all its sessions to witness "an exhibition of democracy in action."

Referring to the conflict between the A. F. of L. and the Committee for Industrial Organization, the president stated that "the real issue which has divided the ranks of labour and which has attracted the attention of the people everywhere is one clearcut issue, that of democratic procedure and democratic control." This declaration was followed by a short synopsis of what had taken place at the Atlantic City convention in 1935, and the steps that had been taken to bring unity in the ranks of labour following the setting up of the C.I.O. A reference was made by the president to the increase in membership, which he stated would reach almost a million during the past year. Continuing, the speaker said "it is our purpose to avoid industrial conflicts, to promote understanding between employers and employees, to settle wage scales around the conference table through collective bargaining, and when those wage scales are settled, to sign them and pledge their execution on our sacred honour and our sacred word."

President Green reaffirmed the Federation's opposition to "isms," whether Fascism, Nazism or Communism. In opposing the participation of the United States in any European conflict whatsoever, he stated he was voicing the sentiments of the assembled delegates, and he considered it an advanced step when the A. F. of L. became an affiliate of the International Federation of Trades Unions, as it would afford an opportunity for the American Federation to make a contribution to the maintenance of world peace.

Referring to the conflict in the Far East and the killing of non-combatants, the president expressed the opinion that "the liberty-loving people of the world ought to inaugurate a boycott against any nation that persists in such destructive warfare."

Report of Executive Council

In the summarized report of the executive council an outline was given of the achievements of the Federation during the past year as well as some of the aims for the immediate future.

The report of the secretary-treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1937, showed a balance on hand of $586,567.41, of which $533,138.72 was in the defence fund for directly affiliated local unions, and the balance ($53,428.69) was in the general fund. During the fiscal year, $136,937.25 was expended as strike benefits to local trade and federal labour unions.

Total receipts for the year from all sources were $1,184,478.99, while total expenditures amounted to $1,167,317.57, leaving a balance of $17,161.42. At the close of the fiscal year the Federation had in affiliation 1,406 directly chartered local unions, 738 city central bodies, 49 state federations of labour, 4 departments representing 712 department councils, and 100 national and international unions. There were 831,671 new members reported during the twelve months ending August 31, 1937.

Under the heading "Vacation With Pay," the report showed that 746,893 union members already had secured vacations with pay.

According to the United States Department of Labor records, which were quoted in the report, the average hourly earnings in all recorded industries rose from 59 cents per hour in December, 1936, to 64 cents in June, 1937.

Under the caption "Discipline and Orderly Procedure" was recorded in detail the endeavours to heal the breach in the family of labour, and included the communications which had passed between the Federation and C.I.O. The findings of the special conference of national and international unions, which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1937, were also recorded. It was recommended, "in accordance with the law and constitution of the American Federation of Labor, that the convention confer upon your executive council authority and power to revoke the charters of the international unions holding membership in the C.I.O., which were suspended by the executive council on September 5, 1936."

The report recorded the acceptance by the executive council of the application for affiliation "of a large group of workers employed in the metal mines of the Tri-District of

Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas," also the acceptance of the application for a charter of the Progressive Miners of America. The formation was noted of two new international unions among cleaning and dye-house workers, and ladies' handbag, pocketbook and novelty workers.

Considerable space in the report was devoted to the injunction proceedings instituted by the International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. It was claimed by the executive that the preliminary purpose of the injunction is the setting aside of a decision of the American Federation of Labor, reached in a regular convention of the Federation in 1933. (In the decision referred to, teamsters of brewery firms were placed under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.)

A comprehensive report on the functioning of the National Labor Relations Board since its establishment was made by the executive and the Board was urged "to adhere to the functions for which was set up originally and not interfere in conflicts between rival union organizations."

Among other subjects referred to in the executive report were: Social Security; Labour Standards under Government Contracts; National Legislation; Child Labour; State Labour Legislation; Unemployment; Credit Unions; Education; Affiliation with the International Federation of Trades Unions, and Federation Departments.

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

Following the presentation of the report of the Audit Committee, President Green introduced the fraternal delegates to the convention. On behalf of the British Trades Union Congress felicitations were extended by John C. Little, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and William R. Townley, president of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operators.

Representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Rod Plant, assistant secretary of the Congress, referred to "the long and creditable history of the American Federation of Labor," and to the great influence exercised on the life of Canada by the "traditionally sane and sound policies of the international trade union movement as represented by our Congress."

Mr. Plant mentioned some of the difficulties with which the international trade union movement in Canada is faced and the need for constant vigilance and efforts to offset the activities of such forces which would destroy its effectiveness and influence. The speaker expressed the opinion that "the friendly relationship which exists between the peoples of the United States of America and our Dominion is largely attributable to that spirit of fellowship which has developed throughout the years by the membership of the international trade union movement." Mr. Plant also referred to the sustained growth in membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada during the last three years; the efforts of the Congress to secure legislation respecting the right to organize; the unemployment situation in Canada; and legislation passed by the Federal Parliament to stimulate building.

Reports of Committees

Committee on Organization.—To this committee was referred that part of the executive council's report dealing with the establishing of national councils. The action of the executive in forming a national organization of fabricated kitchen utensil and enamelware workers and an international organization of Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Typists and Assistants, as well as the calling of a conference for the purpose of forming an international union of Agricultural, Packing House and Cannery Workers, was approved by the committee, and the report adopted by the convention.

Committee on Legislation.—The report of this committee drew attention to that section of the executive report dealing with "National Legislation," and referred to "the first session of the 75th Congress as one of the most remarkable in history and at the same time disappointing in the failure to pass legislation of interest to the nation and to wage earners." The committee report called upon organized labour to support the efforts of the A. F. of L. in securing action during the second session of the 75th Congress. The convention was asked to "register emphatic support of legislation for the purpose of removing from society the blot of lynching."

Committee on Law.—This committee recommended the following additions to the Constitution:

(1) Making provision for the calling of special conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

(2) Levying of assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of a convention.

(3) Empowering the president to discipline state federations, city central labour unions, and local and federal labour unions, including authority to suspend and/or expel any officer or member thereof, and/or to suspend and/or revoke their charter subject first to an appeal to the executive council and thereafter to the next regular convention immediately following.

(4) Changing the method of voting of delegates to central labour unions.

A resolution presented by delegates representing Amalgamated Association of Street, Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, seeking an amendment to the constitution of the Federation to authorize the issuance of an industrial union charter to that organization was referred to the executive council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Committee on Shorter Work Day.—In addition to concurring in a resolution for a shorter work week for Panama Canal and Panama railroad employees, the committee on the shorter work day presented the following recommendations which were approved by the convention:—

(1) That this convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the five-day week and the six-hour work day without any reduction in hourly, daily, or weekly pay.

(2) That this objective of the five-day, six-hour work week be declared the paramount objective of this convention, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to spare no effort to insure steady and certain progress toward the attainment of this great objective and of enlisting the support of all the people in its behalf.

(3) That the executive council, in seeking to further the more general adoption and observance of the shorter work week, through legislative enactments and otherwise, exercise the utmost diligence to protect and safeguard the accomplishments of established unions by maintaining intact the rights of collective bargaining.

Committee on Education.—Dealing with the subject of vocational education this committee emphasized, the necessity of all affiliates of the Federation, especially state federations and central bodies, becoming more actively interested in, and insistent upon the rights of labour and the general public in vocational education as well as all educational activities. Labour education committees were advised to watch carefully the conditions under which the public schools are administered. Affiliated bodies of the Federation were asked to use their best efforts to prevent the unjust dismissal of teachers and to co-operate in the reinstatement of teachers who have been unjustly dismissed for exercising their rights of academic freedom. The president and executive council were urged to further concentrate upon research, educational and publicity activities.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Committee on Credentials.—On October 12, or the seventh day of the convention the committee on credentials brought in a supplementary report dealing with the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the seating of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union. In presenting its report the committee reviewed the case in detail and recommended that—(1) The right and the power of a duly constituted convention to discipline a delegate is absolute; (2) the right and the power of a duly constituted convention to deny a person a seat as a delegate to the convention is absolute, even though such person presents proper credentials from a duly accredited and affiliated organization.

Considering that the convention had the legal right to deal with this question, the committee sustained the protest of the Carpenters' organization and refused to seat Mr. Howard. After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was adopted by a roll-call vote of 25,376 votes to 1,245.

Committee on Resolutions.—To this committee was referred that portion of the executive council's report dealing with the issuance of charters to the Progressive Miners and to the Zinc and Lead Miners of the Tri-District of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas. The committee's recommendation of approval of the action of the executive was adopted unanimously by the convention.

In considering that section of the executive council's report on "Discipline and Orderly Procedure" the committee included two resolutions dealing with the division in the American labour movement. One of these urged the calling of a unity conference for the purpose of developing plans to project a referendum on industrial union organizations of the mass production industries and the question of the unity of the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. The other resolution favoured the calling of a national convention of all bona fide trade unions, including the A. F. of L., the C.I.O., the railroad brotherhoods and genuine independent unions, for the purpose of considering the problem of creating a united labour movement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Besides approving the executive council's report on this important question, the committee made some observations and additional recommendations. Reference was made to the program adopted by the previous convention for the purpose of bringing about unity in the ranks of the organized labour movement. The committee stated that "while the approved recommendations of a year ago have been carried out as far as possible and in good faith, unity has not been restored." It was alleged that shortly after the last convention the C.I.O. began to raid the unions of the A. F. of L., confiscate their funds and intimidate the members. But according to

the committee the "most regrettable of all is the fact that the president of an international union having membership in the American Federation of Labor and who is and has been from the beginning the secretary of the C.I.O., made personal pledges as secretary of the C.I.O., that the membership of established unions would not be raided and that organization of the unorganized would continue as the sole objective of the C.I.O." It was further alleged "that not only have those promises been broken wholesale and on every hand," but that the same officer "has himself caused or allowed his personal signature to appear on charters issued to unions created out of membership raided from our established unions, or unions formed dual to our bone fide organizations." It was claimed by the committee that "the issue of industrial unionism, raised a year ago and two years ago as the banner of a holy crusade, has been shown to be nothing but a sham."

Special mention was made of the United Mine Workers of America, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the United Textile Workers of America and the committee expressed its belief that the memberships of these unions could not condone the actions of their leaders and that their wish was to be within the fold of the Federation. Believing this to be so, the committee made the following recommendations:

(1) Continuation of the special committee for peaceful negotiations.

(2) That the executive council be given full power as provided in Sec. 12, Article 9, of the constitution to revoke the charters of any or all of the organizations which refuse to return to the ranks of the movement as represented by the Federation, so that this power may be used constitutionally and with discretion but without hesitation the moment its use becomes necessary.

(3) The enlargement and strengthening of our machinery of non-partisan political activities so that the political strength of the American Federation of Labor and its renewed determination to support its friends and defeat those in public office who would oppose its policies and programs will embrace all who would in any way favour, encourage or support the C.I.O.

If all efforts to bring about peace prove unavailing the committee in closing its report calls for "war against autocracy, rebellion, and an alliance of American greed and alien communism" and pledged the movement "to bring to a quick and decisive close, so far as lies within our power, this internecine warfare."

After many delegates had spoken for and against the report of the committee a roll-call vote was taken, the result being 25,616 votes for and 1,227 against.

In reporting on a resolution submitted by delegates from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Committee on Resolutions included that part of the executive council's report under the caption, "National Labour Relations Board." After recounting the efforts of the Federation to secure this legislation and reviewing the functions of the Board, the committee charged that "the National Labour Relations Board through its regional representatives, has attempted to destroy the validity of contracts entered into between legitimate labour organizations and their employers. These actions by the National Labour Relations Board and its regional representatives have been committed without warrant or authority, and in violation of the spirit and specific intent of the National Labour Relations Act, with damage to the A. F. of L. units and to the decided advantage of the C.I.O. affiliates." For these and other reasons the committee recommended:

(1) That this Fifty-Seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its officers and the Executive Council to promptly assemble all of the facts and the evidence in proof of the mal-administration of the National Labour Relations Act, so that the rights of employees, together with the basic rights of trade unions may be protected, and so that Congress may be requested to amend this Act so as to prevent hereafter the usurped authority now being exercised by the Board and its agencies.

(2) That the President and the Executive Council be authorized and instructed to seek immediate correction of the deplorable, disruptive and destructive condition above referred to, by petitioning the President of the United States for prompt and adequate relief.

(3) That the amendment to the Act proposed by the Executive Council be approved by this convention and that portion of the Executive Council's report be concurred in.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Other Adopted Resolutions

The recommendations contained in some of the resolutions adopted were as follows:—

Protesting importation of foreign painted theatre scenery.

Granting to the Union Label Trades Department authority to review applications for approval of union labels, shop cards and buttons.

Seeking legislation that will give employees the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

Endorsing the work of the United States federal committee on apprentice training and asking State Labour Departments to implement the Federal standards.

Favouring ratification of conventions of the International Labour Organization.

Supporting efforts to secure legislation prohibiting industrial homework—the sweatshop.

Favouring the observance of Labour Sunday (Sunday preceding Labour Day).

Calling for searching examination of legislation establishing boards or commissions having power to determine questions of minimum wage

and maximum hours or any other phase of the relationship of employer and employee.

Recommending a thorough study of credit unions.

Commending the principle and practice of consumer's co-operation to all wage earners.

Boycotting of Japanese products.

Protesting displacement of navy yard employees by relief workers.

Approving the establishment of a council of federal labour unions.

C.I.O. Requests a Conference with A.F. of L.

A message from the Committee for Industrial Organization, (then in session in Atlantic City, N.J.), extending an invitation for a committee of 100 from the A.F. of L. to meet a like number from the C.I.O. for the purpose of discussing a settlement of existing differences, was read by President Green.

In its reply the executive council intimated that the special committee appointed some time ago with full authority stood "ready and willing and anxious" to meet a similar committee representative of any or all of the organizations associated with the C.I.O. for the purpose of attaining peace and unity in the ranks of organized labour. It was further intimated that the committees could be somewhat enlarged but not to the extent of 100 from each side. (This conference is dealt with on page 1178 of this issue.)

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, William Green, Washington; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; second vice-president, Thomas A. Rickert, New York; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington; fourth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington; fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton, Washington; sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis; tenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington; eleventh vice-president, Edward J. Gainor, Washington; twelfth vice-president, William D. Mahon, Detroit; thirteenth vice-president, Felix H. Knight, Kansas City; fourteenth vice-president, George E. Browne, New York; fifteenth vice-president, Edward Flore, Buffalo; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison, Washington.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, P. J. Morrin, president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, St. Louis, Mo., and Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Joseph J. Kehoe, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America.

Houston, Texas, was selected as convention city for 1938.

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR COUNTING UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN

The revised procedure for counting the unemployed in Great Britain is given in the October issue of *The Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

It points out that "as was announced by the Minister of Labour in reply to a question in the House of Commons on July 29, 1937, the method of taking the count of the unemployed has been revised, with the object of ensuring, with closer accuracy, that persons on the Employment Exchange registers, but not actually unemployed on the day of the count, are not included in the total.

Indicating the details of the new basis, *The Ministry of Labour Gazette* states:—

Until the revised method was introduced, a person had been counted as unemployed, for the purpose of the statistics of employment and unemployment, if, on the day of the count, his registration documents were included in the live files of an Employment Exchange. For many years it has not been practicable, or necessary, to require daily attendance at an exchange to furnish proof of unemployment or maintain registration, and attendance has generally been limited to two or three days in the week. At a large number of offices attendance has not been required on Monday—the day of the week on which the count is invariably taken. For convenience of internal working it was accordingly necessary to adopt some rule for determining at what point documents should be removed from the live files, and, in cases where there was no specific evidence that employment had been obtained, each individual was treated as being on the live register if he had attended at the exchange within the last three consecutive days (including the day of the count).

This meant, in a number of cases, that although there was no positive evidence of unemployment on the day of the count, some persons were counted as unemployed on that day if they had attended at the exchange on the preceding Friday, which is a common day of attendance, or on the preceding Saturday. The adoption of this kind of rule simplified considerably the work of the exchanges, but it had the effect of inflating the figures of unemployment by including some persons who were not in fact unemployed on the day of the count.

It has not been easy to find a remedy for this position without disproportionate expense and interference with the normal work of the exchanges, but what appears to be a satisfactory method of doing so at small cost has now been found. It consists essentially in marking spe-

cially the cases of uncertainty and ascertaining, in the week following the day of the count, as in the majority of cases it is possible to do, whether the day of the count was in fact a day of unemployment. The cases in which it was not a day of unemployment are then to be excluded from the figures. This procedure necessarily increases by one week the interval between the day of the count and the publication of the figures. As a rule the figures will in future relate to a Monday near the middle of each month.

In making this change the opportunity has been taken of introducing uniformity into the method of taking the count, and including certain cases in which persons on the register, and unemployed on the Monday, have not been included owing to the special manner in which their unemployment is recorded.

In order to ascertain as far as possible the effect of the change in procedure, counts were taken on September 13, 1937, by both methods. The total of 1,388,600 persons, aged 14 and over, on the register in Great Britain (including insured and uninsured persons) obtained under the original method was shown to be reduced by 49,396, or 3·6 per cent. The total of 1,315,069 insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed was reduced by 43,687, or 3·3 per cent.

The percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain was reduced from 10·1 to 9·7.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

International Standardization of Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work

An International Conference of Labour Statisticians, composed of representatives from twenty-eight countries in session at the I.L.O., concluded its work recently with the adoption of a proposed Draft Convention aimed at "standardizing" national statistics of wages and hours of work.

It is contended that such standardization is absolutely necessary in order to make an accurate comparison of information which, up to the present, varies in meaning and import from one country to another, and which, in certain countries, is even lacking.

By the proposed convention, the States undertake to compile at intervals, and in the manner indicated, statistics relating to wages and hours of work, to publish the data collected, and to communicate them to the I.L.O. as soon as possible.

These statistics will cover: for the mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, on the one hand average earnings of wage-earners, and hours actually worked; and on the other hand, time rates of wages and normal hours of work.

Special provisions are laid down for agricultural wages.

The provisions of the convention will be completed by recommendations intended to extend the scope of its application.

The texts thus drawn up by the Conference of Labour Statisticians may be used as the basis of discussions at the International Labour Conference if the governing body of the I.L.O. decides, as expected, to place the question of statistics of wages and hours of work on the conference agenda.

The United States and I.L.O. Conference Decisions

The Secretary of State of the United States of America recently informed the International Labour Office that the President had transmitted to the Senate on August 19, 1937, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Twenty-first and Twenty-second (1936) Sessions of the Conference.

These decisions were transmitted to the Senate with a request, subject to certain considerations set forth in reports from the interested agencies of the United States Government, which were also transmitted, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the Draft Conventions and for appropriate action by it, in conjunction with the House of Representatives, to give effect to the Recommendations.

The Secretary of State at the same time also informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the action taken by the United States Government on these decisions.

Visit of I.L.O. Director to the Far East

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva, left on October 28th for a three-months' voyage to Ceylon, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, India and Egypt. His voyage, undertaken on the invitation of the British, Egyptian, Indian and Netherlands Governments, is to study social and economic conditions in the countries visited.

Japanese Trade Union Movement and Shorter Hours

The October 25 issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* published by the International Labour Office contains a review of the Japanese Trade Union Movement and the action taken towards the limitation of working hours. The review summarizes the situation as follows:—

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Japanese Trade Union Federation on July 3, 1937, it was resolved to initiate a movement for the restriction of working hours. As a part of this movement the Committee drew up the request outlined below, which was submitted to the Government.

This document states that in view of the urgent necessity of restricting hours of work, the Federation asks the Government authorities concerned to give immediate effect to the following measures: that hours of work of all persons employed in factories, mines, transport, shops, hospitals, Government offices, etc., be limited to eight in the day, with a maximum of three hours' overtime a day to be worked under special permit in case of urgent necessity, and that there be one compulsory day of rest in the week; and that measures be taken to ensure that this limitation of hours shall not lead to any decrease in wages.

In the statement of reasons accompanying this request, the Federation recalls that in 1934, when the question of so-called "social dumping" was raised, the Government and the National Federation of Industrial Associations issued statements explaining that hours of work had been reduced on an average to about 9½ in the day and that they were unceasingly working for further reduction. Since then, however, following on the increased activity of the munitions industry, hours have been lengthened to more than 12 in the day in nearly all occupations except the textile industry, where the 8½-hour shift is still in operation. In the last two or three years in factories connected with munitions manufacture, working hours have reached 12 in the day with overtime, night work and work before regular working hours, while in extreme cases continuous employment extending over two days at a stretch is being enforced, the average hours thus mounting to 16 or 17 in the day.

Hours and Efficiency.

Side by side with this increase of hours has taken place a great increase of prices, with consequent loss of purchasing power of the workers' wages. As a result, the working masses are impoverished beyond reason, both morally and physically, and industrial accidents have shown a marked increase. It is pointed out that reduction of hours admittedly tends to raise the level of efficiency, as is shown by statistics and by such actual instances as the advance made by the cotton spinning industry since the elimination of night work.

Deficiency of Japanese Legislation.

The document declares that there is no country in the world in which hours legislation is so defective as in Japan. The only persons enjoying protection are women and young persons under 16, for whom the maximum working day is fixed at 11 hours; and even that is far too long. Moreover, the legislation does not cover most of the cases of cottage industry. In the case of adult male workers there is no restriction whatever, in spite of the fact that in other countries both male and female workers have a 48-hour week or an eight-hour day, and in some countries even a 40-hour week.

Conclusion.

After referring to the opportunities missed in the past, the Federation earnestly requests the Government to take such steps as will lead to the speedy enactment of legislation governing working hours, thus placing Japanese industry and labour on a firm foundation.

Immigration to Canada During the First Six Months of 1937

According to a statement issued by the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, immigration into Canada during the first six months of 1937 (ending September 30) totalled 9,272 compared with 7,005 immigrants in the corresponding period of 1936, or an increase of 32·4.

During the period of the year for which statistics are given, 3,115 Canadians returned from the United States, compared to 2,975 in the corresponding six months of 1936.

Of the immigration total, 1,896 were from the British Isles, 1,262 English, 220 Irish, 382 Scotch and 32 Welsh. This compared with 1,410 a year ago.

From the United States came 3,246 compared with 2,835 in the corresponding six months a year ago. Immigration from Europe showed the largest increase. Northern European races contributed 785 persons this half-year, a 54·5 increase, while other races contributed 3,345 persons, or an increase of 48·5 per cent.

Of the immigrant total, 2,261 were adult males, 3,671 adult females and 3,340 under 18 years.

Ontario was the destination of 3,799 of the total; Quebec, 1,555; Manitoba, 1,012; British Columbia, 999; Alberta, 752; Nova Scotia, 479; Saskatchewan, 459; New Brunswick, 173; Prince Edward Island, 33; Yukon Territory, 10; and Northwest Territories, one.

By occupation, the farming class accounted for 2,419; trading class, 723; female domestic servants, 489; mechanics, 483; labouring, 319; and mining, 48.

Canadian asbestos production totalled 301,287 short tons valued at $9,958,183, according to finally revised statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output of the mineral during the last calendar year represent an increase of 43·2 per cent in quantity and 41·1 per cent in value over the 210,467 short tons worth $7,054,614 as produced in 1935. The tonnage of shipments in 1936 was only surpassed, in the history of Canadian asbestos mining, by that of 1929 and the total value of sales for the year under review was the highest recorded during the past seven years.

General improvement in the asbestos mining industry in 1936 was strongly reflected in the statistics pertaining to employment. During the year, 2,647 persons were provided with work and $2,642,924 were distributed in salaries and wages; this represented increases over 1935 of 27·8 per cent and 38·8 per cent, respectively.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1937

Employment conditions, as indicated by the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter, July to September, 1937, showed a gain over that of the corresponding quarter last year, as there was an increase of 34 per cent both in vacancies listed and in placements effected. This gain was largely accounted for in construction and maintenance, where relief projects sponsored by the Government had afforded additional opportunity for work. Logging and services also recorded noteworthy increases, while those shown in trade, transportation and mining were not so heavy. The only decline reported was in farming, but this was more than offset by the improved conditions noted in manufacturing.

Provincially, all except Saskatchewan, reported more vacancies and placements than in the corresponding quarter of 1936, the greatest expansion being recorded in Ontario, this due largely to gains in logging and farming. Quebec and British Columbia also showed heavy increases in the construction and maintenance group, where relief placements, chiefly in highway construction, were reported. Reduced employment in farming and construction and maintenance was mainly responsible for the decline shown in Saskatchewan.

From the chart on page 1236 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of September, it will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose slightly during the first half of July, declined somewhat during the latter half of the month, then showed a marked upward trend during August, when once more a downward course was recorded until the end of September, the levels of both curves at the close of the quarter under review being about 19 points higher than those shown at the end of the corresponding period a year ago. During the period July to September, 1937, there was an average of 66·2 vacancies and 62·0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 54·3 vacancies and 50·8 placements for each 100 applications during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The average number of positions effected daily during the present quarter was 1,597, of applications registered 2,413 and of placements effected 1,496, in contrast with a daily average of 1,194 vacancies, 2,198 applications and 1,116 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1936.

During the three months July to September, 1937, the offices reported that they had made 118,586 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 115,150 placements, of which 84,238 were in regular employment and 30,912 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 70,017 were of men and 14,221 of women, while casual work was found for 18,584 men and 12,328 women. Records for the corresponding quarter of 1936 showed 85,918 placements, of which 58,111 were in regular employment and 27,807 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 143,003 men and 42,728 women, a total of 185,731, in contrast with a registration of 169,216 persons during the same period in 1936. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1937, of 122,968 vacancies, of which 89,886 were for men and 33,082 for women, as compared with 91,897 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1937.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**107**	**88**	**19**	**110**	**32**	**79**	**721**	**657**	**32**	**3,260**	**2,252**	**727**
Animal products, edible	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	12	12	63	31	33
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....
Leather and its products	4	1	3	3	1	2	10	7	.....	22	10	9
Lumber and its products	76	73	3	26	20	6	47	59	1	146	102	41
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3
Pulp and paper products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	154	6	190	75	114
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	46	11
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	20	.....	107	81	22
Plant products, edible	3	3	.....	31	4	29	49	45	1	844	538	132
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....	50	14	36
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chemical and allied products	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	18	4	102	71	31
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	104	76	24
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	277	11
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	19	.....	142	109	13
Iron and steel products	14	9	5	19	3	16	33	21	4	905	677	168
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	254	253	.....	79	67	10
Mineral products	6	.....	6	23	1	21	4	4	.....	77	32	45
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	54	34	4	68	42	23
Logging	**242**	**233**	**5**	**377**	**358**	**20**	**2,458**	**3,080**	.....	**7,975**	**6,115**	**36**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**23**	**23**	.....
Farming	**197**	**181**	**15**	**55**	**45**	**8**	**500**	**478**	**5**	**8,419**	**6,514**	**1,808**
Mining	**83**	**83**	.....	**25**	**1**	.....	**41**	**38**	**1**	**243**	**180**	**11**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	29	1	179	151	9
Non-metallic ores	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	64	29	2
Communication	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**16**	**3**	**11**
Transportation	**15**	**8**	**7**	**44**	**19**	**24**	**70**	**36**	**33**	**611**	**147**	**464**
Forwarding and storage	8	1	7	29	4	24	45	20	25	318	48	269
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	11	5
Shipping and stevedoring	7	7	.....	15	15	.....	23	16	7	278	87	190
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**2,187**	**1,841**	**354**	**399**	**336**	**64**	**7,026**	**6,857**	**106**	**16,902**	**15,742**	**1,111**
Railway	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	53	14	39	763	737	27
Highway	2,151	1,810	349	281	279	3	5,604	5,566	22	12,612	12,095	507
Building and other	35	31	4	116	55	61	1,369	1,277	45	3,527	2,910	577
Services	**1,393**	**329**	**913**	**1,822**	**395**	**1,428**	**11,851**	**5,243**	**2,669**	**14,095**	**5,123**	**7,230**
Governmental	5	3	2	6	4	2	112	108	.....	304	200	104
Hotel and restaurant	32	16	13	36	27	6	499	425	3	1,671	1,159	382
Professional	81	11	57	7	4	3	226	149	41	323	215	76
Recreational	4	2	2	1	1	.....	85	50	29	382	144	220
Personal	201	6	195	386	18	370	350	176	135	2,156	278	1,876
Household	1,070	291	644	1,386	341	1,047	10,578	4,334	2,461	9,227	3,106	4,572
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	23	21	.....
Trade	**114**	**20**	**91**	**157**	**12**	**144**	**276**	**155**	**71**	**980**	**309**	**661**
Retail	65	14	48	157	12	144	172	95	51	811	260	542
Wholesale	49	6	43	.....	.....	.....	104	60	20	169	49	119
Finance	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	.....	**1**	**29**	**28**	**2**	**42**	**21**	**22**
All Industries	**4,342**	**2,786**	**1,405**	**2,991**	**1,199**	**1,768**	**22,976**	**16,576**	**2,919**	**52,566**	**36,429**	**12,081**
Men	3,152	2,461	695	1,564	830	711	11,851	11,851	432	40,713	31,666	6,888
Women	1,190	325	710	1,427	369	1,057	11,125	4,725	2,487	11,853	4,763	5,193

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1937

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
70	**57**	**39**	**173**	**50**	**122**	**198**	**172**	**25**	**281**	**179**	**94**	**4,920**	**3,487**	**1,137**
2	2	.....	20	.....	20	18	17	.....	18	19	.....	149	81	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	23	14
6	5	1	10	6	4	114	112	2	124	101	20	549	478	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3
7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	10	6	4	373	239	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	69	47	11
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	130	104	23
6	4	2	6	1	4	3	1	2	31	21	5	973	617	175
.....	.....	.....	92	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	25	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	131	92	39
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	121	80	30
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	11	8	3	301	286	18
1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	164	144	15
28	24	15	36	35	1	31	14	17	44	8	36	1,110	791	262
2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	345	324	18
1	.....	1	5	5	.....	15	13	2	23	6	16	154	61	91
7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	135	80	36
581	**1,056**	.....	**84**	**46**	**38**	**270**	**270**	.....	**558**	**524**	**26**	**12,545**	**11,682**	**125**
3	**2**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**3**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**30**	**29**	**1**
4,063	**4,028**	**53**	**1,432**	**1,305**	**54**	**2,590**	**2,484**	**108**	**829**	**674**	**138**	**18,085**	**15,709**	**2,189**
4	**23**	.....	**170**	**162**	**1**	**68**	**68**	.....	**218**	**218**	.....	**852**	**773**	**13**
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	51	52	.....	1	1	.....	78	54	.....
4	23	.....	169	162	1	1	1	.....	211	211	.....	676	657	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	6	6	.....	98	62	2
.....	.....	.....	**4**	.....	**4**	**10**	**9**	**1**	**14**	**4**	**10**	**49**	**21**	**26**
14	**10**	**4**	**31**	**1**	**30**	**82**	**35**	**47**	**157**	**33**	**123**	**1,024**	**289**	**732**
13	9	4	31	1	30	56	9	47	69	5	64	569	97	470
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	18	13	6
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	75	16	58	425	168	255
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	12	11	1
4,454	**4,466**	**30**	**4,708**	**3,784**	**917**	**2,197**	**1,853**	**324**	**7,492**	**1,503**	**5,991**	**45,365**	**36,382**	**8,897**
4	4	.....	2	1	1	210	210	.....	25	21	4	1,060	989	72
4,411	4,403	16	4,630	3,769	858	1,825	1,515	296	7,060	1,297	5,765	38,574	30,734	7,816
39	59	14	76	14	58	162	128	28	407	185	222	5,731	4,659	1,009
1,971	**802**	**1,002**	**2,235**	**1,313**	**795**	**1,703**	**988**	**478**	**3,076**	**1,067**	**1,993**	**38,146**	**15,260**	**16,508**
6	6	.....	54	1	54	2	1	1	102	10	92	591	333	255
150	130	32	80	69	7	148	116	12	182	128	50	2,798	2,070	505
20	6	13	368	363	5	26	13	13	588	40	546	1,648	801	754
25	2	23	98	1	97	11	6	5	86	4	82	692	210	458
146	12	134	136	5	131	170	16	153	375	28	347	3,920	539	3,341
1,449	526	798	1,209	656	500	937	515	294	1,730	843	876	27,586	10,612	11,192
175	120	2	290	218	1	409	321	.....	13	14	.....	911	695	3
99	**30**	**70**	**69**	**3**	**66**	**34**	**9**	**25**	**137**	**15**	**121**	**1,866**	**553**	**1,249**
45	24	22	44	2	42	24	8	16	101	14	86	1,419	429	951
54	6	48	25	1	24	10	1	9	36	1	35	447	124	298
1	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	**4**	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**4**	**86**	**53**	**35**
11,260	**10,475**	**1,199**	**8,907**	**6,664**	**2,028**	**7,159**	**5,891**	**1,012**	**12,767**	**4,218**	**8,500**	**122,968**	**84,238**	**30,912**
9,364	9,663	290	7,012	5,434	1,498	5,655	4,936	700	10,575	3,176	7,370	89,886	70,017	18,584
1,896	812	909	1,895	1,230	530	1,504	955	312	2,192	1,042	1,130	33,082	14,221	12,328

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reported on October 1 was 10,398, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,197,647 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,847, having an aggregate membership of 208,833 persons, 7·7 per cent of whom were without employment on October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1937, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,398 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,197,647 persons, as compared with 1,174,296 in the preceding month. This increase of 23,351 workers is smaller than that noted at October 1, 1936, but greatly exceeds the average gain indicated between September 1 and October 1, in the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The crude index of employment advanced from 123·2 at September 1, to 125·7 at the beginning of October; this was practically the same as at October 1, 1929, when employment had reached its previous maximum for that date. After correction for seasonal influences, the index increased from 118·1 in the preceding month to 119·8 at October 1, 1937, when it was higher than in any other month since the late summer of 1929.

The unadjusted index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at October 1 in the seventeen years for which information is on record: 1937, 125·7; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8; 1927, 110·3; 1926, 106·5; 1925, 99·5; 1924, 95·0; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 95·8, and 1921, 91·3.

The outstanding feature of the October 1 survey of employment was the unusually pronounced expansion in logging, in which the co-operating firms directly provided work for about 18,600 more men than at September 1; this was a greater gain than at October 1 in any other year for which data are available. Transportation, trade, mining and manufacturing also recorded heightened activity. General improvement in building and highway construction was more than offset by losses in railway construction and maintenance, while the trend was seasonally downward in services.

The records show that for October 1, 1936, 10,020 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,044,178 workers, or 28,529 more than at September 1; the most marked improvement had then been in manufacturing and logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in Quebec and Ontario showed considerable improvement, and there were smaller gains in Prince Edward Island and Alberta, but elsewhere the tendency was downward. In the Maritime and Central Provinces, the employment afforded by industrial concerns was at a higher level than at the beginning of October in any other year for which statistics are available; in British Columbia the index for October 1, 1929, only, was higher than at the latest date, while in the Prairie Provinces employment was rather quieter than at the beginning of October of last year, though it was more active than at October 1 in 1932-1935.

Maritime Provinces.—A moderate decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 719 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 97,762 persons at September 1, to

97,378 at the beginning of October. The general loss was smaller than the average decrease which has been reported at October 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 134·9 at the latest date, was seventeen points higher than at October 1, 1936, when the trend had been favourable. Manufacturing as a whole showed a slight falling-off at the beginning of October, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants, while vegetable food, chemical and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded greatly increased employment of a seasonal character, and there were smaller gains in mining and transportation. On the other hand, construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in the last five months:—

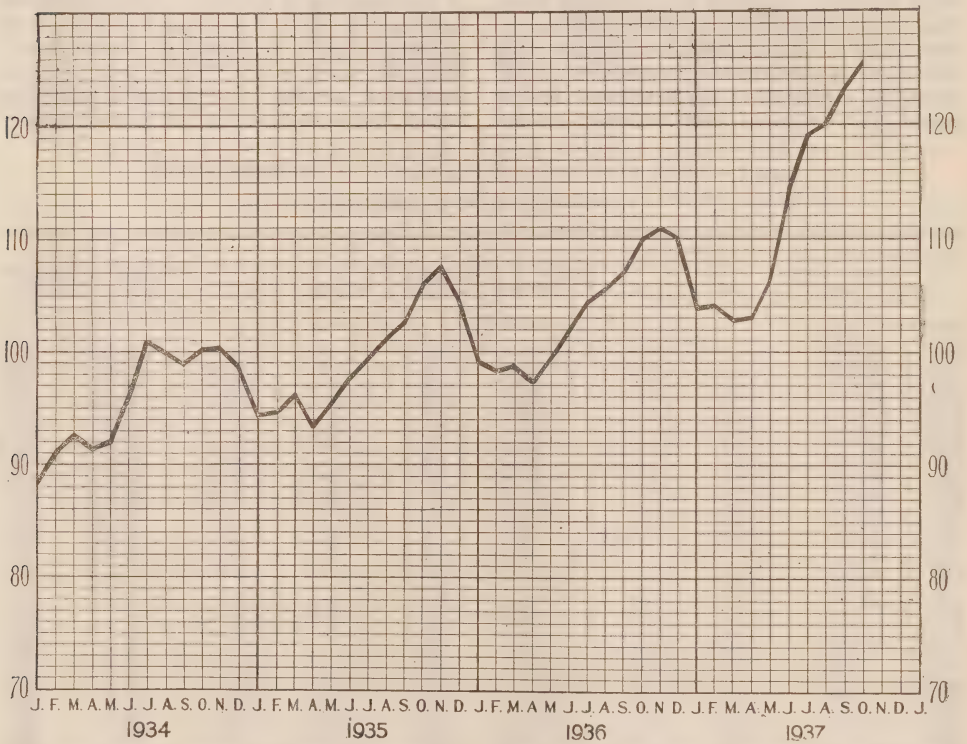
Provinces	Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
		Index Numbers (1926=100)				
Prince Edward Island	1·9	100·6	87·9	85·2	79·7	82·0
Nova Scotia	52·4	132·7	133·5	131·5	138·3	124·3
New Brunswick	45·7	139·5	140·5	140·8	136·1	121·4
Maritimes	100·0	134·9	135·4	134·3	135·8	122·0

The 697 firms furnishing data for October 1, 1936, had employed 84,721 persons, a number substantially higher than in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Activity again advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, with smaller gains in trade and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing, services, mining and construction reported reduced activity, the losses in the last-named being considerable. Within the group of factory employment, there were increases in textile, food, rubber and non-ferrous metal works, but employment declined in lumber, leather, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel, and non-metallic mineral plants. Statistics were compiled from 2,484 firms in Quebec with 354,662 workers, compared with 346,936 at the beginning of September. A rather larger

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



advance had been noted at October 1, 1936, but the improvement at the latest date was decidedly greater than average, according to the experience of the last sixteen years. The index rose from 124·5 at September 1, 1937, to 127·3 at the date under review, when it was over twenty-one points higher than at October 1, 1936. Returns were then tabulated from 2,368 establishments having 293,665 men and women in their employ, as compared with 285,522 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 4,601 employers of 508,066 persons, 21,055 more than at the beginning of September. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported at October 1, 1936, when the index, at 112·6, was decidedly lower than at the latest date, viz., 130·4. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in past years, the expansion at the date under review considerably exceeded that indicated, on the average, between September 1 and October 1, 1921-1936. Manufacturing, as a whole (particularly in textile and iron and steel factories), logging, mining, trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with September 1, 1937; the increases recorded in the last-named were particularly large, providing work for some 10,600 men. Little general change occurred in transportation and communications, while there was a seasonal falling-off in services.

For October 1, 1936, 4,434 firms had reported 436,435 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 419,177 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of October; improvement was indicated in Alberta, but this was more than offset by losses in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Mine operators in the Prairie area reported heightened activity, and building was also brisker, but manufacturing was quieter, mainly

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91·3	104·5	85·0	91·5	99·3	85·5
Oct. 1, 1922	95·8	103·0	87·7	99·7	101·2	88·8
Oct. 1, 1923	100·7	108·8	99·1	102·2	100·0	92·5
Oct. 1, 1924	95·0	99·1	93·0	97·6	90·7	91·5
Oct. 1, 1925	99·5	98·9	97·9	100·4	99·1	101·9
Oct. 1, 1926	106·5	105·8	107·8	105·1	109·2	105·8
Oct. 1, 1927	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Oct. 1, 1928	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Oct. 1, 1929	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Oct. 1, 1930	116·2	116·2	113·0	114·6	130·0	112·1
Oct. 1, 1931	103·9	102·6	101·6	99·3	129·1	95·9
Oct. 1, 1932	86·7	84·9	85·8	86·1	94·6	82·1
Oct. 1, 1933	90·4	90·9	89·1	89·6	98·7	85·6
Oct. 1, 1934	100·0	103·1	96·0	104·8	95·7	95·4
Oct. 1, 1935	106·1	112·9	103·1	108·1	102·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1936	93·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
Apr. 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·0
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1937	100·0	8·1	29·6	42·4	11·5	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

in iron and steel plants, and transportation, services and construction also released help. Within the last-named, there were considerable reductions in work on the highways, with smaller declines in railway construction and maintenance. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,489 firms with an aggregate working force of 137,302 employees, compared with 139,499 at September 1. The index at the latest date (107·6) was one point lower than at the beginning of October in 1936, when the 1,457 co-operating employers had reported 137,933 persons on their payrolls, compared with 136,353 in the preceding month.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last five months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	44·2	99·2	100·2	99·0	100·3	97·4
Saskatchewan	23·2	120·4	128·3	118·8	110·2	103·9
Alberta	32·6	112·2	111·0	107·1	105·7	99·4
Prairies	100·0	107·6	109·4	105·6	104·0	99·3

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing (owing to the termination of the fish-canning season), and in transportation, construction and services. On the other hand, trade reported greater activity, and within the group of factory employment, there were substantial advances in fruit and vegetable canneries. Data were tabulated from 1,105 employers, whose payrolls declined from 103,088 persons at September 1, to 100,239 at the beginning of October. Losses on a smaller scale had been registered at October 1, 1936, but the index, at 108·1, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 117·9. An aggregate working force

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93·5	.....	100·4	.....	.....	.....	101·1	87·2
Oct. 1, 1923	100·0	.....	99·6	112·4	95·9	.....	91·5	87·9
Oct. 1, 1924	94·9	99·9	95·5	107·3	84·6	.....	88·1	90·0
Oct. 1, 1925	100·7	101·4	99·2	108·4	92·9	94·4	91·5	98·6
Oct. 1, 1926	105·7	106·3	102·9	106·0	104·9	103·3	107·4	103·6
Oct. 1, 1927	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Oct. 1, 1928	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Oct. 1, 1929	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Oct. 1, 1930	114·1	138·3	116·2	127·5	103·7	113·9	109·5	112·1
Oct. 1, 1931	97·3	124·2	107·3	124·5	96·1	80·9	96·4	99·7
Oct. 1, 1932	88·0	100·2	93·5	94·4	77·6	58·7	85·6	88·5
Oct. 1, 1933	87·3	98·3	90·9	93·2	75·4	77·6	82·3	85·9
Oct. 1, 1934	87·0	97·5	96·5	100·8	84·4	86·7	86·5	90·5
Oct. 1, 1935	91·5	101·8	101·1	105·6	100·1	106·8	91·1	103·5
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1937	13·5	1·2	12·7	1·3	3·2	1·7	3·5	3·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

of 91,424 men and women was reported by the 1,064 firms furnishing statistics for October 1, 1936; this was a decline of nearly 1,000 from their September 1 staffs.

Table 1 gives indexes by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor, while activity declined in Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in each of these centres was in greater volume than at October 1 in any of the last few years.

Montreal.—There was a small decrease in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,419 co-operating establishments employed 161,536 persons, or 320 fewer than at September 1. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed improvement; within the first-named group, vegetable food and textile plants indicated considerable gains, while iron and steel, non-metallic mineral products, leather and some other industries were rather slacker. A general advance had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, but the index of employment was then nearly twelve points lower. For October 1, 1936, data had been furnished by 1,358 firms having 143,407 employees, an increase of 1,881 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec receded at the date under review, 374 workers having been laid off since September 1 by the 178 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 14,312 on their paylists at October 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and construction and transportation were also quieter, while no general change occurred in manufacturing and trade. The index was nine points higher than at the beginning of October, 1936, when 173 establishments had employed 13,096 men and women.

Toronto.—Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,552 firms em-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91·3	88·0	86·8	100·3	90·3	101·2	87·4	87·3	91·7
Oct. 1, 1922	95·8	93·8	76·0	105·8	88·3	105·3	102·0	85·2	91·2
Oct. 1, 1923	100·7	99·4	93·0	109·7	91·6	107·3	105·4	95·1	92·5
Oct. 1, 1924	95·0	92·7	96·4	103·6	95·5	100·7	96·6	96·1	92·4
Oct. 1, 1925	99·5	98·8	89·4	100·6	98·1	102·8	104·1	100·6	95·9
Oct. 1, 1926	106·5	104·6	82·9	105·0	103·4	107·4	126·9	105·8	101·0
Oct. 1, 1927	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Oct. 1, 1928	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Oct. 1, 1929	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Oct. 1, 1930	116·2	107·8	70·8	118·9	119·5	110·1	163·0	136·7	127·9
Oct. 1, 1931	103·9	91·8	42·2	108·2	104·2	95·2	164·5	125·5	120·8
Oct. 1, 1932	86·7	84·1	28·4	98·2	91·2	87·2	84·3	109·8	114·5
Oct. 1, 1933	90·4	86·7	64·7	105·8	82·5	82·7	97·0	108·1	115·0
Oct. 1, 1934	100·0	94·4	113·4	117·9	81·3	84·8	117·0	116·2	120·0
Oct. 1, 1935	106·1	103·3	115·8	129·5	82·1	86·4	117·4	120·5	123·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	2·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·4	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1937	100·0	51·6	5·0	6·3	2·0	9·1	14·4	2·5	9·1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

ploying 140,209 persons, compared with 137,061 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable food, printing and paper goods, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions; building and road construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were somewhat quieter. Smaller additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported at October 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a decidedly lower level; some 1,500 employers had then reported a combined working force of 130,803 persons, while the index had stood at 105·5, several points lower than that of 112·6 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Trade and manufacturing were rather more active, while construction showed a decline. The forces of the 202 employers furnishing data aggregated 15,175 workers, or 98 more than at September 1. The index of employment was 3·5 points higher than at the same date in 1936, when an increase had been indicated by the 196 co-operating establishments whose payrolls had included 14,601 persons.

Hamilton.—Curtailment was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were losses in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Construction was also slacker; there was a minor increase in trade, while the changes in other groups were small. Statements were tabulated from 293 firms with 37,835 employees, compared with 38,530 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points lower, although improvement had then been reported by the 286 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for October 1, 1936, and who had a staff of 31,553.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1937	Sept. 1, 1937	Oct. 1, 1936	Oct. 1, 1935	Oct. 1, 1934	Oct. 1, 1933	Oct. 1, 1932
Manufacturing—								
Animal products	51·6	121·7	121·2	109·0	103·3	94·4	86·7	84·1
Fur and products	2·3	143·7	152·6	129·0	124·6	113·9	109·2	109·7
Leather and products	·2	98·2	98·3	87·3	103·2	89·6	99·5	88·6
Boots and shoes	2·0	117·0	119·5	112·4	110·1	100·0	100·1	90·6
Lumber and products	1·3	118·8	122·5	114·3	114·0	103·0	107·5	97·4
Rough and dressed lumber	4·3	96·2	98·8	85·3	79·9	71·8	63·9	58·1
Furniture	2·5	88·9	93·0	79·2	72·5	63·9	54·4	46·6
Other lumber products	·7	94·5	93·6	87·3	82·0	76·9	71·7	72·9
Musical instruments	1·1	120·5	121·2	102·9	101·1	92·6	87·6	82·2
Plant products—edible	·1	55·5	58·9	56·0	50·1	50·4	29·8	48·5
Pulp and paper products	3·9	161·1	152·7	161·4	136·2	135·0	119·6	121·0
Pulp and paper	5·9	115·3	115·3	104·7	98·5	95·0	88·0	87·3
Paper products	2·8	112·3	113·2	97·6	89·1	86·3	76·8	73·4
Printing and publishing	·9	138·6	137·0	125·5	115·9	106·8	100·8	99·7
Rubber products	2·2	111·0	110·7	106·8	105·0	102·5	98·6	101·7
Textile products	1·2	113·9	110·9	103·2	92·3	91·8	86·2	81·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	9·4	129·9	127·3	122·0	116·9	109·4	104·5	98·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	3·6	141·6	141·6	132·7	131·7	121·4	114·3	105·0
Woollen yarn and cloth	1·7	103·0	102·9	93·7	90·7	89·3	81·2	75·7
Silk and silk goods	·8	148·4	148·2	146·6	141·2	117·4	125·8	109·8
Hosiery and knit goods	·9	544·7	545·7	516·2	529·8	467·9	413·3	378·5
Garments and personal furnishings	1·7	129·1	126·8	126·5	123·5	115·0	118·2	110·0
Other textile products	3·2	124·9	120·0	115·0	105·6	100·8	93·5	92·1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	·9	110·8	106·9	103·1	97·2	91·6	86·9	80·9
Tobacco	1·4	124·4	127·3	112·4	120·8	114·8	117·0	115·2
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	101·3	105·0	91·9	107·2	105·9	111·5	109·8
Wood distillates and extracts	·7	156·6	156·9	141·8	138·4	126·6	124·5	122·7
Chemicals and allied products	·1	166·0	152·8	145·3	139·0	130·7	112·2	95·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	159·4	157·0	141·0	132·0	120·4	111·4	107·5
Electric light and power	·9	99·9	102·9	87·5	84·5	74·5	64·0	70·2
Electrical apparatus	1·4	129·5	131·0	123·2	119·6	117·6	112·2	113·9
Iron and steel products	1·8	157·0	157·2	126·3	128·4	108·5	95·7	105·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	11·6	107·0	104·8	87·2	84·7	70·6	62·5	61·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	145·0	143·7	113·7	112·0	81·4	66·7	59·8
Agricultural implements	1·2	134·6	134·5	109·0	94·9	81·9	65·8	68·9
Land vehicles	·5	72·5	72·6	45·3	53·0	34·6	25·3	21·4
Automobiles and parts	4·7	93·5	89·2	79·7	79·0	68·0	64·2	62·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1·6	129·8	108·7	111·5	110·8	71·4	65·9	46·0
Heating appliances	·2	70·9	74·4	65·8	68·0	53·5	47·5	61·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·5	137·6	136·2	121·3	112·1	98·2	89·9	81·7
Foundry and machine shop products	·7	133·1	136·1	90·7	83·9	64·6	54·7	54·8
	·5	118·6	121·0	94·8	97·1	78·0	65·0	64·9
Other iron and steel products	1·8	113·5	111·3	94·1	86·4	82·8	68·1	67·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	162·7	166·8	142·7	125·8	112·7	91·6	81·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	153·6	156·6	145·9	142·7	136·3	128·2	121·4
Miscellaneous	·5	147·5	147·2	134·9	130·2	121·7	104·1	99·1

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Windsor.—There was a substantial increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and seventy-nine concerns employed 19,942 persons, as against 18,036 at September 1. An advance had also been indicated the beginning of October of last year by the 175 co-operating establishments which had reported 16,393 employees, or 1,836 more than in the preceding month. The index of 120·3, at October 1, 1936, was decidedly lower than at the date under review (viz., 146·2).

Winnipeg.—A falling-off was indicated in Winnipeg at October 1, when the 487 firms furnishing data employed 41,930 men and women, or 469 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and trade were not so active, while transportation and construction reported moderate improvement. A gain had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 484 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 40,756 workers on their payrolls; the index then was somewhat lower, standing at 95·3, as compared with 97·6 at October 1, 1937.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver showed its first contraction since the beginning of March, according to information from 456 establishments with an aggregate staff of 38,182 persons, compared with 38,714 at September 1. Manufacturing and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in transportation, construction and services. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded at October 1, 1936, when the index stood at 109·1, as compared with 117·9 at the beginning of October of the present year. Statements for October 1 of last year had been received from 441 firms whose employees numbered 35,098.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—There was a further advance in factory employment at October 1, when the 6,012 co-operating establishments reported 618,417 operatives, or 2,439 more than in the preceding month. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish canneries and lumber mills, and there were also declines in leather, tobacco, glass, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product factories. On the other hand, iron and steel, vegetable food and textile plants showed large increases, those in iron and steel being of particular interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the period, 1921-1936.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the last sixteen years has shown comparatively little change from September 1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the decline indicated in the remainder. The unadjusted index of employment, at 121·7 was 11·7 per cent higher than at October 1, 1936, and also higher than in any other October for which data are available, including 1929, when the October 1 index was 120·2. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 117·9 at September 1, 1937, to 118·5 at the date under review.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the seventeen years of the record are as follows: 1937, 121·7; 1936, 109·0; 1935, 103·3; 1934, 94·4; 1933, 86·7; 1932, 84·1; 1931, 91·8; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 120·2; 1928, 115·7; 1927, 106·4; 1926, 104·6; 1925, 98·8; 1924, 92·7; 1923, 99·4; 1922, 93·8 and 1921, 88·0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

The increase noted at October 1, 1937, continues the favourable movement that, with only one interruption, has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, the approximately 5,900 reporting firms have provided work for some 98,000 additional employees, while the index has advanced from 102·4 at January 1, to 121·7 at the beginning of October, or by 18·8 per cent. Although continuous expansion had been indicated in the same months of 1936, the number of workers then added to the payrolls was smaller, and activity was at a lower level, the October 1, 1936, index standing at 109·0, or nearly 13 points lower than at the latest date.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 5,831, had employed 552,248 workers, compared with 536,651 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, those in the latter being pronounced following an unusually active season. Statistics were received from 310 manufacturers, employing 27,807 persons, as compared with 29,542 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most marked in British Columbia, was on a rather larger scale than that registered at the corresponding date of last year, but the index was then nearly fifteen points lower.

Leather and Products.—A considerable decline occurred in the leather industry at October 1, mainly in footwear factories. The

300 employers making returns reported 23,898 workers, or 520 fewer than at September 1. Employment at the beginning of October a year ago had decreased moderately from the preceding month; the index number then stood at 112·4 compared with 117·0 at the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal contractions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a much higher level than at October 1, 1936. The decrease at the date under review took place very largely in rough and dressed lumber mills, but container plants were also slacker; on the other hand, furniture and vehicle factories showed inprovement. A combined working force of 51,473 persons was reported by the 895 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 52,847 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in most provinces, particularly in Quebec and Ontario.

Musical Instruments.—A reduction was registered in musical instrument plants, in which employment was at practically the same level as during last autumn. Thirty-five establishments reported 1,583 employees, as compared with 1,682 in the preceding month.

Plant Products, Edible.—All branches of the vegetable food division showed improvement on the whole; the largest gains occurred in canneries, while those in bakery, confectionery and sugar and syrup factories were also considerable. The staffs of the 494 reporting firms aggregated 47,284 persons, or 2,486 more than in their last return. Employment was brisker in most of the provinces, firms in British Columbia showing especially pronounced advances. The general increase was much smaller than that registered at the corresponding date in 1936, when the index was fractionally higher.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Little general change was reported by 615 employers in this group; they had 70,288 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 70,357 at the beginning of September. Moderate improvement took place in paper product factories and in printing and publishing, while there was a falling-off in employment in pulp and paper mills. A large advance had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, but the index number then was several points lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed further expansion at October 1, 1937; data were compiled from 55 firms with 14,519 employees, as against 14,128 in their last report. A gain had also been recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index of employment was decidedly lower.

Textile Products.—Hosiery and knitting and garment and other textile factories reported heightened activity; 1,108 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 109,973 workers at the beginning of September, to 112,240 at the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion. Larger increases had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the index then was lower by nearly eight points than at October 1, 1937.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—A reduction in employment occurred in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 186 establishments furnishings statistics, which employed 16,987 workers; the distilled and malt liquor and tobacco divisions were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than at October 1, 1936, although the loss then indicated had involved a smaller proportion of the payroll.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Continued gains were made in chemical factories, 205 of which had a staff of 13,163, as compared with 12,959 in the preceding month. Most of the increase was in New Brunswick and Quebec. A higher level of employment was indicated at the first of October than at the same date of last year.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Glass factories showed reduced activity, while the other branches of this group reported little general change. Statements were received from 209 manufacturers employing 11,075 persons at October 1, compared with 11,419 at the beginning of September. The index was decidedly higher than at the corresponding date in 1936; the general tendency then had also been unfavourable.

Electric Light and Power.—A decline took place in electric current plants at October 1, when 96 establishments employed 16,365 workers, compared with 16,547 in the preceding month. A smaller decrease had been noted at the same date of last year; however, the index number then stood at 123·2, compared with 129·5 at the beginning of October in 1937.

Electrical Appliances.—In the electrical apparatus division, 125 works reported 21,588 employees, or 25 fewer than in their last report. Improvement had been indicated at October 1, 1936, but the index was then many points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The largest increases in the iron and steel industry at the

beginning of October were in the automobile, crude, rolled and forged, wire and tool divisions, while moderate curtailment was noted in the railway car and locomotive, shipbuilding, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and sheet metal divisions. Statements were received from 877 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 139,452 persons, as compared with 136,712 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in Ontario but the tendency in the other economic areas was downward. More pronounced expansion had been shown at the first of October of last year, but employment was then at a decidedly lower level, the index then standing at 87·2, compared with 107·0 at the latest date.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—A combined working force of 25,974 persons was reported by the 176 co-operating employers, who had 26,602 at the beginning of September. There was improvement in the precious and the base metal divisions, but smelters and refineries were slacker. The index was twenty points higher than in the autumn of 1936.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—The personnel of the 146 firms furnishing data in these industries aggregated 15,463, or 304 fewer than in the preceding month. An increase had been noted at October 1, 1936, but employment was then not so active.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 332 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 18,641 workers to 59,683 at the date under review. This expansion was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1936, or of any other year of the record. The index, at 208·5 at October 1, 1937, was higher than at that date in any of the last sixteen years. Camps in Quebec absorbed a large proportion of the men added to payrolls at October 1 of the present year, but there were also considerable increases in Ontario and New Brunswick.

Coal Mining.—There was an important seasonal advance in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was higher by 3·4 points than at October 1, 1936, when the improvement over the September 1 payrolls had been on a rather larger scale. Returns were received from 102 operators employing 26,012 persons at October 1, 1937, as compared with 24,304 in their last report. The gains took place mainly in the Albertan coalfields.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group showed continued improvement, 226 employers reporting 39,503 workers, or 462 more than at the beginning of September. Ontario registered most of the advance. Greater expansion had been noted at the corresponding date last year, but the index number was then many points lower.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Little general change was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 94 firms employing 10,219 persons, compared with 10,162 in the preceding month. The index was decidedly higher than at October 1, 1936, although a substantial increase had then been recorded.

Communications

Communications showed a slight reduction from the last report, the companies and branches furnishing data indicating a staff of 24,174 employees, as compared with 24,267 at September 1. The index was practically six points higher than at the same date in 1936, when employment had declined more sharply.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—An increase was indicated in local transportation, 295 persons being added to the forces of the 244 co-operating firms, who had 27,270 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was in rather smaller volume than at October 1 of last year, a larger advance having then been shown.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 99 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose pay-rolls decreased from 62,962 at September 1 to 62,646 at the beginning of October. Most of the falling-off took place in Manitoba and British Columbia. Greater curtailment in personnel had been indicated at the same date of last year, when the index, at 77·9, was slightly lower than at the latest date, viz., 78·8.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Considerable improvement was registered in the water transportation group, in which 111 companies employed 18,785 workers; this was an increase of 835 as compared with their pay-rolls in the preceding month. A decline had been noted at October 1 of last year, when the index stood at 91·6, as compared with 103·5 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was a further substantial increase in employment in building, 1,936 persons being added to the forces of the 801

co-operating contractors. They had 35,437 employees; this number was much larger than that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, smaller gains having then been indicated. Except in British Columbia, the trend was generally favourable at the date under review.

Highway.—Employment in this group declined in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba; the additions to staffs in the former were especially large. Statements were tabulated from 408 employers throughout the Dominion, whose pay-rolls, standing at 106,382, were larger by 870 workers than at September 1. The number employed in the group greatly exceeded that reported at October 1, 1936, when a reduction had been noted.

Railway.—A pronounced falling-off in employment took place on railway construction work. The forces of the 39 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 32,995 at the beginning of September, to 29,940 at the date under review. A larger loss had been registered at October 1, 1936, but the general level of employment in this industry was then much higher.

Services

The closing of summer hotels caused a considerable contraction in employment, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staffs of the 483 service firms whose returns were received, numbered 29,775 at October 1, as against 32,253 in the preceding month. The seasonal declines indicated at the same date last year had been on a corresponding scale, but employment in the service division was then not so active as at the date under review.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their personnel; 1,364 firms reported 109,404 employees, compared with 107,354 in the preceding month. This advance was smaller than that recorded at October 1, 1936, but considerably exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1936. The index at the date under review stood at 133·4, compared with 129·6 at October 1, 1936.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firm making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1937

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

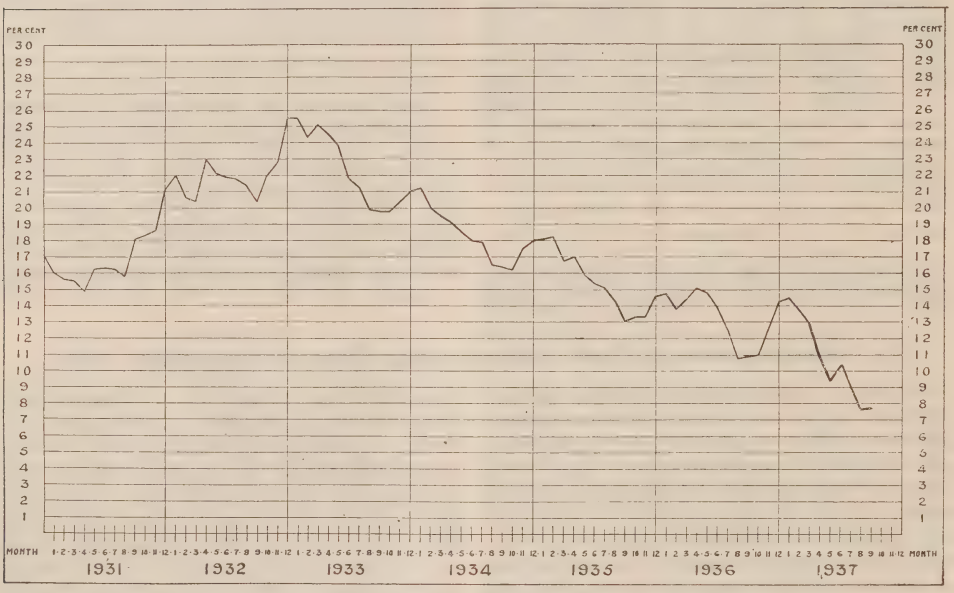
Unemployment among local trade unions at the close of September was maintained in almost the same volume as in the preceding month according to the rteurns tabulated from 1,847 labour organizations combining a membership of 208,833 persons. Of these, 16,129 were reported out of work, a percentage of 7·7 contrasted with 7·6 of idleness in August. A higher level of activity was apparent from September of last year when 10·9 per cent of unemployed members was recorded. The changes in the various provinces were not particularly outstanding, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario unions showing a favourable tendency from August which was just more than counteracted by the slight recessions indicated by British Columbia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba locals. When compared with the returns for September, 1936, Quebec and Ontario members were afforded a considerably greater volume of work during the month reviewed, while in Nova Scotia more moderate gains occurred and the trend in New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia was slightly upward. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, fractional curtailment in employment was evident.

Each month the records of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. In Edmonton there was a falling off in employment during September of nearly 5 per cent from the preceding month, and in Montreal, Vancouver, Saint John and Winnipeg lesser

declines, were shown. The situation in Halifax and Toronto, however, tended more favourably than in August, though the variations were slight. In Regina the unemployment level remained identical with that of August. Contrasted with the returns for September, 1936, Halifax and Saint John members were considerably busier during the month reviewed and noteworthy gains in activity were recorded by Toronto members. Advancement of more moderate proportions was evident among Montreal unions. Minor contractions in available work, however, were noted by Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver members. Employment in Winnipeg was maintained at exactly the same volume as in September a year ago.

Of these 6,078, or 7·9 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 8·2 per cent of unemployment in August. Improvement in somewhat greater measure was shown from September of last year when 10·9 per cent of the members reported were without employment. Hat, cap and glove workers, whose membership was not particularly large, showed a marked percentage gain in employment from August, and among paper makers rather noteworthy employment expansion occurred. The trend of activity for cigar and tobacco, iron and steel, glass and leather workers, and meat cutters and butchers was also more favourable than in August, though the changes were slight. General labourers, however, reported a con-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1931, to date. During September the curve remained on practically the same level as in August, reflecting an almost stationary unemployment volume. Conditions as reflected by the chart were, however, more favourable than in Setpember of last year when the curve reached a level somewhat above that of the month reviewed.

Workers in the manufacturing group of industries showed a slight tendency toward increased activity during September over the previous month as manifest by the reports compiled from 527 unions with 76,675 members.

siderable drop in activity from August and lesser declines were apparent among metal polishers, jewellery, garment, brewery and wood workers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen. Among textile and carpet, and fur workers the same percentage of idleness was recorded in both months compared. When contrasted with the returns for September of last year glass and leather workers were substantially better engaged during the month surveyed and noteworthy advances were evident among jewellery, textile and carpet, garment and wood workers. More moderate gains were reflected by iron and steel, cigar and tobacco, and brewery

workers, and printing tradesmen. Conditions for bakers and confectioners and general labourers were but nominally better than in September a year ago. On the contrary, marked percentage losses in activity were shown by meat cutters and butchers, which however affected few workers as their membership was small, while paper makers, hat, cap and glove, and fur workers, and metal polishers suffered recessions in employment of considerably lesser degree.

Employment conditions in the coal mines were improved during September from the previous month, the 53 reporting unions with 17,962 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 7·1 contrasted with 11·1 per cent of inactivity in August. Gains on a smaller scale, were noted from September of last year, the percentage of idleness for that month standing at 8·8. The Alberta and Nova Scotia coal fields combined in effecting the favourable situation in the industry as a whole from August, while in British Columbia there was a slight tendency toward retarded activity. Compared with the returns for September a year ago, British Columbia miners were afforded a much better volume of work during the month under review, and in Nova Scotia a slight rise in employment was shown. This improvement was in part off-set by the recession indicated among Alberta members.

The building and construction trades showed some increase in unemployment during September over the previous month, though conditions were much better than in September of last year. This was evident from the reports furnished by 207 organizations of these tradesmen embracing a membership of 22,747 persons, 4,359, or 19·2 per cent, of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 15·6 in August and 32·3 in September a year ago. That the situation for building and construction tradesmen was less favourable during September than in August, was largely due to the slowing up in activity, apparent among carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and painters, decorators and paper hangers. Bridge and structural iron workers showed marked employment curtailment viewed from a percentage basis, which owing to their small membership did little to affect the situation in the building trades as a whole. Among tile layers, lathers and roofers and steamshovel men also, activity was somewhat retarded. Hod carriers and building labourers, on the contrary, were much busier than in August and granite and stone cutters reflected gains of considerably smaller proportions, though noteworthy. Conditions for electrical workers, and plumbers and steamfitters were but nominally better than in August. All groups of tradesmen participated in the employment recovery noted in building and construction, as a whole, from September last year, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers all showing a decidedly improved situation. Pronounced expansion

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Sept., 1919	1·5	1·1	2·3	1·4	·7	1·3	·9	4·0	1·8
Sept., 1920	·3	·1	7·6	1·9	·5	·1	·6	5·1	3·3
Sept., 1921	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	8·5
Sept., 1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Sept., 1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Sept., 1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Sept., 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Sept., 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Sept., 1927	1·4	1·1	4·8	2·2	2·4	2·1	1·4	4·1	3·1
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Sept., 1930	5·2	2·3	12·7	9·6	6·5	4·9	8·7	10·1	9·4
Sept., 1931	8·2	10·4	22·7	18·7	19·0	12·3	16·0	17·9	18·1
Sept., 1932	11·7	13·1	23·6	23·1	18·7	11·0	19·1	19·7	20·4
Sept., 1933	11·0	10·4	24·1	20·9	19·1	13·5	19·7	21·3	19·8
Sept., 1934	7·3	6·6	21·2	16·7	14·6	9·0	15·3	18·1	16·4
Sept., 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Oct., 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	19·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
March 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb. 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1919	....	....	1·0	2·5	1·0	1·2	·3	1·7	....	·1	·7	1·1	0	·1	·1	3·4	1·4	1·2	0	....	2·9	·9	2·4	1·0	·2	·0	·0	....	·4	1·2	·1	2·0	1·8
September, 1920	1·0	....	·1	7·7	2·3	1·5	1·2	1·7	....	2·2	23·2	0	39·0	....	15·1	4·6	4·0	15·6	6·5	2·7	2·0	·4	2·5	·2	·3	·1	·1	....	0	1·0	·0	1·6	3·3
September, 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	....	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	8·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	·2	·2	....	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
September, 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	....	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	....	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
September, 1923	0	0	1·9	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	....	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·4	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
September, 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	....	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
September, 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	....	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	·0	4·9	5·7
September, 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	....	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
September, 1927	2·6	6	·7	4·0	1·8	2·6	1·4	3·1	....	4·8	1·8	1·3	1·7	4·5	6·4	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	0	8·3	2·5	29·9	2·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·5	·1	5·2	3·1
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	....	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	....	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
September, 1930	1·5	17·2	5·3	8·7	3·8	8·3	11·9	6·8	....	16·5	8·6	38·3	6·1	20·0	13·2	6·5	14·4	31·5	0	43·7	27·9	5·4	22·0	5·8	·4	1·1	1·1	0	0	6·1	·7	12·0	9·4
September, 1931	6·0	24·6	6·2	20·0	6·0	15·7	27·7	10·9	....	36·0	18·3	16·8	17·3	36·0	14·2	21·8	67·3	46·0	0	37·9	47·5	12·0	34·4	13·4	1·6	9·0	9·1	0	5·6	8·9	·3	20·2	18·1
September, 1932	10·6	12·3	12·3	21·3	8·6	16·2	20·1	14·7	0	19·2	14·0	32·3	7·6	80·0	6·8	27·0	11·1	30·1	0	47·9	61·5	11·3	31·4	12·5	1·7	9·1	9·3	0	1·9	11·9	7·1	20·0	20·4
September, 1933	24·8	16·9	9·8	21·3	9·8	15·4	15·5	15·4	8·7	28·0	8·1	14·1	7·7	6·4	23·6	25·6	16·7	33·1	0	60·9	65·8	12·0	42·1	12·3	1·1	11·5	11·7	0	·6	11·0	5·2	20·2	19·8
September, 1934	44·4	44·7	11·7	16·0	7·3	10·4	10·4	10·3	0	23·1	15·9	4·7	20·5	6·3	8·0	19·4	5·6	42·2	0	55·5	53·9	8·1	46·8	7·8	·8	11·9	12·2	0	11·9	6·7	3·2	14·6	16·4
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	·41	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	3·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	25·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	19·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	14·8	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·8	15·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	49·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·1	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·0
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	60	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7

was evident also, among carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and steam shovelmen. Among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers the advances recorded were of more moderate proportions.

The transportation industries during September showed only slight variation in the employment volume afforded from August, the tendency however being adverse. This was noted from the returns forwarded by 811 associations covering a total of 63,619 members, 2,938 of whom were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 4·6 contrasted with 4·4 per cent in August. A slight rise in activity however, was apparent from September, 1936, when 5·8 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted almost 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, street and electric railway employees and navigation workers, all showed very slight variation in conditions from August, though the trend was toward lessened activity, and among teamsters and chauffeurs the unemployment percentage remained unchanged from the preceding month. Navigation workers, steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all showed a slightly improved situation during September over the corresponding month of last year, while among street and electric railway employees the recessions in activity recorded were less than one per cent.

Unions of retail shop clerks reported adequate work for all their members during September as in August, contrasted with 5·3 per cent of unemployment in September last year. Reporting for September were 3 associations of these workers covering a membership of 1,030 persons.

Reports were tabulated during September from 76 associations of civic employees with an aggregate of 9,587 members, 90 or 0·9 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month compared with 0·6 per cent in August and a percentage of 2·2 in September a year ago.

Activity in the miscellaneous group of trades declined slightly during September from the preceding month according to the reports received from 134 unions with 8,675 members. Of these, 630 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 7·3 contrasted with 6·2 per cent in August. Employment, however, tended nominally upward from September of last year when 8·0 per cent of idleness was recorded. Hotel and restaurant employees registered moderate curtailment in work afforded from August and among theatre and stage employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen the recessions noted were but fractional. The trend for unclassified workers, however, was slightly more favourable than in August. In making a comparison with the returns for September of last year stationary engineers and firemen showed noteworthy advances in employment during the month under review, and lesser gains were indicated by hotel and restaurant employees. Unclassified workers on the other hand registered a considerable drop in work available and theatre and stage employees and barbers very slight employed cessation.

Fishermen reported much the same situation during September as in the month preceding, 16·2 per cent of inactivity being recorded as compared with a percentage of 16·3 in August. Increased slackness on a substantial scale was apparent from September of last year when unemployment stood at 6·3 per cent. The percentage for the month under survey was based on the reports compiled from 3 associations with a membership numbering 624 persons.

The tendency for lumber workers and loggers was in a slightly less favourable direction during September from both the previous month and September a year ago, the 2 unions making returns with 782 members showing an unemployment percentage of 2·2 contrasted with percentages of 1·4 in August and 1·9 in September, 1936.

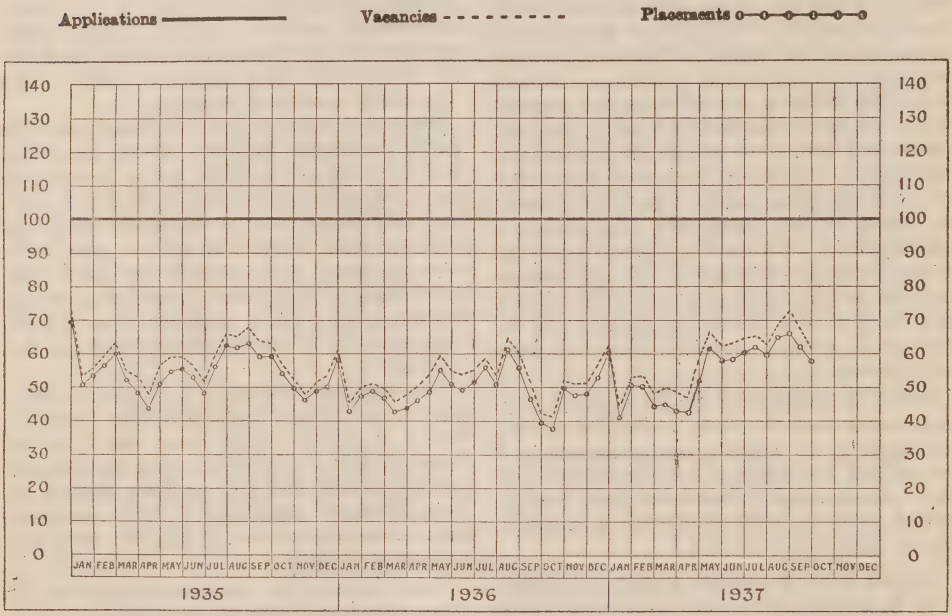
Table 1 shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive and for each month from September, 1935, to date. Table 11 summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table 1.

(3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1937

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1937, showed a gain of more than 4 per cent in the average daily placements over that of the preceding month and one of almost 44 per cent over the average for the corresponding period a year ago. Substantial increases in placements over August, 1936, were recorded in logging and services, but this expansion was more than offset by heavy declines in construction and maintenance and farming. The additions recorded in manufacturing, trade and transportation, however, more than exceeded the loss in mining. In comparison with September a year ago, mining, alone, reported a minor decrease, all other groups recording gains, those in construction and maintenance and logging being particularly heavy; that, also, in services was noteworthy, though not so large, while appreciable increases were likewise recorded in manufacturing and farming, with others of lesser magnitude shown in transportation and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilation being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve, both of vacancies and placements, in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month, the level of vacancies dropping over 11 points and applications over 8 points. At the close of the period, however, both levels were about 19 points above those reached at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 67·0 during the first half and 61·5 during the second half of September, 1937, in contrast with the ratios of 51·3 and 42·1 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 62·1 and 57·9, as compared with 46·4 and 39·4 during the corresponding month of 1936.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1937, was 1,662, in contrast with that of 1,612 during the preceding month and with 1,173 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during

the month under review was 2,591, in comparison with 2,270 in August, 1937, and with 2,540 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1937, was 1,553, of which 1,100 were in regular employment and 453 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,487 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,080 daily, consisting of 701 placements in regular and 379 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 40,260 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 38,816 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 27,490, of which 22,300 were of men and 5,190 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,326. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 29,446 for men and 12,094 for women, a total of 41,540, while applications for work totalled 64,763, of which 49,008 were from men and 15,755 from women. Reports for August, 1937, showed 41,896 positions available, 59,005 applications made and 38,659 placements effected, while in September, 1936, there were recorded 29,325 vacancies, 63,484 applications for work and 26,996 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (9 months)	202,164	81,549	283,713

Nova Scotia

During September, employment offices in Nova Scotia received orders for over 7 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but there was an increase of over 72 per cent in the number required when compared with September, 1936. There was a decrease of over 6 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 78 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. The increase in placements over September, 1936, was largely due to substantial gains in services and construction and maintenance, although placements were also higher in farming and trade. There was a nominal loss in logging and a corresponding gain in manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 73; farming 100; construction and maintenance 545; trade 64, and services 463, of which 349 were of household workers. During the month 637 men and 126 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September, was nearly 25 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 1 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 21 per cent in placements when compared with August, but an increase of over 5 per cent in comparison with September, 1936. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance, showed gains in placements over September of last year, but as none of these increases were important, they were largely offset by the loss in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 42; logging 40; transportation 29; construction and maintenance 44; trade 61, and services 573, of which 430 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 94 of men and 118 of women.

Quebec

There was an increase of nearly 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 62 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were considerably higher, there being nearly 21 per cent more than in August and 77 per cent more than during September, 1936. Industrial divisions showing the most important gains in placements over September of last year were construction and maintenance and logging, followed by services and manufacturing. Improvement, however, was general in all groups. Placements by industries included manufacturing 228; logging 1,966; farming 116; construction and maintenance 1,547; trade 106, and services 3,080, of which 2,810 were of household workers. There were 4,000 men and 1,874 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during September called for over 9 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 38 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also showed an increase, there being over 10 per cent more than in August and nearly 38 per cent more than during September, 1936. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over September of last year, the most important gains being in logging, construction and maintenance, services, farming and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,148; logging 3,322; farming 2,158; transportation 248; construction and maintenance 5,875; trade 358, and services 4,312, of which 2,736 were of household workers. During the month 11,304 men and 1,746 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

There was a decline of over 48 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during September when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 33 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 44 per cent less than in August, but nearly 42 per cent above September, 1936. The increase in placements over September of last year was largely due to gains in logging, construction and maintenance, and farming. There were in addition, small gains in services and trade, and a small loss in manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 420; farming 625; construction and maintenance 1,030, and services 676, of which 540 were of household workers. During the month 2,109 men and 285 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during September were over 20 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 17 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Except for a substantial increase under construction and maintenance and a small gain in logging, all industrial divisions showed reductions in placements when compared with September, 1936, the most important being in farming. These declines, however, did not offset the gain in construction and maintenance, which was quite substantial. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 67; farming 410; construction and maintenance 1,326, and services 622, of which 471 were of household workers. There were 1,539 men and 352 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were over 18 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 16 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 15 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with September, 1936. Farm placements were considerably higher than during September a year ago and there were also increases in construction and maintenance and logging. Decreases were reported in services and mining and small changes, only, in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 105; farming 1,488; construction and maintenance 432, and services 507, of which 376 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,914 of men and 304 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during September, were nearly 5 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 86 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Slightly lower percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. Except for a substantial increase in construction and maintenance and a more moderate gain in services, the number of placements made in each industrial group varied very little when compared with September, 1936. The increases in farming and transportation were slightly larger than the losses in trade and mining and other groups showed nominal changes only. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 79; logging 99; farming 239; construction and maintenance 2,389, and services 1,196, of which 634 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 703 of men and 385 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 27,490 placements in regular employment 16,661 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,308**	**82**	**1,451**	**1,272**	**763**	**502**	**2,015**	**286**
Halifax	803	58	908	753	563	190	1,269	114
New Glasgow	259	24	278	273	180	86	292	152
Sydney	246	0	265	246	20	226	454	20
New Brunswick	**781**	**7**	**829**	**795**	**212**	**583**	**953**	**274**
Chatham	52	0	39	52	28	24	166	28
Fredericton	7	0	16	7	0	7	87	0
Moncton	400	7	417	414	140	274	121	213
St. John	322	0	357	322	44	278	579	33
Quebec	**8,173**	**1,629**	**12,522**	**8,178**	**5,874**	**1,235**	**4,115**	**3,238**
Chicoutimi	968	0	1,290	968	959	9	98	454
Hull	469	19	1,251	924	912	2	326	435
Matane	206	59	214	141	126	7	48	.....
Montreal	3,956	745	6,455	3,422	1,855	844	2,861	1,229
Port Alfred	76	0	145	78	74	9	26	.....
Quebec	1,307	668	1,480	1,230	770	253	498	779
Rouyn	518	3	802	665	610	55	115	57
Sherbrooke	340	101	419	341	266	15	55	111
Three Rivers	333	34	466	409	302	41	88	173
Ontario	**19,128**	**1,284**	**30,934**	**17,757**	**13,050**	**4,478**	**39,692**	**7,579**
Belleville	310	0	321	309	224	85	233	236
Brantford	433	6	767	429	278	151	901	243
Chatham	403	0	472	403	230	173	288	271
Fort William	1,186	25	1,171	1,161	969	192	588	237
Guelph	123	31	208	145	89	16	679	138
Hamilton	853	1	1,670	841	419	419	3,309	336
Kenora	507	0	570	507	467	40	302	.....
Kingston	653	16	648	640	608	32	131	529
Kitchener	422	9	610	427	327	94	591	87
London	746	74	1,008	763	519	176	1,574	394
Niagara Falls	302	18	363	286	131	153	559	78
North Bay	552	0	728	673	605	68	355	227
Oshawa	289	0	354	287	90	197	1,495	77
Ottawa	1,005	3	2,039	1,007	825	180	3,240	568
Pembroke	406	0	331	233	164	69	67	78
Peterborough	402	12	454	392	374	18	692	292
Port Arthur	2,172	0	2,005	2,011	1,933	78	417	510
St. Catharines	592	65	832	659	350	309	1,691	199
St. Thomas	262	7	286	249	192	57	175	100
Sarnia	301	4	334	300	172	128	490	109
Sault Ste. Marie	701	137	904	711	617	93	1'7	169
Stratford	153	0	360	153	143	10	1,010	88
Sudbury	799	164	751	574	531	43	160	293
Timmins	1,303	292	1,454	903	635	268	836	273
Toronto	3,360	312	9,740	2,882	1,637	1,145	12,185	1,561
Windsor	569	47	2,147	559	359	200	7,393	486
Woodstock	324	61	407	253	162	84	154	.....
Manitoba	**2,022**	**55**	**5,207**	**2,870**	**2,394**	**463**	**14,544**	**1,558**
Brandon	141	26	246	120	96	24	491	135
Winnipeg	2,481	29	4,961	2,750	2,298	439	14,053	1,423
Saskatchewan	**2,608**	**147**	**2,966**	**2,505**	**1,891**	**612**	**2,165**	**1,516**
Estevan	70	30	48	47	47	0	63	27
Melville	48	0	48	48	48	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	379	32	408	358	248	108	766	374
North Battleford	96	6	111	94	86	8	26	15
Prince Albert	398	39	448	354	307	47	184	193
Regina	592	4	843	626	560	66	449	396
Saskatoon	259	0	304	260	222	38	474	214
Swift Current	75	7	79	59	36	23	182	79
Weyburn	305	16	298	293	250	43	7	48
Yorkton	386	13	379	366	87	279	14	170
Alberta	**2,787**	**86**	**4,941**	**2,694**	**2,218**	**433**	**8,514**	**1,927**
Calgary	937	21	2,161	888	792	96	3,783	498
Drumheller	139	3	295	132	53	79	172	33
Edmonton	1,414	48	1,845	1,381	1,247	91	3,571	1,259
Lethbridge	101	14	366	98	77	21	594	66
Medicine Hat	196	0	274	195	49	146	394	71
British Columbia	**4,133**	**23**	**5,913**	**4,189**	**1,088**	**3,020**	**5,117**	**1,142**
Kamloops	114	3	301	105	89	7	75	57
Nanaimo	208	2	268	198	192	6	183	303
Nelson	187	1	227	187	108	79	19	35
New Westminster	120	1	186	122	56	66	335	50
Penticton	83	10	129	71	34	37	85	31
Prince George	26	0	35	23	23	0	6	13
Prince Rupert	29	0	52	30	27	3	79	53
Vancouver	2,605	6	3,576	2,692	428	2,192	3,489	357
Victoria	761	0	1,139	761	131	630	846	243
Canada	**41,540**	**3,313**	**64,763**	**40,260**	**27,490**	**11,326**	**77,115**	**17,520**
Men	29,446	1,054	49,008	29,351	22,300	6,902	64,062	12,438
Women	12,094	2,259	15,755	10,909	5,190	4,424	13,053	5,082

were registered. Of the latter 1,711 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,240 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 471 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Quebec during September were 231 in number, all bushmen bound for employment outside the province. From Hull 123 were transported to Sudbury and 101 to Pembroke, while the Rouyn office was instrumental in despatching 7 to Timmins. Offices in Ontario issued 1,173 reduced rate certificates during September to provincial points. Of these 600 were granted at the Port Arthur office to 529 bushmen, 29 Hydro construction workers, 30 highway construction workers, 6 mine workers, 4 carpenters, one plasterer and one waitress, going at various sections of the Port Arthur zone. For employment within their respective zones also, the Fort William office transferred 242 bushmen and one waitress, the Sudbury office 85 bushmen and the Belleville office 13 bushmen. Travelling from North Bay 75 bushmen were conveyed to Sault Ste. Marie, 16 bushmen and one carpenter to Timmins, and 2 labourers and one cook within the North Bay zone. The Toronto office was responsible for the transfer of 12 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie, 11 bushmen to Sudbury and one plumber to North Bay. The Sudbury zone was also the destination of 100 bushmen journeying from Ottawa. The Toronto zone received 10 bushmen from Kenora, the Timmins zone 2 bricklayers from Pembroke and the Sault Ste. Marie zone one sheet metal worker from Hamilton. In Manitoba 247 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during September, 8 of which were provincial and 239 interprovincial. The former were issued at the Winnipeg office to 6 bushmen, one hotel cook, and one clerk, going to employment within its own zone. The movement outside the province was also from Winnipeg, from which centre 203 bushmen, 9 mine workers, 6 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 2 aircraft mechanics, 2 hotel generals, one sawmill labourer, one restaurant worker, and one cook, proceeded to Port Arthur, 11 construction workers and one mine worker to Timmins, and one stone cutter to Toronto. By Saskatchewan offices during September 12 transfers at the reduced rate were effected, 11 of which were to provincial centres. From Regina 10 bushmen and from Prince Albert one labourer were conveyed to employment within their respective zones. The one worker travelling outside the province was a hotel cook, destined to a situation in the Winnipeg zone and despatched from Saskatoon. The labour movement in Alberta during September was entirely provincial and comprised the transfer of 24 persons. All of these secured their certificates at the Edmonton office for transportation within the same zone, among whom were 5 building construction workers, 5 mine workers, 3 bushmen, 3 cooks, 2 harvesters, 2 oil refinery workers, 2 housekeepers, one hotel janitor and one labourer. British Columbia offices during September granted 24 reduced rate certificates to provincial centres. From Vancouver 11 cannery workers were transported to Kamloops, one cook to Penticton, and 4 bushmen, one farm hand, one cook general, and one cafe worker to employment within the Vancouver zone. The Penticton zone also received 2 fruit packers from New Westminster, and one farm hand from Nelson. The Prince Rupert office assisted in the despatch of one painter to Prince George and one diesel engineer to a point within its own zone.

Of the 1,711 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 503 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 1,183 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 17 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during September, 1937

The value of the building authorized in 58 cities during September stood at $5,078,882; this was an increase of $862,572 or 20·5 per cent over the total of $4,216,310 reported in August, 1937, and of $1,421,611 or 38·9 per cent as compared with September of last year, when the permits granted represented building valued at $3,657,271.

The value of the building authorized in the first nine months of the present year was $42,750,366; this greatly exceeded the aggregate of $30,683,412 recorded in the period January-September, 1936, and was decidedly higher than in the first nine months in any other year since 1931. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last six years has been very much lower than in any other year for which data are available; while wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index for the first nine months of 1937 was below the average for the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued about 350 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,270,000 and more than 1,800 permits for other buildings valued at about $2,560,000. In addition, one city authorized engineering projects valued at $58,915. During August, permits were granted for the erection of about 440 dwellings and 2,300 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,280,000 and $2,600,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta reported increases in the estimated value of the building authorized as compared with August, 1937, that of $413,280 or 53·4 per cent in Quebec being largest. Moderate declines in this comparison were indicated in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

As compared with September, 1936, there was improvement in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The greatest gain of $686,570 or 36·8 per cent was reported in Ontario.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto showed higher totals of authorized building than in August, and the value in each case was also higher than in September, 1936; in Winnipeg and Vancouver there was a decline in the first comparison, but an increase over September of last year. Of the other centres, Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Oshawa, St. Thomas, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, Riverside, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Regina, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver recorded increases as compared with both August, 1937, and September, 1936.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the period January-September of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued first nine months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials, first nine months, (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	5,078,882	42,750,366	35·6	95·0
1936.....	3,657,271	30,683,412	25·5	84·8
1935.....	3,672,845	36,680,796	30·5	81·2
1934.....	2,281,874	19,715,146	16·5	82·8
1933.....	1,986,903	16,394,014	13·6	77·5
1932.....	2,449,735	35,026,199	29·1	77·6
1931.....	10,407,999	88,602,995	73·7	82·7
1930.....	11,093,020	126,361,350	105·2	92·7
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	154·8	99·2
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	137·8	96·7
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	117·5	96·3
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	100·0	100·7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	81·9	103·1
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	80·6	108·2
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	90·1	111·8
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	97·2	108·5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	73·7	126·8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	80·0	144·2

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was higher by 39·3 per cent than in 1936, and was also substantially higher than in any of the preceding four years. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1930-1936, was lower than in other years since 1920.

The following table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during August and September, 1937, and September, 1936. The 35 cities for which data are available since 1910 are marked thus "*."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Sept. 1937	August 1936	Sept. 1937	Cities	Sept. 1937	August 1936	Sept. 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—							
Charlottetown	8,400	12,850	33,850	*St. Catharines	19,528	135,830	16,529
Nova Scotia	148,130	139,810	142,361	*St. Thomas	10,882	2,145	8,375
*Halifax	115,610	66,010	101,936	Sarnia	7,585	3,475	16,266
New Glasgow	7,920	10,650	2,075	Sault Ste. Marie	31,750	37,873	29,465
*Sydney	24,600	63,150	38,350	*Toronto	1,013,192	1,011,411	835,838
New Brunswick	45,548	34,020	29,150	York and East York Townships	218,199	128,200	172,250
Fredericton	6,080	675	12,575	Welland	47,292	21,008	11,925
*Moncton	15,830	15,525	5,995	*Windsor	319,360	154,650	70,705
*Saint John	23,638	17,820	10,580	Riverside	7,200	5,760	2,275
Quebec	1,187,107	773,827	887,327	Woodstock	12,745	19,046	34,136
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	939,345	454,707	773,917	**Manitoba**	291,465	240,340	154,925
*Quebec	36,032	140,195	20,640	*Brandon	5,375	4,585	29,950
Shawinigan Falls	13,200	23,125	16,270	St. Boniface	140,590	9,455	15,275
*Sherbrooke	149,500	76,300	31,700	*Winnipeg	145,500	226,300	109,700
*Three Rivers	22,750	15,550	18,050	**Saskatchewan**	66,969	89,892	71,538
*Westmount	26,280	63,950	26,750	*Moose Jaw	17,750	5,635	4,240
Ontario	2,554,259	2,157,776	1,867,689	*Regina	42,969	15,681	37,273
Belleville	1,475	7,925	3,800	*Saskatoon	6,250	68,576	30,025
*Brantford	49,715	27,275	6,330	**Alberta**	201,762	166,854	124,557
Chatham	7,515	8,050	25,480	*Calgary	53,922	57,304	44,900
*Fort William	50,400	112,725	39,550	*Edmonton	80,290	69,250	64,200
Galt	6,820	43,511	30,492	Lethbridge	52,940	40,300	14,542
*Guelph	14,190	5,945	20,640	Medicine Hat	14,610	Nil	915
*Hamilton	212,967	91,793	80,700	**British Columbia**	575,242	600,941	345,874
*Kingston	40,917	22,525	16,900	Kamloops	5,060	697	1,035
*Kitchener	255,333	52,722	88,382	Nanaimo	17,650	88,016	17,323
*London	50,870	59,315	102,885	*New Westminster	85,450	43,040	16,200
Niagara Falls	13,305	22,605	18,645	Prince Rupert	4,895	300	1,300
Oshawa	30,000	11,510	8,977	*Vancouver	390,535	400,035	272,370
*Ottawa	47,395	75,215	158,714	North Vancouver	4,425	600	850
Owen Sound	5,525	8,340	12,260	*Victoria	67,227	68,253	36,796
*Peterborough	24,035	15,465	31,240				
*Port Arthur	46,704	63,950	17,370	Total—58 cities	5,078,882	4,216,310	3,657,271
*Stratford	9,360	9,547	7,560	*Total—35 cities	4,413,701	3,712,379	3,175,290

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1937

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busy with fall ploughing. Threshing was about completed and a fair crop was reported, considering the dry summer. Fishing was only fair, as stormy weather had handicapped the industry. Logging continued very active in the district about Halifax and many orders for experienced pulp wood choppers were filled, but elsewhere smaller crews were operating. Prospects, however, looked bright for the coming winter. Sawmills were busy. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area worked 6 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity operated 5 and 6 days. Manufacturing showed practically no change, with business very good and staffs working full time and no idleness reported from the iron and steel industry. All construction under way was progressing favourably, but little new work was being undertaken. Highway construction also had slackened, as various contracts had been completed. Transportation, both passenger and freight, by rail and water, was heavy. Trade was fair. A number of requests had been received in the women's division for housemaids and charworkers and placements had been made accordingly.

Except at Sherbrooke, where the demand for farm help exceeded the supply, agricultural employment in the Province of Quebec was dull. Noted improvement, however, was recorded in logging, as many requests were received for bushmen, particularly at Matane and Chicoutimi, where it was impossible to fill all orders. Mining was quiet. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Montreal—clothing and textiles, boots and shoes fairly active; metal, rubber and tobacco factories not so busy; Hull—factories working at full capacity, with a new bakery just opening; Quebec City—leather slack, but fur and clothing concerns steady; Sherbrooke—textile factories working overtime, with metal, cotton and woollen industries exceeding last year's production of

corresponding date; Matane—sawmills busy; Chicoutimi—paper and aluminum plants operating steadily, and at Port Alfred, production in paper mills somewhat less, but without reduction of personnel. Building and highway construction was substantially greater. This consisted mostly of plant enlargements, erection of warehouses, etc., as well as much municipal employment in connection with streets, sewers and roads. In Montreal, alone, almost 3,000 men were working on relief projects. Transportation and trade both were favourable. Calls for domestic help in the women's division were numerous and in some localities a shortage of experienced workers was quite evident.

Although the farming season was practically over, there was a steady demand in Ontario for fully experienced men and difficulty was noticed in securing applicants. Bush operations were becoming more active; sawmills, however, were closing down after completing the season's cut. Mining was very quiet. Little change was recorded in industrial conditions. Nearly all firms, except those seasonally slack, were working steadily and staff levels were well maintained. Manufacturers, whose output was increased by the Christmas trade, in lines such as fancy boxes, food, candy and luxury smallwares were particularly busy. Building construction remained active, with more skilled tradesmen employed than there have been for some years, but the demand for men for highway construction was greatly reduced, owing to much of the work having been completed and preparations made to halt activities during the winter months. Transportation on the Great Lakes was fairly active and trade, both wholesale and retail, very favourable. The call for household workers in the women's division was good and the supply of applicants showed improvement. Many employers had expressed approval of the fact that a training school for household help was receiving serious attention. Orders for clerical workers were few, but some applicants found temporary employment in factories needing additional staffs for Christmas trade.

Requests for farm help in the Prairie Provinces, while dropping off considerably, were still above the average for the time of year. Orders under the Farm Relief Plan were coming in rapidly, but there was difficulty in securing sufficient eligible men. Manitoba bush operators were still in need of experienced cord and pulp wood cutters and the demand at Yorkton and Edmonton likewise was good. A greater number of placements also in logging had been made within the province of Manitoba and transfers out to Ontario employers were distinctly less. A scarcity of suitable applicants and unseasonably mild weather held up coal production, nevertheless conditions in this group had improved. Manufacturing showed slight change, although a few industries at Medicine Hat were a little steadier and some of the former employees had been recalled for a short time. Building permits in Winnipeg were somewhat above those of the corresponding period a year ago, but this increase was largely accounted for by one permit of $300,000 for an addition to a cold storage plant; elsewhere little construction was under way, other than that on highways, the men for this labour generally being recruited in the areas in which the work was proceeding. A number of applicants had also registered for the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program. Trade was slightly improved. The call for domestics and housekeepers was steady in the women's division, but applicants for country positions were very scarce, although city orders were easily filled.

Farming in British Columbia was quiet, although some orders had been received under the Farm Bonus scheme, but few applicants, as yet, were ready for these positions. Apple picking was about completed; packing houses were still busy, some working overtime. Logging and sawmills, except at Victoria, had slackened considerably, partly due to lack of export orders. There was also little movement in mining. Fishing at Naniamo was not so active. Construction was fairly good, with a number of building tradesmen working steadily and highway construction continued. Dry docks and shipyards were busy at Prince Rupert and Victoria; longshoring, however, was quiet at Vancouver, although loaders were well employed at Victoria and New Westminster. Trade was moderate. Female applicants, many of whom had come from the Prairies, were applying for city positions in household service and as they were unwilling to go to the country, farm vacancies were difficult to fill.

According to a press report of the debate on the Speech from the Throne opening the present session of the British Columbia Legislature, the Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, stated that "negotiations are still continuing with the medical men of the province to find a suitable basis for the operations of the Act."

Adding that there are a number of studies the Health Insurance Commission is conducting, the Minister stated that these include the question of cash benefits for employees; studies of families of varying economic levels and the impact upon their budgets of health costs; feasibility of providing dental services, which are not included in the present Act.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment as September 13 showed little change as compared with August 23. There was, an improvement in employment in coal mining, in the motor vehicle and pottery industries, and in dressmaking. On the other hand, employment declined in the building industry, hotel, boarding house, etc. service, the distributive trades, stove and grate manufacture, ship building and repairing, the cotton, wool and tailoring industries, fishing, and certain food manufacturing industries.

It is estimated that at September 13, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,599,000. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 7,000 as compared with August 23, 1937, but an increase of about 473,000 as compared with September 21, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at September 13, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped) was 10·0. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0·1 in the percentage as compared with August 23, 1937, but a decrease of 1·8 as compared with September 21, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at September 13, 1937, was 9·7. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 0·2 as compared with August 23, 1937, but a decrease of 1·8 as compared with September 21, 1936.

At September 13, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,090,967 wholly unemployed, 191,737 temporarily stopped, and 56,500 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,339,204. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 29,979 as compared with August 23, 1937, but a decrease of 235,739 as compared with September 21, 1936. The total was made up of 1,034,809 men, 39,793 boys, 222,905 women, and 41,697 girls.

The total of 1,339,204 persons on the registers at September 13, 1937, included 592,038 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,543 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 47,809 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 4,707 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 1,705 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 544,496 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 791 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 149,363 other persons, of whom 37,624 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at September 13, 1937, was 1,403,506. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 29,839 as compared with August 23, but a decrease of 235,709 as compared with September 21, 1936.

United States

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gain in September and was higher than in any month of this year, according to a statement issued by the United States Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Weekly pay rolls, however, showed a decrease over the month interval. The following paragraphs from the official press release indicate the situation to be as follows:—

More than 190,000 additional workers found employment in these combined industries between August and September, primarily because of seasonal increases in wholesale and retail trade. Aggregate weekly pay rolls were approximately $6,300,000 less than in the preceding month due primarily to the decrease in factory pay rolls, which were reduced to some extent by shut-downs for Labor Day.

Comparisons of employment and pay rolls in September, 1937, with September, 1936, show a gain of more than 930,000 workers in these combined industries over the year interval, and an increase of approximately $55,000,000 in weekly pay rolls.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0·2 per cent over the month interval indicating a decline of approximately 19,000 factory wage earners. Increases in factory employment between August and September have been shown in 16 of the preceding 18 years for which data are available. In half of these years the increase has amounted to 2·0 per cent or more.

While the September index of employment (102·1) is slightly lower than the levels recorded in May and August of this year, it exceeds the levels of all other months since November, 1929, except April, 1937, and shows an increase of 6·9 per cent over the September, 1936, level. Since January, 1936, factory employment has increased 17·6 per cent, the rise having been particularly pronounced during the first 16 months of this period.

Factory pay rolls decreased 3·6 per cent, or approximately $7,500,000, the holiday observances mentioned above depressing the September pay-roll totals. The September pay-roll index (100·1), is somewhat below the levels recorded between March and August of 1937, but with these exceptions remained above any preceding levels since December, 1929.

Gains in employment between August and September were reported in 52 of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed. Employment in the group of non-durable goods industries rose 0·4 per cent over the month interval, this gain raising the September index to 107·3, which is 1·3 per cent above the level of September, 1936, and above the level of any preceding month since October, 1929. Seasonal activity in the canning, confectionery, fertilizer, cottonseed oil-cake-meal, millinery, and women's clothing industries was a factor contributing to the rise in the non-durable goods group. In the durable goods group, employment decreased 0·8 per cent due largely to the declines in the automobile, electric and steam-railroad car building, steam-railroad repair shops, sawmills, and millwork industries. The September durable goods group employment index (97·3) is 13·5 per cent above the level of September, 1936, and, with the exception of the 5 immediately preceding months, is above the level of any month since November, 1929. The employment index for the durable goods group indicates that for every thousand workers employed during the index-base period (1923-1925=100), 973 workers were employed in September, 1937, while a similar comparison of the non-durable goods group indexes indicates that 1,073 workers were employed in September, 1937, for every thousand employed during the years 1923-1925.

Among the 10 non-manufacturing industries in which employment gains were shown over the month interval, the expansion in a number of these industries was of a seasonal nature. Approximately 175,000 additional workers found employment in the retail trade establishments of the country between August and September, the gain of 5·2 per cent reflecting a seasonal expansion to handle increased volume of fall purchasing. The September, 1937, employment index for retail trade (90·7) stands above the September level of any year since 1930. In addition to a gain of 10·7 per cent in employment in the retail general merchandising group, which is composed of department, variety, general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, retail apparel stores reported a seasonal gain of 20·5 per cent, and substantial increases were reported by retail furniture, jewellery, and wood, coal and ice firms. Wholesale trade establishments also expanded their working forces in September, the seasonal increase of 1·5 per cent in employment indicating the re-employment of approximately 21,000 workers. Employment in this industry in September reached the highest level registered since October, 1930. Among the more important lines of wholesale trade in which gains were reported over the month interval were dry goods and apparel, chemicals, drugs and allied products, furniture and housefurnishings, groceries, machinery equipment and supplies, metals and minerals, and paper and paper products.

With the approach of colder weather, anthracite and bituminous coal took on additional workers in September, anthracite mines reporting a gain of 17·1 per cent, or approximately 10,000 workers between August and September, and bituminous coal mines a gain of 1·9 per cent, or 6,800 workers. Metal mines also continued to absorb additional employees, the gain of 0·6 per cent continuing the rise which has been evidenced each month since July, 1935, with but two exceptions. Employment in this industry in September has reached a level which is 193 per cent above the low point recorded in August, 1932. Dyeing and cleaning plants reported a seasonal gain of 2·5 per cent, or 1,300 workers, and year-round hotels also reported a seasonal rise, 1·1 per cent, or 2,600 employees. Among the non-manufacturing industries in which declines in employment were reported, the largest decreases were 1·8 per cent each in crude petroleum producing and brokerage. Employment in the private building construction industry declined 0·8 per cent and laundries and quarries and non-metallic mines reported seasonal losses of 0·6 per cent and 0·4 per cent, respectively. Insurance companies reported a slight decrease (0·1 per cent), in number of workers over the month interval.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract

for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, Etc.)

Construction of a horse barn at the Animal Diseases Institute, Hull, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Albert Amyot, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, October 25, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,439.16. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 65	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 65	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Roofers, asphalt shingle	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
M.T. driver and truck—1 to 2 tons.	1 45	8	44
M.T. driver and truck—3 tons	1 95	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Contract Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, Etc.)

Construction of a small wooden launch, equipping it and installing the engine. Name of contractors, Messrs. George E. Richardson & Sons, Richardson, Deer Island, N.B. Date of contract, October 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,750. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Minimum rates of wages	Maximum hours per day or shift
	per hour	hours
Blacksmiths	$0 45	8
Caulkers—wood	0 50	8
Joiners	0 50	8
Machinists	0 50	8
Pipefitters	0 50	8
Electricians	0 50	8
Painters	0 45	8
Shipwright	0 50	8
Labourers	0 30	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Etc.)

Maintenance dredging in the harbour at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 20, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $30,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Electricians	$0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 65	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44
	Per month with board and lodging		
Dredge crew—			
Engineer master	$175 00		
Mate	100 00		
Chief engineer	150 00		
Ladder man	75 00		
Second engineer	125 00		
Oiler	65 00		
Fireman	65 00		
Deckhands	50 00		
Cook—first	75 00		
Cook—second	50 00		
Tug crew—			
Captain	150 00		
Mate	100 00		
Engineer	125 00		
Fireman	65 00		
Deckhands	50 00		
Cook	70 00		
Navigable barge or scow—			
Captain	150 00		
Mate	100 00		
Engineer	125 00		
Fireman	65 00		
Deckhands	50 00		
Cook	70 00		
Scowman	50 00		
Derrick scow—			
Operating engineer	115 00		
Fireman	65 00		
Deckhands	50 00		
Motor boat operator	0 45		
	per hour (current hours)		

Current hours for all above mentioned crews.

NOTE.—$10.00 per month to be allowed for sleeping accommodation ashore if sleeping accommodation is not provided on floating equipment.

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a longshoremen's building and offices at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, The Mooney Construction Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, October 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $18,090. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 60	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mining and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Crane operators (gas. or electric)	0 55	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 65	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers—metal	0 60	8	44
Lathers—wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70	8	44
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55	8	44
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 45	8	44
Mastic floor labourers	0 45	8	44
Millwrights	0 60	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters (spray)	0 65	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55	8	44
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70	8	44
Roofers—composition	0 50	8	44
Roofers—felt and gravel: patent	0 45	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44
Welders and burners on steel erection—acetylene or electric	0 75	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Department of National Defence

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, Etc.)

Construction of alterations to the heating plant at "A" Block, Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. T. Allen, London, Ont. Date of contract, October 12, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,863. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Compressor operators—gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Painters andglaziers	0 60	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairing and renewing furnaces in the William Street Armoury, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. S. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, October 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,295. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a garage for the Royal Canadian Regiment at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan & Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,110. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 97½	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65	8	44
Firemen (stationary)	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasters' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a central heating plant building at the R.C.C.S. Training Station, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Doran Construction Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $32,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 80	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 95	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 70	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers	0 95	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters	0 95	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 95	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and installation of mechanical equipment in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Training Station, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $50,120. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Reconstruction of markers' shelter and stop butt at the Rifle Range, Fredericton, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. George A. Christie and Ashley Estabrooks, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, October 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,050.88. A fair wages

schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8	44
Carpenters	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Cement finisher	0 55	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 45	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 40	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Machinists	0 60	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0·85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of thirteen buildings at the Joint Service Magazines, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $86,558. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 70	8	44
gas. or electric	0 55	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Compressor operators—gas. or elec.	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 85	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 70	8	44
Three or more drums	0 90	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 75	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing materials)	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	1 12½	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 74⅛	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Structural steel workers	1·12½	8	44
Tile setters	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Paving roads at the R. C. A. F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,350. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asphalt raker and finisher	$0 55	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1-2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Road grader operators—gas	0 50	8	44
Tractor operator	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Paving roads at the R. C. A. F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan Construction & Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 1, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asphalt raker and finisher	$0 55	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50	8	44
Tractor operator	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging the proposed slipway at the R. C. A. F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $13,500. The General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned was inserted in this contract.

Construction of an extension to the Motor Truck Garage at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The Winnipeg Supply and Fuel Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $19,899. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 80	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 80	8	44
Gas. or elec	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 85	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 85	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50		
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 75	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 70	8	44
Machinists	0 70	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45		
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 70	8	44
Plasters	1 10	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers—felt and gravel—patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Piledriver engineers	0 90	8	44
Piledriver labourers	0 40	8	44
Piledriver firemen	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Waterproofing the square and treating certain roads at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan Construction & Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 19, 1937. Amount

of contract, $5,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asphalt raker and finisher	$0 55	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Road grader operators—gas	0 50	8	44
Tractor operator	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Grading and surfacing the western portion of the Aerodrome at the R. C. A. F Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,550. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver, team and wagon	$0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 ton	1 45	8	44
3 ton	1 95	8	44
4 ton	2 45	8	44
Road grader operator—			
horse drawn	0 45	8	44
Including team	0 80	8	44
gasoline	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an Apron at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $159,686. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 75	8	44
Compressor operators—gas. or elec.	0 60	8	44
Carpenters	0 90	8	44
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	per day 20 00	8	44
Divers' tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	7 00	8	44
	per hour		
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Pile driver foreman	1 25	8	44
Pile driver engineers	1 12½	8	44
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00	8	44
Pile driver men	1 00	8	44
Pile driver labourers	0 45	8	44
Pile driver firemen	0 68¾	8	44
Tractor operator	0 75	8	44
Wharf and dock builders	1 00	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Grading the centre portion of R.C.A.F. Aerodrome site at Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Acadia Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of Contract, October 20, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $202,206. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Axemen	$0 35	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35	8	44
Dragline operators	0 85	8	44
Dragline firemen	0 55	8	44
Dragline oilers	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Road grader operators—			
Horse drawn	0 35	8	44
Including team	0 60	8	44
Gasoline	0 40	8	44
Steam shovel operator	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Tractor operators—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Team and scraper	0 55	8	44
Team and plow	0 55	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of three Ordnance Stores Buildings at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $52,889. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 70	8	44
Gas or electric	0 55	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 85	8	44
Electricians	0 75	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single drum	0 70	8	44
Double drums	0 90	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 75	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
4 tons	2 50	8	44
5 tons	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 75	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 90	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Watchmen	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work

Construction of Barrack Block No. 1 at the R.C.A.F. Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $142,262. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 75	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 90	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	1 00	8	44
Drivers	0 45	8	44
Compressor operators, gas. or elec.	0 60	8	44
Engineers, operating steam—			
Single or double drum	0 90	8	44
Engineers, on steel erection	1 12½	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
Electricians	1 00	8	44
Firemen—stationary	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Lathers, metal	1 00	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 75	8	44
Machinists	0 75	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and—			
1 to 2 ton truck	1 50	8	44
3 ton truck	2 00	8	44
4 ton truck	2 50	8	44
5 ton truck	3 00	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	1 00	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 55	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 90	8	44
Shovel operators—gasoline	1 12½	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel fireman	0 74⅜	8	44
Cement finisher	0 80	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Stonecutters	1 00	8	44
Structural steel workers	1 12½	8	44
Tilesetters	1 12½	8	44
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a mess and recreational building at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $184,312. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 80	8	44
Engineers, operating steam—			
Single or double drums	0 65	8	44
Three or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 65	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and termpering materials)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 90	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of doors for the Motor Truck Garage at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, George W. Read & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,873. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and laying of water mains and connections to service pipes at the Citadel, Quebec City, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Miles Lonergan, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 22, 1937. Amount of

contract, $3,380. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Pipe layers, solderers and caulkers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension of a concrete apron at the Royal Canadian Air Force Seaplane Hangar at Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, the Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 25, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 40	8	44
Carpenters	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator, gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supplying and erecting chain link fencing on the land boundaries of the Aerodrome, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. J. D. McLellan, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,698. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Labourers	$0 45	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 65	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 55	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Carpenters	0 75	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 50	8	44
3 tons	2 00	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a ballistic proof house and gun shed at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Miles Lonergan, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $51,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators—gas. or elec.	0 50	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Engineers on steel erection	0 75	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 65	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Plasterers' helpers (temperng and mixing material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Shovel operators—gas	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of drainage, heating and water service to the gun shed and ballistic proof house at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier. Name of contractor, Mr. Miles Lonergan, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,920. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmith's helper	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Compressor operators—			
Gas or electric	0 50	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
5 tons	2 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a tool and gauge plant at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Magloire Cauchon Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $98,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 50	8	44
Compressor operators, gas or elec.	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 60	8	44
Three or more drums	0 70	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 45	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 65	8	44
Lathers, wood	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steam fitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Shovel operators (gas)	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Stonecutters	0 70	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 80	8	44
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairs to the roofs of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Joseph Pichette, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,815. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Grading the Parade Ground at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Dartmount, N.S. Name of contractors, the MacMillan Construction and Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Driver, horse and cart	$0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Road grader operator (gas.)	0 50	8	44
Road grader operator (horse drawn)	0 45	8	44
Road grader operator, including team	0 80	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 85	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel oilers	0 50	8	44
Tractor operator	0 50	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts for the Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft and Vessels

Complete overhaul of Wright J6 Engine CW113/1343. Name of contractors, Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,029.32. A fair wages schedule was embodied in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Engine Assembly—			
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60	Hours not more than 48 per week	
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operators	0 50		
Sandblasters	0 55		
Labourers	0 35		
Airframe construction and Assembly—			
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60		
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40		
Machinist	0 65		
Machinist's helper	0 40		
Machine operator	0 50		
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60		
Woodworker's helper	0 40		
Welder	0 60		
Welder's helper	0 40		
Electrician	0 65		
Electrician's helper	0 40		
Painter and doper	0 55		
Painter and doper's helper	0 40		
Fabric worker—female	0 40		
Fabric worker's helper	0 30		
Upholsterer	0 55		
Upholsterer's helper	0 40		
Sandblaster	0 55		
Labourer	0 35		
Erector	0 60		
Erector's helper	0 40		
Sheet metal worker	0 60		
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40		
Riveters	0 50		
Riveter's helpers	0 40		
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only— (16 to 21 years of age)—			
1st year	0 20		
2nd year	0 25		
3rd year	0 35		

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

A contract for the construction of one mine sweeper was awarded recently to each of the following firms: Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., Collingwood, Ontario; the Morton Engineering & Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.; Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.; and Yarrows Limited, Victoria, B.C. The following fair wages schedule was inserted in the first two contracts, for the east:—

Trade or class of labour	Minimum rates of wages	Maximum hours per day
	per hour	hours
Angle-smith	$0 58	8
Angle-smith's helper	0 45	8
Blacksmith	0 58	8
Blacksmith's helper	0 40	8
Boilermaker	0 58	8
Boilermaker's helper	0 45	8
Chipper and caulker	0 58	8
Coppersmith	0 58	8
Coppersmith's helper	0 40	8
Electrician	0 58	8
Electrician's helper	0 40	8
Flanger	0 58	8
Loftsman	0 58	8
Machinist and machine fitter	0 58	8
Machinist's helper	0 40	8
Moulder	0 58	8
Patternmaker	0 58	8
Plater	0 58	8
Riveter	0 58	8
Shipwright and joiner	0 58	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58	8
Steamfitter's and pipefitter's helper	0 40	8
Template maker	0 58	8
Welder	0 58	8
Driller	0 45	8
Punch and shear operators	0 45	8
Reamer	0 45	8
Countersinker	0 45	8
Heater	0 40	8
Bolter-up	0 40	8
Holder-on	0 45	8
Rigger	0 48	8
Crane operator	0 48	8
Painter	0 48	8
Labourer	0 35	8

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The following fair wages schedule was inserted in the two western contracts referred to:—

Trade or class of labour	Minimum rates of wages	Maximum hours per day
	per hour	hours
Angle-smith	$0 83	8
Angle-smith's helper	0 62	8
Blacksmith	0 75	8
Blacksmith's helper	0 50	8
Boilermaker	0 83	8
Boilermaker's helper	0 62	8
Chipper and caulker	0 83	8
Coppersmith	0 83	8
Coppersmith's helper	0 50	5
Electrician	0 81	8
Electrician's helper	0 50	8
Flanger	0 83	8
Loftsman	0 83	8
Machinist and machinist fitter	0 75	8
Machinist's helper	0 50	8
Moulder	0 75	8
Patternmaker	0 81	8
Plater	0 83	8
Riveter	0 83	8
Shipwright and joiner	0 78¾	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 75	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter's helper	0 50	8
Template-maker	9 83	8
Welder	0 83	8
Driller	0 70	8
Punch and shear operator	0 70	8
Reamer	0 65	8
Countersinker	0 65	8
Heater	0 63	8
Bolter-up	0 63	8
Holder-on	0 70	8
Rigger	0 65½	8
Crane operator	0 72	8
Painter	0 73½	8
Labourer	0 50	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of October, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractors
Bedsteads	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Embroidery badges	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Embroidery badges	Raoul Vennat, Enr'g, Montreal, P.Q.
Blue Frieze	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Khaki drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
British Warm coats	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Flannelette	Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
G.S. mattress cases	A. Duguay, Hull, P.Q.
Dressing chests and writing desks	W. F. Vilas Co., Ltd., Cowansville, P.Q.
Arm chairs	Farquharson-Gifford Co., Ltd. Stratford, Ont.
Serge trousers, drab	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Field service caps	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Serge jumpers and trousers	Bloomfields Men's Wear, Halifax, N.S.
Blue serge jackets	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Canvas shoes	Great West Felt Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont.
Forage caps, drab	William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter caps	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Moleskin pantaloons and service pantaloons	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cloth breeches, drab	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cartridges	Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during

the month of October, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
" " "	Horn Bros. Woollen Co. Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
" " "	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
" " "	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
" " "	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Paving of court at Windsor street entrance to the Postal Terminal Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of Contractors, J. L. Guay & Frère Ltée, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $14,987 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Gasoline or electric	$0 50	8	44
Steam	0 65	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Stonemason's helper (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Stonecutters	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 66	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Painters	0 66	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Drivers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and—			
1 to 2 ton truck	1 45	8	44
3 ton truck	1 95	8	44
4 ton truck	2 45	8	44
5 ton truck	2 95	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44
Cement finisher	0 60	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf repairs at Port Hardy, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Gagne, Campbell River, B.C. Date of contract, October 1, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,980.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boomman	$1 00	8	44
Bridgemen	1 00	8	44
Firemen	0 68¾	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Pile driver engineers	1·12½	8	44
Pile driver foremen	1 25	8	44
Watchmen	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Kitchener, Ont. Name of contractor, Hall Brothers Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1937. Amount of contract, $231,040 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45	8	44
Boilermakers	0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons	0 90	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons' helpers mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 70	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Compressor operators gas. or elec.)	0 50	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—			
Gas	0 50	8	44
Steam	0 65	8	44
Derrick and hoist engineers other than on steel erection)	0 65	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 55	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Electricians	0 70	8	44
Elevator constructors	0 85	8	44
Fireman (stationary)	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 70	8	44
Linoleum layers	0 55	8	44
Machinists	0 65	8	44
Marble setters	0 90	8	44
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 45	8	44

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
4 tons	2 45	8	44
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors	0 60	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8	44
Plasterers	0 80	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75	8	44
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel fireman	0 55	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone, limestone)	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons	0 90	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 80	8	44
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60	8	44
Terrazzo labourers	0 45	8	44
Watchmen	0 35	8	44
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the public building at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Mr. Albert T. MacKinnon, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, October 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $23,611 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Steam	0 60	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 55	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40	8	44
Stonemasons	0 75	8	44
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40	8	44
Stonecutters	0 65	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction and placing of fascine work loaded with rock in the northern entrance to the harbour at Port Hood, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Maurice A. Condon, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, September 28, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $51,520. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boatmen	$0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Drivers	0 30	8	44
Hoist operators—gasoline	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Motor boat operator	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Surfacing of part of Dock No. 2. Name of contractors, Lavallee, Lachapelle, Cournoyer, Ltee., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,865. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Machinist	$0 55	8	44
Blacksmith	0 55	8	44
Carpenter	0 55	8	44
Fireman—stationary	0 40	8	44
Hoist operator—steam	0 60	8	44
Hoist operator—gas	0 45	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 60	8	44
Drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	–	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Steam roller operator	0 60	8	44
Grader operator, road—gas	0 45	8	44
Grader operator, road—horse drawn	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Re-roofing the public building at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Edouard Gauthier, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,044.18. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners	$0 50	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 60	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 and 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Port au Saumon, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Henri Lemelin, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $12,867.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8	44
Compressor operator	0 45	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas or electric	0 45	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam	0 55	8	44
Hoist operators (gas.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 40	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf improvements at St. Etienne de Malbaie, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Napoleon Tremblay & Ernest Boies, St. Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $3,955. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Concrete mixer operator—			
Gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Steam	0 55	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 55	8	44
Hoist operator (gas. or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Machinists	0 55	8	44
Powdermen	0 40	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½	8	84
Watchman	0 25	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of westerly portion of a terminal for the Harbour Commission, Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1937. Amount of contract, $416,678.66. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 70	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50	8	44
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 45	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 75	8	44
Cement finishers	0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete operator—			
Steam	0 67½	8	44
Gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
Compressor operator—gas. or elec.	0 55	8	44
Crane operator—gas. or electric	0 60	8	44
	per day		
Diver	$14 00	8	44
Diver's tender	5 00	8	44
(Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.)			
	per hour		
Driver, team and wagon	0 90	8	44
Driver	0 45	8	44
Engineer, steam—			
Single or double drums	0 67½	8	44
3 or more drums	0 75	8	44
Firemen, stationary	0 50	8	44
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 50	8	44
Motor truck driver and—			
1 to 2 ton truck	1 50	8	44
3 ton truck	2 00	8	44
4 ton truck	2 50	8	44
5 ton truck	3 00	8	44
Pile driver engineers	0 67½	8	44
Pile driver labourers	0 45	8	44
Pile driver firemen	0 50	8	44
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 67½	8	44
Pumpmen	0 55	8	44
Steam shovel engineers	0 90	8	44
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70	8	44
Steam shovel firemen	0 55	8	44
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90	8	44
Timbermen or cribmen (usinginterchangeably such tools as hammer, broad-axe, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 55	8	44
Welders and burners, acetylene or electric	0 70	8	44
Watchman	0 40	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from paying higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Vankleek Hill, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. William D'Aoust, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, October 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,336.88 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator—			
Gas. or electric	0 45	8	44
Cement finishers	0 55	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 50	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 60	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 40	8	44
3 tons	1 90	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Roofers, asphalt shingles	0 60	8	44
Stonemasons	0 80	8	44
Stonecutters (on the job)	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Watchmen	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf improvements at Mayne Island, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 8, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,797.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Boomman	$1 00	8	44
Bridgeman	1 00	8	44
Fireman	0 63¾	8	44
Labourer	0 40	8	44
Pile driver engineer	1 12½	8	44
Pile driver foreman	1 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the public wharf at Terrance Bay, Halifax Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 25, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,486.09. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Fireman, stationary	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator—gas	0 40	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam	0 55	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor boat operators	0 35	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of stone protection walls at St. Chrysostome, Chateauguay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Laflamme & Laflamme Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,211.02. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmith	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40	8	44
Drill runners	0 40	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
Watchman	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Carr's Brook, Colchester Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. John A. Urquhart, Economy, N.S. Date of contract, September 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $5,596. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths	$0 50	8	44
Boatmen	0 30	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Drivers, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Engineers, operating, steam—single or double drums	0 55	8	44
Fireman	0 35	8	44
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck drivers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 35	8	44
3 tons	1 85	8	44
4 tons	2 35	8	44
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½	8	44
Watchmen	0 25	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, September 30, 1937.

Amount of contract, $7,488 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric)	0 40	8	44
Cement finishers	0 50	8	44
Carpenters and joiners	0 50	8	44
Driver, horse and cart	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 55	8	44
Driver	0 30	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55	8	44
Lathers, metal	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 35	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 50	8	44
Plasterers	0 70	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and termpering material)	0 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Stonemasons	0 70	8	44
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 60	8	44
Structural steel workers	0 75	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 55	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work in St. Maurice River, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $15,825.84. The General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned was inserted in this contract.

Dredging work at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, General Dredging Contractors, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 12, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $39,440. The General Fair Wages Clause above referred to was included in this contract.

Dredging work at Newcastle, N.B. Name of contractors, The Miramichi Dredging Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, October 15, 1937. Amount of contract approximately $6,512.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in this contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at L'Islet, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin & Joseph Lacroix, both of St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, September 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $648. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were included in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Haliburton, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Ltd., of Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $777. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were included in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Sainte Martine, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin & Joseph Lacroix, both of St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, September 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $77.45. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were included in this contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies)

During the month of October, 1937, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police awarded the following two contracts, which were subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council above referred to: (1) to the Hanson Woollen Mills, Hull, P.Q., for 500 pairs woollen stockings; and (2) to George E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull, P.Q., for 4,000 pairs of socks.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair, etc.)

Erection of a single dwelling at the Lightstation at Ile Parisienne, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Kennedy and Larty Brothers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract, August 30, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,785. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters	$0 60	8	44
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas	0 45	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 65	8	44
Driver	0 35	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65	8	44
Labourers	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 40	8	44
Painters	0 55	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65	8	44
Plasterers	0 75	8	44
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40	8	44
Shinglers	0 60	8	44
Watchman	0 30	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exemtipng contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a single dwelling at the Lightstation, Devil's Island, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James P. Kelly, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,050. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70	8	44
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 35	8	44
Carpenters	0 50	8	44
Labourers	0 30	8	44
Painters	0 50	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55	8	44
Shinglers	0 50	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Beacon Station at the Aerodrome, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 1, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,327. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers and masons—			
Up to and including Aug. 31, 1937.	$1 05	8	44
Effective Sept. 1, 1937	1 10	8	44
Bricklayers' and masons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50	8	44
Carpenters	0 80	8	44
Driver, team and wagon	0 75	8	44
Driver	0 40	8	44
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	44
Motor truck driver	0 45	8	44
Motor truck driver and truck—			
1 to 2 tons	1 45	8	44
3 tons	1 95	8	44
Painters	0 70	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50	8	44
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	8	44
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 70	8	44
Tractor operator	0 60	8	44
Watchman	0 35	8	44

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

According to a Canadian press report concerning a recent session of the Ontario Labour and Industry Board, minimum wages for 30,000 textile workers in Ontario will be established by the Board when enquiries now being conducted throughout the province are completed.

The Public Health Service of the United States Treasury Department has issued Bulletin No. 236 entitled *Evaluation of the Industrial Hygiene Problems of a State* (Maryland). The bulletin points out that a large proportion of the gainfully employed workers in the United States are employed in industrial concerns and that if "industrial hygiene" means the protection of the health of the worker it is apparent that it is a major problem in public health.

The survey carried out by the Public Health Service concerned itself with recording the number of persons by occupation exposed to various materials which may be a hazard to health, and certain other information on the welfare facilities afforded these workers in the industrial environment. The report deals with the results of the survey, which will form a basis for a future permanent program of industrial hygiene in Maryland.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Montmagny, Quebec.—A Certain Silk Manufacturing Company and their Employees.

Agreement reached in termination of the strike reported in the Labour Gazette, September, page 968. Agreement to be in effect from August 19, 1937.

The company recognizes the right of the workers to organize and recognizes the independent union of textile workers of Montmagny.

Wages: weavers on the night shifts to be given a bonus of $3 per week until the recording machines are installed; after these are installed, a minimum wage of $15 per week of 44 hours for four trades, providing the efficiency is up to a certain standard; an increase of 3 cents per hour is granted to boys in certain departments and to spinners. Weavers of the jacquard department to be paid 30 cents per hour, 10 hours per day; weavers beginning in this department 21 cents. Warpers are divided into three classes: for day work the wage rates are 25, 27 and 29 cents per hour; for night work, 26, 28 and 30 cents per hour.

Preference to be given to men in periods of reduced activity.

The Company agrees to divide the work as equally as possible among the warpers.

Toronto, Ontario.—Associated Clothing Manufacturers and The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (Men's and Boys' Clothing).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1940, but 90 days' notice may be given before July 1 of 1938 or 1939 or before May 1, 1940, of a desire to amend the agreement.

The employers agree to operate preferential union shops. Application for additional workers to be made to the union, but if no satisfactory workers available from the union, others may be employed. Work to be given to shops employing members of this union.

Hours: 44 per week. At a date to be determined but within the duration of the agreement, the parties will confer together with the Manufacturers' Associations of Montreal and Hamilton on the question of reducing the week to 40 hours.

Overtime to be worked only when necessary and be paid at time and one-half. Work on legal federal holidays, time and one-half.

Wages: when proper scales of production or piece work rates cannot be adjusted for any one shop or section thereof, the employer may appeal to the board of arbitration for the installation of such scales.

Equal division of work to be observed as far as possible in slack seasons.

A special joint committee to be formed to study and regulate the limitation of waiting time in the shops.

An arbitration board to be formed, consisting of two representatives of the manufacturers, two representatives of the union and a fifth to be selected by both parties. The decision of this board or a majority thereof to be final and binding. This board to deal with complaints, cases of alleged unjust discharge, etc. No strikes or lockouts to occur.

The union will co-operate with the Association and the contractors to form an agreement covering the relationship between the manufacturers of the association, the contractors and the union, and this agreement shall be governed by the recognized form of arbitration machinery prevailing between the Association and the Union.

In order to maintain and enforce the Industrial Standards Act, if the government does not supply the necessary funds for proper enforcement, both parties pledge themselves to contribute an amount not exceeding one-half of one per cent each of the weekly pay-rolls, for that purpose, with the proviso that the legislation provides that such contribution shall be effective in all the industry in Ontario.

Welland, Ontario.—A Certain Manufacturer of Men's Work Clothing and The United Garment Workers of America (Local 274).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1937, to April 1, 1938.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half (price and one-half for piece workers); double time (double price for piece workers) for work on Sundays and legal holidays.

During the slack season, the work will be so divided that each employee will receive approximately an equal amount of work.

The use of the union label is granted to the employer while this agreement is being observed. Any dispute arising which cannot be settled between the two parties to the agreement will be referred to the general office of the international union for adjustment. If a settlement is not reached it shall be submitted to an umpire to be mutually selected, for final decision.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Winnipeg Ladies' Garment Manufacturers' Association and The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (Cloak and Suit Makers).

Agreement to be in effect from July 19, 1937, to June 15, 1939, and for a further year if no notice of change given. In case the cost of living is substantially increased the union may request a revision of wage schedules at the commencement of the second year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 1061 and September, 1936, page 829, with the following exceptions:—

Hours: 8 per day, five days per week, a 40-hour week. (In the previous agreement 42 hours permitted.)

Overtime: not permitted until all unemployed union members are employed. Overtime may not exceed 10 hours a week to be divided equally into the first four days of the week. Overtime to be paid at straight time for the first hour of any day and time and one-quarter thereafter.

All work to be done on a time or weekly basis. Wages to be paid to employees now employed to be raised as follows: cutters, assistant cutters and trimmers $1.50 per week; operators $1.50; operator's helpers $2; pressers, under-pressers, piece pressers and machine pressers $1.50; finishers and finishers' helpers $1.50; skirt makers, lining makers, button sewers, special machine hands and general help $1 per week. Wages of employees employed after this agreement came into effect, to be agreed upon between the union and the employer.

All garments necessary for the manufacturer's business and dealt with by him shall be made in his inside premises.

No new apprentices to be employed until all unemployed union members are employed, and then only with the consent of the union.

The parties agree that it is in the interests of the industry that an agreement be reached on scales and classifications of the various employees "and it is therefore desirous that during the life of the . . . . agreement, such scales and classifications shall be prepared by a joint committee of an equal number of representatives of the union and the manufacturers and be incorporated in the next agreement . . . ."

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND LONDON.—CANADIAN LITHOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION AND THE AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS NOS. 27 (MONTREAL), 40 (OTTAWA), 12 (TORONTO), 42 (HAMILTON) AND 47 (LONDON).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1936, to December 1, 1937, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 45 per week for day work. The employer may choose for the day shift either 9 hours per day from Monday to Friday with no work on Saturday, or part of the 45 hours may be worked on Saturday morning. The night shift also to be 45 hours per week to be worked in five nights.

Overtime: all time either before or after the regularly established hours to be paid at overtime rates. Overtime on first five days of the week to be paid at time and one-half for first three hours; all other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: "The rates of pay for the regular day shift shall be for 46¼ hours at the same hourly rate as now being paid for 48 hours; and for night shifts, shall be for 46½ hours at the same hourly rate as now being paid for 48 hours, plus fifteen per cent," artists to be paid for 45 hours on the basis of 46½ hours at their present rate.

TORONTO, ONTARIO—TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 91.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938.

Only union members to be employed, if available; if none available, others may be employed but must join the union.

Hours: for day work 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week; for night work and shifts partly in day and partly in night hours, 7½ hours, 5 shifts per week, a 37½ hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time, with the exception of work on morning newspapers. Day men on morning newspapers to work on these holidays for four hours to be completed by noon, for which they are to be paid a regular day's pay; for work over four hours on holidays or work on Sundays, double time.

Minimum wage rates for assistant foremen, compositors, make-ups, operators, proofreaders, copycutters, bank men, type casters and linotype machine tenders: $42.50 for day work, $44 for night work, $47 for shifts partly in day hours and partly in night hours (lobster shift). (The previous rates were $47.50 for a 46½-hour week for day workers and a 42-hour week for night workers.) Learners on machines who must be journeymen or sixth year apprentices to be paid three-quarters of regular scale for the six months' period of learning.

Apprentices: one apprentice allowed for each ten men regularly employed or majority fraction thereof, but in no case may more than five apprentices be employed in any one office on the same day. Apprentices to serve six years and must complete the course in printing of the international union.

Wages per week for apprentices: second year $10.50, first half of third year $14.25, second half $16.50, first half of fourth year $18.75, second half $21.50, first half of fifth year $25, second half $28.50, sixth year $31.

A joint standing committee to be formed for the settlement of all questions arising out of this agreement. If this committee cannot settle any dispute, it will be referred to arbitration in accordance with the arbitration agreement most recently in force between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 5 (MAILERS).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937, to May 31, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day for day work, a 48-hour week; 7 per night for night work, a 42-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. For work on evening papers, double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays; for work on morning newspapers, all time in excess of the regular daily shift, to be paid at double time.

Wages for both day and night work: $42 per week. (This is an increase of $1 per week over last year's rate.)

Apprentices: one apprentice allowed to each nine journeymen with no more than three to any one office with a spacing of two years between each apprentice.

Wages for apprentices from $13 per week for second year to $31 during sixth year.

A joint standing committee to be formed for settlement of disputes. If they cannot reach a settlement, they shall select a neutral chairman. If negoiations between the parties are unsuccessful in reaching a new agreement, the terms of such agreement will be fixed by this committee.

Windsor, Ontario.—A Daily Newspaper Publisher and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 553.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The scale of wages may be reopened for consideration by either party giving 60 days' notice prior to April 1, 1938 or 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available; if none available, others employed must join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week. No attempt to be made to enforce the 5 day week except with the permission of the employer.

Overtime: time and one-half. If called back without previous notice, $1 for such call back in addition to overtime pay. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays, with the exception of work on editions published regularly, to be paid at double time.

Wages per hour: for day work 85 cents (an increase of 5 cents), for night work 90 cents (an increase of 5 cents), for "lobster shift" (shifts beginning after 11 p.m. and before 6 a.m.) $1 per week above night schedule. In addition a bonus of $50 to be paid between April 1 and April 15, 1937, and a bonus of $25 between December 1 and December 15, 1937, to be paid all those on the payroll December 1, 1936. It is agreed that 89·1 cents be recognized as basic scale for re-opening the wage clause in 1938.

Vacation: a vacation of four days with pay granted to all regulars, apprentices and subs on the payroll on December 1, 1936.

Apprentices: one apprentice allowed to every eight journeymen regularly employed. Apprentices to serve five years and to be paid on a certain proportion of journeymen's scale with increases each six months.

A joint standing committee to be formed for the settlement of disputes.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Two Daily Newspaper Publishers and the Winnipeg Newspaper Printers' Association.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1937, to February 28, 1942, and until a new agreement is reached providing such time does not exceed 30 days after the expiration date. In any year during the term of the agreement the wage scale may be reconsidered providing either party gives notice 60 days before March 1 of that year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 584, with certain changes:

The provisions in the previous agreement that workers who are not union members might be given a permit to work in the composing rooms is eliminated.

Certain changes are made in the arrangement of hours for men on a combination shift.

Wages and weekly hours are unchanged: for day work 87 cents per hour with a 46 hour week; for night work 96·6 cents per hour with a 43½ hour week.

Regina, Sask.—Certain Job Printing Offices and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local No. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1933, page 1034, December, 1934, page 1149 and September, 1935, page 865, with these exceptions:

Hours for the night shift are reduced from 44 to 42 per week. Hours for day shift remain at 44 per week.

Minimum wages: journeyman cylinder pressman $35.20, cylinder assistant $25.95, cylinder assistant part time on cylinder and platens $20.95, platen pressmen $33.10, platen feeders $9 during first six months and $12 during second six months. (These are increases of from 50 to 81 cents per week over the previous rates.)

Regina, Sask.—Two Newspaper Publishers and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 657.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

This agreement shows no change from the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, page 865.

Wages and hours for compositors remain at 78 cents per hour with a 48 hour week, for day work; for night work, $3 per week of 45 hours over the day scale.

Regina, Sask.—Certain Job Printing Firms and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 657.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, page 865, with this exception:

The wage rate for compositors for the day shift is increased from 78 to 80 cents per hour, with a continuance of the 44 hour week. As before, the night shift is paid $3 extra per week and is a 42 hour week.

Edmonton, Alberta.—A Certain Newspaper Publisher and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 604.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1937, to May 15, 1938.

This agreement renews the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1154, with this exception:

The wage rate for compositors is 90 cents per hour for day work (an increase of 5 cents per hour); night shift 96 cents (an increase of 5⅔ cents per hour), lobster shift $1 per hour (an increase of 6 cents per hour). The hours are unchanged at 45 per week for all shifts.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Preston, Ontario.—A Certain Wood Products Manufacturing Firm and Their Employees.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 1185 of this issue, and conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour. Agreement to be in effect from October 12, 1937, until a new agreement arranged.

The Company agrees to recognize a union of its own employees and a shop committee.

No discrimination against any employees because of union membership.

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week.

Overtime: time and one quarter.

Wages: an immediate general increase of 8 per cent and a further increase of 2 per cent November 12, 1937, to all employees except those commencing work under 21 years and not having four years' employment. New employees over 21 years to start at 27 cents per hour. Boys commencing work under 21 years of age to be paid a minimum of 18 cents per hour during first year, 21 cents during second year, 24 cents during third year and 27 cents during fourth year.

Seniority to be considered in employment during slack periods.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—TWO SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS AND COMMITTEES OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreements made following the strike reported in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, to be in effect from August 14, 1937, to May 1, 1938. "Either party to this agreement must give not less than thirty (30) days' notice before the expiring date."

The employers recognize the employees' committees for the purpose of settlement of disputes between the parties.

Hours: in one factory 44 per week, in the other 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages: in one factory, an increase of 7 per cent in wages granted, with a meeting arranged to take place in October to consider whether conditions justify a further increase of 5 per cent; in the other factory, an increase of 3 cents per hour on the rates of 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents per hour, with the exception of engineers and kiln loaders and a further increase of 2 cents per hour September 16, 1937.

Manufacturing: Non Metallic Mineral Products

BLUBBER BAY, B.C.—A CERTAIN LIME COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1075.

Agreement to be in effect from September 8, 1937, subject to 30 days' notice.

The Company agrees to bargain collectively with its own employees through a committee duly selected by the employees.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays also time and one-half. This overtime rate does not apply to maintenance work.

Wages: an increase of 3½ cents per hour over the previous rates is given; coopers 6 cents per barrel; boat loading 50 cents per hour from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., 75 cents between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN BRUSH FACTORY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

The terms of this agreement reached in settlement of the strike of these workers are noted with the report of the strike on page 1184.

Construction: Building and Structures

REGINA, SASK.—REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 1 SASKATCHEWAN (BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1937, to March 1, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 693, with the following exceptions:

The agreement applies to the city and to country work under the jurisdiction of this local union. Transportation to and from country jobs to be provided by the employer.

Wages per hour for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons: $1.10 (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the previous rate).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL (Shipliners).

This agreement, which came into effect April 1, 1936, to run to December 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice, continued to be in effect in 1937.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 853, April, 1934, page 373, and June, 1935, page 586, with these exceptions:

The starting time for day work to be between 7 a.m. and 7.30 a.m., at 9 a.m. and between 1 p.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Wage rates were increased 3 cents per hour over the 1935 rates, making them 65 cents for day work, 75 cents for evening work and 85 cents for night work, with 10 cents per hour extra for work in holds of steamers in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed and where the old wood is being used in whole or in part.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN BUS AND TRUCK COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 101 (B.C. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION GARAGE EMPLOYEES SECTION)

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1940, and thereafter subject to notice.

The company recognizes the union and will not discriminate against any employee on account of his membership in it. All employees affected by the agreement must become members of the union within three months of their employment.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half. Any man called to work on his day off to be paid time and one-half for all work on that day.

Wages per hour from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1939: Mechanics—leading hand 76½ cents; first class 74 cents; second class 63 cents during first year of employment, 68¼ during second year; apprentices 25 cents

during first year, 30 cents second year, 39 cents third year, 49 cents fourth year. Bodymen—first class 68¼, second class 56½ during first year of employment, 59 cents during second year; apprentices same rates as apprentice mechanics. Machinists and electricians—same rates as for first and second class mechanics and apprentice mechanics. Servicemen (greasers, gas attendants and washers) 56 cents for first class and 52 cents for second class. Tiremen—75 cents for first class, 63 cents for second class, apprentices same as apprentice mechanics. Helpers 47 cents. Wage rates from September 1, 1939, are increased one cent per hour for all the above classes.

Apprentices: one allowed for the shop and one for each additional four skilled employees.

The Company will employ at least 40 per cent of the total number of skilled employees in each of the above divisions as first class men and pay them the first class rate.

Vacation: employees in the service of the Company for more than one year and who have clear records will be given one week's vacation with pay during the first year of the period of the agreement, eight days during the second year and 10 days during the third year. Those who have worked only part of the year will be given proportionate vacations. When vacations are withheld as a disciplinary measure, this may only be done after the facts have been submitted to the men's committee.

Seniority to be considered in making appointments or promotions and when laying off or re-employing staff.

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Trucking Company and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 31 (Truck Operators and Swampers Section).

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1937, to September 30, 1940, and thereafter subject to notice. In case an increase in the prevailing wage rates for truck drivers in Vancouver which would bring these rates higher than those of this agreement, the wage rates may be reconsidered at any time, after 30 days' notice given.

The Company recognizes the union and will not discriminate against any employee on account of his membership in this union. All employees must become union members within three months of their employment. Preference in employment to be given union members. Employees to receive and sign for a copy of the agreement and so authorize the Company to deduct and pay to the union secretary, union dues, fines and assessments.

Hours: 54 per week to be worked in 5½ days. If necessary, owing to emergencies or the nature of the work, for time to be worked in any one day in excess of 10 hours, such excess time worked will be allowed off as sooon as possible thereafter.

Wages: regular operators $4.60 per day, spare operators 50 cents per hour, swampers 45 cents, swampers (casual) 40 cents.

Vacation: regular operators who have clear records for the year will be given 6 days' vacation with pay. Spare operators and swampers who have clear records for the year will also be granted 6 days' vacation with pay, provided they have been continuously in the service of the Company for at least two years and have worked at least nine months of the previous year. Vacations may be withheld as a disciplinary measure but only after the facts have been submitted to the men's committee.

Trade

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Schedule of Wages and Hours Adopted by a Certain Scrap Metal Trading Firm.

Schedule reached following strike reported on page 1184, and conciliation by Manitoba Department of Labour, to be in effect from October 21, 1937 to September 30, 1938 and till 30 days notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week

Overtime: time and one-half

Wages per hour: two senior men at 35 cents; all employees with over 9 months' service 32½ cents; those with a 6 to 9 months' service 30 cents; those with 3 to 6 months' service 27½ cents; first three months 25 cents.

Any disputes which cannot be settled between the company and the grievance committee to be referred to the Department of Labour and the company agrees to co-operate for settlement.

Service: Hotel and Restaurant

Lethbridge, Alberta.—Hotels of Lethbridge and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Local No. 54 (Beverage Dispensers).

This agreement which came into effect April, 1936, continues to April 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

All beer parlour employees must be union members. A shop steward to be appointed by the union in each hotel to collect dues.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week

Minimum wages: combination men $25. per week, floor men $24, extra or casual men 50 cents per hour.

Any disputes are to be referred to a joint committee. If they are unable to agree, an extra member to be jointly selected and the decision of such board to be final and binding.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article:

Aluminum Workers, Arvida
Aluminum Workers, Shawinigan Falls
Printing Trades, Montreal (amendment)

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted on page 1274 of this issue:

Soft Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario
Carpenters, Cornwall
Carpenters, Pembroke
Plasterers, Toronto
Carpenters, Sault Ste. Marie

Barbers, Oshawa
Barbers, Hamilton
Barbers, Brantford
Barbers, Galt
Barbers, Kitchener
Barbers, London
Barbers, Chatham
Barbers, Essex County
Barbers, Sault Ste. Marie

Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted on page 1276 of this issue:

Plumbers, Saskatoon
Shoe Repairers, Regina
Barbers, Weyburn
Beauty Culture, Weyburn
Beauty Culture, Moose Jaw

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceeding under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July 1937.

Recent proceedings under this Act include the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting employees of an aluminum manufacturing company at Arvida and Shawinigan Falls and an amendment to the agreement affecting printing trades at Montreal, all as summarized below. Requests for the extension of agreements affecting the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing throughout the Province and taxi drivers in Montreal were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 9, and that affecting plumbers at Shawinigan Falls in the issue of October 23. A correction to the request for the extension of the agreement in the paint manufacturing industry throughout the Province was published in the issue of October 30. Notices of the approval of the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and notice that the certificate of competency has been declared compulsory in certain trades are also noted below.

Manufacturing: Non-ferrous Metals

ARVIDA, QUEBEC.—THE ALUMINIUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED AND LE SYNDICAT NATIONAL CATHOLIQUE DE L'INDUSTRIE DE L'ALUMINIUM D'ARVIDA (THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF THE ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY OF ARVIDA).

This agreement, made obligatory by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 30, is in effect from October 30, 1937, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The employer has the right to employ, dismiss or otherwise deal with the employees, but agrees to do so with due regard for character, ability, family status, length of service, place of residence and without discrimination against

any employee because of race, nationality, creed or affiliation with any lawful organization. Neither the employer nor the union shall coerce or force, directly or indirectly, any of the employer's employees to join or not to join any lawful association or organization.

Hours: except in cases of necessity or urgency, employees paid by the hour not to work more than 8 hours per working day, averaged through the regular working days of each calendar month.

Overtime: the employer may require any hourly paid employee to continue work, at his regular rate, for not longer than one hour after his regular hours. The employee may also, if authorized by the employer, work longer, at the same regular rate. If called back to work thirty minutes or more after quitting work, at least two hours pay at regular rate to be given any hourly paid employee. Except for persons employed in continuous operations and in cases of necessity or urgency, no work on Sundays and nine specified holidays.

Vacation: after one year's continuous service, each employee paid by the week or month to be entitled to a vacation of two weeks per year with pay, and beginning January 1, 1938, each employee paid by the hour to be entitled to a vacation each calendar year, with pay at his then prevailing base rate, of one day for each year of continuous service with the employer.

Minimum hourly wage rates for certain classes of work: routine analysts 35 cents first year, 40 cents second year, 45 cents third year; apprentices from 25 cents during first year to 45 cents fourth year; toolroom attendant 50 cents; armature winder 70 cents; blacksmith 55 cents, blacksmith assistant 45 cents, boiler operators—55 cents with fourth class certificate, 62 cents with third class certificate and 70 cents with second class certificate; bricklayer 75 cents, carbon changer 51 cents, carpenter 55 cents, clerk 55 cents, junior clerk 45 cents, craneman 47 cents; craneman—potroom 49 cents; crane repairman 55 cents; electrician 60 cents, electrician's assistant 50 cents, hoist enginemen 50 to 60 cents, fireman 50 cents; machinist 65 cents; mechanics—general maintenance 60 cents, millwright 60 cents, moulder 60 cents, moulder assistant 45 cents, calciner operator 47 cents, electrical department operator 55 cents, painter 55 cents, patternmaker 80 cents, pipefitter 55 cents, plate worker 60 cents, plate worker assistant 45 cents, pot connector 49 cents, potman 49 cents, rigger 60 cents, tinsmith 60 cents, watchman 51 cents, weigher 49 cents, welder 65 cents; labourers—general 45 cents; labourers—construction 40 cents; boys 25 cents if under 18 years, 30 cents from 18 to 21 years.

A joint committee to be formed for the supervision and carrying out of the agreement.

Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.—The Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited and Le Syndicat Catholique National des Employés de la Aluminium Company of Canada Ltd. (The National Catholic Union of the Employees of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited).

The agreement, made obligatory by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 30, is in effect from October 30, 1937, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to that summarized above for employees of the same Company at Arvida, with the exception of the wage schedule:—

Minimum hourly wage rates for certain classes of work: analyst 32 cents, analyst assistant 26 cents, annealer 42 cents, apprentice 26 cents, blacksmith 46 cents, cabler 46 cents, carbon changer 48 cents, carter 40 cents, catcher 46 cents, chemist assistant 40 cents, clerk 42 cents, craneman 48 cents, electrician 46 cents, electrician assistant 40 cents, fireman —remelt 54 cents, handyman 42 cents, head potman 60 cents, head potman helper 54 cents, potman 48 cents, machinist 56 cents, millwright 46 cents, painter 46 cents, pourer—remelt 46 cents, power house operator 44 cents, power house helper 34 cents, reelmaker 42 cents, reelman 40 cents, rigger 50 cents, stenciller 40 cents, sweeper 40 cents, tapper 52 cents, tester 38 cents, timekeeper 40 cents, trucker 46 cents, watchman 40 cents, weigher 40 cents, welder 46 cents, wire drawer 42 cents, for first six months and 48 cents thereafter, labourer 40 cents.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Printing Trades, Montreal and District.—An Order in Council dated October 22 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 30, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 546, and December, page 1181) by extending the date of termination from November 1, 1937, to January 3, 1938.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* in the following issues:—

Shoe Repairers, Montreal (October 23 and 30).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers (October 30).

Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, Province of Quebec (October 30).

Shoe Manufacturing, Province of Quebec (October 30).

Building Trades, Sorel (October 30).

Competency Cards

An Order in Council as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 30, makes the competency card obligatory in the following trades:—

Building Trades, Drummondville.

The quantity of salt produced in Canada during 1936 totalled 391,316 short tons valued at $1,773,144 as compared with 360,343 short tons worth $1,880,978 in 1935, according to finally revised statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The tonnage produced in 1936 was the greatest ever recorded for the Canadian salt industry.

The number of firms active in the production of salt in 1936 was eight; capital employed by these totalled $3,856,187 and $640,644 was disbursed as salaries and wages to 506 employees; of the wage-earners 347 were recorded as male and 37 as female. The industry expended $181,502 for fuel and electricity, $31,195 for process supplies, and $527,647 for packages or containers.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, and May, 1937, page 505, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Manufacturing: Wood Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR THE SOFT FURNITURE INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes binding in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and the townships of York, East York, North York, Scarboro and Etobicoke, this schedule governing the entire or partial manufacture or rebuilding or recovering of all forms of upholstered of soft furniture, excluding the making of frames.

The schedule to be in effect from October 19, 1937 to October 15, 1938, unless it is sooner replaced by a schedule for this industry applying throughout the Province.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, with the exception of labourers who may work an additional hour per day for sweeping and cleaning up, at regular rates of wages.

Overtime: no work outside the regular working periods except with a permit from the advisory committee, Such permit may be issued in the production of custom-made soft furniture from March 1 to May 31 inclusive and from September 1 to December 31 inclusive, but in no case for more than one hour a day or four hours per week. No work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays or on eight specified holidays.

Minimum wages per hour: upholsterers 65 cents; cutters, springers operators, cushion-fillers, finishers, trimmers, 55 cents; labourers 40 cents. The advisory committee is authorized to fix a special minimum rate of wages for any person who is handicapped by lack of skill or experience.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CORNWALL.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR THE CARPENTRY INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council dated September 29 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes this schedule binding in a zone which includes the town of Cornwall and adjacent municipalities in the carpentry industry.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937 to April 1, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Carpenters working on night shifts to be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. If necessary for the pouring of concrete, work may be done after noon on Saturday at the regular rate.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 65 cents per hour. The advisory committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages for any employee who is handicapped.

The schedule does not govern employees of manufacturing plants while engaged in manufacturing processes nor employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments regularly engaged in repair, servicing and upkeep of the plant or equipment including new installations or alterations of a minor nature.

PEMBROKE.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR THE CARPENTRY INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council dated September 29 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes binding in a zone which includes the town of Pembroke and the suburban area consisting of that part of the County of Renfrew within two miles of the town, a schedule governing the carpentry industry.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937 to May 1, 1938.

Hours: 10 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 55 hour week. If necessary for the pouring of concrete, work may be done Saturday afternoon at the regular rate.

Overtime and all work necessary and permitted by the advisory committee on Saturday afternoons, Sunday, and eight specified holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum wage rate: 45 cents per hour. The advisory committee may fix a special minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

The schedule does not govern employees of manufacturing plants engaged in manufacturing processes or in the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant or equipment including new installations or alterations of a minor nature.

TORONTO.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE PLASTERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* October 9, makes binding in a zone which includes the city of Toronto and five neighboring townships, a schedule governing the plastering industry.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure".

Hours: for plasterers, 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week; for plasterers' labourers, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45 hour week, provided however that a plasterer's labourer will be considered to be working overtime whenever he is attending a plasterer who is working overtime. In case of shift work, those on night shift to be paid one and one seventh of the regular rate.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work which is necessary and permitted by the advisory committee, on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates: plasterers 90 cents, plasterers' labourers 60 cents. The advisory committee is authorized to fix a special minimum rate for any employee who is handicapped.

This schedule does not govern employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments regularly engaged in the repair, service and upkeep of the establishment, including new installation or alterations of a minor nature.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CARPENTRY INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council dated September 29 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes binding in the city of Sault Ste. Marie and within five miles of it, this schedule in the carpentry industry.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937 to May 1, 1938.

The schedule is similar to the one summarized above for carpenters at Cornwall, with these exceptions;

Regular hours are 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week.

Minimum wage rates: 75 cents per hour.

Service: Personal

OSHAWA.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes this schedule binding in the city of Oshawa.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937 "during pleasure".

Hours for all employers and employees to be those during which barber shops are permitted to be open by municipal by-law. Work may be done on any day except Wednesday afternoons, Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Minimum wages: full time employment on a salary basis $25 per week; full time employment on a commission basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22 from the work of the employee; those employed part time for less than four days or 40 hours per week, 65 per cent of the proceeds from the work of the employee.

No deduction to be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses.

A schedule of minimum charges for each operation in the trade is included.

HAMILTON.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes this schedule binding in the barbering industry in a zone which covers the city of Hamilton.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure."

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for Oshawa, with these exceptions:

Minimum wages for those employed full time on a commission basis to be $15 plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $21 from the work of the employee. Minimum wages for those employed part time: those working nights and Saturdays, that is working four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $10 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $15; those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $7 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds over $10; those working Saturday or the day before a holiday, $5 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7; those working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part hereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

BRANTFORD.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council dated September 29 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes binding in the city of Brantford a schedule governing the barbering industry.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure."

The schedule is similar to the one summarized above for Oshawa, with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rates: for those employed full time on a straight salary, $20 per week; those employed full time on a commission basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $20 or 65 per cent of the proceeds; those employed part time, 65 per cent of proceeds.

GALT, HESPELER AND PRESTON.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated October 28, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 30, makes this schedule binding in the city of Galt and the towns of Hespeler and Preston and the suburban area within one mile of each of them.

The schedule is in effect from November 9, 1937, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to that summarized above for Oshawa, with these exceptions:

Minimum wages: for those employed full time on a straight salary, $21 per week; for those employed full time on a commission basis, $20 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $28. Minimum wages for those employed part time: those working four hours or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $10 per week, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $15; those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $7 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $10; those employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $5 plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7; those employed on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

KITCHENER AND WATERLOO.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes binding this schedule in the city of Kitchener and the town of Waterloo.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for Hamilton with this exception:

Minimum wages for those employed full time on a commission basis: $16 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds over $23.

LONDON.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes this schedule binding in the city of London and the adjacent suburban area.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for Hamilton, with these exceptions:

Minimum wages for those employed full time on a commission basis: $15 per week plus 70 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $21.50. In all cases where 60 per cent of proceeds over a certain amount is mentioned in the Hamilton schedule, 70 per cent of these proceeds is in the London agreement.

CHATHAM.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes this schedule binding in the city of Chatham and the suburban area within one mile of it.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for Hamilton, with this exception:

Minimum wages per week for those employed full time on a commission basis: $15 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22.

ESSEX COUNTY.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes this schedule binding in the County of Essex and that part of Wheatley which lies in the County of Kent, except the city of Windsor.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to that summarized above for Oshawa, with the following exceptions:

Wednesday afternoon is not named as a holiday.

Minimum wages for those employed full time: $18 per week if employed on a straight salary basis; $13 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $19, plus an extra 10 per cent of the proceeds over $30, for those employed full time on a commission basis. Minimum wages for those employed part time: those working for four hours or less Mondays to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $12.50; those working Saturdays or the day before a holiday and the previous evening only, $5 plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50; those employed only on Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6; those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BARBERING INDUSTRY.

An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 9, makes this schedule binding in the barbering industry in the city of Sault Ste. Marie.

The schedule is in effect from October 19, 1937, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for Hamilton, with these exceptions:

Minimum wages for those employed full time on a commission basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds over $22, plus an additional 10 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $30. For those employed part time, wherever 60 per cent of proceeds appears in the Hamilton schedule, 50 per cent is stipulated in the Sault Ste. Marie schedule.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan was summarized in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 635. It is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario. The Act provides that the Minister of Municipal Affairs may, upon petition of employers or employees in any industry (except coal mining and agriculture) authorize an industrial standards officer to call a conference of employers and employees in such industry to investigate conditions and negotiate an agreement concerning hours, minimum rates of wages and overtime rates. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule is agreed upon by a proper or sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve it and, upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare it to be binding upon all employers and employees in the industry in the designated zone or zones, during pleasure or for the period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in it. The schedule does not come into effect until ten days after the publication in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*. The Act is to be administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and authority to enforce it and the regulations made under it is given to the Commissioner of Labour who is to be assisted by one or more industrial standards officers.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Plumbers, Saskatoon.—An Order in Council, approved September 29 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* October 15, makes binding in the city of Saskatoon and the town of Sutherland an agreement between the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters and the Journeymen Plumbers.

The schedule is in effect from November 1, 1937, to November 1, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, a 40-hour week. If required for the protection of life or property or the setting of sleeves and inserts, work may be done Saturday morning at regular rates.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight: all other overtime and work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: $1 per hour.

Service: Personal

Shoemakers and Repairers, Regina.—An Order in Council approved September 28, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* October 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the employers and the employees in the shoemaking and repairing industry in the city of Regina.

The schedule is in effect from October 30, 1937, to October 30, 1938.

Hours: 9 per day Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 4 hours of Wednesdays and 12 hours on Saturdays, a 52-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. No regular work on Sundays or eight specified holidays.

Minimum wages for a journeyman (one with two years' experience): $16 per week or the total amount earned by him during any week on a production basis at a piece work rate of one-third of certain minimum prices, whichever is greater. (The scale of minimum prices for each piece of work is included in the schedule.) Minimum wages for apprentices: $8 per week during first six months, $10 during second six months, $13.50 during second year. A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the advisory board for any handicapped person.

Not more than one apprentice for each journeyman employed by a firm.

Barbers, Weyburn.—An Order in Council, approved September 28, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* October 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the employers and the employees in the barbering industry in the city of Weyburn.

The schedule is in effect from November 1, 1937, to November 1, 1938.

Hours: 52 per week.

Overtime: No work on Wednesday afternoon except in week in which a holiday occurs, nor on eight specified holidays.

Wages for those regularly employed and for master barbers, whichever is greater: either $16 per week or such percentage of the earnings of the barber or chair operated by him as will assure to the barber a minimum wage equivalent to what he would have received for the same work if he had been employed according to an arrangement where he would receive 65 per cent of the amount taken in at certain shop prices, a scale of which is included in the agreement. Wages for those not regularly employed, $3 per day, except if employed only on Saturday or the day preceding a holiday, for which days they will be paid $5.

Apprentices to be governed by the regulations under the Minimum Wage Act of Saskatchewan.

Beauty Culture Industry, Weyburn.—An Order in Council, approved September 29, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* October 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between The Proprietors of the Weyburn Beauty Culture Industry and the Employed Beauticians in the city of Weyburn.

The schedule is in effect from November 1, 1937, to November 1, 1938.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime: no work on Wednesday afternoon except in week in which a holiday occurs. Overtime to be paid at the regular rate.

Minimum wages for those regularly employed or master beauticians $13 per week or 50 per cent of the amount taken in at a given list of shop prices, whichever is greater; for those not regularly employed $2.70 per day except if employed on Saturdays or the day preceding a holiday in which case $3.50 for the day be paid. If employed on an hourly basis, the rate to be 35 cents per hour.

Apprentices to be paid $7 per week in first six months, $9 in second six months and $12 in third six months, or 25 cents per hour. The number of apprentices in any shop to be not more than allowed under the Minimum Wage Act of Saskatchewan.

Beauty Culture, Moose Jaw.—An Order in Council, approved September 29 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* October 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the proprietor of the Moose Jaw beauty culture industry and the employed beauticians.

The schedule is in effect from November 1, 1937, to November 1, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for Weyburn, with this exception:—

Hours: 45 per week.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report entitled the *Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1936.* According to the report factory sales of pig iron, steel and ferro-alloys and rolled products were nearly 20 per cent higher in 1936 than in 1935, the values being $46,636,892 and $38,700,961, respectively. The 25 works in Ontario reported sales at $30,019,258 or 64 per cent of the total for Canada; 6 divisions in Nova Scotia accounted for $10,108,447 or 21 per cent, and 15 works in Quebec had total sales worth $5,074,845 or almost 11 per cent of the total. There were also 4 operating plants in Manitoba, 1 in Alberta and 5 in British Columbia.

Employees in this industry numbered 11,138 in 1936 as against 9,523 in the previous year. About 782 persons worked in the blast furnace departments, 391 in ferro-alloy plants, 3,852 in the steel furnace divisions and 6,113 in the rolling mills. About 60 per cent of the total, or 6,686, were employed in Ontario, 2,015 in Quebec, 1,996 in Nova Scotia, 327 in Manitoba and 114 in Alberta and British Columbia.

Payments in salaries and wages amounted to $13,830,377, an increase of 13 per cent over the total of $12,279,390 in 1935

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, was slightly higher due to the somewhat increased cost of foods and to an advance in rent, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices declined gradually throughout the month due mainly to lower prices for non-ferrous metals and certain farm products.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.75 at the beginning of October as compared with $8.72 for September. The principal changes during the month were increases in the cost of eggs, butter, evaporated apples and bacon and decreases in beef, mutton, beans and potatoes. Comparative figures for earlier dates are $8.24 for October, 1936; $7.93 for October, 1935; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.68 for October, 1929. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.51 at the beginning of October as compared with $17.41 for September; $16.87 for October, 1936; $16.42 for October, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for October, 1929; $20.87 for October, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.48 for October, 1914. Rent averaged somewhat higher advances being reported from several cities while fuel was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number was 84·4 for the week ended October 29 having declined gradually during the month from 85·2 for the week ended October 1. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for September when the index was 85·0 as compared with 77·1 for October, 1936; 73·1 for October, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·8 for October, 1929; 94·8 for October, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·8 for October, 1914. All of the main groups in the classification according to chief component materials with the exception of the chemicals and allied products group were lower, the largest decline being in the non-ferrous metals group. Raw cotton was substantially lower in price, a factor in this movement being the unusually large crop in the United States. The index for livestock declined fifteen per cent during the month. It was, however, still considerably higher than in October, 1936. Other commodities to show important decrease in price were raw rubber, hides, raw silk and raw wool.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to

(Continued on page 1286)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1934	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1937	Oct. 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·2	76·2	80·2	58·2	59·0	71·8	72·8	68·0	41·8	42·4	47·4	46·2	55·8	53·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	54·2	50·4	31·8	31·8	43·4	45·4	40·4	22·0	22·2	25·4	24·2	29·6	28·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·1	28·0	29·0	18·7	19·9	23·9	24·9	22·8	11·5	11·8	13·2	13·3	14·7	14·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	36·4	36·3	27·2	29·3	31·0	31·0	28·2	17·9	18·5	20·8	21·1	23·1	22·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·4	38·0	42·3	30·0	30·8	31·0	31·4	29·8	17·2	20·5	22·7	21·7	24·6	24·4
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	38·0	70·0	74·4	53·8	56·6	55·0	55·4	54·2	31·6	38·6	41·0	40·2	41·8	42·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·9	51·1	60·1	41·6	44·4	42·5	40·9	39·8	21·3	36·2	31·8	30·6	31·9	32·5
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·2	74·4	45·4	49·0	45·8	43·4	42·2	26·2	29·0	36·0	31·4	34·2	34·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	35·3	60·7	75·0	41·7	49·8	51·0	51·3	42·7	29·2	32·6	35·8	35·5	34·5	39·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	31·5	55·0	68·3	37·4	44·3	45·6	45·1	38·0	22·7	27·3	30·1	29·6	28·8	31·7
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	54·0	75·6	92·4	69·6	69·6	72·6	74·4	72·0	57·0	60·0	61·2	61·8	64·2	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	101·2	125·8	76·8	75·4	85·6	85·2	69·6	42·2	43·4	47·0	51·6	54·8	55·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	55·7	69·1	43·0	41·2	47·4	46·9	38·7	24·2	24·6	27·1	29·3	31·4	31·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·0	33·3	41·2	$27·6	$30·6	$33·8	$33·0	$30·7	$19·7	$19·8	$19·9	$22·4	$23·3	$23·2
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	31·4	38·6	$27·6	$30·6	$33·8	$33·0	$30·7	$19·7	$19·8	$19·9	$22·4	$23·3	$23·2
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	144·0	102·0	114·0	115·5	120·0	106·5	88·5	88·5	88·5	97·5	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	80·0	$45·0	$53·0	$51·0	$54·0	$43·0	$33·0	$34·0	$34·0	$38·0	$46·0	$46·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	25·0	40·5	42·5	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	29·5	25·5	25·5	26·5	27·0	30·0	30·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	24·6	33·2	$21·2	$22·0	$20·8	$20·6	$20·2	$16·2	$16·2	$15·8	$15·8	$13·4	$16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·2	23·4	17·4	15·6	19·0	23·6	18·4	9·0	9·4	10·6	12·2	15·0	14·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·1	29·2	23·9	20·4	21·5	21·3	20·6	15·1	15·4	15·6	16·4	15·5	16·1
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·8	27·4	19·6	15·7	13·6	14·6	14·8	12·1	12·9	12·1	11·2	12·1	11·7
Sugar, granulated	¼ "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	48·8	86·4	34·8	31·6	31·2	28·8	25·6	32·0	26·4	25·2	24·4	26·4	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·0	22·4	40·8	16·4	15·0	14·6	13·8	12·4	15·4	13·0	12·2	12·0	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·5	16·4	$14·6	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$14·7	$10·6	$13·3	$13·0	$13·0	$13·7	$13·9
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·8	17·0	$14·6	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$14·7	$10·6	$13·3	$13·0	$13·0	$13·7	$13·9
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·0	11·5	15·1	13·4	15·3	15·2	15·1	13·8	9·9	9·7	9·3	8·9	9·0	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	35·3	71·3	69·4	40·4	61·9	42·8	73·8	49·3	41·1	29·2	36·6	52·7	36·9	33·6
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·99	13·54	15·33	10·23	10·93	11·28	11·68	10·32	7·24	7·54	7·93	8·24	8·72	8·75
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	4·8	4·9	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·0	4·1	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·9	3·9	3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·9	78·8	125·3	116·4	105·4	101·3	100·9	100·6	93·7	94·3	91·1	91·5	87·9	88·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·8	62·6	90·7	77·0	63·3	62·9	63·1	62·7	57·6	58·3	58·4	58·4	58·2	58·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	76·9	83·7	80·3	75·5	75·0	76·2	76·0	59·6	59·9	60·8	59·7	59·7	59·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·5	58·8	66·1	59·4	55·9	55·4	54·4	54·3	45·7	45·8	45·1	45·2	44·9	45·0
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27 4	39·8	31·0	31·5	31·1	31·1	30·8	27·4	27·6	27·3	26·6	26·9	26·8
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·90	3·05	4·06	3·64	3·32	3·26	3·26	3·24	2·84	2·86	2·83	2·81	2·78	2·79
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·55	4·85	6·52	6·96	6·85	6·95	6·98	7·07	5·66	5·52	5·63	5·77	5·87	5·94
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
††Totals		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·48	21·48	26·46	20·87	21·14	21·52	21·96	20·68	15·78	15·96	16·42	16·87	17·41	17·51

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·70	13·78	16·21	10·42	10·99	11·16	11·68	10·60	7·38	7·76	8·07	8·20	8·77	8·73
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·74	11·90	14·05	9·11	10·27	9·92	10·24	9·84	6·92	7·20	7·56	7·91	8·34	8·47
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·66	13·26	15·51	10·14	10·96	10·99	11·60	10·57	7·46	7·64	8·06	8·35	8·77	8·77
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·41	13·19	14·96	9·75	10·09	10·47	10·63	9·63	6·54	6·87	7·27	7·59	7·96	8·02
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·78	13·58	15·75	10·14	11·00	11·31	11·65	10·34	7·29	7·64	8·05	8·29	8·74	8·80
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·84	16·34	9·72	10·29	10·92	11·51	9·66	6·75	7·16	7·48	8·17	8·32	8·30
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·63	13·51	16·09	9·95	10·84	11·45	12·02	10·06	6·84	7·27	7·43	8·03	8·38	8·37
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·38	13·27	15·70	9·77	10·77	11·48	12·00	10·08	7·00	7·28	7·53	7·98	8·63	8·59
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·35	14·39	16·83	11·61	11·89	12·35	12·88	11·30	8·17	8·33	8·72	9·16	9·87	9·85

†December only. $Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·7**	**22·3**	**19·7**	**14·3**	**11·6**	**14·7**	**22·2**	**24·4**	**21·3**	**32·5**	**36·0**	**57·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·0**	**23·4**	**19·7**	**15·4**	**12·4**	**13·2**	**15·5**	**23·5**	**20·6**	**39·2**	**33·8**	**57·0**
1—Sydney	32·7	25·9	23·2	18·1	15·1	15	.....	25·8	22·1	31	34·5	57
2—New Glasgow	30	24·4	20·6	16·5	13	11	.....	24	19·2	28·6	32·4	56·2
3—Amherst	27·5	22·5	16·5	14	11	13·5	17	22·5	18·8	30·3	34·1	53·7
4—Halifax	27·1	20	18·8	13·6	12·3	11·4	14	22·8	20·1	29	32·2	56·7
5—Windsor	28·5	23·5	22·5	16	12·5	14·5	.....	22·5	21·3	32	34·7	63·3
6—Truro	28·3	24·3	16·7	14	10·7	14	.....	23·3	22	30·3	34·8	54·8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**22·4**	**20·8**	**15·5**	**14·2**	**14·0**	**15·0**	**25·2**	**18·7**	**31·0**	**34·2**	**54·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·2**	**23·2**	**20·5**	**14·5**	**11·6**	**13·9**	**18·5**	**23·7**	**20·8**	**31·4**	**35·2**	**58·4**
8—Moncton	29·3	21·7	19·4	14·4	11·3	15	18	24·3	19·6	30·9	34·6	58·2
9—Saint John	31·6	22·5	21·7	14·3	12·1	12·4	22·5	24·7	21	29·9	33·3	55·9
10—Fredericton	30	23·5	21·7	14·2	11·3	14·3	15	22·3	20·5	32·9	35·5	59·4
11—Bathurst	30	25	19	15	11·5	.....	.....	23·5	22	32	37·5	60
Quebec (average)	**23·5**	**20·6**	**18·2**	**13·3**	**8·9**	**13·4**	**23·0**	**20·9**	**19·1**	**29·7**	**33·1**	**57·1**
12—Quebec	23·6	20·7	15	14·2	7·4	16	23	20	18·1	26·4	30	51·6
13—Three Rivers	25·8	20·6	15·8	13·1	7·6	13	22·7	20·6	18	32	34·9	57·8
14—Sherbrooke	28·5	23·1	21·4	14·9	10·2	14·2	23	23·6	19·6	26·9	31·2	59·1
15—Sorel	20·7	19	16·7	11·7	8	10	17·7	19·3	19	30	35	56·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	17·2	16·7	15·1	12·8	9·2	15·8	21·5	16·2	16·1	30·2	33·4	55
17—St. Johns	23·7	21·7	22	11·3	10	14	25	20·3	19	30	31·1	58
18—Thetford Mines	19·3	19·3	19	15	8	13·5	25·5	20·7	21	30	35	57·5
19—Montreal	27·8	23·1	20·5	12·6	10·1	10·5	23·1	22·9	20·7	29·1	32·3	60
20—Hull	24·6	21·2	18·3	13·8	9·9	13·7	25·8	24·2	20·7	32·3	34·7	58·4
Ontario (average)	**27·9**	**23·6**	**20·6**	**15·4**	**12·4**	**16·5**	**23·6**	**25·6**	**22·2**	**32·0**	**35·1**	**57·9**
21—Ottawa	28·8	24·1	22·5	16·1	12·2	14·6	25·1	23·6	21·5	32·7	35·3	60
22—Brockville	30·7	24·3	23·3	14	10·1	13	.....	24	22·3	31·9	33·9	55·5
23—Kingston	26·7	21·7	21·6	15·2	11·3	14·5	22·8	24·9	21·8	30·5	34·4	56·6
24—Belleville	21·6	18	18	12·8	9·4	18·7	22	22·8	20	31·9	34·1	55·5
25—Peterborough	31	26	22·4	17	13·2	19·2	24·2	23·2	20·2	30·9	34·8	57·6
26—Oshawa	25·7	23·3	20	14·2	12·8	14·4	.....	24·5	21·2	31·1	34·6	58·6
27—Orillia	28·5	23	22·7	16	14	18	25	26·7	24·3	33·7	36·7	57·5
28—Toronto	31·4	25·3	22·9	16·1	14·3	16	23·4	26·8	25·5	33·4	38	60·3
29—Niagara Falls	28·3	24·7	20·7	16	12·6	17·6	.....	26·2	21·3	31·7	35·1	56·2
30—St. Catharines	28·2	23·9	22·9	15·7	12·5	17·8	18·2	26·6	21	31·9	34·4	57
31—Hamilton	29·2	25·5	24·1	17·2	14·6	19	20·7	26·3	24·4	30·7	34·1	59·7
32—Brantford	28·3	24	20·7	15·7	11·5	17·2	25·9	26	19·5	31·6	34·7	57·3
33—Galt	31·9	26·4	25·5	19	16·5	19·7	.....	29·7	20	31·3	35·2	58·7
34—Guelph	24·9	20·8	19·6	14·7	12·9	16·2	25	24·7	21·2	30·3	34·5	56·9
35—Kitchener	24·5	21·4	18·1	15	12·5	16·2	26	25·5	19·8	31	33·4	57·8
36—Woodstock	28	23·7	19·2	15·8	13	17·3	21	24·7	23·3	31·5	33·4	58·2
37—Stratford	29·3	25	19	16·2	13·7	17·7	25	27	25	31	33·4	56·5
38—London	28	24·3	21·8	15·7	12·4	16·6	22	27·1	23·3	31·8	35·1	58·4
39—St. Thomas	29·6	25	23·3	16	12·2	17·2	22·7	28	22·3	32·5	36·1	59·5
40—Chatham	28·1	24·9	20·6	16·2	11·7	17·4	23	25·9	24	32·2	34·8	60·8
41—Windsor	26·7	22·8	20·8	14·7	12·1	16·7	23·3	27·4	21	30·5	33·1	60·5
42—Sarnia	27·5	22·7	19·7	15·4	12·6	16·3	25	24·9	25	30·9	34·8	57·8
43—Owen Sound	28·7	23·7	19·6	15·8	13·3	16·4	23	24·4	20	31·4	33·4	54·4
44—North Bay	30	25	20	15	12	15	.....	22	21·6	33·7	34·8	55
45—Sudbury	25·4	22·7	18·4	14·1	11·7	13·2	25	27	21	30·6	34·7	57·4
46—Cobalt	.....	25	15	13	12	.....	.....	24	24·3	32	35	59·5
47—Timmins	26·7	23	19·3	14·7	11·3	16·7	23·5	27·3	23·9	33·4	36·7	57·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·7	26·4	22·6	16·4	11·2	15·9	26	25·7	21·2	31·9	34·6	58·9
49—Port Arthur	24	19·3	17	14	11·7	13·7	.....	26	22·7	35·8	40	59·4
50—Fort William	26·6	22·6	17·8	13·6	12	15·3	24	25·6	22·4	35·6	39·1	56·5
Manitoba (average)	**23·1**	**19·7**	**19·5**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**12·3**	**21·7**	**25·3**	**19·4**	**37·1**	**40·8**	**57·6**
51—Winnipeg	25·2	20·3	18·9	12·4	10·4	10·8	19·3	27	19·4	36·2	40·1	59
52—Brandon	21	19	20	14	11·5	13·7	24	23·5	.....	37·9	41·4	56·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**21·4**	**16·5**	**16·5**	**10·3**	**8·2**	**10·1**	**16·2**	**21·5**	**20·5**	**34·7**	**38·9**	**57·3**
53—Regina	21·6	16	15·5	9·8	8·6	9·3	13·2	21·1	19·2	32·6	36·8	58·8
54—Prince Albert	19	15	18	9·2	7·2	9·5	17·5	23·5	20	37	39·3	54
55—Saskatoon	20·9	17	16·3	10·4	8	10	17·7	21·3	19·7	35·4	40·6	56·1
56—Moose Jaw	23·9	18	16	11·8	8·9	11·5	16·4	20·2	23	33·9	38·8	60·3
Alberta (average)	**23·2**	**18·8**	**16·4**	**11·5**	**9·3**	**12·1**	**21·4**	**22·2**	**19·7**	**33·7**	**37·8**	**56·9**
57—Medicine Hat	22	20	17·3	13·3	10·3	12	25	20·7	20·7	35·5	40·5	58
58—Drumheller	21·5	18·5	14·5	11·5	8	12·5	18·5	22	20	30·6	34	55
59—Edmonton	19	14·4	13·3	8·6	6·9	10·3	18·7	20·7	19·7	33·3	36·3	56·1
60—Calgary	24·4	18·8	16·8	11·4	10	13·6	19·8	24·4	18·5	36	40·6	59·3
61—Lethbridge	29·3	22·3	20	12·5	11·5	12	25	23	.....	33·1	37·8	56
British Columbia (average)	**28·7**	**23·5**	**21·0**	**14·6**	**13·8**	**15·9**	**24·9**	**27·5**	**22·7**	**37·2**	**40·9**	**59·4**
62—Fernie	23·5	19	16	12·5	11	13·5	21	24·5	23	33·4	35·8	60
63—Nelson	28	23	23	16	14	18	27	28	25	38·5	43	62·5
64—Trail	31·3	26	24	17·8	13·7	18·5	27·3	30·3	22·8	38·8	43·5	60·8
65—New Westminster	30·6	25·6	20	14·1	15·3	15·2	23·8	28·4	22·3	35·4	38·9	59·5
66—Vancouver	30·1	24·5	21	15·4	14·6	15·6	24·4	28	24·6	37·7	40·6	59·3
67—Victoria	29·4	24·5	24·3	16·3	15·1	16·3	25·1	27·4	22	38·7	42·4	57·1
68—Nanaimo	28·6	23·1	19·8	14	12·7	17·8	26·4	26·6	20	35·7	40·3	59·4
69—Prince Rupert	28	22	20	11	.....	12·5	24·5	26·5	22·2	39·2	42·7	56·3

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·4	25·1	18·1	12·6	49·7	18·2	17·7	20·9	17·0	39·2	31·7	10·9	27·8	31·5	
16·8	27·0	.....	.....	43·2	13·1	15·0	16·4	17·3	41·5	33·9	10·1	27·9	33·4	
8	25·2	.....	.....	44·7	12·3	14·7	15·9	16·7	44·7	34·7	10–12	25	32·4	1
12	25	.....	.....	48	13·8	15	22·5	17·2	39·2	32·8	11b	26·4	33·1	2
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	13·9	15	14·5	16	37	33	7c	29·3	33·5	3
11	29·7	.....	.....	40	12·6	.....	15·7	17·5	42·5	34·4	11·8a	.....	33·2	4
12	30	.....	.....	.....	13	15	14·4	18·4	44·2	35	10c	28·7	34	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·2	15·5	15·1	18	41·2	33·2	10	30	34·4	6
11·5	25·7	.....	.....	53·3	12·9	16·0	18·2	17·3	32·7	26·9	9·0–10·0	26·4	30·9	7
13·1	28·4	15·0	.....	45·0	13·5	15·8	17·6	16·2	38·2	31·6	10·5	27·9	32·5	
12·5	25·8	.....	.....	40	13·7	15	16·8	17·2	43·2	35·8	10	30·1	33·3	8
11·8	28·3	15	.....	45	13·8	14·7	21·1	15·9	39·5	31·4	12	27·7	32·8	9
15	31	.....	.....	50	14·6	17·8	17·9	17·5	35·6	29·1	10	30·6	33·7	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·7	.....	14·5	14	34·5	30·0	10c	23·3	30	11
12·2	27·1	17·3	8·5	48·1	17·4	17·3	14·9	16·2	39·7	32·3	9·8	27·5	29·8	
7	20·3	14	.....	.....	15	16·7	14·2	16·6	39·1	29·3	11	26·8	30·7	12
10·2	26	.....	.....	45	12·5	16·5	19·2	15·5	39·7	33	11b	.....	29·6	13
12·5	30	.....	.....	.....	16·5	17·7	12·1	15·8	43·9	35·4	11·1a	27	29·5	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·8	15·6	34·2	29·7	8	.....	29·6	15
12	30	.....	8	60	.....	.....	13·7	14·9	38·1	33·2	8b	.....	29·8	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	17·7	40·9	34·4	8	.....	29·9	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	12·3	15·7	34·7	30·2	9	27·7	30	18
13·4	28·9	20	.....	37·5	17·7	18·7	19·2	16·1	45·8	32·2	11–12	29·2	30·6	19
18	27·5	18	9	50	17·7	17·1	15·1	17·9	40·8	33	11	26·6	28·9	20
15·6	25·0	21·5	10·7	55·0	17·2	17·1	24·0	16·9	40·5	33·3	11·3	28·9	31·2	
15	29	18·5	10	.....	19·6	17	24·5	15·9	43·7	35	11	28·2	30·3	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·5	16	20·8	17·7	37	32·2	10	.....	30·3	22
15	26·7	23·2	.....	55	18	15	24·9	16·5	37	31·9	10	27	30·4	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	23·8	16	38·5	31·6	10	30·2	30	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	24·1	19	37·9	32·5	11	28·7	30·8	25
17	25	24	9	.....	.....	16·5	20·8	16·5	40·2	34	11b	30	31·2	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	25·4	17·5	34·3	29·1	11	28·4	32·4	27
15·9	29·5	23·7	13·2	60	.....	19·3	29·5	16·1	44·8	36·1	12	25	31·8	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·9	16·8	43·2	33·7	12	30	31·8	29
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	15	15	27·8	16·6	42·3	35·2	12	30	31·2	30
18·7	28·6	22·8	.....	60	18	18	29·6	16	42·6	35·1	12	30	32·2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	.....	25·9	16	38·9	31·8	11	28	31·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	17·2	40·2	34·2	11	31·5	31·5	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·9	16·8	40·7	33·1	11	28·	30·9	34
.....	25	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	16·4	40·4	34·3	11	27·7	30·7	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·2	16·7	36·8	31·2	11	.....	30·8	36
.....	25	24	.....	.....	.....	15	24	16·2	36	29·5	11	28	30·4	37
12·5	20	20	.....	40	16	.....	27·7	16·5	39·3	33·7	11	27·5	31·2	38
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	15	18	30·5	16·5	36·9	33·3	11	32	32·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	24·3	16·7	37	32	11	27	30·4	40
15	23·7	21·3	.....	60	18	17	28·8	15·9	41·2	32·7	12	.....	30	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	25	16·2	39·3	33·3	11	27·3	30·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	14·8	33·5	27·3	11	29	31·2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·5	19·7	17	42·4	34	12	30	31·6	44
.....	22	.....	.....	45	16·5	18	17·2	17·5	45·1	36·5	13b	.....	31·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2	20	47	38·5	10b	.....	32·4	46
.....	23·2	23·3	.....	60	18·2	20	15·1	19	44·5	34	14·3a	32	31·9	47
.....	.....	19·5	.....	.....	20	.....	23·1	17·3	40·3	33	12	28	31·5	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	21·3	18·8	46·2	35·8	11	30·7	31·9	49
.....	25	16·8	.....	60	17·5	16·5	23·5	17·9	47·8	35·3	11	27·2	31·7	50
20·5	26·4	19·4	12·0	.....	21·0	16·6	24·0	16·3	33·1	25·7	9·2	24·0	29·6	
19	26·2	16·8	12	.....	19	16·2	28·4	15·7	35·9	27·9	10	23	29·7	51
22	26·5	22	.....	.....	23	17	19·5	16·8	30·3	23·4	8·3a	25	29·5	52
22·4	23·6	12·4	13·3	.....	22·8	18·7	17·1	16·5	29·2	23·1	11·8	24·4	29·2	
21·8	24·3	11·7	12·5	.....	23	18·4	16	16·8	30	22·3	12	23·4	28·9	53
22·3	24	11·7	10·6	.....	22·5	18	15·4	17·4	27	22·4	11	25	30·7	54
21·7	22·7	11·2	15	.....	20·7	18·4	17·4	17·1	30·7	24·4	12	24·7	28·3	55
23·7	23·3	15	15	.....	25	20	19·5	14·8	29	23·2	12	24·6	28·7	56
23·6	25·4	14·5	16·0	.....	23·8	21·0	22·5	17·6	35·3	26·8	10·8	25·0	30·4	
25	27	.....	.....	.....	25	25	18·6	18·2	37	28·2	11	25·6	30·4	57
25	30	14	.....	.....	25	20	18·6	18·7	30	24·5	10	24·5	30·4	58
.....	21·6	18·7	.....	.....	21·5	19·3	21·2	16·7	34·5	24·6	11	25·3	29·9	59
22·2	23·5	13	16	.....	22·5	20·7	31·5	16·4	38·3	27·4	11	25·1	30·6	60
22	25	12·2	.....	.....	25	20	22·8	17·9	36·8	29·5	11	24·3	30·8	61
17·5	21·3	.....	13·9	.....	23·3	19·9	22·0	18·7	42·5	32·5	11·6	30·8	34·6	
22·5	26	.....	19	.....	23·2	24	19·4	19	41·4	33·3	10	29	34·5	62
21	25	.....	16·5	.....	23	23·5	15	20	47·7	33·5	12·5a	.....	34	63
21·3	25·7	.....	18·5	.....	25	20·7	28·4	20·6	45·5	35·8	12·5a	30	34·9	64
15·7	19·3	.....	8·3	.....	.....	16	23·2	17	38·8	36	10	30·5	33·6	65
14·6	19·2	.....	10·8	.....	22·4	17·7	27	16·5	39·7	28·4	10	.....	33·6	66
12·1	22·5	.....	10	.....	22·7	19·5	20·1	17·8	41·5	33·8	12·5a	33·8	35·7	67
15	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	45	30	11a	.....	35·2	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·8	23·9	20	40·6	29·4	14·3a	.....	35·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·2**	**7·2a**	**16·0**	**4·6**	**6·0**	**8·2**	**11·0**	**12·5**	**11·9**	**12·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·8**	**7·2**	**16·4**	**5·2**	**5·9**	**7·9**	**12·8**	**13·3**	**12·0**	**12·0**
1—Sydney	22·9	8	17·5	4·9	5·9	7·6	11·7	13·4	11·9	12·2
2—New Glasgow	22·5	7·3	16·5	5·1	6·2	8·2	12·1	12·6	11·5	11
3—Amherst	21·1	7·3	13·5	5·1	5·9	7·8	11·7	12·2	11·7	11·7
4—Halifax	22·9	6	17	5·3	5·7	8·1	15	13·1	11·8	11·9
5—Windsor	22·8	8	17	5·4	5·6	7·8	13	14·4	12·7	12·8
6—Truro	24·4	6–7·3	17	5·2	6	8	13·1	14·1	12·3	12·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·6**	**8·0**	**17·5**	**4·9**	**5·8**	**7·8**	**13·5**	**13·9**	**12·7**	**12·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·5**	**7·9**	**16·7**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**7·4**	**13·7**	**13·6**	**12·4**	**12·4**
8—Moncton	22·3	8	17	5	6·5	8·6	14	13·1	11·8	12·3
9—Saint John	22·6	6–7·3	18·7	4·9	5·7	7·6	13·8	12·8	11·8	12
10—Fredericton	22·1	8	16	4·9	6	7	13·8	13·7	12	11·8
11—Bathurst	23	8·7b	15	4·7	5·7	6·5	13	14·7	13·8	13·5
Quebec (average)	**20·1**	**5·9**	**13·8**	**4·6**	**5·7**	**6·5**	**11·0**	**10·7**	**11·4**	**11·3**
12—Quebec	19·8	5–9·5c	13·8	4·6	5·8	6·7	10·9	10·7	10·1	10·4
13—Three Rivers	20·4	5·3–6	13·8	4·9	7	6·9	13	11·4	12·9	11·8
14—Sherbrooke	20·6	6	12·9	4·5	6·2	6·1	10·9	10·6	10·7	10·8
15—Sorel	20·8	4·7	14	4·3	4·5	5·9	10	10·7	11·8	11·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·4	5·3	13·8	4·2	5·7	7·4	11·4	10·2	11·9	13·8
17—St. Johns	20·3	5·3	14	4·2	5·4	6·5	9·7	10·5	11·5	11·2
18—Thetford Mines	18·6	6	14	5	5·7	5·2	10·5	11·1	12·7	11
19—Montreal	20·9	6–7·3	14·9	4·8	5·6	7	9·9	10·3	10·7	10·5
20—Hull	19·8	5·3–6·7	13	4·7	5·7	6·6	12·3	10·5	10·6	10·6
Ontario (average)	**22·8**	**6·8**	**15·2**	**4·1**	**5·9**	**8·8**	**11·0**	**12·1**	**11·4**	**11·7**
21—Ottawa	22	7·3	14·1	5	6·1	8·2	11·5	11·1	10·6	10·9
22—Brockville	21	6·7	13·5	4·8	5·9	8·9	11·6	11	11	10·9
23—Kingston	21	6–6·7	14	4·2	5·2	8·5	11·6	11·9	10·6	10·8
24—Belleville	21·9	6–6·7	14	3·7	5·7	8	10·7	11·2	10·4	11·3
25—Peterborough	21·3	6–6·7	13·2	3·7	5·7	8·6	10·7	10·5	10·2	10·8
26—Oshawa	23	6·7–7·3	13·7	3·6	5·4	8·3	10·4	11·3	10·8	11
27—Orillia	23·8	6·7	17·3	3·7	5·9	8·2	10·7	13·1	12·1	12·3
28—Toronto	24·4	7·3	16·8	3·8	5·6	9	10·2	11·4	10·7	10·7
29—Niagara Falls	21·5	7·3	.....	3·9	6·4	8·7	10·9	10·4	10·3	11·3
30—St. Catharines	23·2	7·3	16·5	3·7	5·7	9·3	10·9	12·2	11·8	12
31—Hamilton	27·6	6·7–7·3	16·6	3·8	5·5	8·4	9·7	11·2	11·1	11·1
32—Brantford	23·6	7·3	17	3·6	5·8	9·5	9·9	11·9	10·8	10·9
33—Galt	26·1	7·3	15·5	3·6	5·9	8·6	10·6	12·1	11·2	11·7
34—Guelph	22·7	6·7	15·1	3·5	5·4	9·5	11·3	12·1	11·2	11·6
35—Kitchener	24·3	6·7	15·6	3·9	5·9	8·8	10·8	12·2	10·8	10·8
36—Woodstock	22·4	6·7	13·7	3·2	5·4	8·7	9·7	12·1	11·7	11·7
37—Stratford	23	7·3	16·7	3·7	6	9·3	11	12·6	11·8	11·9
38—London	23·3	6·7–7·3	18·1	3·6	5·9	8·8	10·6	12·5	11·4	11·5
39—St. Thomas	23·4	6–6·7	19	4	5·7	9·5	12·4	13·6	11·9	11·7
40—Chatham	21	5·3	16·3	3·9	5·7	9	10	12·5	11·6	12
41—Windsor	20·9	6·7–7·3	15·1	4	5·5	8	9·9	11·4	11·4	11·7
42—Sarnia	24·5	6·7	15·5	3·6	6	8·4	11·8	12·7	10·9	11·4
43—Owen Sound	21·8	6·7	14·4	3·5	5·7	8·5	11·5	11·5	10·7	11·2
44—North Bay	23	6–7·3	13·5	4·9	6·1	8·9	11·9	13·2	13·1	13·6
45—Sudbury	21·4	7·3	14·3	5	6·4	8·5	12·5	12·4	11·9	12·2
46—Cobalt	22	6·7	.....	5·3	6·3	9·2	12	13·1	11·9	12·7
47—Timmins	22·1	6·7	13·4	5·2	5·8	9·1	12·4	13·7	12·5	12·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·5	6–6·7	12·5	4·8	6·4	8·8	12·3	13·2	12·4	12·9
49—Port Arthur	22·5	6–7·3	.....	5·1	6·7	8·9	11·2	12·9	12	12·1
50—Fort William	23·8	6–7·3	14·7	5	6·6	8·9	10·7	12·8	12·5	12·9
Manitoba (average)	**25·1**	**7·0**	**16·0**	**4·9**	**6·2**	**9·8**	**10·6**	**13·7**	**12·8**	**13·1**
51—Winnipeg	25·4	6·4–8	16	4·9	5·8	9·2	10·1	13	12·2	12·7
52—Brandon	24·7	6·4–7·1	.....	4·8	6·6	10·4	11·1	14·4	13·3	13·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**9·4**	**10·7**	**14·2**	**12·7**	**13·0**
53—Regina	24·4	7·2–8	18	4·5	6·6	9·5	10·2	13·9	11·6	12·3
54—Prince Albert	23·9	6·4	19·5	4·7	5·7	9	10·7	14·4	14·2	13·9
55—Saskatoon	22·2	7·2	18·5	4·9	6	9·7	10·8	14·3	12·3	12·9
56—Moose Jaw	23·8	8	15	4·9	5·5	9·3	10·9	14·1	12·5	12·7
Alberta (average)	**25·9**	**7·8**	**17·8**	**4·9**	**6·3**	**8·4**	**10·5**	**13·3**	**12·7**	**12·8**
57—Medicine Hat	27·7	8	14	5	6·4	8·5	11·2	13·6	12·8	12·8
58—Drumheller	26·7	6·8–8	.....	4·9	6·7	8·5	10·8	13·7	12·9	12·9
59—Edmonton	25	7·2–8	19·1	4·8	6·6	8·2	10·2	13·2	13	12·9
60—Calgary	25·7	8	18	5	5·7	8·7	10	13·2	12·9	12·9
61—Lethbridge	24·5	8	20	4·8	6·3	8	10·4	12·6	12·1	12·3
British Columbia (average)	**26·4**	**9·5**	**19·4**	**5·4**	**6·5**	**7·6**	**8·5**	**13·4**	**13·0**	**13·2**
62—Fernie	26·7	10	19	5·1	6·5	8·4	9·2	13·1	13·6	13·2
63—Nelson	26	10	20	5·8	6	8·5	8·7	14	15·2	14
64—Trail	24·6	10	18	5·7	6·5	8·1	8·6	14	13·6	13·6
65—New Westminster	26·6	9–9·8	18·9	5·3	6·4	6·9	8·5	12·3	12·3	12·7
66—Vancouver	26·1	9–9·8	20·7	5·5	6·3	6·3	7·9	12·8	11·5	12
67—Victoria	27·6	9	19·3	5·4	7	7·8	7·7	13·6	12·7	12·8
68—Nanaimo	29·5	9	.....	5·2	.....	7·4	9·1	13	11·7	13·2
69—Prince Rupert	24·1	9–10	20	5·5	6·9	7·2	8·4	14·2	13	14·3

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1937

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·0	4·1	1·009	21·4	19·3	16·1	11·7	17·0	15·4	58·9	18·6	54·8	44·2	
7·3	4·4	1·002	21·5	16·6	13·8	12·1	16·5	15·4	61·7	18·9	56·4	48·2	
7	4·6	·904	21	.....	13·1	11·8	16·1	14·6	.....	18	62·5	49·2	1
7	4·7	1·333	25·9	20	12·5	11·6	15·9	14·8	55	18·8	55	43·5	2
7	4·1	·899	19·2	15·6	15	11·4	16·2	15	.....	18·6	50	47·5	3
7·6	4·5	·846	19·7	16·3	.....	12	16·8	16·8	71·7	19·2	58	52·3	4
8	4	1·067	22·8	12·5	.....	13·2	17·2	15·7	.....	19	53·5	48·2	5
7·1	4·6	·96	20·6	18·8	14·4	12·6	16·8	15·7	58·3	19·7	59·5	48·6	6
7·4	4·8	·770	16·2	14·2	19·0	13·5	16·0	15·2	52·5	19·6	55·0	47·2	7
7·3	3·9	·830	19·7	15·5	14·0	11·8	16·7	15·3	59·0	18·4	61·1	49·5	
7·3	4·1	·981	19·4	16·7	13·5	12·3	16·4	14·3	68	19·3	67	52·1	8
7	4	·797	17·5	14·9	14·8	12	16·4	14·3	60	17·6	54·5	48·4	9
7·5	3·9	·916	21·8	15	13·7	12·8	16·7	16·1	49	18·1	62·2	47·4	10
7·3	3·5	·625	20	.....	14	10	17·3	16·5	.....	18·7	.....	50	11
6·0	4·8	·804	17·4	25·7	14·9	11·8	16·5	14·3	58·0	18·6	59·6	43·2	
6·1	5·2	·818	16·7	22·5	13·5	12·7	17·2	14·7	66·7	21	66·6	43·4	12
6·2	5·4	·777	21	21·7	16·4	11·8	16·5	14	50	18·6	59·5	46·2	13
6	5·3	·861	18·1	29·1	15·1	12·3	17·4	15·2	49	20·2	61·4	44·6	14
5·5	3·9	·702	15·9	.....	15	12·7	15·3	13·1	47	17·8	.....	43·3	15
6	5·1	·757	15	35	16·4	11·2	16	14·6	49	17·8	58	42·3	16
5·9	4·2	·752	16·8	25	15	11·4	16·3	14·4	50	16·9	52·5	42·9	17
5·5	5·3	·908	19·2	.....	13·3	10	17·3	13·7	60	20	.....	44·5	18
6·4	4·4	·814	16	27·6	15	11·7	16·7	13·7	91·1	18·1	58·1	40·7	19
6·1	4·5	·844	18·3	19·2	14·7	12·2	15·7	15·2	59·5	16·7	61·3	41·3	20
6·9	4·0	·948	20·3	18·7	16·4	11·9	16·8	15·8	57·5	17·7	55·5	42·8	
6·9	4·7	·893	20·5	22·9	15	11·6	16·6	16·6	56	17·8	56·7	42·2	21
6·7	4·7	1·25	25	19·6	.....	11	16·5	15·5	45	18·5	60	43·8	22
7	4·9	1·029	21·5	20·4	.....	12·3	17·1	16	49	18·4	58	42·6	23
7·1	4·5	1·065	21·2	18·9	.....	11·9	15·8	15·4	60·5	17	48	40·6	24
8·2	4·5	·822	17·7	19·4	.....	11·7	17·7	14·7	58	18·6	57·2	41·6	25
7·5	4·1	·832	17·5	15	.....	13·5	17·2	15·9	65	15·8	65	42·2	26
6·8	3·3	·81	18·3	15	15	12	17·2	15·5	59	18·3	56·7	43·2	27
5·8	4	·814	16·5	15·2	.....	10·5	16·7	14·9	58	16·5	56·4	42·4	28
7·4	3·8	·948	19·1	12·5	.....	12·3	18·5	15·5	70	16·2	52	42·2	29
7·7	3·9	·874	18·6	15	.....	12·7	17·6	15	.....	14·8	.....	42·6	30
7·	4·3	·857	20	20·5	.....	11·3	16	15·5	.....	15·5	.....	42·9	31
6·7	3·3	·875	18·1	21·7	.....	12·6	16·6	14·6	53	17·5	52	41·2	32
7	3·8	·975	20·2	17·5	.....	12·5	17	17·5	55	18·5	58	40·5	33
7·7	3·8	·821	19·9	16	.....	11·7	16·6	15·7	.....	17·1	59	41·9	34
7·1	3·6	·812	17·8	14·2	.....	12·1	16·1	16·5	.....	17·1	.....	42·7	35
6·7	3·4	·897	18·5	15·2	.....	12·5	16	14·7	.....	15·4	.....	40	36
6·7	3·6	·797	17·1	18·8	.....	11·6	16·6	15·4	.....	17·9	59·7	41·2	37
6·9	3·8	·914	18·3	19·9	.....	12·5	15·8	14·8	.....	17·1	60	42·9	38
6·9	3·9	·916	18·8	13·8	.....	12·2	16·5	15·1	50	19·7	.....	42	39
6	3·1	·933	18	31·7	.....	12·7	16·2	15	.....	17·9	58·5	41	40
4·9	2·8	·904	16·8	13·6	.....	9·7	16·4	15	.....	17·1	.....	41·2	41
6·8	3·9	·832	16·4	14·6	.....	11	16·8	15·8	.....	17·5	.....	42	42
6·2	3·1	·87	18·1	15	.....	10·7	16·5	14·8	50	19·1	50	41·5	43
6·4	3·7	·987	23·7	25	16	12·7	16·2	16·4	50	19·4	49	45	44
6·3	4·8	1·012	23·2	27·5	16	12·4	17·6	16·7	63·2	17·6	55	47·2	45
6·7	4·7	1·19	25·3	.....	20	12·5	18·3	18·3	64·3	18	54	46·7	46
7·7	4·5	1·191	32	.....	15·7	12·3	16·8	17·4	67	20·9	57·6	45·7	47
8	4·5	1·171	24·7	.....	17·5	10·8	16·9	16·2	57·5	18·2	55	43·2	48
7·8	4·7	1·13	24	26·7	17·5	12·6	17·5	17·4	60·7	18·3	48·1	46·6	49
6·8	4·4	1·014	20·9	.....	14·7	11·6	17·8	16·7	58·9	17·9	51·1	44·2	50
7·3	3·3	·803	17·9	.....	14·3	10·9	17·6	15·5	61·9	18·3	49·3	43·9	
7·1	2·7	·768	16	.....	13·5	10·5	17·5	15·3	62·3	17·8	47	42·7	51
7·5	3·8	·837	19·7	.....	15	11·2	17·6	15·7	61·4	18·7	51·6	45	52
7·5	3·7	1·162	24·5	.....	17·8	11·2	17·6	15·9	63·3	20·4	53·0	46·7	
7·1	3·1	1·114	23·5	.....	18·3	11·1	18·8	15·1	64·6	19·1	52·5	46·5	53
7·8	4·1	1·125	27·5	.....	18·2	11·7	18·8	16·5	62·7	23·5	53·7	48·6	54
7·3	3·8	1·27	25·1	.....	17	11	17·2	15·5	64·7	19·9	51·1	45·8	55
7·7	3·6	1·14	21·8	.....	.....	11	15·7	16·6	61	19·2	54·7	45·7	56
7·6	3·5	1·017	21·9	.....	16·4	11·0	18·5	15·9	61·0	20·3	52·0	44·7	
7·8	2·5	1·187	23·6	.....	15·8	11·3	18·6	16·1	60·7	20·7	55·4	45	57
8·2	4·1	1·22	25	.....	15	10·8	18·3	16·7	61·7	20·8	53·3	46	58
7·4	4·3	·803	19·3	.....	17·2	11·2	17·4	15·3	60·8	20·1	50·8	44·8	59
7·6	3·5	1·069	23·2	.....	.....	11·2	18·2	15·6	59·1	20·1	49·1	44·8	60
7·1	3·3	·807	18·3	.....	17·5	10·6	19·8	15·8	62·6	19·8	51·6	43	61
7·8	4·3	1·561	30·3	.....	19·3	11·0	17·2	14·5	59·0	20·0	48·9	43·2	
9·1	4·8	1·44	30	.....	20	11·9	17·3	16·5	63·7	22·5	58·7	48·5	62
7·3	4·1	1·725	30	.....	20	10·7	18·2	15·5	66·5	24	55	47·5	63
9·1	4	1·70	35·7	.....	20	11·9	18·5	15·2	61·7	23	52·3	45	64
6·4	3·9	1·36	27·4	.....	15	10·8	16·3	13	50·8	17·6	42·6	36·6	65
6·8	3·5	1·35	26·3	.....	20	10·6	15·8	13·9	54·7	16·7	43·5	39	66
7·9	4·7	1·545	31·2	.....	20	10·8	17·1	13·5	56·8	18	45·6	41·8	67
7·6	4·5	1·46	30	.....	.....	10·7	16·2	13·6	58	17·2	47	45	68
8·2	4·8	1·91	31·7	.....	20	10·3	18	15	60	21·2	46·2	42·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**35·6**	**55·5**	**19·9**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**37·9**	**49·1**	**11·8**	**5·1**	**14·210b**
Nova Scotia (average)	6·5	6·1	41·5	54·4	19·0	9·6	2·8	40·3	38·1	12·3	5·1	14·500
1—Sydney	6·5	6·1	41·9	54	19·7	9·8	2·7	41·6	42·6	12·5	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·6	6·3	44·5	53·3	21·5	9·5	2·7	45	36·2	12·2	5·2	.....
3—Amherst	6·2	5·8	43·7	56·7	15·6	8·8	2·8	37·5	35·4	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·1	34·7	52	19·4	9·1	2·9	40	40	12·7	5·4	14·50
5—Windsor	6·5	6·1	41	56	19·5	9·8	2·6	40	39	11·8	5·1	.....
6—Truro	6·8	6·4	43·4	54·2	18·4	10·3	2·8	37·6	35·4	12·5	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**6·3**	**5·8**	**41·2**	**53**	**19·4**	**15·6**	**2·9**	**38·4**	**38·4**	**12·4**	**4·8**	**13·430**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·9**	**6·4**	**43·1**	**54·4**	**18·3**	**10·5**	**2·6**	**39·6**	**37·7**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**13·500**
8—Moncton	6·9	6·1	43·3	53·2	19·2	9·7	2·8	43·5	39·7	12·8	5·2	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·3	38	55·4	18·2	9·8	2·5	40·9	36·6	12·2	5·2	13·50
10—Fredericton	7	6·8	41·2	52·4	17·1	10·7	2·4	34	34·3	11·6	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	7	6·5	50	56·7	18·5	11·7	2·8	40	40	12·5	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·1**	**5·9**	**34·0**	**56·0**	**20·4**	**12·9**	**2·6**	**41·2**	**51·5**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**13·875**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	32·1	58·3	19·9	15·2	2·6	39·5	60	10·5	5·1	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6	37·8	56·8	21·9	14·4	2·9	43	60	.....	5·5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·9	5·9	32·4	58·7	21·9	11·3	2·8	42·9	47·9	10·8	5	14·50
15—Sorel	6·2	6·1	36·3	63·5	20·6	10·6	2·4	37·5	48·3	10	4·5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·8	34·7	49·3	19·7	12·9	2·3	36·9	51	10·5	5	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·8	32·5	53·6	19·6	12·8	2·6	42·2	50	12·7	4·9	13·50
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	31·6	52	18·7	12·5	2·7	42·5	46·7	11	4·6	.....
19—Montreal	6	5·8	34·5	56·2	20	13·4	2·5	44	50	10·5	4·8	14·00–14·25
20—Hull	6·1	6	33·8	55·6	21·7	12·6	2·7	42·3	50	10·5	5	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·2**	**58·9**	**19·8**	**12·0**	**2·5**	**36·2**	**49·4**	**10·9**	**5·0**	**13·924**
21—Ottawa	6·2	6	33·9	59·4	20·7	13·2	2·7	40·8	53·5	10·7	4·7	14·50
22—Brockville	6·3	6	34	58·2	22·2	10	2·4	39	46·6	10·3	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·2	6·1	35·5	53·4	20·7	12·1	2·7	37·5	45	10·4	5·1	14·00
24—Belleville	6·5	6·4	36·3	57·6	18·9	10·2	2·5	34·1	48·5	10	5·2	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·1	6·1	37·8	56·8	18·2	12·2	2·6	40	50	10·5	5·2	14·25
26—Oshawa	6·3	6·3	38·2	55·4	18·5	10	2·4	38·2	48·7	11	5	13·50
27—Orillia	6·5	6·5	32·2	62·5	21	10	2·9	35	47·5	10	5	14·25
28—Toronto	6·1	6	37·3	57·6	18·2	11·1	2·4	34·4	48·3	10·1	5	12·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·5	6·5	33	56·3	20·3	11·7	2·3	31·7	.....	11	5·3	12·50–12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·3	37·3	60·6	19·2	11·6	2·5	35·8	43·3	10·7	5·3	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·2	6·2	34·8	59·2	19·2	11·1	2·3	34·4	46·7	10·2	5·1	13·00
32—Brantford	6·2	6·2	38·4	59·1	19·1	10·8	2·4	36·4	47·7	9·7	5·5	13·50
33—Galt	6·9	6·6	30·7	56·7	19·2	11·7	2·4	41·2	59	10·7	5·3	13·50
34—Guelph	6	6	35·5	57·6	19	10·3	2·3	39·1	50	10·8	5	13·50
35—Kitchener	6·3	6·3	30·1	55·5	19·4	10·5	2·4	36·9	50·5	10·3	4·6	13·50
36—Woodstock	6·5	6·4	37·7	60·2	19	10	2·6	36	44·5	10·7	5·5	13·00
37—Stratford	6·7	6·6	36	58·3	19·4	11·7	2·3	39·3	45	10·8	5·3	13·00
38—London	6·5	6·2	38·3	59·5	17·7	12	2·2	34·8	45	10·1	5·2	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·7	36·8	60·4	19·7	11·7	2·4	40·2	49·2	10·9	5·4	13·00
40—Chatham	6·5	6·5	35·7	56·5	16·3	12·2	1·9	36·2	60	10	4·8	g
41—Windsor	6·2	6·2	32·9	61·4	17·7	10·9	1·9	32·6	60	10	4·8	12·75g
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·8	34	62·7	19·8	10·3	1·6	31·8	46·6	10·4	5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·2	39·9	61·7	20·3	10·2	2·4	29·4	41·7	10·9	5	14·00
44—North Bay	6·8	6·4	40·7	57·6	20	14·1	2·8	42	45	11·7	4·8	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·4	31	64·6	21·2	14	2·6	33	.....	13·5	4·8	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·3	7	33·3	60	18·3	15	2·7	31·7	50	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·8	34·3	62·1	23	15·4	3·5	35·5	.....	.....	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·7	6·4	33·5	61	23•7	15	2·6	35	54	13	4·6	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·3	34·4	58·8	23·7	16	2·6	35·7	53·3	12·6	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·3	32·4	57·1	21·7	14	2·5	39·4	53·7	12·7	4·8	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**33·1**	**59·2**	**20·0**	**12·3**	**2·6**	**31·6**	**52·1**	**13·5**	**5·1**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·9	6·9	34·2	49·6	17·5	10·5	2·6	31·5	51·7	12·9	5·2	18·50
52—Brandon	7·1	6·9	32	50·7	22·5	14	2·5	31·7	52·5	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·6**	**32·5**	**53·1**	**20·8**	**18·3**	**2·8**	**34·8**	**54·7**	**14·0**	**5·5**	.....
53—Regina	7·1	8	31·5	53·5	19·3	17·1a	2·7	33·5	57·3	12·5	6·2	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·6	7·9	33·5	50·4	20·6	19·7a	3·1	37·8	50	14	5·7	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·4	7·4	33·7	53·8	20·9	19·1a	2·6	37	58·3	14·5	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	7	31·3	54·8	22·2	17·4a	2·8	31	53	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**34·3**	**49·7**	**18·6**	**18·0**	**2·8**	**34·8**	**53·0**	**14·1**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·9	36·7	47·6	22	21·7a	2·7	36·7	.....	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7	35	49	15	16·8a	2·8	31·7	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	6·9	35·2	50·6	20·5	17a	3	34·4	47	14·5	5	g
60—Calgary	7	6·9	31·1	50·3	19	17·8a	2·8	37	49	13·7	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·5	33·4	51·2	16·5	16·6a	2·8	34·4	56	15	4·7	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·8**	**6·5**	**33·4**	**49·7**	**21·7**	**21·9**	**2·8**	**43·3**	**55·3**	**12·4**	**5·8**	.....
62—Fernie	8·1	7·4	35	49·5	20	23·3a	2·7	47·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·7	32·5	55	25	30a	2·8	47·5	60	15	4·8	.....
64—Trail	6·7	6·4	32·7	50·7	20·3	23·3a	2·9	36	50	14	8·2	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	6	30·4	46·8	19	18·6a	2·5	41	51·2	11·4	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	5·9	32·1	46·9	18·5	18a	2·5	37·5	57·5	11·3	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·9	6·5	34·9	48·8	22	19·2a	2·8	43·5	54	11·4	6·1	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·6	6·5	35·7	50·2	24	20a	2·5	.....	55	11	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·6	6·2	33·7	50	25	22·5a	3·3	50	60	12·5	6·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and con-
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·324	12·175	9·552	11·548	7·206	8·606	7·526	26·8	9·5	23·758	17·431	
7·975	9·875	6·333	7·500	5·250	6·750	6·250	29·2	9·9	21·417	14·583	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·4	9·8	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	8·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·8	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	11·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·3	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·9	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·990	10·800	9·000	10·500	6·500	7·500	9·000c	27·4	10·0	19·00–25·00	10·09–15·00	7
10·063	11·667	7·000	8·500	5·500	6·500	7·500	28·0	9·9	22·875	17·125	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–10·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·1	9·9	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	20·00	15·00	11
9·121	11·518	10·595	12·434	7·985	9·068	8·459	22·9	9·4	20·778	14·938	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·5	9·6	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23·7	9·5	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·4	9·5	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·5	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·5	9·5	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·7	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·7	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·00–11·25	14·67c	16·00c	9·00	10·00c	12·00–14·00c	25·8	9·2	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·57c	.....	6·57c	.....	.....	24	8·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·103	12·290	10·056	12·167	7·958	9·766	8·596	25·0	9·2	25·518	18·893	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·7	9	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·6	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23·8	9·7	20·00–27·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·2	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
9·50	12·00–13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	21·7	8·8	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9·1	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–10·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	7·00	8·50	.....	25	9·3	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	11·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·9	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	8·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	22·7	9·2	25·00–35·00	16·00–25·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	9·1	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	8·25c	24·4	9·1	23·00–30·00	15·00–24·00	32
10·00–12·00	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·6	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	24·2	8·8	23·00–29·00	15·00–23·00	34
8·00–12·00	12·50	13·00–14·00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	9·4	22·00–32·00	18·00–23·00	35
9·00–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·00–11·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·2	9·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·00–11·50	11·50–12·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·7	9·4	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22·5g	8·9	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–11·00g	10·75–11·75g	g	14·00–16·00g	g	10·00–12·00g	7·00–10·00g	g	8·8	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	41
7·75– 8·25	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·6	9·5	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	11·00	5·00	7·50	.....	29·3	8·9	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	30	9·7	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	31·7	9·4	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·4	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·25	12·50	6·75	8·00	6·25	7·50	.....	27·5	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·25	12·50	7·00	7·75	6·00	6·75	.....	25	9·1	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	14·938	.....	.....	7·188	8·063	7·500	27·1	9·7	25·000	18·250	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–9·25	6·75–10·00	8·00	26·5	9·6	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·7	9·7	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·106	16·750	.....	.....	5·313	7·906	9·000	28·9	9·9	24·750	18·375	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·7	9·9	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·25– 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·5	9·9	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00	11·00	29·2	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·18	11·750	.....	.....	5·500	6·500	4·000	29·3	9·5	23·375	17·000	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	31·2g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·6g	9·8	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·5	8·5	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	26	9·7	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	11·100	.....	.....	6·469	6·911	4·870	33·2	9·9	22·750	17·250	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	9·5	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	31	9·8	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·5	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	30	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00 i	.....	32·5	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including veniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1934	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Sept. 1937	Oct. 1937
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·1	95·2	96·8	81·0	67·9	71·3	73·1	77·1	85·0	84·4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·9	88·0	96·3	66·7	59·2	66·6	68·4	79·6	86·6	87·5
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·3	111·5	109·9	95·3	60·8	67·8	73·6	73·3	81·7	80·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·6	92·9	90·4	77·5	71·4	71·4	69·2	69·6	71·5	70·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·9	98·5	93·0	85·6	64·4	65·2	65·0	69·4	77·0	76·3
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·7	92·5	93·5	90·0	85·7	86·7	87·2	88·2	105·4	105·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·3	93·0	97·5	70·5	65·5	62·2	73·7	70·4	83·2	76·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·6	92·3	90·9	85·2	86·1	85·0	84·9	87·2	87·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	94·6	95·4	91·3	81·0	80·5	77·4	78·7	81·7	81·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·0	95·7	95·5	83·0	72·1	73·6	74·1	75·8	80·3	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	100·3	103·7	87·0	64·7	69·3	72·4	76·4	82·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	98·3	92·6	90·1	85·4	77·1	76·4	75·3	75·4	79·0	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·9	93·7	97·1	74·6	63·4	67·7	70·5	76·3	85·9	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·4	92·8	94·3	91·2	85·4	89·5	89·7	89·5	94·3	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	97·9	93·8	97·4	72·8	60·9	65·3	68·4	74·8	85·0	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	98·1	98·0	98·5	85·6	81·0	82·4	81·0	86·6	94·1	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	97·9	92·9	97·1	70·0	57·5	62·4	66·3	72·8	83·4	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·7	87·3	94·0	66·7	59·6	64·8	65·8	75·0	81·5	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	108·2	106·3	91·7	62·6	68·5	73·8	73·5	81·3	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·6	96·5	105·9	70·4	51·2	60·9	65·9	76·3	86·1	85·9
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	102·4	107·3	110·4	95·8	68·5	77·1	68·8	73·0	76·7	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·9	98·5	92·9	85·4	64·7	65·3	65·0	69·6	76·7	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·5	91·5	92·1	86·5	81·5	81·9	83·2	82·7	89·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·3	94·9	100·5	73·3	57·5	64·5	67·9	75·2	83·7	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·1	94·6	93·7	83·9	71·2	72·8	73·3	75·4	81·2	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended October 30, 1937; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the numberis 567.

(Continued from page 1278)

be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure

and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

The movement in the prices of fresh meats was again downward in October. Sirloin steak averaged 26.7 cents per pound as compared with 27.9 in the previous month and 23.1 cents in October, 1936, while rib roast was down from 20.3 cents per pound in September to 19.7 cents in October. Mutton declined from 23.1 cents per pound in September to 22.2 cents in October. The price of breakfast bacon continued upward averaging 36 cents per pound in October as compared with 35.3 cents in September. The price of this commodity was considerably higher in the western provinces than in other localities. Fresh eggs again were generally higher the Dominion average being 39.2 cents per dozen in October as compared with 34·5 cents in September. Prices in cities in the prairie provinces were lower than in other cities. Higher quotations for milk were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price rose from 10.7 cents per quart to 10.9 Dried beans were one half cent per pound lower at 7 cents per pound. Onions also averaged lower at 4·1 cents per pound. Potatoes were again lower averaging $1.01 for 90 pounds in October, $1.11 in September and $1.58 in October, 1936. Higher prices for United States anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price rose from $14.07 per ton to $14.21.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $12.90; Moncton $16; Saint John $13; Quebec $13.50; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Montreal $14.25 to $14.75; Ottawa $15.75; Kingston $14.50; Belleville $15.25; Peterboro $16; Oshawa $14.75; Toronto $14 and $13.50; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14 and $13.50; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Sudbury $16.75; Cobalt $18; Timmins $18.50; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

In 1936 the silver-cobalt mining industry in Canada provided employment for 363 persons and distributed $458,546 in salaries and wages, according to a report issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fuel and purchased electricity consumed totalled $104,372 and the value of explosives, drill steel, etc., consumed amounted to $77,220. The net value of all products was estimated at $915,376 as compared with $2,070,716 in 1935, a decrease in value which strongly reflected the fall in silver prices experienced in 1936.

The decline in the mining of silver-cobalt ores in Canada is particularly reflected in the employment figures recorded during the past fifteen years. In 1921 wage-earners and salaried employees reported by the industry totalled 1,224 and salaries and wages disbursed amounted to $1,739,706 whereas the corresponding totals for 1936 were 363 employees and $458,546 for salaries and wages, a percentage decrease of 70·3 and 73·7, respectively.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 111·2 for September as compared with 111·4 for August. Compared with that for the same month last year, the September index showed an increase of 15·7 per cent. During September the combined food group showed an increase of 0·9 per cent, while the combined industrial materials and manufactures groups showed a decline of 0·6 per cent. The non-ferrous metal group declined 4·4 per cent, while cotton and wool declined 3·7 per cent and 3·3 per cent respectively.

The Statist index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 103·0 at the end of September, a decrease of 1·1 per cent for the month. The decline was concentrated in the "materials" and "animal food" sections which declined 1·8 per cent and 2·1 per cent respectively. The "all foodstuffs" section was practically unchanged, the decrease in "animal foods" being offset by an increase of 2·3 per cent in "vegetable foods." The greatest decrease in any one group was in textiles which declined 4·3 per cent, due mainly to decreases in the price of wool.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 158 at the first of October as compared with 155 at the first of September. The index for the food group stood at 143 as compared with 140 the previous month, the upward movement being due chiefly to increases in the prices of eggs, milk, butter and bacon, but was partly offset by a reduction in the average price of potatoes.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number on the base 1914=100, was 618 for September as compared with 591 for August, an increase of 4·6 per cent for the month. The combined food groups increased 7·1 per cent, while the combined industrial materials groups increased 2·5 per cent. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 65 for September as compared with 68 for August, a decline of 4·4 per cent.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100 was 106·2 for September, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. Non-ferrous metals declined 5·1 per cent and textiles declined 4·2 per cent. In the other groups changes were of a minor nature.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·1 for September as compared with 126·0 for August, showing a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. The food group declined 1·6 per cent, rent was unchanged, while the heat and light, clothing, and sundries groups showed increases of 0·8 per cent, 0·6 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 106 in August, which was the same figure as that for the previous two months.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 108 in September, showing no change from the August figure.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100 was 87·5 for August, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. This index is 7·2 per cent above the index for August, 1936. The farm products group declined 3·2 per cent, due largely to a decline of 12·5 per cent in grain prices. Other important declines occurred in the miscellaneous group which declined 2·2 per cent and in the chemical and drugs group which declined 2·0 per cent. The index for house furnishing goods increased 1·6 per cent, reaching the highest point since late in 1930. The leather group which increased 1·3 per cent also reached its highest level in nearly eight years.

Dun and Bradstreet's index number (in continuation of Bradstreet's index number) which is based on the sum total of prices per pound of 96 articles of common use was $10·9579 at September 1, a decrease of 2·9 per cent for the month. By groups, the greatest changes were in the miscellaneous, textiles and breadstuffs groups, which declined 6·4 per cent, 6·2 per cent and 5·1 per cent respectively.

Dun's index number, based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities, was $192·778 at September 1, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month. An increase of 4·9 per

cent in the meat group was offset by a decrease of 4·5 per cent in the breadstuffs group and by smaller decreases in all the other groups except the metals group, which was practically unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 89·4 for September, an increase of 0·4 per cent over the index for August, which was 89·0. All groups showed increases as follows: housing and clothing 0·9 per cent each, fuel and light 0·7 per cent, food 0·3 per cent, and sundries 0·1 per cent.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1937

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1937 was 364, there being 155 in July, 98 in August, and 111 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1937, showing 284 fatalities was given in the Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 936. In the third quarter of 1936, 288 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, November, 1936, page 1094). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 13 fatalities for the first half of 1937, and 2 fatalities for 1936.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1937 were as follows: agriculture, 59; logging, 37; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 63; manufacturing, 36; construction, 63; electric light and power, 9; transportation and public utilities, 57; trade, 16; finance, 1; service, 16.

Of the mining accidents, 41 were in "metalliferous mining," 13 in "coal mining," 8 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n. e. s.," and 1 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 19 in "saw and planing mill products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 7 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," and 3 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 28 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "railway," 1 in "shipbuilding," 27 in "highway and bridge," and 6 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 20 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "street and electric railways," 22 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 12 in "local and highway transportation," and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 7 fatalities in "wholesale," and 9 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 11 were in "public administration," 2 in "personal, domestic and business," and 3 in "professional establishments."

The most serious accident during the period under review occurred in Nipigon Straits, Lake Superior, Ontario, on September 24, when a steamer was swamped in a storm, and the captain and four members of the crew were drowned and a sixth man died from exposure on the following day.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows: On August 14, near Saint John, New Brunswick, four well drillers were electrocuted while moving a well drilling machine, when a swaying boom of the machine came in contact with an overhead high tension wire.

Following a collision with an auto, a truck crashed into some workmen engaged in highway construction, killing four of them, near Toronto, Ontario, on July 8.

Three fire fighters were drowned from a canoe in Martinet Lake, Ontario, while on their way to forest fires, on July 2.

Two farmers were struck by lightning near Listowel, Ontario, on July 5.

Two loggers were drowned near Hexham, New Brunswick, on July 6; and when a log slipped out of a choker two loggers were crushed to death near Port Renfrew, British Columbia, on July 12.

Two fishermen were drowned when a boat capsized, near Liverpool, Nova Scotia, on July 13.

On July 28, two miners were killed by a fall of rock, at Noranda, Quebec. Two miners were gassed in a mine near Spillimachene, British Columbia, on August 14.

A saw mill owner and his son were killed in a boiler explosion on August 11, near Lambton, Quebec.

As a result of burns received in an explosion in the engine room of a boat on July 31, at La Havre, Nova Scotia, two seamen died on August 3.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter one fatality occurred in Canadian waters which is not included in this report, owing to the fact that the man killed was employed on a ship registered in another country, being a sailor on the Norwegian Steamer, Hada County, who fell overboard and was drowned in Quebec harbour on September 11.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1937 has been compiled which contains 13 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 1 in fishing and trapping, 2 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 3 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in April, 1 in May and 10 in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1936 has been made. This includes 2 fatalities, of which 1 was in construction, and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in September and 1 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1937 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
B.—Working machines	2	....	....	....	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	12
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	5	2	1	14	9	6	7	3	1	1	1	....	50
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	6
F.—Falling objects	1	17	....	24	3	7	....	5	....	....	....	....	57
G.—Handling of objects	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
H.—Tools	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	15	3	3	8	2	16	2	38	11	....	5	....	103
J.—Animals	10	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11
K.—Falls of persons	13	10	1	8	5	19	....	4	2	....	5	....	67
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, caveins, etc.)	11	....	2	4	2	6	....	2	1	....	5	....	33
Total	59	37	7	63	36	63	9	57	16	1	16	....	364

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Appeals Against Damages and Injunction in Winnipeg Picketing Cases Dismissed

In The Labour Gazette for October, 1936, a summary was given of the judgment of Mr. Justice Donovan of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench awarding damages to the sum of $300 in one case, and to the sum of $900 in the other and a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from watching or besetting the plaintiffs' places of business in the manner complained of, and from displaying or distributing posters, pamphlets, etc., as referred to in the statement of claim. The judgments were appealed.

The actions were against the officers and members of the Winnipeg local of the Canadian Theatrical Federation, made up of the local unions of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, and against the Winnipeg Musicians' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians. In both cases, the action arose from picketing in July and August, 1935. The plaintiffs were Allied Amusements Ltd. and Kershaw Theatres Ltd. In the Kershaw case, the chief purpose of the union was to induce the employer to resume his former policy of employing two projectionists in his motion picture theatres. In the other case, picketing was for the purpose of inducing Allied Amusements Ltd. to engage members of the international unions in its five motion picture theatres or to cause those employed to join those unions, to raise wages, particularly of the musicians and to employ two projectionists. The projectionists were, at the time, members of a local of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

On September 30, 1937, the Manitoba Court of Appeal dismissed the appeals. All five members of the Court were agreed that the appeals should be dismissed but in their statement of the law concerning picketing there was some difference of opinion.

Mr. Justice Trueman, with whom Chief Justice Prendergast agreed, reviewed the English cases of *Lyons v. Wilkins, Ward, Lock and Co. v. Operative Printers' Assistants' Society,* both of which had to do with picketing, as well as other cases bearing on trade unions and arrived at the following conclusion:

> I take it be clear that picketing, or "watching and besetting," which is the legislative equivalent, conducted, peaceably, that is, without violence and intimidation or other wrongful or illegal means, though for the purpose of compelling or inducing employers to employ none but union labour, is legal at common law, and that nothing in sec. 501 of the Code qualifies or overrides it.... Picketing being lawful so long as it is conducted peaceably I cannot think that the mere statement, on placards, posters, or sandwich boards, that an employer is unfair to the trade union or does not pay union wages, is unlawful *per se* or a proper subject for injunction or damages. The Musicians' Association, for instance, had in their view a legitimate as well as serious grievance, having regard to the complaint registered by them in their letter to the Allied management. This grievance they were fully entitled to bring to the attention of the public as well as to that of the Allied orchestra. Had the association advertised the facts in the public press, with the stricture that the Allied management was unfair to the association and that the wages the management paid were not only not union wages, but were cut-rate wages destructive of the livelihood of the musicians' guild, there would be no cause of action, there being in what they said no intimidation, coercion or defamation. .... A strike, lock-out or other overt form of labour dispute in itself commands public attention and makes known to the public that there is warfare between the employer and employees over wages, hours or other conditions of labour. The announcement by placards carried by pickets that the employer is unfair to union labour or does not pay union wages, therefore, conveys the same information to the public that the strike or like overt act makes known, and which must be made known if other workmen are to be induced not to break the strike. The employer says the placards injure his business and have that intention. The trade union's answer is that they may cause injury to your business and that they do not mind that they do, but that their purpose is to advance and protect their trade union interests, which cannot be done if the strike is veiled in silence and secrecy.

He held, however:

> These views, it is plain, are not available to the defendants. In the wilful lengths to which they went in their reflections upon the manager of the Kershaw theatres they leave no other conclusion possible than that the picketing placards were part of a studied conspiracy to injure the plaintiffs' business and by the coercion thus produced enforce their demands.

For this reason he was of the opinion that the appeals should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Robson with whom Mr. Justice Dennistoun and Mr. Justice Richards agreed, stated that the question before the court was—

> did the defendants in fact do anything beyond what they might lawfully have done in pursuit of their object, that is to say, the imposing on plaintiffs of defendants' own ideas as to how plaintiffs' theatres ought to be manned and at what expense?

He adopted the view of Chief Justice Macdonald of British Columbia in *Schuberg v.*

Local International Alliance expressed as follows:

Even assuming that they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner, the question is, had they the right to bring about what was virtually a boycott of the plaintiff? The defendants' object in distributing the handbills and in parading with banners, was unquestionably to prevent persons from patronizing the theatre. No matter how peaceably this may have been done, and even admitting the absence of actual malice, yet I think it was an actionable wrong done by these defendants, in combination, with the object of compelling the plaintiff by inflicting loss upon him to do something from which he had a legal right to abstain from doing.

Mr. Justice Robson held—

the attempt here to reduce the patronage of plaintiffs' theatres was not lawful and in particular exceeded the latitude allowed according to the judgments in the *Ward, Lock* case.

Thus the conclusion depends on the question of fact which the learned Judge found against defendants. In my view there was evidence on which he could make that finding.

In view of that finding I think that the accusation that the plaintiffs were unfair to union labour was not true and being injurious that it was therefore wrongful.

There is no reason to question the finding of the learned trial Judge that the watching and besetting were not merely for the purpose of giving information. Defendants were clearly seeking by the watching and besetting wrongfully to compel the plaintiffs to do something they were not compelled to do or to abstain from doing something which they had a right to do.

For these reasons which applied, in his opinion, to both cases, he considered that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. *Allied Amusements Ltd. v. Reaney et al., Kershaw Theatres Ltd. v. Reaney et al.* (1937) 3 W.W.R. 193.

Injunction Continued against Obstructive Picketing in Quebec

Arising from a strike for a closed shop agreement with the Acton Vale Silk Mills, Ltd., and for higher wages and the re-instatement of workers dismissed since March 12 when a union was organized, an action was brought at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, by the company for an interim order restraining the eight defendants from disturbing the peace in picketing the plant. This was granted on September 13 and the injunction was continued by Mr. Justice Forest of the Superior Court on September 25.

It was pointed out by the Court that the evidence showed that there was violence and intimidation used to prevent workers entering the mill and that the entrances to the mill were blocked by barbed wire. There was no evidence that the defendants were not armed and that shots had not been fired as alleged by the plaintiff. Some of the defendants and other persons had been fined for assault, and others had been remanded to the next Criminal Assizes.

The Court reviewed further evidence showing that on March 12 the National Catholic Textile Syndicate of Bagot had been formed and its incorporation authorized by order in council under the Professional Syndicates Act on April 24, but it had not been incorporated or registered under the law. One of the by-laws of the union stipulated that no strike could be declared unless approved by two-thirds of the members present at the meeting. According to the minutes of the union, there was no mention of a strike resolution, and since the union was not a separate entity, it could not act as one or declare a strike.

The interlocutory injunction was continued until a contrary order should be made and the defendants, or their agents or sympathizers, are restrained from occupying shelters or tents near the plaintiff's mill, from obstructing in any manner or threatening or in any way seeking to prevent employees from entering the mill freely.

On October 8, the eight defendants in this case contested the injunction but Mr. Justice Forest maintained the plaintiff company's motion for dismissal holding that the contestation was tardy and irregular and only a means of trying to evade the law. *Acton Vale Silk Mills Ltd. v. Levèille et al,* Superior Court, District of St. Hyacinthe, September 25, 1937.

Conviction of British Columbia Mine Operator Upheld

For failure to comply with an order given by the chief inspector of mines of British Columbia to remedy certain dangerous conditions in accordance with the Metaliferous Mines Regulation Act, the manager of a mine near Atlin, British Columbia, was convicted on January 7, 1937, and fined. On appeal, the Supreme Court of British Columbia upheld the conviction but made some changes in the sentence.

The Act provides that an owner or manager is liable to a penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for an offence under the Act and to a further penalty of not more than $100 for every day on which the offence is continued after the inspector has given notice to the employer.

On September 10, 1936, the manager of the Colpe Mining Co., Ltd., was notified that he was violating the safety regulation in question. On January 7, 1937, he was convicted on a charge alleged in the information to have been committed on January 5, and

sentenced to pay $300 and a further $5 for every day between September 11 and January 7, except for Sundays and holidays, and, also, to pay to the magistrate $4.25 for costs.

The sentence was appealed on several grounds including the alleged lack of territorial jurisdiction on the part of the magistrate, the trial of the accused for two offences instead of one, and the excessive fine.

The Court held that the conviction was only for one offence and that the question of jurisdiction was not affected by any of the matters raised in the notice of motion for appeal. It was decided, however, that the magistrate could not impose the further penalty of $5 a day as if the accused had been convicted on the charge of a continuing offence beginning prior to January 5 even assuming that there was proof that notice of an offence had been given to the manager on September 10, 1936. It was also held the awarding of costs payable to the convicting magistrate could not be sustained. Finally, the conviction should be upheld under the section of the Summary Convictions Act which provides that no conviction made by any justice shall be held invalid if the court, before whom the question is raised, upon perusual of the evidence, is satisfied that an offence of the nature described in the conviction has been committed and that the magistrate has jurisdiction in such cases. It is stipulated that even where the punishment imposed is in excess of what may be lawfully imposed, the court has power to deal with the matter.

The conviction was therefore affirmed but the further penalty of $5 per day and the provision for costs were struck out. *R. v. Colpe* (1937) 3 Western Weekly Reports 341.

Claim for Seamen's Wages Dismissed

An action brought by nineteen seamen, members of the crew of SS. *Canadian Planter,* claiming one month's wages due them by reason of the wreck of the ship was dismissed in the Exchequer Court, Quebec Admiralty District, on December 30, 1936.

It was shown that the defendant company had been ready to pay the plaintiffs from day to day, while they were unemployed, the amount of the wages they would have earned during the two months following the wreck as required by the Canada Shipping Act. The plaintiffs, however, had asked for a lump sum payment in settlement of the claim. The question of their right to anticipate payment in this way was referred by agreement between the parties to the shipping master at Montreal and in accordance with his decision, one month's wages was paid to each of the plaintiffs. The evidence showed that all but nine of the plaintiffs had obtained employment before the end of one month.

It was held by the Court that the decision of the shipping master was not binding since the reference to this official did not arise from a dispute and was not of the kind covered by the Act but that the seamen had themselves limited their rights under the Act by agreeing to abandon them.

As regards the legality of this limitation of their rights, the Court concluded that under section 179 of the Canada Shipping Act as interpreted in certain cases an agreement limiting the seamen's right to wages was invalid if it was not equitable. Section 179 of the Act provides that "every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his right to wages in the case of the loss of the ship ... shall be wholly inoperative." It was held, however, that the agreement in this case was favourable to the seamen and the action was therefore dismissed with costs. *Brown et al. v. Canadian National Steamships Co. Ltd.* (1937) 3 D.L.R. 750.

Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission Has Final Authority to Decide Claims

In an action before the Superior Court of the District of Montreal for damages for the freezing of a foot while at work, Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain ruled on January 12, 1937, that the claim was one for the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec and the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. It was pointed out that the Court of Appeal had decided in an earlier case that such an injury comes within the definition of an accident in the Act and that although the claim had been refused by the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the Commission has power to reconsider cases and revoke its decisions. Under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act the Commission has final authority to determine claims for compensation for accidents occurring in the course of employment to such workers as those employed by a railway company.

Bisson v. Canadian Pacific Railway (1937) 75 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 290.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a slight slackening in industrial activity at the beginning of November, according to returns furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 10,463 firms with 1,194,137 employees, as compared with 1,198,058 at October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting this seasonal reduction, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), declined slightly from 125·7 in the preceding month to 125·2 at the date under review, as compared with 111·0 at November 1, 1936. At that date in the preceding fifteen years, the index was as follows: 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9; 1927, 108·8; 1926, 104·0; 1925, 98·3; 1924, 94·1; 1923, 100·0; 1922, 97·0, and 1921, 91·3.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of November, 1937, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 8·9 as compared with 7·7 per cent at the beginning of October, 1937, and 11·0 per cent at the beginning of November, 1936. The November percentages was based on the reports compiled from 1,897 labour organizations involving a total of 214,858 members.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1937, indicated a decline of 3 per cent in the average daily placements effected when the figures were compared with those recorded during the previous month, but a gain of over 21 per cent in comparison with October, 1936, the loss in the first instance being chiefly in construction and maintenance and the gains in the second in logging and services. Vacancies in October, 1937, numbered 40,347, applications 65,551 and placements in regular and casual employment 37,605.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.58 at the beginning of November as compared with $17.51 for October; $16.96 for November, 1936; $16.54 for November, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $22.03 for November, 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined gradually during the month being 82·6 for the week ended November 26 as compared with 84·4 for that ended October 29. The decline was due in large part to lower prices for non-ferrous metals, grains, live stock, hides and raw textiles. On a monthly basis the index was 84·7 for October, 1937; 77·2 for November, 1936; 72·7 for November, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 95·7 for November, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 1296. The index of the physical volume of business in October more than recovered the loss of the two preceding months being at the high point for the year and about five per cent above October, 1936. Of the principal groups of factors used in the construction of the index, manufacturing was substantially higher in the month under review than in the previous month while mineral production was substantially lower. Smaller changes in other groups were, advances in trade employment and in imports while construction, electric power output, car loadings, and exports were lower. All of the above factors were higher in October of this year than in October, 1936, except car loadings and exports both of which recorded decline in this comparison also. Information available for November shows wholesale prices, employment, the number of cars of revenue freight loaded and contracts awarded lower than in the previous month but higher than in November, 1936. Sugar manufactured showed improvement in both these comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during November was 26, involving 6,344 workers and causing time

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

—	1937			1936		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	185,797,137	165,456,613	189,035,536	178,161,341	142,565,370
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	82,112,749	70,240,465	66,169,416	65,158,561	52,982,972
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	102,747,226	94,151,927	120,971,384	110,998,708	88,894,179
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	10,287,458	9,070,318	8,320,565	8,706,724	7,379,731
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,905,802,514	2,733,624,854	3,302,561,645	3,328,225,661	3,133,564,540
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	112,206,341	108,225,813	116,023,209	117,971,877	116,282,712
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,583,694,718	1,574,503,186	1,546,776,305	1,510,319,426	1,500,864,504
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	769,731,884	770,684,341	692,647,974	707,850,681	687,836,073
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	103·1	105·8	118·9	131·8	126·9	119·5
Preferred stocks.....	82·0	82·2	91·0	91·1	86·8	83·8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	72·7	73·1	71·8	71·8	72·2	69·9
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.....	†82·6	84·7	85·0	77·2	77·1	76·4
(2) Prices, retail, family budget..... $	17·58	17·51	17·41	16·96	16·87	16·84
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	(3) 90·6	81·4	77·6	87·5	75·2
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	(3) 80·9	81·5	75·6	75·8	75·6
(3) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	125·2	125·7	123·2	111·0	110·1	107·1
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	8·9	7·7	7·6	11·0	10·9	10·8
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	218,253	239,207	240,762	211,573	233,339	230,917
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,773,527	19,328,357	17,930,439	16,151,674	18,786,278	17,956,964
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,352,460	11,695,200	12,922,213	12,836,809
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	14,729,165	14,355,272	12,116,559	14,249,421	14,312,165
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	10,450,058	11,213,559	8,577,907	9,846,238	10,889,280
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,739,043,395	2,375,894,024	2,720,577,707	3,055,488,195
Building permits..... $	.....	4,384,952	5,078,882	3,098,000	4,263,000	3,657,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	14,716,300	20,169,900	21,715,000	13,840,000	14,957,000	16,559,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	81,463	80,922	76,180	74,337	75,051	51,892
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	110,688	114,527	114,622	98,534	98,330	86,077
Ferro-alloys.....tons	6,302	7,604	7,720	5,950	5,253	5,027
Lead.....lbs.	.....	40,769,961	40,875,577	38,316,019	28,260,126	29,128,356
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	38,156,045	30,769,562	22,779,772	31,724,468	31,169,136
Copper.....lbs.	.....	51,853,071	48,045,881	37,007,475	34,644,498	36,132,454
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	18,491,589	19,022,019	15,087,856	12,769,154	15,905,474
Gold.....ounces	.....	358,836	348,109	320,835	335,683	332,435
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,933,964	2,357,798	1,676,751	1,593,017	1,352,420
Coal.....tons	.....	1,694,210	1,415,219	1,464,540	1,808,166	1,448,051
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	158,840,000	153,314,000	146,190,000	158,760,000	134,050,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	13,437,000	5,368,000	9,649,000	6,966,000	5,361,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	19,113,000	4,582,000	21,105,000	16,543,000	9,263,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,868,000	1,228,000	1,878,000	1,472,000	1,422,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	312,954,855	334,515,215	254,370,200	311,562,616	263,861,906
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,489,185	1,438,000	1,459,000	1,701,000	1,516,000
(8) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	158,865,134	107,859,853	91,122,789	141,335,351	101,692,741	78,496,030
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,984,112	2,256,289	1,602,000	1,927,901	2,106,801
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	76,292,000	73,176,000	75,369,000	73,564,000	73,176,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	33,365,000	27,214,000	36,437,000	29,150,000	25,913,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	314,590	312,350	285,770	301,110	269,780
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	7,378	1,926	10,086	4,592	2,481
(9) Index of Physical Volume of Business.....	.....	(9) 127·4	123·8	118·0	121·5	120·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	(9) 132·6	127·5	121·7	125·5	123·9
Mineral production.....	.....	(9) 189·6	203·8	157·2	163·0	171·7
Manufacturing.....	.....	(9) 133·6	122·9	125·5	129·0	126·5
Construction.....	.....	(9) 54·2	56·1	42·7	44·0	44·5
Electric power.....	.....	(9) 224·3	226·9	215·6	216·3	211·0
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	(9) 112·3	113·0	107·4	109·9	108·5
Trade employment.....	.....	(9) 135·1	132·9	129·0	130·2	129·1
Carloadings.....	.....	(9) 77·0	85·1	74·4	78·0	81·6
Imports.....	.....	(9) 110·8	101·6	95·7	96·6	85·3
Exports.....	.....	(9) 96·7	103·9	106·1	115·8	108·7

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended November 26, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 27, 1937, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 6, October 9, and September 11, 1937; October 31, October 3, and September 5 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Subject to revision.

loss of 41,832 man working days, as compared with 30 disputes during October which involved 7,521 workers and caused time loss of 55,692 days. The most important dispute in both October and November was the strike of over 1,000 coal miners at Minto, N.B., but a strike of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., which commenced in October, extended into November for a few days. Strikes of meat packers at Montreal, and brief strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta also caused considerable time loss in November. In November, 1936, the only important disputes involved coal miners at Cadomin, Alta., and fur factory workers at Winnipeg. Of the twenty-six disputes recorded for November, twenty were recorded as terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers concerned, seven in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in nine cases and the result of one dispute was reported as indefinite. Six disputes involving 1,500 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Early in December the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes involving the City of Winnipeg and various classes of its employees submitted four reports to the Minister of Labour: (1) a unanimous report respecting conditions generally, (2) and (3) majority and minority findings regarding wages, and (4) a unanimous report respecting the Police Force.

The Commissioner appointed to inquire into an industrial dispute involving the Quebec Central Railway and its train service employees presented his report to the Minister of Labour at the close of November.

During November Board procedure was obviated in the case of two disputes, agreements having been reached in each case between the parties concerned.

Conference on formulation of model building code

A conference called by the National Research Council was held in Ottawa on December 10 which had as its object the formation of an organization to prepare a model building code for Canada. Associated with the National Research Council in the effort were the Dominion Housing Administration and the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

The key-note address was given by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, who was introduced by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, President of the National Research Council. The conference was called in recognition of representations that had been made by many national organizations in Canada over a period of years that the condition of municipal building codes throughout the country was in general chaotic, and that there was urgent need for leadership by a central authority in providing municipalities with authoritative information that they could use in revising or reconstructing existing codes.

Hon. Mr. Dunning declared that, as the Minister in charge of the operation of the Dominion Housing Act, he was being "constantly reminded of the chaotic and unscientific conditions existing in connection with the present building codes in this country." He considered that they failed to give adequate protection in some cases to owners of homes, or they involved them in undue and unnecessary costs. The result was annual losses, or expenditures of millions of dollars.

Hon. Mr. Dunning suggested three main requirements in a model building code: Structural soundness, adequate fire protection, and adequate sanitation, including light and air requirements. He said the sooner the practical results of the deliberations of the conference were available "the better will I be satisfied."

Following the address by Mr. Dunning, statements were made by representatives of a number of national organizations and the meeting proceeded with the consideration of ways and means of bringing about its object. Committees were named to study various phases of the project and to prepare recommendations for submission to the National Research Council for approval at an early meeting.

Organizations represented at this conference included the following: the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; Canadian Construction Association; Canadian Engineering Standards Association; Association of Canadian Fire Marshals; Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Department of Mines and Resources of Canada; Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada; Canadian Housing and Planning Association; Engineering Institute of Canada; Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters.

The organization contemplated for actually carrying out the work of preparing the model building code will include representatives of a large number of associations, government bodies, and municipal authorities in Canada.

Industrial arbitration legislation in B.C.

Legislation providing for conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes was introduced in the British Columbia Legislature on December 8 by the Hon. G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour.

The Act, cited as the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, provides, in brief, for the following:

The right of both employees and employers to organize.

Collective bargaining by employees with their employers.

Machinery for the arbitration of disputes in industry.

The prohibition of strikes or lockouts until arbitration proceedings are completed.

A penalty of $500 for persons who seek by threats or intimidation, to compel others to join or refrain from joining, any organization.

A dispute is defined as "any dispute or difference between an employer and a majority of his employees as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees, and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, included all matters relating to:

(*a*) the wages, allowance, or other remuneration of employees or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment.

(*b*) The hours of employment, sex, age, qualifications or status of employees and the mode, terms, and conditions of employment.

(*c*) The employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of person.

(*d*) Claims on the part of an employer or an employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another class or persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects, or aliens.

(*e*) Materials and supplies alleged to be bad, unfit, or unsuitable or damage alleged to have been done to work.

(*f*) Any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected.

(*g*) The interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof.

Canadian Co-operative Congress endorses collective bargaining

In the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 1098-9) reference was made to the annual report for 1936 of the National Executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada in which the financial position of retail societies, dairy and wholesale societies, the activities of provincial sections of the co-operative union, etc., were reviewed in detail.

The October issue of *The Canadian Co-operator* contains an account of the annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Congress held in Montreal in September. One of the most important decisions of the Congress was to give authority for the establishment of a provincial section of the Union in Nova Scotia.

Among the resolutions adopted was the action taken for the first time by the Congress, in going on record as being "in favour of collective bargaining by farmers and workingmen, in the one case through co-operative marketing associations, and in the other, trade unions; and advising affiliates to extend support and to give encouragement thereto."

Death of Mr. Fred Bancroft

The death occurred on November 22, at his home in Oakville, of Mr. Fred Bancroft, member of the Ontario Labour and Industry Board, and who had been prominently identified with organized labour in this country throughout an active lifetime.

Mr. Bancroft was a native of Lancashire and came to Canada as a youth of eighteen. He was 58 years of age at the time of his death. Early in life, after a period as a patternmaker and draftsman, he turned to labour journalism where he rapidly earned recognition in that sphere of newspaper endeavour. There he gained an intimate knowledge of the labour movement on this continent, and became one of its leading figures. For four years (1911-1914) he served as vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

This long association with labour and its problems equipped him for the special service he was able to render later on Royal Commissions and also on Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On these latter he was on numerous occasions the appointee of the workers.

At the time of his death he was the representative of the employees on the Board established to inquire into the dispute between the city of Winnipeg and its hydro-electric employees.

Vocational Guidance and Juvenile Employment in New South Wales

The annual report of the Vocational Guidance and Juvenile Employment Section of the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry indicates that in this sphere the section has performed an outstanding service. (Youth training and employment in Australia was summarized briefly in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 1058). The activities of this section during the year ending June 30, 1937, are reviewed in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette* of September 30, recently received. It notes that there has been "an unprecedented demand for the services of the section both from juveniles seeking employment and employers seeking juveniles for their staffs."

The aim of the section is the placement of juveniles in employment of a kind for which they are most suited by native capacity, and in which they are most likely to remain in more or less permanently. The activities by which it furthers this aim are threefold, covering (*a*) vocational guidance, (*b*) vocational training, and (*c*) placement. During the past twelve months emphasis has been placed upon the first and third of these activities. There have been two reasons for this emphasis: firstly, the improved employment conditions for juveniles and the preference of youths for a "job" to "training for a better job"; secondly, the section is only indirectly concerned with vocational training, its activities being confined to the selection of suitable trainees and the arranging for the issue of free passes for travelling.

Vocational Guidance.—The vocational guidance which is administered by the section is based on a psychological examination of the juvenile. This examination includes a series of psychological tests, and an interview with the parents of the child.

The majority of those given vocational guidance are boys. The proportion of boys to girls is about four to one. Applicants come from two distinct sources—(i) those who are seeking employment or who wish to know what sort of employment to seek, and (ii) those who are referred for advice by the Child Welfare Department. This second group includes juvenile delinquents and State wards, and a special section of the report is devoted to these.

During the year 1936-37 a total of 4,008 cases were given vocational guidance. This number was made up of 1,019 cases referred by the Child Welfare Department, 2,604 males and 385 females registering for and seeking employment. The total figure (4,008) by far exceeds the total figure for any previous year.

This increase, it is stated, is probably due to the increased confidence and appreciation of employees in the work of the section, due to the directness and clarity of the recommendations made and the methods used to show the capacities of the youth, and also to the co-ordination of the work of the employment subsection with that of the young citizens. Parents, too, have developed a confidence in the work of guidance, and headmasters of schools have shown a friendly and hearty co-operation in recommending the section's possibilities. Another factor operating in the increase in numbers has been the possibility of almost immediate test appointments.

During the last few months very few boys and girls under 14 years applying for vocational guidance have been given appointments because of the increased numbers of an employable age who have been applying. Most of the younger applicants have been put off till they are older, and only those nearly approaching the employable age have been given appointments. Many parents seek guidance for children who are still at school, but, because of the pressure of work with other cases, these applications have had, in the main, to be refused.

Regarding the standard of the applicants, it is reported that during the months immediately following the end of the school year the cases are well distributed over the normal range of the various abilities; the majority are of average ability, with a practically equivalent number of brighter and duller youths. For the rest of the year, however, the number of brighter ones decreases, and the lower end of the distribution is heavily weighted. These latter cases are those who do not find employment readily while brighter juveniles are still available for employers.

Child Welfare Department Cases.—As already stated, the cases referred for guidance by the Child Welfare Department are either State wards or juvenile delinquents.

Concerning this type, the report observes: "Both the State wards and the juvenile delinquents have been found to be preponderately of inferior intelligence. There are some few who are of superior intelligence, and a fairly large number of average intelligence, but the majority are dull, with a very large number, as compared with the general population, who are feeble-minded or cases of border-line feeble-mindedness.

Juvenile Placement.—During the twelve months under review, the report notes that there has been an unprecedented increase in the numbers of juveniles placed in employment. This is attributable primarily to the improved employment conditions for juveniles,

and, secondarily, to the close co-operation of this section with the Young Citizens' Associations.

Co-operation with the Young Citizens' Association.—Since July, 1936, the local organizers of the Young Citizens' Associations have been acting as agents of this section. Their duties in that capacity have involved the registration of unemployed juveniles and placing them in local positions where possible.

Emergency Day Training Scheme.—During the twelve months, day classes for unemployed boys were operating in seven centres under the Emergency Training Scheme. The courses of training given in most centres are: carpentry, fitting and machining, and electrical trades; motor mechanics and plumbing are also given in several centres. Commercial training is given in both Sydney and Newcastle. Other courses are confined to one centre.

Industrial Situation in New Zealand

The 46th annual report of the New Zealand Department of Labour indicates a continued improvement in employment as reflected by statistics of administration of the Factories Act during the year ending March 31, 1937.

Several sections of this report furnish evidence of vastly improved conditions in industry. Greater employment is indicated by the tables relating to the number of factory workers, certificates of fitness for young persons to be employed in factories, and the number of apprentices in the various skilled trades.

The number of factories registered in 1936-37 was 17,126 (an increase of 692) while the number of factory workers totalled 111,766 (an increase of 8,766). The report observed that this improvement has been fairly general, but the most marked increases have been in coach and motor-body building, clothing, and white working, motor and cycle engineering, sawmilling, and other trades associated with the building industry and the furniture trade. Boot and shoe manufacturing did not maintain the improvement shown in previous years.

It was also pointed out that the improvement in factory employment has been reflected in the increased number of certificates of fitness issued to boys and girls under sixteen years of age to work in factories, the number issued last year reaching the record figure of 4,462, an increase of 1,472 over the previous year.

Reference is also made to two important enactments which came into force during the period under review. These were the Factories Amendment Act, 1936, and the Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1936. Both of these enactments provided for reduction of working hours in conjunction with certain sections of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 529, and June, 1936, page 479).

The Factories Amendment Act restricts hours of work in factories to forty per week and eight per day. Women and boys under sixteen are not to be employed on any Sunday, holiday, or half holiday, or between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. (The Court of Arbitration is empowered to establish longer hours in cases where it is deemed impracticable to carry on factory operations efficiently under the 40-hour week, but any extension granted must not exceed 44 hours.) Wages are not to be reduced nor is any person to be dismissed by reason of any reduction of working hours under this Act.

The Shops and Offices Amendment Act provides that a shop assistant shall not be employed for more than 44 hours a week, 8 hours a day (except on one day when the employment may be for 11 hours) nor more than four hours and a quarter continuously without an interval of at least one hour for a meal, nor after 12 noon on a half holiday. Exemptions are provided in certain occupations (as in hotel and restaurant work) and in certain offices and industries where it is necessary to deal with the public in the evenings (shipping, railways, telegraph agencies, etc.)

Grievance Procedure in labour union contracts

The National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.) in its Service Letter of October 30, gives an analysis of grievance procedure in labour union contracts. In its approach to this matter, the Board states that "It is inevitable that where people work together day after day subject to the authority of an employer or the management of a company, frictions of one kind or another will develop. Some of these may be deep-seated resentment against what is considered the injustice or unfairness of the employer. Some may be minor irritations caused by poor administrative methods or by the tactlessness of supervisors. Many are based on nothing more than misunderstanding or imagination. Whatever the cause, however, it is to the mutual advantage of employer and employees that these grievances be brought out into the open and adjusted in a spirit of fairness to all concerned."

Through the courtesy of companies that have furnished the Conference Board copies of their union agreements it has been possible to make an analysis of prevailing arrangements for dealing with grievances as indicated by 143 contracts. Of the agreements analysed,

eighty-five are with C.I.O. unions and fifty-eight with unions affiliated with the A.F. of L.

A standard procedure for the settlement of grievances is indicated in 101 of the 143 agreements analysed. This procedure includes provision for the arbitration of matters not settled during the specified preliminary stages of adjustment. Special provisions for dealing with cases of alleged unfair discharge are found in seventy-five agreements. Stated periods for the presentation of grievances are provided for under sixty-five agreements, although fifty-seven of these agreements permit complaints of unfair discharge to be submitted at any time.

Apprenticeship in the United States

In an article entitled "a National program for Apprenticeship Standards" by Mr. W. F. Patterson, executive secretary of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training, which appears in the October issue of the *Labour Information Bulletin* (United States Department of Labor), an impending shortage of skilled labour in the United States is emphasized. Commenting on this shortage the writer states:—

"Improved business conditions and increased employment since 1934 made it clear that some industries would soon be confronted with a shortage of certain types of highly skilled labor. The 1930 census reported approximately 90,000 apprentices as against 6,000,000 skilled workers. During the depression apprentice training was practically suspended, and by 1937 it was estimated that there were only 37,000 apprentices in the United States. This number falls far short of meeting the annual losses in the ranks of skilled workers caused by old age, injury, death, transfer to different employment, and other causes."

At its last session, the Congress of the United States enacted a bill to promote the welfare of apprentices. As a result of this law, the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training was made a permanent agency within the United States Department of Labor. It was first organized in 1934 to safeguard the interests of apprentices under the N.R.A. codes. Later it became a part of the National Youth Administration and co-operated with the United States Department of Labor, the United States Office of Education, and employer and labour organizations throughout the country in attacking the problem of making apprenticeship serve the needs of some of the thousands of young people who were unable to find employment.

The present objectives of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training under the provisions of the law are twofold: To guarantee a thorough trade preparation for apprentices, and to help provide a sufficient number of highly skilled workers to supply the country's growing needs.

Extension of family allowances in Italy

From time to time the LABOUR GAZETTE has contained reviews of the systems of family allowances operating in various countries, viz.—New Zealand, Belgium, France and Italy.

In Canada, the subject of family allowances formed part of the survey of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission in 1930, and in its report the Commission after an exhaustive study abandoned the idea of recommending the institution of family allowances in Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1932, page 861).

Recently the program of compulsory family allowances in Italy has been extended for the second time within a year to include all industrial workers and agricultural workers.

The system of compulsory family allowances was introduced in Italy in 1934, becoming effective on January 15, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1088). Its purpose was to supplement the wages of heads of families in industrial employment who would suffer a reduction in earnings on account of the curtailing of the working week. In October, 1936, it was extended to all industrial workers irrespective of the number of hours worked, and now—by a Royal-Decree Law of June, 1937—it has been applied to agricultural workers and most other classes of employed persons in Italy.

As pointed out in a report of the extended Decree appearing in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain), the principal groups remaining outside the scope of the new provisions are, in addition to State and communal employees for whom schemes of family allowances are already in existence, non-manual workers whose salaries exceed 2,000 lire (the lire is quoted at 5·28 cents in Canadian money) a month, domestic servants, home workers, small holders and tenant farmers, and other persons working on their own account. Workers in commercial, banking and insurance undertakings, for whom systems of family allowances have recently been established by collective agreement, are brought within the general provisions of the Decree-Law; but the conditions under which they receive the allowances will continue to be regulated in detail by collective agreement. Detailed regulations are also to be drawn up by collective agreement in the case of persons employed in professional or artistic occupations.

The rates of the allowances are graded according to the size of family, separate rates

being established (*a*) for families with one dependent child, (*b*) for families with two or three dependent children, and (*c*) for families with four or more dependent children. The respective weekly rates of allowances to be granted, for each child eligible for an allowance, to heads of families in the three groups, are, for manual workers in industry, 3.60, 4.80 and 6.00 lire; for manual workers in agriculture, 2.40, 3.60 and 4.80 lire; and, for non-manual workers in industry and agriculture, 4.80, 6.00 and 7.20 lire. For persons employed in commercial, banking and insurance undertakings or in profesisonal or artistic occupations, the rates of allowances, and of contributions, are to be determined by collective agreement.

40-hour week for certain classes of labour in Italy

By a Royal Decree Law of May 29, 1937, published in the *Gazette Officiale* of October 26, 1937, a 40-hour work week and a maximum eight-hour day has been established for certain classes of labour in Italy. (The Eight Hour Day Convention of International Labour Conference was ratified, conditionally by Italy.) In the case of industries working continuously 24 hours a day (to be determined by the Minister of Corporations) the hours of work cannot exceed an average of 42 hours a week with a maximum of 8 hours a day.

Provision is also made for extending the hours limitation in the previous paragraph to other classes of workmen and activities "after due consideration has been given to the possibility of hiring available workmen and to the exigencies of production."

Special regulations will be enacted for the personnel of the State, Provinces, and Municipalities, with the exception of municipalized administrations.

The decree does not apply to persons engaged in work "inherent to the internal life of the family and of its cohabitants, also to the wife, the relations, up to the third degree, of the employer who live with him and are his dependents." Other persons exempt are personnel on board ships and lighters and men employed in the fishing industry; persons engaged in industries operating intermittently so long as such industries cannot do otherwise; watchmen; persons engaged in work of an industrial nature carried on by firms and necessary for the cultivation of the land, and the exploitation of forests; persons employed by public services, including those under private management, "where particular legislative dispositions will be enacted."

There are also conditions stipulated in the decree, under which the number of hours worked per day, or week, may be prolonged. In the case of seasonal industries the working time may reach a maximum of 10 hours a day, the industries and periods to be established by Decree of the Minister of Corporations.

By Article 9 of the Decree, the employer may order extra hours of work in addition to the prescribed limits, only when he cannot perform his work with the help of additional employees. In such instances the number of extra hours cannot exceed two hours per day or 12 hours per week, except in particular and urgent cases when they may be extended to 14 hours per week "on the condition that he does not exceed the average of 12 hours per week for a period of nine weeks."

In case of overtime when the extra hours do not exceed 48 in the week or 8 per day the employer is obliged to pay to the Special Unemployment Fund an amount equal to 10 per cent of the compensation owing to the employee for the extra work done, unless the collective labour agreements specify that the employee be paid at an increased rate for these extra hours of work.

On the other hand when, with the overtime, the total working time exceeds 48 hours per week or 8 hours per day, the number of extra hours over those limits will be paid at an increased rate as established by collective agreements.

It is also provided that the employer must affix in a conspicuous place a chart showing the duration of work per day, the hour of beginning work and leaving work of the employees, also the hour and duration of the recess during the period of work.

According to a report published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average number of employees in the paper box and bag industry in 1936 was 5,902 or 340 more than the number reported in 1935. The total sum paid to these employees in salaries and wages was $5,761,998 as compared with $5,432,060 in 1935. The 1,021 salaried employees were paid $2,005,832 and the 4,881 wage-earners received $3,756,166 during the year.

At the annual meeting of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited held recently in connection with the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, it was announced that the co-operative marketing of lubricating oils would be undertaken. It was stated that the oil would be handled on a strictly co-operative basis at a fair market price and that at the end of the year a patronage refund would be distributed if the enterprise was successful.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

A VACANCY occurred during November in the membership of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers through the death of Mr. Fred Bancroft, the Board member nominated by the employees. On November 25 the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. Ingles, of London, Ontario, on the recommendation of the employees concerned. The other Board members are the Honourable E A. McPherson, who was recently appointed Chief Justice of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, chairman, and Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., the city's nominee.

Settlements Effected

An agreement respecting wages was reached on November 9 between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This agreement disposed of the dispute concerning which an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received in the Department of Labour in May last (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 483). The employees had requested cancellation of the 9 per cent by which their wages were still lower than in 1929. The new agreement restored to the employees one-third of this 9 per cent for the period May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

At the close of November a settlement was also reached in the case of the dispute involving the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen, conductors and busmen, Mechanical and Track Department employees, operators, mechanics, meter repairers, maintenance and construction employees, telephones and signal repairers, patrolmen and appliance repair employees being members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit and Winnipeg Electric Substation and Hydro Plant Unit of the One Big Union. The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this dispute appeared in the October, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1062. The chairman of the Board, Mr. Arnold Smith, and the Board member nominated by the employees, Mr. R. B. Russell, recommended that the company restore to the men on May 1, 1937. one-third of the amount (13 per cent) by which their wages had been reduced; on May 1, 1938, a further third, and on May 1, 1939, the remaining third, making restoration in full as from May 1, 1939. Mr. W. C. Hamilton, the company's nominee on the Board, dissented from this recommendation. The Board's proposals were rejected by the company. The president indicated, however, that the management was prepared to discuss with the employees the matter of restoration of a portion of the 1929 wage scale. Negotiations which followed resulted in a deadlock, and at meetings of the employees held on November 21 and 22 a resolution was approved calling for a strike should the company refuse to put into effect the majority award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It has been reported, however, that during further negotiations, the company offered to put into effect the Board's recommendation for the current year, i.e., to cancel one-third of the reduction in wages of 13 per cent, and that the men voted to accept this proposal.

The Department was also advised towards the close of November that an agreement had been signed by the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, of Hillcrest, Alberta, and their coal miners being members of Local Union No. 1058, United Mine Workers of America, which obviates the necessity of setting up a Board of Conciliation and Investigation as had been requested by the employees in September last (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1062). The dispute related to the men's request for union recognition and an agreement covering wages and working conditions. This matter was taken up with the officials of the company and it was arranged that a ballot would be taken at the pit head to ascertain if the majority of the employes of the company desired to have the U. M. W. A. represent them. The results of the referendum vote was as follows: 171 in favour of joining the U. M. W. A., and 92 against, with 9 spoiled ballots. Eight employees did not vote. An agreement was subsequently negotiated between the company and the officials of the union.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and Various Classes of Its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in July last to deal with several disputes involving the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and various classes of its employees, reported to the Minister of Labour on December 4. The employees covered by

the inquiry included members of the following unions:—

Water Works' Operators Union; Water Works' (Diggers) Civic Employees Unit, One Big Union; Linemen and Underground Mechanical (Civic) Employees' Unit, One Big Union; Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees; Clerical Branch of the Federation of Civic Employees. Also various classes of civic employees not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; employees of the Parks Board, and the Police Force of the City of Winnipeg.

The disputes involving the three last mentioned groups were referred to this Board at the request of the employees concerned and with the consent of the civic authorities.

The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., nominated by the city, and Mr. Marcus Hyman, nominated by the employees. Four reports were presented by the Board, (1) a unanimous report respecting conditions generally, (2) a majority report, signed by the chairman and Mr Hyman, relating to the matter of wages of the various groups, with the exception of the Police Force, (3) a minority report by Mr. Travers Sweatman re wages, and (4) a unanimous report respecting the Police Force. The texts of these four reports follow.

Unanimous Report *Re* Conditions

Winnipeg, Man.,
Law Courts,

December 4, 1937.

Re the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and re the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, and dispute re wages and working conditions.

The Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,—We, the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on June 30, 1937, consisting of, in the order of our appointment,

Marcus Hyman, K.C., member,
Travers Sweatman, K.C., member, and
Hon. Mr. Justice Dysart, chairman,

having completed the work assigned to us beg now to submit our Report.

The employees upon whose application the Board was constituted, consist of five groups as follows:—

1. Water Works' Operators Union.
2. Water Works' (Diggers) Civic Employees Unit, One Big Union.
3. The Linemen and Underground Mechanical (Civic) Employees' Unit, One Big Union.
4. The Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees.
5. The Clerical Branch of the Federation of Civic Employees.

In addition to the said five original groups, other groups were added, namely:—

6. The Union of Hydro Electrical Workers (Winnipeg, Point du Bois and Slave Falls Units).
7. Various classes of Civic Employees not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (this group overlaps with No. 5, above referred to).
8. Parks Board Employees, being members of one or more of the said five groups but being employed by a Corporation distinct from, though controlled by, the City.
9. The Police Force of the City of Winnipeg.

Some explanatory remarks should be made respecting the last four groups:—

Re Group "6".—The Board promptly took up your suggestion respecting this group and had interviews with representatives of that organization, urging that their claim for wages and working conditions be submitted along with the case of the other groups for general disposition. The Union representatives, however, declined to acquiesce in the suggestion and insisted upon their right to have an independent Board. Thereupon this Board made an Interim Report to you on the result of the efforts and offered certain suggestions respecting methods of overcoming the difficulties. The Board has had nothing further to do with this group.

Re Group "7".—Certain classes of Civic Employees not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Our recommendations respecting their claims are included in the general disposition affecting the first five groups.

Re Group "8".—Parks Board Employees. When the City objected to this group presenting a case before this Board as originally empowered by you, the employees so affected made application to you and as a consequence the powers of this Board were enlarged to

include the case of this group of employees. When their case was presented the Parks Board was not represented, but the City of Winnipeg answered their claims. The disposition of the claims of this group of employees is included along with our recommendations respecting the first five groups.

Re Group "9".—Police Force. This group came in at a late stage, having been prompted thereto by certain statements made by the City of Winnipeg in replying to the case of the employees in general. Because the Board regards the Police as a distinctly separate class, a separate report in respect of this group is submitted.

Turning now to the general problem, meetings were held during the months of August, September, October and November. Various adjournments and delays ensued by arrangement with the interested parties in order to meet the convenience of all concerned.

Throughout all the sittings, the employees were represented by men of their own choice. The Police were represented only at the last few meetings; throughout the City of Winnipeg was represented.

Every facility was accorded all parties to place before the Board their evidence in the way of statistics, facts, arguments, suggestions, replies and rejoinders in support and explanation of their respective claims and contentions. Full and free discussion was encouraged and indulged in with such completeness as the parties could command. The Board appreciates the painstaking efforts exhibited by both sides, and the fine feeling of reasonableness and harmony which prevailed throughout.

Leaving aside for a moment the main question in dispute, namely, rates of pay, each of the said groups presented a list of minor complaints dealing with working conditions, hours of labour, and other matters of this sort. After discussion all questions and complaints, except that of wages, were by agreement withdrawn from further consideration. That agreement provides for the setting up by the City of Winnipeg of a permanent committee to be known as the Civic Employees Adjustment Committee to deal with all complaints between the City and its employees respecting not only minor matters but all substantive issues including working conditions and even wages. The creation of this committee is so important that the agreement respecting it is set out in full herewith:—

> "The parties agree that there shall be set up by the Council of the City of Winnipeg a Special Committee to be known as the Civic Employees' Adjustment Committee, the duties of which committee will be to hear complaints concerning, and to make adjustments with respect to, salaries, wages and working conditions of and affecting all civic employees.
>
> "It shall be the duty of such committee to hear and investigate (and to prosecute such hearing and investigation with expedition) all complaints and questions made and raised by employees or groups of employees; the committee shall within a limited time, not to exceed fourteen days from the date of the complaint or the raising of the question, commence every such hearing and investigation and report promptly to Council its findings and recommendations in respect of such complaints or questions. All complaints shall be handed in on the first of each month; provided that any complaints handed in after the first of any month may be treated as handed in on the first of the then next month.
>
> "Employees who are members of labour or employees organizations or associations shall make their complaints or raise their questions through such organizations or associations and employees who do not belong to any such organization or association shall complain or raise the question first to, and present their complaints or raise the question through, the heads of their departments."

The agreement above quoted is embodied in minutes of the Council of the City of Winnipeg at a meeting held on October 18, 1937, a certified copy of which is set forth as Exhibit No. 30. Ratification of the terms of this agreement by the employees is contained in Exhibit No. 30A, under date of October 26, wherein the employees representative states,

> "In compliance with the understanding arrived at, during yesterday's sitting of the Board, to the effect that both parties give signed statements of their acceptance of the formula presented by the City, which reads as follows, is acceptable to all of the Employees' organizations appearing before this Board."

Quoting the text of the agreement he continues:—

> "I have been further instructed to inform the Board that in view of the City's representatives having agreed that all other matters in dispute, except wages, between the employees and the City will be taken up and dealt with by the above mentioned Civic Employees' Adjustment Committee, we herewith withdraw all other matters referred to this Board, except the question of wage increases."

We wish to concur in the hopes expressed by the representatives of employees and of the City that the Civic Employees' Adjustment

Committee, so set up, will prove a great source of satisfaction to both employer and employees, and will in the future obviate much of the discontent which occasionally arose in the past from delays on the part of the City in dealing with complaints of its employees.

In view of the foregoing the Board makes no further recommendations in respect of the complaints submitted to it except that of wages.

The main question under investigation was the application of the employees for increased rates of pay. The employees relied strongly upon a resolution passed by the Council of the City of Winnipeg expressing approval of the employees' claims for increased pay but excusing the City from complying therewith on the ground of the City's inability to take on any increase in its financial burdens. The position of the employees was that the City had virtually admitted the justice of the men's claims for increase in pay, and therefore had assumed the onus of showing its inability to meet these claims. The employees contended that the City has not discharged that onus. They also suggest that the inability is not conclusively shown that additional revenue might not be obtained by the City by levying additional taxes in some new field of taxation or by increasing taxes or revenue from fields already explored.

The City's position, strongly taken and not seriously contested by the men, was that so far as the present source of income was concerned, city homes and real property have borne more than their fair share and ought not to be further taxed; that other sources of taxation which the City might wish to explore are denied the City under its charter restrictions; and that the great burden of relief costs for unemployment, and social services, render it increasingly difficult for the City to meet its obligations. The City's position in respect of taxes and difficulties in tax collections, bank borrowings, deficits and obligations were set forth and supported by various financial statements on the part of the City. The City further pointed out or contended that in any case, having regard to the rates of pay prevailing in comparable fields of employment in Winnipeg and elsewhere, the present rates of pay of Civic employees are fair and reasonable and ought not to be increased.

The Board recognizes that the City's financial position at the present time is undoubtedly a difficult one, and that unless new sources of revenue are obtained the position is not likely to improve in the near future. The members of the Board, however, are unable to come to a unanimous conclusion in respect of whether or not the present rates of pay ought to be increased, and for this reason they are submitting a majority report and a minority report, poth appended hereto. Attention is drawn to the unanimous Report respecting the Winnipeg Police Force which is likewise submitted herewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. K. DYSART,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) MARCUS HYMAN,
Member.

(Sgd.) TRAVERS SWEATMAN,
Member.

Majority Report *Re* Wages

Winnipeg, Man.,
Law Courts,
December 4, 1937.

Re The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and Re The City of Winnipeg and certain of its Employees, and Dispute re wages and working conditions.

The Honourable Norman McLeod Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on June 30th, 1937, beg to submit herewith our Report on the question of the wage dispute.

The wage dispute resolves itself into two branches,

1. Is the claim for increase of wages a just and fair one?
2. Assuming that it is, is the City financially able to pay an increase?

On the first branch: the employees point out that the level of wages in 1931 was fixed after a lengthy and somewhat scientific study made for the City and was adopted or acquiesced in by all concerned; that because of the general depression certain deductions were made from the 1931 level of wages to the present level of 84% thereof; that there is evidence of some general improvement and recovery, and that many partial or entire restorations of reductions in wages have recently been made; and that their claim for increase could be justified by comparison with scales of wages paid to employees in comparable fields of service.

The employees also strongly relied upon the approval given by the City of the justness of their claim for an increase as appears in the answer filed by the City to these claims, from which we quote:—

"The Council of the said City has gone on record as being in sympathy with the

request of the employees for a partial restoration of wage reductions and is desirous of making some further restoration as soon as the City is able to do so."

This admission on the part of the City seems quite conclusive to us as to the fairness of the men's claim for an increase. After all, the fixing of wages is a matter of agreement between employer and employee, and when the two parties have freely and openly come to an agreement on rates of pay, there is little left for discussion.

On the second branch of the case, namely, the City's ability or inability to pay increased rates, the City's position is, quoting again from the City's answer:—

"The City's financial position at the present renders it impossible to give the increase as requested."

We are by no means convinced that the City has discharged the onus which is upon it to show its inability.

For instance, in answer to a suggestion that Light and Power rates might justly be increased, it was contended on behalf of the Hydro that its policy has always been "Distribution of power and light at cost." This formula does not appear to tally with the practice of the Hydro, in view of the fact that in spite of several reductions in wages to its employees the Hydro has in the course of a number of years accumulated a deficit of about $800,000. Other possible sources of revenue were suggested before this Board, such as Departmental Stores and Chain Stores, upon which some special tax might equitably be imposed. Such other sources of revenue as gasoline tax, motor vehicle tax, liquor control revenue, amusement tax, were all suggested as being capable of a fairer redistribution between the Province and the City.

In our opinion at least some of these suggested fields ought to be explored.

Having regard to the fact that these employees have been affected by changes in their rates of pay, namely:—

In 1931 a reduction to 90 per cent.
In 1932 a further reduction to 81 per cent, and
In 1934 a restoration to 84 per cent

of the wage scale levels prevailing in 1931, we recommend for all classes of employees before us, except the Police Force (see separate report), that their present rates of wages be increased by 5 per cent thereon, to take effect January 1, 1938.

Bearing in mind the financial difficulties of the City of Winnipeg, we content ourselves with making the above recommendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. K. DYSART,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) MARCUS HYMAN,
Member.

Minority Report *Re* Wages

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,
December 4, 1937.

Minority Report of Travers Sweatman, K.C.

After most careful consideration, I regret that I am compelled, for the reasons herein set forth, to dissent from the majority opinion of this Board concerning a general increase in wages for all classes of employees included in this reference. This does not apply to the Winnipeg Police Force because, for the special reasons set forth in the report, the Board is unanimous in granting them an increase.

Before discussing my reasons in detail for coming to this conclusion, and to avoid any misunderstanding, I would like to express my opinion on two fundamentals. They underlie the difficult matters of municipal finance involved in this reference.

First, I am of the opinion that in private business employees should receive, in wages, a just proportion of the profits of business. There should be a reasonable division of profits between capital and labour. I am a believer in high wages. But a high level of wages is possible only when private business is prosperous. This principle applies equally to the remuneration paid to Government employees. Governments of themselves have no money. They are merely collecting agencies and naturally their revenues cannot be large unless there is a large national income on which they can levy taxes. You cannot take blood out of a stone. Therefore, a high level of wages for our municipal employees depends in the last analysis, upon the prosperity of private business.

Now for the second fundamental. I do not favour the elimination of social services now carried on by the City. I am not in favour of depriving our children of the educational facilities now afforded them. I think these social services could be made more effective. I believe our present educational system is far from perfect but I realize that the community as a whole is in favour of the continuation of the present social services and approves the present educational system.

The City urges two main defences to the application of the employees for restoration of reductions—first, that the rates now in force are as high and in some cases higher than the rates paid for similar services by private firms and corporations now in business in the City of Winnipeg, including those paid by the

Manitoba Government Telephones and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company; second, that the condition of the City's finances is such that the City is now unable to increase the rates of pay.

It is true that the City Council passed a resolution stating that they were in general sympathy with a partial restoration of the reductions which had been made; but the City up to the present time has been unable to do so. This resolution, in my opinion, is nothing more than a kindly wish. Personally I would like very much to recommend an increase in pay and I do not regard the resolution as meaning any more than this. It is a resolution expressing goodwill and nothing more.

In regard to the first defence above mentioned, if you take into consideration certain benefits, such as the pension fund; thirty days' sickness with pay; two weeks' holidays with pay; and, generally speaking, the security of permanency of employment afforded the employees on the permanent staff of the City (including the staff of the Winnipeg Hydro), in my opinion the City employees are in a better position, and have more security, than similar classes of employees in the employ of private business in this City.

Looking over the rates of pay for the various departments of the City and Hydro, I have no hesitation in saying that they are at least as high, and in many cases higher than the rates paid by private business. While it is true that to-day the salary deductions now stand at 16⅔ per cent and these deductions have been in force since March 1, 1931, and April 15, 1932, evidence was adduced by the City which shows that between the commencement of the depression in 1929 and up to 1936, the general costs of living, according to statistics issued by the Dominion Government, declined about 27 per cent. It is true that the general costs of living rose during the early part of this year, but during the latter part of the year commodity prices all over the world have fallen and the general costs of living are again on the decrease. There have been no lay-offs during these depression years in the permanent staff of the City. The result is that in the main the employees of the City have not suffered a loss of anything like the 16⅔ per cent which has been deducted from their wages.

In regard to the second defence of the City, namely, that its finances were in such shape that it was impossible to give any increase at the present time, I am of the opinion that an analysis of the City's Financial Statements, which were filed, more than supports this contention.

These accounts disclose some very interesting facts. Leaving aside for a moment the amount paid on Unemployment Relief, which I will deal with later, the City's Budget is about nine and a half million dollars. Of this sum nearly seven million dollars is raised by a tax on homes and properties. In addition to this over three-quarters of a million is raised by what is commonly called "the business tax." This tax is practically nothing more than an additional tax on real estate situated in the downtown or business portion of the City, because the greater part of this tax is now absorbed by the landlord, or owner of real estate, in reduced rentals. In fact (taking into account additional revenues on real estate for Water District purposes, Local Improvements, etc.) over 90 per cent of the City's revenue is derived from real estate. The total value of assessable property in the City has declined from over 237 million dollars in 1931 to approximately 198 million dollars in 1936, and a further decline of nearly five millions in 1937. This reduction has been brought about by a number of tax appeals on the part of property owners, which appeals have been contested in our courts. The result of these decisions has shown that the assessment values were very much above the actual market values of real estate in this City. Some of the cases covered what might be called "key properties" in the City and when these were reduced, the City was compelled to revise its whole assessment.

Generally speaking, the net result has shown that it is impossible for the owners of real estate to earn a reasonable revenue on real estate in the City at the values at which they were being assessed.

The Financial Statements also reveal the fact that the City is acquiring more and more property through tax sale. Evidence was adduced before us that there were about 98,000 subdivided lots within the area of the City limits and that the City has now acquired title to about 33,000 lots, or about 33 per cent of the total. It is true that a large number of these lots are in the outlying districts, but lately the City has commenced to acquire a great deal of inside property. For example, the City has now acquired by tax sale proceedings many of the valuable inside properties in the very centre of the City—Robinson's Departmental Store, a stone's throw from the corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue, the Walker Theatre, the Playhouse Theatre, the Forum Block, and many warehouses. I would like to point out also the significant fact that many of the large residences have been torn down. For example, the homes of the late Sir Augustus Nanton, the late Sir William Whyte, the late Sir Daniel McMillan, and the late Hon. Robert Rogers, situate in the very best residential districts. We have the demolition of the Bon Accord Block on Main Street

down to a one-storey building and we have seen the old Hudson's Bay store demolished. These are all danger signals warning us of the unsound structure of our taxation.

As of January 1, 1936, the total arrears for taxes amounted to over 12 million dollars.

These facts convince me that it is impracticable to raise the tax rate on homes and properties in the City of Winnipeg. It would only force more property back into the City's hands, thus again narrowing the base of taxation, with the result that it might seriously threaten the solidity of the whole structure. The law of diminishing returns is inexorable. A complete restoration of all the salary reductions, including the School Board employees, amounts to $985,000 a year. This would mean an increase of about 5 mills on the dollar in our rate of taxation. It is the considered opinion of those who have made a study of this situation that it is quite probable a higher rate of taxation on real estate would yield less revenue because of the number who would abandon their properties. In my opinion it is utterly impracticable. Of course, this total increase includes all the teaching staff under the Winnipeg School Board, because I do not see how we can give a general increase to the City staff without treating the teaching staff in a similar manner. The policy adopted by both the City Council and the Winnipeg School Board in regard to the reductions which have taken place in both the City and School staffs and the partial restoration which has been made, makes it essential that any restoration to the City staff applies also to the teaching staff. We must remember that the City Council has no control over the expenditures of the School Board. The matter has been handled so far under a "gentleman's agreement." There would be nothing to prevent the School Board from giving similar increases to the teaching staff and presenting the bill to the City Council. This is a situation which should be changed. The City Council, as the body responsible for the raising of all funds, should have control over all expenditures, including the expenditures of the School Board.

But if one considers the situation in regard to Unemployment Relief, the question of increases at the present time becomes all the more impossible. The Financial Statements of the City reveal that the City's share of direct Unemployment Relief since 1931 amounts to nearly nine and a half million dollars up to the end of 1937. This represents a debt of $300 for every home and property owner in this City. This sum of nine and a half millions has been borrowed by the City of Winnipeg. It is not included in the ordinary budget. The City is now compelled to include in its current budget about $400,000 a year to pay the interest on this loan. In other words, the City has added this sum to its capital debt, for which it has nothing tangible to show. Today the City's share of Unemployment Relief amounts to about a million and a half a year. There are now about 4,600 families on direct relief in the City. A Royal Commission is now investigating the economic relations between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments. This includes the investigation of the present financial condition of the municipalities.

There is a popular idea that the Dominion will assume as a national problem the burden of Unemployment Relief. If this comes to pass, the finances of the City will assume a very different complexion; but this cannot possibly take place before the expiration of at least two years. The Commission must sit and hear evidence throughout Canada. It must draw and adopt its report. That report must be placed between the Federal and Provincial authorities. A conference must take place between the Federal and Provincial authorities and an agreement reached which would result in the amending of our Constitution.

All this, in my opinion, will take at least two years. In the interim I think the City is in a very serious condition in regard to the Unemployment Relief problem. The present banking facilities of the City terminate on December 31, 1937. The City now owes the Bank of Montreal six million eight hundred thousand dollars, nearly four million of which is for relief. In addition it still owes the School Board five hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars on account of 1936 and has been short in supplying funds for the School Board's 1937 expenditures by one million four hundred and five thousand dollars. The School Board owes its Bank at the present time over two million dollars. By the end of the present year it is estimated that the City and School Board will have bank overdrafts totalling ten million dollars. After that, unless new arrangements are made, the City can borrow no more money for Unemployment Relief. The Provincial Government has now formally notified the City that the present arrangement in regard to Unemployment Relief will terminate on the 31st of December next and the Legislature has been called for the purpose of passing any legislation which the City may require. It is rumoured that a raid is to be made on the City Sinking Fund. I sincerely hope it is only a rumour, because in my opinion, if it is permitted, it is a misuse of the savings of the home and property owners of this city—of money set aside by them to care for future obligations. Notwithstanding these facts, the situation is being treated as a temporary matter.

It is quite evident to me that Unemployment Relief is here to stay indefinitely. Furthermore, I do not see how the City can escape paying a proportion of Unemployment Relief, even if it were taken over as a national problem. The City will sooner or later be compelled to include in its current budget a substantial sum as its share of Unemployment Relief. We are apt to think of the Dominion as an outside third party, to which we owe no responsibility. I think it is well to remember that the credit of the Dominion is nothing more than the combined credit of all the people living in Canada, which, of course, includes the citizens of Winnipeg. The credit of the Dominion, like the credit of any other corporation, has its definite limits.

Relief is now administered by a special committee of the City Council. Without casting any reflection on this committee I think that in principle this form of administration is not sound. Direct public relief should be administered by an independent commission—a commission free, as far as possible, from any political influence, but subject to the financial control of the City Council. There is also a substantial amount of aid administered under the Social Welfare Department. It seems to me that these two departments should be combined and all social welfare, including relief, should be administered under the one independent commission. Generally speaking, the principle should be adopted that those receiving relief should, as far as possible, be asked to pay back to the City the assistance received, in the form of work. I am sure we are all agreed that to do anything else is to destroy the moral fibre of those receiving assistance. At the present time everyone who has lived in the City for one year and a day is entitled to relief. This time should be extended to two years. There are 1,000 families now on relief who have come to this City since 1930. This means that this City is being imposed upon in that it is carrying the burdens of relief that properly belong to outside municipalities.

To sum the matter up, I am strongly of the opinion that the City cannot continue to borrow on account of capital account for Unemployment Relief. That it must immediately include, in its current budget, a substantial contribution towards the sum annually expended. That we are only fooling ourselves when we carry it in a separate part of the budget; and that, this being the case, it is financially quite impossible for the City to give, at this time, general increases to its employees, including the School Board employees.

To carry direct relief on a permanent basis, provision must be made for it in the City budget and this necessitates new revenue. The Province of Manitoba now takes for its own purposes all available sources of taxation. The provincial income tax is now as high, and in some cases higher than the rates imposed by the Dominion. Then there is the Gasoline Tax, the Motor Tax, the profits on the sale of liquor, the Amusement Tax and the Corporation Tax. The greater part of the revenue derived from all these taxes collected by the Province is paid by citizens of Winnipeg. The result is that the Province must either give up a share of this revenue or afford to the City some new source of taxation for the City cannot raise any more money by increasing the taxes on real estate.

I would like to take this opportunity of looking for a moment behind the facts as revealed in the City's Financial Statements. The most striking fact is the lack of building in this City. The Unemployment Relief statistics show that over 50 per cent of those now on relief were formerly engaged in the building trades, or are included in the class known as "Common Labor." In a City with an assessment on buildings of about two hundred millions, depreciation and obsolescence would amount to about 5 per cent per annum. Obviously, then, in order to maintain our Assessment Roll at a normal level there ought to be a new building program of at least ten million dollars a year. Added to this there should be some allowance for a normal growth, at the very least 1 per cent per year, so that we ought to have an annual building program of about twelve million dollars. Yet the building permits in this City during the last few years have not amounted to a fraction of this sum. In the five pre-war years from 1910 to 1914, these permits totalled 84 million dollars, or 17 million dollars per year. In the five war years from 1915 to 1919 they totalled 11 million dollars, or a little over 2 millions per year. In the five post-war years, 1925 to 1929, they amounted to 43 million dollars, or 8½ millions per year, and in the last five years of the depression, from 1932 to 1936, they totalled only seven million dollars, or about 1½ millions per year. Furthermore, we must remember that included in this last amount there were such public buildings as the Federal Building and the Post Office. The practical result is that the building industry has to all intents and purposes vanished in the City of Winnipeg.

The building industry is what might be called the "heavy" industry of Winnipeg. The majority of the people living in Winnipeg are, at the present time, engaged in what economists call "consumers' industries"—food, clothing, allied businesses and services. Founded on these industries alone there can be no permanent prosperity or growth. There is nothing which would stimulate the prosperity of the citizens of Winnipeg like a revival of the build-

ing trades. The lumber industry; the steel industry; plumbing; hardware; all merchants engaged in furnishing building supplies; all are vitally interested. Every carpenter, plumber, plasterer, steel worker, railroad employee and labourer in general would be directly and favourably affected by a revival of this industry.

But it would go much further than this, because business in general of every kind and sort in the City would be revitalized. Every citizen, from the humblest worker to the highest executive, is vitally interested in the revival of the building trades. There is nothing which would generally increase wages in the City more quickly than a revival of building to its former normal proportions. It would increase the velocity in the circulation of money and stir up the deadly general stagnation now existent in business throughout the City.

This brings us to a consideration of the reason why there is now practically no building in the City. I believe there are two reasons. *Firstly* (and I think this is the principal reason), the burden of taxation on real estate is such that it is no longer a profitable investment. In owning real estate it is necessary to introduce the profit incentive. At the present time there is no advantage in owning your own home except that of permanency. If it were not for the inconvenience of moving from house to house, it would be far easier to rent, and let the landlord worry about taxes and repairs. *Secondly,* the financial policies adopted by our Provincial Government have not been conducive to the investment of capital in this City and Province. Nearly twenty years after the Great War, we still have Moratoriums and we still have a Debt Adjustment Board. It is true that these Statutes are now of very limited application, but the outside investor views with caution the mere fact that we still have this class of legislation on the Statute Books. To repeal this legislation would be the most powerful thing we could do to restore the confidence of the outside investor interested in this Province.

It seems to me that if we are ever to appeal to investors with outside capital, we must do away with all these restrictions upon the right of private contract. The tax policies of the Province in regard to capital are not favourable. The Provincial Income Tax Act taxes the rent of non-residents. The Succession Duty Act charges exorbitant rates on the estates of non-residents. The result of these two policies is that outside capital does not invest in this City and Province in the way it would if we adopted a more friendly policy. These policies, too, increase the rate of interest prevailing in this City and Province because money is a commodity, and like any other commodity, when it is scarce it is expensive. When lenders are numerous, rates fall, and when lenders are few, rates go up.

It is true that these policies are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, but there is nothing to prevent the City Council bringing pressure to bear upon the Provincial Legislature by passing resolutions asking for the abolition of Moratoriums, the removal of the Debt Adjustment Board and the reduction of taxes, both in respect to income tax and succession duty, upon the property of non-residents.

It has always been a mystery to me that, during the last five years of the depression, we have never seen business men engaged in the building trades, lumber merchants, plumbing firms and steel workers attending at the Legislature during its session and asking to have these impediments upon business removed. We have never seen carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, and all the other workers vitally affected by these matters, attending upon the Legislature when it is in session, and asking to have these fundamentals put right.

These are the prerequisites of permanent prosperity for this City. The City Council could at least go on record by resolving that all these things are prejudicial to the prosperity of the citizens of Winnipeg.

For all of these reasons I am of the opinion that it is utterly impossible for the City at the present time to grant any restorations to the City staff. It was suggested that, because employees of the Water Works and employees of the Hydro are in departments which are producing a profit to the City, they are entitled to an increase. This is a very dangerous fallacy. They are all in the employ of the City. It would be most unfair to grant increases to those in whose departments the City Ledger shows a credit, and at the same time deny a similar increase to those employees who are engaged in departments which, from their very nature, would never show a credit, or which at the present time are showing a debit.

Since this application was launched we have witnessed a partial crop failure in the Province of Alberta and a complete crop failure in the Province of Saskatchewan. Over 15 per cent of the industrial and distributive business of the City of Winnipeg is derived from the Province of Alberta and over 30 per cent from the Province of Saskatchewan. Moreover, since this application has been launched the bottom has fallen out of the stock markets of the world. A very serious trade depression now confronts the United States and is spread-

ing into Canada. These conditions, in addition to the tragedy of Saskatchewan and Alberta, are bound to react upon business in Winnipeg. True it is that Manitoba has a good crop which will, to some extent, offset the losses to our business in this City arising from the conditions in Saskatchewan and Alberta. But surveying the whole business situation now confronting Winnipeg I can foresee a difficult year for business, and with it a lessened ability to pay taxes on the scale at present in force.

I think it is unfortunate that this application was made under conditions which are so well known to everyone, on the very eve of the sitting of the Royal Commission to investigate all our economic difficulties. I am strongly of the opinion that this application should be deferred at least until we have obtained the benefit which will no doubt flow from the report of this Commission on these matters. But this, as I have said before, is going to take some time—probably two years.

What are we going to do in the interval? Are we going to sit idly by and do nothing to help ourselves? In these days of five-year plans and programs generally, I venture to suggest a program for Winnipeg, a program which, in my opinion, would increase the prosperity of everyone living in it, from the humblest to the highest.

1. Reduce the taxes on real estate about 25 per cent, or about two million dollars.

2. Raise this money by asking the Provincial Legislature to give us a new source of taxation. The question is, what is it to be? Let us approach the problem by elimination. We now have two income taxes, Dominion and Provincial, whose scale of taxation rises to very high figures in the higher brackets. I do not think a third income tax is practicable. Then we already have substantial taxes on amusements; gasoline; motor cars and corporations. In fact the whole field of taxation is already occupied by the Province.

There are only two taxes of which I can think that will give a wide base of taxation and produce a substantial sum of money. One is a Turnover Tax. The burden of such a tax could be adjusted by reasonable exemptions in respect of smaller businesses. The collection of this tax would be comparatively simple and would produce a large sum of money.

The other possible tax is a 2 per cent Sales Tax. This tax has lately been placed on the Statute Books in the Province of Saskatchewan. It has been adopted in 25 out of the 48 States of the Union to the south of us. In these 25 States for the fiscal years of 1935-1936, this tax raised nearly 350 million dollars, over 90 millions of which was used to meet the demands of Unemployment Relief. Over 100 million dollars was used for education and over 100 million dollars was used to meet the general demands of government. On looking over the Statutes of the various States I find that in some States the bare necessities of life, such as bread and milk and certain food stuffs, are exempt. In some States the tax is 2 per cent and in others it is 3 per cent. In practically all the States the merchant is not allowed to absorb the tax. He must add it to the sale price and pass it on as a tax.

Whichever of these taxes is selected should be a Provincial tax. It should be for the benefit of all of the municipalities of this Province. The moneys collected in each municipality under this tax should be used in a general reduction of all taxes on real estate in that municipality and there should be a statutory limit placed on the tax rate on real estate so that the money yielded from the new selected tax would, in fact, reduce taxation on real estate. This would enable the five suburban municipalities included in Greater Winnipeg now in default on their bonds and being managed by supervisors, to make settlements with their bondholders and enable them to place themselves in a sound financial condition.

3. Increase the Hydro rates in the City of Winnipeg. Our rates are the lowest on the Continent and a small increase could be made which would raise a large sum of money without hurting the operations of our City Hydro. At the present time the policy of the City Hydro is "Service at Cost." There is an accumulated deficit of eight hundred thousand dollars which the Executives of the Hydro state will disappear over a term of years. I cannot see why the City should not alleviate the burden on real estate by a slight increase in the very low rates now charged by the Hydro. A very low increase would yield a substantial sum of money. This increase could be brought about either by a tax on all light and power bills, which would include the light and power sold by the Winnipeg Electric Company, or the rates themselves for light and power could be increased slightly which would give the Winnipeg Electric Company an additional revenue for the purposes set forth in the next succeeding paragraph. I am well aware that there is a section in the community which is very much opposed to any assistance being given to the Winnipeg Electric Company. This is a prejudice of over twenty-five years standing. I cannot see any object in continuing such an ancient grudge.

4. Improve the transportation service in the City of Winnipeg by giving it an up-to-date bus service and improving the electrical service. Every up-to-date, modern city needs fast and adequate transportation. This can be brought about only by either taking over the Winnipeg Electric Railway (which I think would be a great mistake) or by giving the Winnipeg Electric Railway a new charter. Before the City raised the Winnipeg Hydro rates, a new charter could be negotiated with the Winnipeg Electric Railway, ensuring a modern and up-to-date transportation service, and upon which the Winnipeg Electric Railway would be able to obtain the necessary capital to provide such a service.

5. Adopt an aggressive policy in regard to all real estate acquired by the City. This real estate should be classified and sold at attractive figures, upon the one condition that the purchaser would immediately erect permanent improvements, in the form of suitable buildings, on the property purchased. The result of such a policy would be to stimulate building, and the City would find itself in the favourable position of having a rising Assessment Roll and a widening base of taxation.

In conclusion, I realize that the suggestion of such a program may be considered rather far afield from the subject-matter of this reference. I have ventured to suggest it because, in merely finding that the City is unable at the present time, for financial reasons, to make any restoration in the wages of employees, I have arrived at nothing but a negative result.

In times like these we read and hear far too much destructive criticism. We seem to have adopted a philosophy of despair; and so I have ventured to suggest a solution for our difficulties, a solution which we have in our own hands.

The program is only a skeleton one, and no doubt could be enlarged upon and vastly improved. I am confident that if the fundamental impediments to the return of our prosperity, to which I have referred, are removed, it will be possible not only to restore the wages of all the City employees, including the teaching staff, but the stimulation to business throughout the whole City, which will result from such a policy, will have the effect of raising the general level of all wages in private business throughout the City. Until this happens, this City, with all the advantages and opportunities which lie at its door, will, in my opinion, never make the progress it should make.

There will be objections no doubt to such a program, on the ground that it might increase the taxes of the masses. One of the curses of the present age is the popular idea that our Government can furnish services at the expense of the rich. Nearly all the "catch penny" schemes which are placed before the public for the raising of money involve the exemption, or rather the apparent exemption, of the large mass of our wage earners from taxation. It is quite easy to prove that there are not enough rich people in this City to carry the great burden of taxation imposed upon us by the present standard of social services. If you will look at the last Financial Statement of the Provincial Government you will see that the Provincial Income Tax, whose scales are in some cases higher than that of the Dominion Income Tax, produced a little over $700,000, whereas the 2 per cent Wage Tax, towards which everyone has to contribute, produced a million and a half. This means that if there was a large amount of taxable income in the higher scales the Provincial Income Tax would have produced more than the 2 per cent Wage Tax. It is thus obvious that everyone must contribute towards the cost of government according to his ability to pay—the small wage earner a modest sum and the highly paid executive in proportion to his high earning power. If we are to carry these social services successfully, we must apply the principles of hard-headed business experience to the conduct of our governmental services.

It is hard to bring home to everyone that taxes are paid indirectly by everyone. The rent which you pay for your house is affected and raised, not only by municipal taxes, but by Dominion and Provincial taxes as well. Also, the price of meat is unfavourably influenced, from the buyer's point of view, by the gasoline tax; the business tax; the real estate tax; the income tax; the corporation tax and all the other taxes that the butcher must pay either directly or indirectly. They are all added to his overhead, and passed on to the buyer—the ultimate consumer and the ultimate goat—wrapped up in that leaky parcel under your arm. It is astonishing to find how hard it is to impress upon men and women whose names are never written on an Income Tax Return, that they pay these taxes indirectly. Men and women, even in reduced circumstances, cannot avoid taxes. They enter into everything they buy—food, clothing, rent, medicine and all the other items they cannot avoid. The storekeeper, the landlord, the manufacturer, the farmer and the worker all pay taxes. So it comes about that everybody has helped to pay the taxes of everybody else in the cost of living.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) TRAVERS SWEATMAN.

Unanimous Report *Re* Police Force

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re City of Winnipeg and its Police Force Wage Dispute.

The Honourable Norman McLeod Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—

The undersigned, constituting the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration set up by you on June 30, 1937, to deal with wage and other disputes between the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, have had our original field of investigation enlarged by your telegram of October 15, 1937, permitting the Police of the City of Winnipeg to present their case for an increase in rates of pay. We deem it advisable, for reasons that will appear, to make a separate report on this branch of our work.

Before proceeding further we feel impelled to state that, so far as has been disclosed, this is the first case in the history of Canada in which a police force has come before a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to press for increase of pay. This fact was noted by the police themselves, and the necessity for their coming was greatly deplored. In that regret the Board concurs. We are, however, pleased to record that the whole presentation of their case, and the discussion which it evoked, were conducted in a manner entirely cordial and harmonious.

The first meeting dealing with the claims of the police was held on October 20, and subsequent meetings were held on November 1, 2 and 26. At these meetings the police were represented and submitted their case. The City of Winnipeg made reply opposing any increase. The Board of Police Commissioners, although invited, did not attend or send representatives. The Board in a letter to us dated October 23, 1937 (exhibit 25), stated: "there is no dispute between the Board of Police Commissioners and its employees," and, "the Board's position is set out in the resolution of May 6, 1937, which appears on page 13 of the memorial presented to the Board by the representatives of the police force." That memorial is exhibit 24, and the resolution referred to is prefaced by a long preamble which includes the following recitals:—

"WHEREAS serious dissatisfaction is prevalent in the ranks of the Police Force of Winnipeg owing to their low rate of pay;

"AND WHEREAS the Police Force is a semi-military body organized and maintained for the enforcement of law and order, and the protection of the property and the lives of the citizens;

. . . . . .

"AND WHEREAS the members of the Force are compelled to work on all holidays and half holidays and thus work over a month longer than do civic employees;

"AND WHEREAS the foregoing considerations render the whole police body a distinctive service, dissimilar to all other civic services and not subject to comparison and not to be confounded with any other civic department in administration, scope of service or remuneration;

"AND WHEREAS the pay of a First Class Constable in Winnipeg is lower than the average of similar pay in ten or more of the principal cities of Canada;

"AND WHEREAS the Board of Police Commissioners is denied the requisite moneys for the proper remuneration of the members of the police force by reason of the inability of the City Council to make adequate provision therefor and the attitude of the said Council that any proper provision for this essential purpose would entail a general increase in the pay of all branches of the civic service";

The resolution itself following that preamble is not in point in this report—it calls for money for additional police protection and urges immediate attention of the City to the Police situation.

The helplessness of the present Board of Police Commissioners to deal with the police force rates of pay prompts us to make suggestions in respect of re-organizing the police control of the City of Winnipeg. In doing so we put into more definite form proposals contained by implication in the preamble in part above quoted from the Board of Police Commissioners

Having regard to their functions the Police should be governed by an independent Commission, removed from all direct control of other bodies, and should be assured of wages and working conditions that would retain their undivided loyalty and support. They should be independent of party or local control because they are the arm of authority, and the efective machinery for the maintenance of law and order in the daily routine of life.

The set-up in the City of Winnipeg is, we venture to suggest, unsatisfactory. The Board of Police Commissioners as now constituted has five members—the Senior County Court Judge of Winnipeg, the Police Magistrate of Winnipeg, and three members of the City Council appointed by the Council. The Board is therefore controlled by the City Council, and its actions are liable to be drawn into the vortex of civic politics. It is in evidence before us that the representatives of the City Council on the Board supported resolutions of the Board which they later as aldermen opposed. This dual capacity on the part

of these Commissioners is fatal to effectiveness. The Police Magistrate also acts in a dual capacity. As a member of the Board he is under duty to deal with the police staff, make appointments, advancements, retirements, and settle policies of prosecutions, while, as Police Magistrate, he has to exercise judicial functions on these very prosecutions. The Senior County Court Judge hears appeals from the Police Magistrate involving those same prosecutions, and is to some extent under the same disqualification as to judicial independence as is the Police Magistrate himself.

We believe that the Board of Police Commissioners should be re-organized and suggest that when re-organized it consist of seven members—three appointed by the Attorney General of the Province and three (not to be members of the City Council) by the City of Winnipeg, and the mayor of the city, who should be Chairman. The appointed members should hold office for three years, one of each group of appointees to retire each year in succession. This system of rotation would insure continuity, and the whole set-up would guarantee wholesome independence. Financial control within reasonable limits might be safeguarded to the city

The work which the Police Department of the City of Winnipeg performs consists to a very large extent of matters that are quite extraneous to the immediate interests of the City of Winnipeg, and are attributable chiefly to the Province of Manitoba. The Province ought therefore to contribute substantially towards the maintenance of the city police force.

In submitting the foregoing recommendations and suggestions we realize that we are not confining ourselves strictly to the letter of our Commission, but we feel that the recommendations necessarily arise from the very nature of this wage dispute between the police and governing authorities. We believe that even the remotest possibility of any violent dispute or strike involving the severance of the police loyalty from that of constituted authority should be forestalled.

Dealing now with the specific claim, we have had information laid before us showing the enormous increase in police work in the eighteen years from 1918 to 1936. The criminal offences for those two years may be summarized thus:

Offences of breaking into and stealing from houses, shops, offices, garages, schools, warehouses and outhouses increased from 139 in 1918 to 1,684 in 1936.

Offences of fraud, theft, robbery and wilful damage increased from 525 in 1918 to 6,004 in 1936.

Commenting on these figures the Police, in their memorial Ex. 24 page 8 say in part:

> "In the above (figures) only the more serious offences are given, and it must be noted that in the figures for 1918 those offences committed by juveniles are included. The figures for 1936 do not include offences committed by juveniles. The total number of criminal offences for 1918, including both juvenile and adult, was 1,195, while those for adult in 1936 totalled 8,040 and for juveniles 1,350. It can readily be seen by these figures that the offences committed by juveniles in 1936 more than exceeded those for all ages in 1918.
>
> "In 1918, the total number of cases brought before the Winnipeg City Police Court by the City Police Department was 7,174. In 1936 the total number of cases was 20,190. In the first eight months of this year the cases are well over 18,000, and this indicates that the total for 1937 will be approximately 27,000."

This shows that the work of the staff in 1936 had increased more than tenfold over that of 1918, whereas the number of the Police had increased not at all, and their wages but very little. It is safe to say that no other department of the city service can show anything approaching this record of increase of service and duties. And when we bear in mind the greatly increased hazard involved in their work by reason of the increased use of automobiles, good roads, offensive weapons, all intensified by years of depression and unemployment, the picture shows a situation which demands immediate attention.

The City of Winnipeg some little time ago passed a resolution by which it linked the scale of wages of the police to that of the firemen of the city, putting them on the same level. That resolution—it was only a resolution—ought to be revoked. There is no comparison between firemen and policemen in the nature of the service they render the State, and the police force should not be linked up with the firemen, or any other class of employees, but should stand towards their employer independent of all such ties.

Having regard to the nature of their work and their increased duties and dangers, we think the police of this city are underpaid. They have been affected by the same changes in rates of pay as all other classes of city employees, namely:—

In 1931 a reduction to 90 per cent;

In 1932 a reduction to 81 per cent;

In 1934 a restoration to 84 per cent.

We recommend that their present rate of wages be increased by ten per cent thereof—to take effect January 1, 1938.

Bearing in mind the financial difficulties of the City of Winnipeg, we content ourselves with making the above recommendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. K. DYSART,
Chairman
(Sgd.) TRAVERS SWEATMAN,
Member,
(Sgd.) MARCUS HYMAN,
Member.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg this 4th day of December, 1937.

Report of Commission Regarding an Industrial Dispute Involving the Quebec Central Railway Company and Its Train Service Employees

His Honour Judge Albert Constantineau submitted to the Minister of Labour on December 1 his report as Commissioner to inquire into an industrial dispute involving the management of the Quebec Central Railway Company and its train service employees being members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Judge Constantineau's appointment was made under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, R.S.C., 1927, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chapter 112, R.S.C., 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 953). The circumstances in connection with this dispute are set forth in the report, the text of which follows.

Text of Report of Commission

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 112, and Part I of the Inquiries Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 99, and in the matter of an industrial dispute involving the Quebec Central Railway and its train service employees, being members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

To the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers,
a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The report of the Commissioner appointed for the investigation of the said dispute under the Inquiries Act by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 8th day of September, 1937, respectfully sets forth as follows:—

The dispute referred to the undersigned for investigation originated, and is connected, with a proposed renewal of an agreement between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Quebec Central Railway. For over thirty years the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen included among its members, not only trainmen, but also conductors, and a joint agreement with the railway regulated the terms of employment and the rates of pay of both classes of employees. In the latter part of 1935 the Brotherhood applied to the railway for a renewal and revision of a previous agreement. The company would have willingly negotiated with the Brotherhood as it had done in previous years but before the subject of the new agreement could be taken up and discussed it was served with a request dated April 16, 1936, which reads as follows:

"This is to certify that the names appearing below are employed and holding seniority as conductors on the Quebec Central Railway, and we hereby request to withdraw from the present contract now held by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which contract includes the conductors on that railway, and that the right to representation contained in that contract for the Conductors mentioned be transferred to and vested in the regularly constituted committee of the Order of Railway Conductors."

The petition or request was signed by nineteen employees of the Quebec Central Railway, who professed to be conductors, but at the hearing before the undersigned there was much controversy as to the manner the signatures were obtained and the standing of some of the signatories, but in view of the conclusion reached in this report, this feature of the case has very little relevant bearing.

The matters in dispute which are the subject of this investigation were, for a considerable time, as appeared by the Order in Council appointing the undersigned a commissioner, before the Labour Department, whose officers endeavoured for many months to settle the same, but without success.

On the 8th of September, 1937, the Honourable Minister of Labour, realizing that the dispute between the conductors and the trainmen "had become definitely acute to the detriment of the public interest and the good operation of the service, and arising out of which serious friction had developed between the parties concerned," and, being of opinion that the matters involved were of such a nature as could not best be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, recommended to His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of the undersigned as Commissioner under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the said dispute.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Order in Council appointing him, namely, that the undersigned should "take any steps which in his judgment may effect a settlement of the existing dispute" he, the undersigned, proceeded to Sherbrooke on the 20th of October, 1937, to interview the interested parties. His first conversation was with Mr. G. D. Wadsworth, General Manager of the Quebec Central Railway, who thoroughly explained to him the situation and informed him that the company was not directly interested in the controversy between the conductors and the trainmen, and was willing to contract with whatever organization or organizations the rival parties agreed upon. The next person seen was Mr. Lucien Legendre, Chairman of the newly constituted committee of Conductors, who are striving to secede from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and secure from the company a separate agreement of their own. His attitude was that the conductors had not been fairly treated in the past by the Brotherhood and that they were clearly entitled to deal separately with the company, if they chose to do so. The last person interviewed was Mr. J. C. Morin, General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who emphatically denied that the conductors had any ground for complaint and that the railway company had no right to refuse to negotiate with his organization as it had done since the inception of its operations.

From the tone of the above conversations the undersigned could come to no other conclusion but that an amicable settlement or compromise was impossible. On the way home the undersigned called at Montreal on Mr. George Hodge, Manager of the Department of Personnel of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Quebec Central Railway being a subsidiary of that company. Mr. Hodge took the same position as Mr. Wadsworth had taken, namely, that this company was not directly interested in the dispute but was nevertheless anxious that there should be no friction among the employees of the Quebec Central Railway Company.

In view of the circumstances above described there was nothing left for the undersigned to do but to hear the parties interested at a meeting at some appointed time and place. The hearing was commenced at Montreal on the 3rd day of November, 1937, in one of the conference rooms of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was provided through the courtesy of Mr. Hodge. Mr. Wadsworth was present at the request of the undersigned on behalf of the Quebec Central Railway Company. Mr. Todd, Vice-President of the Order of Railway Conductors, Mr. Legendre and Mr. Duval represented the Railway Conductors; and Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Mr. J. C. Morin attended on behalf of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Mr. Todd presented most of the arguments in favour of the conductors and relied chiefly on the principle that every class of labour or craft should be allowed to contract for its own members. He stated that on nearly all the railway lines of America this principle had been acknowledged and acted upon and in support of his contention he produced documents showing what decisions had been given by Courts and Labour Boards in Canada and in the United States which had dealt with subjects of a similar character. Mr. Legendre and Mr. Dorval charged that the conductors on the Quebec Central Railway had not always been treated fairly by the Brotherhood of Trainmen and that they were at their mercy inasmuch as they constituted only a minority of the members of the Brotherhood. Reference was specifically made to the mileage of conductors, which on the Quebec Central Railway had been reduced substantially below that which prevailed on other railway lines, the effect being not only to diminish the wages of conductors but also their pension whenever they retired from service. At this juncture Mr. Morin interjected that if only a question of mileage was at issue the Brotherhood would be willing to restore it to what it was prior to the reduction. This suggestion, however, was rejected, and it was again asserted that the conductors should be free to contract with the railway company as they pleased, since there were many other questions which affected them personally besides mileage.

After Mr. Babe had made some preliminary remarks Mr. Morin replied to the arguments propounded by the Railway Conductors by a lengthy plea on behalf of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. One of his contentions was that conditions which might be suitable to an extensive railway system should not prevail on a small railway line like the Quebec Central Railway, where the total number of conductors and trainmen was very limited. He denied that the conductors had ever received unjust treatment at the hands of the Brotherhood and he defended the action of the latter in reducing their mileage, alleging that it was unfair that certain employees on the seniority list should receive high salaries while others lower down on the list should be out of employment or receiving a very meagre remuneration. He was strongly of the opinion that all questions affecting the interest of the employees on the railway, whether conductors or trainmen, should be determined and adjusted by a vote of the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as presently constituted, being convinced that such a procedure was more likely to promote and maintain harmony and friendly relations among all the employees than any other scheme or arrangement. He was amazed at the thought that an agreement which had lasted for such a long period and had worked so satisfactorily (according to him) should be changed or altered because of the discontent of a few conductors. He accused the Order of Railway Conductors of being at the root of the agitation, which resulted in the signing of the petition that was forwarded to the Quebec Central Railway. He declared that they had even canvassed trainmen to induce them to join their Order.

His main argument, however, and the one he seemingly regarded as a fundamental ground to support his case, was that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had a vested right to continue to negotiate agreements both for the conductors and the trainmen because of the length of time the Brotherhood had done so and that the railway had no right to take any notice of the protest that had been made by some of the conductors.

The above is a concise summary, though by no means exhaustive, of the facts and arguments that were presented at the hearing. Shorn of all minor details and considerations of a controversial character the bare question to be ruled upon by the undersigned is whether, in view of their objection and remonstrance, the conductors should, under the circumstances disclosed, be compelled to remain with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and be denied the privilege of negotiating a separate schedule independently of any other organization. In the main Mr. Morin did not altogether challenge the right of the conductors to contract separately, but he strenuously contended they were not unanimous on the subject and that before any departure from the existing agreement be made a proper vote should be taken. The discussion upon this point disclosed that the parties were not at one regarding the manner of conducting the voting. Apart from ascertaining by a vote the feeling of the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as presently constituted, which the conductors could not accept, there was divergence of opinion as to the standing of those who should be entitled to vote. Mr. Morin urged that not only the regular conductors, but also the trainmen who had acted as conductors part of their time, should be consulted. On the other hand, Mr. Todd forcibly contended that the part-time conductors should not vote unless they had been employed as conductors a substantial portion of their time, say at least fifty per cent. He substantiated his argument by quoting precedents in similar cases.

At the close of the hearing the undersigned enquired from those present whether it would not be possible to compromise the differences between the conductors and the trainmen. Thereupon Mr. Wadsworth suggested that the joint agreement might be continued with two separate committees, one representing the conductors and the other the trainmen, but Mr. Morin at once flatly rejected the proposal.

On the whole, after weighing carefully the facts and arguments that were submitted by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the admission expressly or impliedly made on behalf of the latter that the conductors might be entitled to a separate schedule, were a vote properly taken, and upon perusing the opinions and rulings of Courts and Labour Boards in similar cases, the undersigned has come to the conclusion that the conductors on the Quebec Central Railway have the right to negotiate for a separate schedule regulating the rates of pay and other terms of their employment with the company, separate and apart from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, provided that the majority of them desire such separate schedule.

It seems to the undersigned that no other conclusion could be arrived at in a case of this kind, in the absence of special circumstances of an extraordinary character. There were no

such circumstances established in evidence in the instant case because even if all the allegations made by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen were well founded this would not be fatal to their cause, provided always they confined their activities to the enforcement of their legitimate rights. The gist, or real substance of the line of argument of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, might be said to have been summed up and crystallized in one terse sentence by Mr. Babe, who said "We have the contract, and what we have we hold."

To compel the conductors on the Quebec Central Railway, against their protest, to submit to the decision of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen regarding questions affecting their personal interests would in many instances be sanctioning a violation of a most elementary principle of law and justice, namely, that no man should be a judge in his own cause. They being in the minority, whenever their interests should clash with those of the trainmen (the mileage, for instance) the latter would adjudicate in matters in which they were vitally interested.

In ascertaining the will of the conductors, the undersigned is of opinion that only those who are entitled to regular employment as conductors, and those others who have worked as conductors at least fifty per cent of their time during the twelve months next preceding the taking of the vote, should be entitled to vote.

The recommendation of the undersigned, therefore, is that whenever the conductors on the Quebec Central Railway satisfy the company that a majority of their number desire to have a separate schedule, separate and apart from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, or any other organization, they should be allowed to negotiate for the same whenever the railway finds it proper and expedient to grant their request.

Dated at Ottawa, this 30th day of November, 1937.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) A. CONSTANTINEAU.

Statistics of Electric Railways in Canada

According to a preliminary report for 1936 on electric railways of Canada 614,890,897 passengers were carried during 1936 which was an increase of 14,162,584 passengers, or 2·4 per cent, over the 1935 traffic and was the third increase since the low point reached in 1933. Revenues increased from $40,442,320 in 1935 to $41,391,927 and net income available for dividends and reserves increased from $6,932,715 to $7,480,451.

There were thirty-seven electric railways in Canada carrying passengers and nine of them in the larger cities carried 88 per cent of the traffic. The Montreal system carried 32·3 per cent of the total and the Toronto system carried 25·1 per cent. All of these large systems showed increases in passengers carried over 1935 traffic, ranging from 1·1 per cent for the Calgary railway to 6·6 per cent for the Hamilton railway.

The mileage of track, exclusive of sidings, turnouts, shops, etc., was reduced from 1,826 miles in 1935 to 1,800 miles and the number of passenger cars was reduced from 3,707 to 3,605. During the year 7 trackless trolley cars were put into operation in Montreal and the number of motor buses was increased from 552 to 605. The number of employees was reduced from 14,381 to 14,280, but the payroll was increased from $18,649,517 to $18,958,832.

For the third year in the past thirty-six no passengers were killed (the other years with clean records were 1933 and 1927) and only 1,503 passengers were injured, as compared with 1,517 in 1935 and 2,808 in 1929. There were 2 employees and 41 other persons killed and 280 employees and 651 other persons injured during the year.

There were 6,351 accidental deaths in Canada during 1936, of which 2,760 occurred in the home, 2,590 in public places and 980 in industry, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of males meeting an accidental death was 4,406 and females 1,945. The largest number of deaths occurred in the age-group 70 years and over, the number being 1,674. The age-group 30-49 years was second with 1,253 deaths; 50-69 years was third with 1,250 and 15-29 years, 1,054 deaths. The deaths between ages of 5 and 14 numbered 519, between 1 and 4 years, 443, and under one year, 158.

"Food Chains in Canada, 1936," is the title of a report issued recently by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report shows that during 1936, employment was furnished to 13,328 persons in food store chains. Of this number, 11,507 were male and 1,821 were females, to whom $8,441,900 was paid in salaries and wages. It is pointed out that these figures relate to all store employees, part-time and full-time, but warehouse and other overhead staff are not included. The payroll for 1936 was 4·3 per cent greater than the $8,094,500 paid out in 1935. Sales during the same interval increased by 5·6 per cent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1937

The following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago:—

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*November, 1937.....	26	6,344	41,832
*October, 1937.....	30	7,521	55,692
November, 1936.....	17	1,768	13,344

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts in November was lower than in October with an appreciable reduction in numbers of workers involved and in time loss. The strike of coal miners at Minto, N.B., caused a large percentage of the time loss in both months. Considerable time loss in November was also caused by a strike of abattoir and meat packing employees in Montreal, by strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta, and a strike of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., carried over from October. In November, 1936, strikes of coal miners at Cadomin, Alta., and fur workers at Winnipeg caused over half of the time loss.

Six disputes involving 1,665 workers were carried over from October. Twenty disputes commenced during November. Of these twenty-six disputes, twenty were terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers concerned, seven in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in nine cases and the result of one dispute was reported as indefinite. At the end of November, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Minto, N.B.; children's dress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.; shoe factory workers, Brampton, Ont.; dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; textile factory workers, Coaticook, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1937, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involved five seamen on a steamship at Port Colborne, Ont., on October 21. The men left the ship, when a watchman was dismissed for incompetence, and interfered with the operation of the ship, assaulting the captain. For this charges were laid. The men were replaced and the ship proceeded after six hours.

A minor dispute involved certain building trades on October 27 and November 1 at Vancouver, B.C., *re* the employment of members of international unions and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada on one job. It appears that the employer was engaging members of the international unions only and when picketed by the national union offered to divide the employment. The international union workers then left and were replaced by others.

A strike of five heating engineers in four theatres in Vancouver, B.C., from October 25 to October 31, was reported too late for inclusion in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The workers demanded an agreement with the International Union of Operating Engineers and increases in wages, being partial restoration of rates reduced since 1931. An increase of $1.50 per week for the regular men was secured and a union agreement.

A minor dispute involved a number of employees in a fruit cannery at Grimsby, Ont., on November 2, when some of the piece-workers refused to work, claiming that their earnings were insufficient. It was found that the fruit was not ripe enough for efficient handling and work was suspended for two days. A brief stoppage arising out of a misunderstanding as to piece rates had occurred on September 28.

A dispute involving employees in one restaurant in Toronto on November 17 has been reported. It appears that the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance demanded a union agreement and picketed the establishment, calling out the employees. The number responding was reported by the union as four and by the proprietor as two, and these were replaced.

The strike from November 25 to November 30 of drivers on several bus lines in the United States is reported in the press to have involved one line in Canada operating out of Windsor, Ont., where four drivers ceased work. Particulars as to the extent of the dispute in Canada have not yet been secured. The dispute in the United States is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to November

COAL MINERS, MINTO, N.B.—The proposal of the provincial government in October that the miners resume work while the provincial Fair Wage Board would investigate and set a wage scale for the industry was discussed with the Prime Minister and members of the provincial government by officials of the United Mine Workers of America on November 23 and 24. The union representatives desired that the question of union recognition should also be dealt with by the Board, but this was considered not to be within the jurisdiction of the Board under the Fair Wage Act. The Premier stated that the Board had full power to deal with the conditions in the mining area. On November 25 the strikers voted on the proposal and rejected it by 762 to 15. Toward the end of the month the union representatives stated that application would be made to the Federal Minister of Labour for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was reported that about 250 men were working in the mines in the Minto area, these including one mine with eighty employees, where a settlement had been made with the union. The stripping or open mines near the Minto area and small mines doing a local business were not involved in the strike.

RUBBER WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November work was resumed on November 4 as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Minister of Labour, it having been arranged that the Ontario Industry and Labour Board would establish a wage scale for the industry, strikers to be taken back in order of seniority. Court proceedings against pickets who interfered with the movement of a railway car and with police on October 14 were adjourned from November 2 and on November 24 the Crown Attorney proposed that the charges be withdrawn. The magistrate took this under consideration.

BAKERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute was terminated on November 13 as a result of conciliation by an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, the discharged union workers being reinstated. Union recognition was not conceded. Wages and working conditions under the expired agreement were not changed.

Disputes Commencing During November

LOGGERS, FORT FRANCES, ONT.—Employees in one camp ceased work on November 2 when the camp steward, head of the grievance committee, was dismissed. The employer claimed that the man's work was unsatisfactory. Employees in another camp of the same operator also ceased work but resumed in a short time. The strikers were discharged but remained in the camp for a time. On November 6, union officials negotiated a settlement. The strikers were to be reinstated but the discharged man was to be replaced. The employer, however, closed the camp on November 10 before work was resumed, as the timber there was not required, and stated the men would be given work in other camps as required.

LOGGERS, PENINSULA, ONT.—Employees in one camp ceased work on November 8 against deduction from the wages of men paid by the month for board on Sundays and holidays. The Industrial Standards officer of the Ontario Department of Labour ruled that this was contrary to the agreement in force under the Industrial Standards Act and, the employer accepting this, work was resumed on November 11.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.—Employees of four operating companies ceased work on November 2 and the next two days as a result of disputes as to payment for certain timber setting, shovelling extra distances and for inferior coal. As a result of conciliation by the western representatives of the Federal Department of Labour it was agreed to refer the dispute to an impartial arbitrator as provided in the agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America. Work was resumed on November 8.

COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALTA.—Employees of one company ceased work on November 3 when the management refused a demand for the re-measurement of working places and for the engagement of additional men as muckers, etc. The western representative of

the Federal Department of Labour discussed the matter with the manager and district officer of the United Mine Workers of America and as a result of negotiations it was decided to re-measure all places in dispute, to assign certain employees as muckers and to consider the engagement of extra employees. Work was resumed November 5.

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on November 10 against a reduction in the number of pan miners when a working face was reduced. The officials of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia declared it an unauthorized strike and the union voted to resume work on the understanding that more men would be employed if found to be necessary. Work was resumed November 12.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—Employees in one mine ceased work on November 12 and 13, two shifts, and for half of a day on November 15, one shift, in protest against court proceedings against one worker for violation of mining regulations, bail being refused at first, and also for the dismissal of the official who laid the charges. It appears there was a misunderstanding as the manager dealt with the offence. The charges were dropped but the official was not dismissed.

COAL MINERS, EAST COULEE, ALTA.—Employees in two collieries ceased work for November 12 and 13 as a result of a dispute as to payment for "brushing" after a coal cutting machine. The dispute was referred to an impartial chairman as provided in the agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America, and work was resumed on November 15. The decision of the arbitrator was that the men were entitled to extra compensation but he suggested a change in the operation of the cutting machine.

COAL MINERS, BIENFAIT, SASK.—A number of employees in one mine ceased work on November 10, demanding the reinstatement of one worker discharged for leaving his working place without sufficient props so that the roof collapsed. The worker claimed that he was ill. The strikers stayed in the mine for thirty-two hours, keeping out the other employees, ten in number. It was arranged that the discharged miner would be reinstated and all of the strikers except one taken back.

COAL MINERS, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.—Employees in one mine ceased work on November 15 when the management refused to negotiate an agreement for an increase in wages. The miners had become members of the United Mine Workers of America and the management offered to recognize the union but not to sign an agreement for the union scale in the district at the present time. On November 30 work was resumed with some increases in wages.

WINERY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—Most of the employees in one establishment manufacturing wine ceased work on November 3 demanding an increase in the minimum rate of wages for male employees from 25 cents per hour to 35 cents, with a reduction in hours from 49 per week to eight per day and 44 per week. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour it was agreed that this would be conceded, with 52½ cents per hour for overtime, and recognition of a shop committee. This agreement is to be in effect for one year, negotiations for any changes to be commenced 30 days before its expiration. Work was resumed on November 8.

MEAT PACKING WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Numbers of employees in three abattoirs and meat packing establishments ceased work on November 8 and 9 when their demand for agreements with Federal Labour Union No. 121, Butcher and Meat Cutters' Union, with increases in wages, eight-hour day and payment for overtime, were refused. It was reported that union officials negotiated with several other meat packing firms and that the demands were taken into consideration by some. On November 22 work was resumed, the employers having agreed to reinstate the strikers as needed, many of them having been replaced during the dispute.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, BRAMPTON, ONT.—A number of employees (47 out of more than 200) ceased work on November 24, the demand of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts for the reinstatement of four dismissed union workers having been refused. The establishment was picketed but employees were not prevented from going to work when the chief of police explained that this was illegal. At the end of the month the dispute was still in progress.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, CORNWALL, ONT.—A number of employees in one department ceased work on November 23 in protest against alleged disregard for seniority in making a promotion. As the work of this department affected most of the establishment the mills were closed, indirectly involving about 1,600 employees. As a result of conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour, work was resumed on November 29 in some departments and in others on the following day, the demands of the strikers not being conceded. The employees also protested against the length of time required for the investigation by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board into the cotton industry in the

province, following the strike in Cornwall mills in August.

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS (COTTON), MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of employees in one factory ceased work on November 25 demanding the reinstatement of several union workers, members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' union, alleged to have been dismissed for union activity. The union was organizing the cotton dress industry with a view to securing an agreement as to wages and working conditions with the employers. On November 27, four pickets were reported to have been arrested on charges of disturbing the peace, etc. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, COATICOOK, P.Q.—A number of employees ceased work on November 24 demanding the dismissal of a foreman. The employer offered to meet a committee of employees but not representatives of the National Catholic Syndicate to which the strikers belonged. At the end of the month a settlement had not been effected.

SPOOL AND BOBBIN WORKERS, WALKERTON, ONT.—A number of the employees ceased work on November 19 when the management refused to negotiate an agreement with the millmen's local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with increases in wages. The employer was not satisfied that the union represented all the employees. As a result of conciliation by an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour an agreement was signed with a shop committee providing for wage increases averaging five per cent but the union was not recognized. Work was resumed on November 29.

PLUMBERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—Employees of various firms ceased work on November 15 to secure the renewal of the agreement between the master plumbers' association and the international union which had expired on October 31. The union had proposed an increase in wages from $1 per hour to $1.15 until March 1st and $1.25 thereafter; also that further increases should be made proportionate to increases for electricians. On November 22, three employers

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to November, 1937				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Minto, N.B..	8	900	20,000	Commenced Oct. 13, 1937; for recognition of union; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	1	20	240	Commenced Oct. 9, 1937; against discharge of union workers and for increased wages; with reduced hours in new agreement, terminated Nov. 13, 1937; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	1	700	2,800	Commenced Sept. 23, 1937; for increased wages, overtime rates after ten hours, etc.; terminated Nov. 4, 1937; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Dress factory workers (children's) Toronto, Ont.....	1	5	130	Commenced Aug. 2, 1937; alleged lockout of union workers; unterminated.
TRADE—				
Dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.....	1	30	800	Commenced Sept. 17, 1937; for closed union shop agreement; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.....	1	10	60	Commenced Oct. 18, 1937; for continuation of expired union agreement; terminated Nov. 6, 1937; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1937—*Continued*				
LOGGING—				
Loggers, Fort Frances, Ont..	1	80	300	Commenced Nov. 2; against discharge of camp steward; terminated Nov. 6; camp closed; in favour of employer.
Loggers, Peninsula, Ont.....	1	100	300	Commenced Nov. 8; against charging for board on Sundays, etc.; terminated Nov. 10; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
MINING—				
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	4	589	2,000	Commenced Nov. 2; *re* payment to contract miners for certain work; terminated Nov. 6; conciliation (federal); indefinite.
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.....	1	220	440	Commenced Nov. 3; for remeasurement of working places and engagement of extra men; terminated Nov. 4; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S..	1	750	1,500	Commenced Nov. 10; against reduction of one crew; terminated Nov. 12; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S	1	1,400	2,000	Commenced Nov. 12; in protest against court proceedings *re* violation of mining regulations; terminated Nov. 15; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.....	2	*(c)* 200	400	Commenced Nov. 12; *re* payment for brushing; terminated Nov. 13; referred to arbitration under agreement; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Bienfait, Sask.	1	*(d)* 6	30	Commenced Nov. 10; for reinstatement of worker; terminated Nov. 15; negotiations compromise.
Coal miners, Lethbridge, Alta.....	1	25	325	Commenced Nov. 15; for increased wages; terminated Nov. 30; negotiations; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Winery employees, Toronto, Ont.....	1	11	44	Commenced Nov. 3; for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of union; terminated Nov. 6; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Animal Foods—				
Meat packing employees, Montreal, P.Q.....	3	500	6,000	Commenced Nov. 8; for closed shop agreement with increased wages, etc; terminated Nov. 20; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Brampton, Ont.....	1	47	275	Commenced Nov. 24; alleged discrimination against union workers; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.,—				
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.....	1	22	*(e)* 110	Commenced Nov. 23; *re* seniority; terminated Nov. 27; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1937—*Concluded*				
Dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	400	2,000	Commenced Nov. 25; against dismissal of union workers; unterminated.
Textile factory workers, Coaticook, P.Q.	1	130	780	Commenced Nov. 24; for dismissal of foreman; unterminated.
Other Wood Products—				
Spool and bobbin workers, Walkerton, Ont.	1	90	700	Commenced Nov. 19; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated Nov. 27; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Plumbers, Windsor, Ont.	1	54	500	Commenced Nov. 15; for increased wages; terminated Nov. 27; negotiations; compromise.
Highway—				
Truck drivers, Port Arthur, Ont.	1	35	50	Commenced Nov. 10; for hourly rates of wages and reduced speed of trucks; terminated Nov. 11; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Deckhands and firemen, Fort William, Ont.	1	13	13	Commenced Nov. 7; for increased wages; terminated Nov. 8; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Waitresses, New Westminster, B.C.	1	7	35	Commenced Nov. 5; for re-instatement of worker; terminated Nov. 10; negotiations; in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
(c) 100 indirectly affected. *(d)* 10 indirectly affected. *(e)* 1,600 indirectly affected.

(Continued from page 1323)

reached a tentative agreement with the union and work was resumed on their contracts. Negotiations resulted in an agreement between the union and the master plumbers' association which provided for an increase in wages to $1.15 on March 1, 1938. Work was resumed on November 29. The proposed clauses as to electricians' wages were not included.

TRUCK DRIVERS, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Employees on construction on the Dawson Road ceased work on November 10 when the contractor refused the demand of the Truckers' Federal Labour Union No. 77 for payment by the hour instead of piece rates. It was claimed that the drivers had been engaged by the hour. Work was resumed on November 11 when the contractor agreed to pay $1.50 per hour and lower the speed rate, trucks to be operated at 20 miles per hour loaded and 25 miles when empty.

DECKHANDS AND FIREMEN, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Deckhands and firemen on one steamship ceased work on November 7 on the refusal of their demand for an increase in wages from $35 per month to $45. An increase was made on most of the lake boats in September (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, p. 1069). The captain, on being authorized by the head office, negotiated with the crew and conceded the increase. Work was resumed next day.

WAITRESSES (RESTAURANT), NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Most of the waitresses in one establishment ceased work on November 5 demanding the reinstatement of a discharged waitress. It was reported that the employer had dismissed several union employees in recent weeks. It was reported that the strikers remained on the premises until ordered to leave by the police. The establishment was picketed by members of the various unions until the proprietor agreed to reinstate the dismissed waitress and all the strikers on November 10.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in October was 126 and 24 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 150 in progress during the period, involving 65,300 workers, with a resultant time loss of 285,000 man-working days.

Of the 126 disputes beginning in October, 36 arose out of demands for increases in wages, and 23 were over other wage questions; 2 were over questions of working hours, 22 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 24 over other questions affecting working arrangements, and 16 over questions of trade union principle. One stoppage was sympathetic action in support of workers involved in another dispute, and two disputes arose out of demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain work people for breach of contract.

During October, final settlements were reached in 107 disputes. Of these 24 were settled in favour of the workers, 50 in favour of the employers and 33 resulted in compromises. In the case of 16 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in September, which, as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources, and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received," show 345 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 270 unterminated at the end of August made a total of 615 in progress during the period. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 185,000 with a resultant time loss of 1,400,000 man working days. These estimates, as compared with those for August, indicate reductions of 17 per cent in the number of strikes, 30 per cent in the number of workers involved and 38 per cent in time loss.

As compared with the same month a year ago, the September figures show increases of 47 per cent in the number of strikes, 59 per cent in the number of workers involved, and 32 per cent in time loss.

During the month of November there were several strikes in the automobile manufacturing industry in Michigan. Eleven thousand employees of the Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, members of the United Automobile Workers of America, ceased work for one day, November 10, claiming violation of their agreement in regard to lay-offs, retiming of certain operations, etc. They returned to work the next day pending negotiations.

In accordance with a provision in the agreement between the United Automobile Workers of America and the General Motors Corporation, which was entered into at the conclusion of strikes early in the year, the union gave notice at the end of June that they wished to negotiate as to certain changes. While these negotiations were proceeding, the company claimed that a large number of stoppages not authorized by the union took place and the union agreed to deal with this problem. When the results of the negotiations were submitted to the union membership at large they were not ratified and further negotiations were entered into. These were halted by the company when an unauthorized strike of 2,500 workers took place at Pontiac on November 15. By November 18 it was reported in the press that about 15,000 employees of the company at various points were either on strike or out of work as a result of these strikes. On November 22, the international president brought about a resumption of work in a Pontiac plant where a sit-down strike had occurred, negotiations to be continued in accordance with the agreement. By the end of the month employment conditions were apparently normal while negotiations were being continued.

When an assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company at St. Louis, Missouri, opened after a seasonal shut down, members of the United Automobile Workers of America claimed they had been discriminated against. On November 24, members of this union and sympathizers from other organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization picketed the plant in an attempt to prevent non-union workers from entering. At the end of the month the employers stated that employment was normal while the union claimed that only

about one-quarter of the normal staff was at work.

On November 25, 1,300 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen employed as bus drivers by eight allied bus companies centred in northwestern and midwestern states ceased work, demanding an increase in mileage rates and a "closed shop" union agreement. Using non-strikers the company maintained a somewhat curtailed service. A mediator from the United States Department of Labour arranged meetings between representatives of the union and the employing companies at which a settlement was reached providing for wage increases effective July 1, 1938. The demand for the "closed shop" union agreement was not conceded. Work was resumed December 1.

Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia

The annual report of the Superintendent of Welfare on the administration of the British Columbia Mothers' Pensions Act, during the year ending March 31, 1937, indicates a "considerable and progressive increase in expenditure on allowances since the low point of the depression period." Those sections of the report which analyse the course and cause of such increase are as follows:—

"It will be remembered that in May, 1933, the Government found it necessary to make a reduction in the scale of allowances and to narrow the application of the Act somewhat. The lowest point in gross expenditure resulting from this action was not reached, however, until November, 1934. The expenditure for that month amounted to $49,010. For the remaining four mouths of that financial year the expenditure increased at the rate of approximately $125 per month, so that the expenditure for March, 1935, was $49,517.08. During the twelve months of the financial year 1935-36 there was a steady increase averaging approximately $325 a month, so that the expenditure for March, 1936, was $53,412.46. In the financial year 1936-37 covered by this report the steady increase continued. The rate of increase was approximately $460 per month. The gross expenditure for March, 1937, therefore, amounted to $58,964.49. As a result of these increases the appropriation for the year was over expended to the amount of $7,588.15 net. The estimated expenditure was $675,000 and the actual expenditure was $682,588.15.

"The main reason for the increase in expenditure is to be found in an increasing case load. When gross expenditure was at its low point in November, 1934, there were 1,397 allowances in force. At the close of the financial year 1936-37, however, there were 1,567 allowances in force. In other words, during this period of two years and four months there was an increase of 170 in case load. In March, 1936, there were 1,485 mothers receiving allowances; in March, 1937, there were 1.567. Thus there was an increase of 82 during the financial year under review.

"It is difficult to account fully for the extent of the increase in case load. A study of population statistics shows that there has been a fairly steady increase in population in British Columbia over a period of years. Obviously, therefore, growth in population has been an important reason for the increase in case load. It is true, however, that the case load has risen slightly more rapidly than the population . . . and is due largely to the fact that the application of the Act was broadened by amendments that were made at the 1936 spring session of the Legislature. It might have been expected that improving economic conditions would have been reflected more in the Mothers' Pensions case load than was the case. Reflection of these improving conditions has been perceptible but the effect has been offset by other factors. . . .

Among these factors, the report referred to the increase in broken homes as result of the depression and to the action of the Legislature during the fall session of 1936 "in removing from the municipalities all responsibility for mothers' pensions." While this did not take effect until the financial year 1936-37, it caused the municipalities "to remove their restraining hand upon applicants." . . . "There is good reason to believe that when the municipalities were responsible for 50 per cent of the cost of allowances some of them at least discouraged certain persons from applying. Many of these persons were kept on relief instead. This resulted in a saving in expenditure for both the province and municipalities. It had the bad effect, however, of preventing a considerable number of deserving and eligible mothers from obtaining allowances to which they were entitled."

Still another contributing factor was the "policy adopted in 1935 of progressively increasing the amount of allowances paid in respect of children . . . to meet the increasing cost of living."

In this respect the report observes:—

"The raising of rents and the increase in the prices of flour, meats and sugar in particular made it difficult for many pensioners to manage on their old allowances. Hence at the end of the year there was a higher percentage than formerly of mothers in receipt of the maximum allowance permitted by the rates in force."

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PUBLIC AID RECIPIENTS

Preliminary Statistics for October, 1937, and Registration Figures for September, 1937

A decrease of 44 per cent from the October, 1936, total, in the number of fully employable persons receiving material aid, is indicated by early approximations from the National Employment Commission's registration figures for October, 1937, it was announced by the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, on December 9.

The Minister stated that in October of this year the number of fully employable persons receiving material aid was approximately 119,000. He explained that this total is made up of all classes of fully employable persons—family heads, individuals, and employable dependents—but excludes farmers (resident farm operators) receiving agricultural material aid.

The total of fully employable persons on aid in October of this year indicates an increase of 3·8 per cent by comparison with September, the previous month.

A drop of approximately 36·35 per cent from October, 1936, in the total number of persons on non-agricultural aid was indicated by figures for October, 1937, the Minister stated. The total number of persons, fully unemployable, partially employable, and fully employable, on non-agricultural aid, together with all dependents of those who are family heads, was approximated to be 464,000. While this was a decrease from October, 1936, it was an increase of 5·6 per cent from September, 1937. The percentage increase from September to October, 1937, appears to have been about the same as the seasonal increase in the same period a year ago, namely, 5·6 per cent.

Dealing with agricultural material aid, the Minister stated that early figures from the registration showed 73,500 farmers (resident farm operators) as receiving this form of assistance for subsistence. These, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 331,000. Of this latter total 296,000 or 89·4 per cent were located in Saskatchewan. The numbers of all classes dependent upon agricultural aid in Saskatchewan (reflecting the heavy increase in the drought districts) showed an increase of 126·9 per cent over October, 1936.

Report on Registration for September, 1937

In addition to the Minister's announcement of preliminary figures for the month of October, 1937, the National Employment Commission released recently its report on registration of relief recipients for the month of September, 1937.

Employables.—Section A of this report—relating only to fully employable persons of both sexes sixteen years of age or over in receipt of material aid and exclusive of unemployables and farm resident operators and their dependants—indicates that the Dominion total of this group on relief in September, 1937, was *115,246, as compared with 143,745 in August, 1937, and with 206,423 in September, 1936.

By provinces, these figures for September, 1937, and September, 1936, respectively, were: Prince Edward Island—89 and 136; Nova Scotia—2,024 and 4,071; New Brunswick—no registration; Quebec——39,103 and 83,156; Ontario—34,734 and 68,650; Manitoba—11,217 and 15,236; Saskatchewan—10,669 and 7,548; Alberta—7,851 and 10,485; British Columbia—9,559 and 17,141.

Unemployables.—Section B related to persons other than those fully employable, comprising those of (*a*) partially employable and of doubtful employability; (*b*) fully unemployable; (*c*) non-worker type dependants—wives, children under sixteen, young people at school; unemployable dependent adults, etc. Excluded, also, are farm resident operators and their dependants.

The statistics for the Section B group indicated a Dominion total for September, 1937, of 334,198. By adding Section A and Section B, the Dominion total of all persons in receipt of material aid (excluding those receiving agricultural aid) was 449,444 in September, 1937, as compared with 514,848 in August, 1937, and with 707,293 in September, 1936. By provinces, the totals for the Section B group during September, 1937, are as follows: Prince Edward Island—663; Nova Scotia—4,866; New Brunswick—no registration; Quebec—101,130; Ontario—115,036; Manitoba—26,951; Saskatchewan—35,734; Alberta—21,449; British Columbia—28,369.

Agricultural Aid.—Section C relates to farm resident operators and their dependants in receipt of agricultural aid. It does not include persons who habitually work at wages for operating farmers or persons who previously operated farms and have abandoned that occupation. Such persons are covered in Section A if reported employable, and in Section B if

*Figures for the province of New Brunswick are not included throughout as that province reported having substituted since April 1, for payment of material aid, works projects to which the Dominion contributed.

reported only partially employable or fully unemployable.

The Dominion total of persons in the Section C group (Agricultural aid) for September, 1937, was 303,270, as compared with 233,720 for August, 1937, and with 248,327 for September, 1936. (The sharp rise indicated in the September, 1937, total can be almost entirely attributed to the heavy increase in the drought areas of Saskatchewan.)

By provinces, the total number of persons in receipt of agricultural aid in September, 1937, was as follows: Prince Edward Island—126; Nova Scotia—none; New Brunswick—no registration; Quebec—3,408; Ontario—5,717; Manitoba—633; Saskatchewan—269,601; Alberta—18,241; British Columbia—5,544.

Totals of All Groups.—A recapitulation of all persons and their dependants (in all three groups) in receipt of material aid on agricultural aid (to which the Dominion contributed) shows a Dominion total of 752,714 for September, 1937, as compared with 748,568 in August, 1937, and with 955,620 in September, 1936. By provinces, these grand totals for September, 1937 and September, 1936, respectively, are as follows: Prince Edward Island—878 and 948; Nova Scotia—6,890 and 13,285; New Brunswick—no registration; Quebec—143,641 and 329,789; Ontario—155,487 and 272,056; Manitoba—38,801 and 52,329; Saskatchewan—316,004 (drought increase) and 165,059; Alberta—47,541 and 57,622; British Columbia—43,472 and 64,532.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

BELOW are summarized regulations recently made under the authority of various provincial statutes. These regulations affect work-people either directly or indirectly, and include orders relating to minimum wages (Alberta and British Columbia), hours of work, licensing, etc.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Two orders, effective October 15, 1937, have been made by the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations and approved by Order in Council under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936. Another Order, No. 4, took effect on November 30, 1937. All three Orders relate to persons employed in saw-mills, box factories, woodworking plants, and in the logging and railway tie industry in rural districts more than ten miles from any city or in towns or villages of less than 500 population.

Order No. 1 which was noted in The LABOUR GAZETTE of October, 1937, fixed minimum rates of wages for all male employees in Alberta except farm workers and domestic servants, workers in industries where wages are fixed under the Industrial Standards Act, casual and seasonal workers hired by other than employers in some industry or trade and, finally, such employees as may be exempted by special order of the Board of Industrial Relations administering the Act. The highest minimum rate fixed in the first Order for persons employed by the week or longer period was 33⅓ cents an hour for workers over 21 with one year's experience or those under 21 with at least two years' experience. Lower rates were established according to both age and experience, and other rates for workers employed otherwise than by the week.

The first of the new orders, Order No. 2, declares exempt from Order No. 1 persons employed in the establishments specified above and all persons engaged in fighting forest and prairie fires.

Order No. 3 fixes minimum rates of wages for the employees in such establishments to whom Order No. 1 is thus declared not to apply. No distinction is made on the ground of age but the rates vary with experience. A minimum of 28 cents an hour must be paid to any employee who has had experience in a similar employment amounting in the aggregate to twelve months. For any other employees, the minimum rate is 25 cents an hour but the number of those paid at this rate in any month in any establishment covered by the Order must not exceed forty per cent of the average number of all the employees employed in the plant.

Part-time workers employed for not more than four consecutive hours must be paid a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour and such employees must be paid for four hours.

Order No. 4 fixes maximum charges that may be made by employers for board and lodging furnished to their employees in these industries. The Order states that the Board of Industrial Relations after investigation, was of the opinion that the charges made for accommodation were excessive and unduly affected the workers' wages. Accordingly, the Board fixed the maximum amount that may be charged to any employee in such employment at 75 cents a day for board and lodging and 25 cents a meal for board only.

Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act

The Retailers' Code which was put in force under the above Act in April, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1936) has been amended to prohibit, as an unfair trade practice under the Act, the sale at retail of any merchandise at less than 5 per cent above the recognized wholesale price in the locality.

Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act

A ministerial Order under this statute requires operators of saw-mills to obtain a licence before December 31, 1937.

An Order in Council of November 2, 1937, declares exempt from the Act the business or profession of an accountant who is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Regulations recently issued provide for temporary exceptions to limits imposed by the Hours of Work Act and the regulations for persons employed in the mercantile industry in order to enable merchants to cope with Christmas business. By regulation, the 8-hours a day limit may be exceeded by three hours on Saturdays during any part of the year in parts of the province outside Vancouver, Victoria and Esquimalt and their environs but the weekly hours may not exceed 48. The special regulations for Christmas permit two additional hours in all parts of the province on December 18, the Saturday before Christmas, but maintain the weekly limit. Two additional hours may also be worked on December 23 and 24. These exceptions apply to all persons employed in the mercantile industry except workers in the mail-order, shipping and delivery departments of retail establishments who may, during the period from December 1 to 31, work such hours as are necessary to cope with seasonal exigencies but no longer. In no case may the weekly hours exceed 48 or the daily hours exceed 10.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

Special orders applying to the Christmas trade in the mercantile industry have also been issued under the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act. The order applying to women and girls working in shops stipulates that temporary employees hired for the month of December who work 40 hours or more a week must be paid not less than $12.75 a week. Those who work fewer than 40 hours a week may not be paid less than 35 cents an hour.

The order applying to male workers in retail and wholesale stores from December 1 to 31 requires that those over 21 years of age employed for 37½ hours or more in a week shall be paid not less than $15 a week, that any such workers whose week consists of less than 37½ hours shall be paid an hourly rate of 40 cents, provided that in the latter case no employee shall receive for one day less than $1.60. For male employees under 21 years of age working 37½ hours a week, the minimum rate varies with age from $6 a week under 17 years of age to $13 a week at 20 years of age. The hourly rate for persons under 21 working less than 37½ hours varies from 16 cents for a boy under 17 to 35 cents for a male worker 20 years old. No part-time worker in this group under 17 years of age may be paid less than 65 cents for a day's work and none over 20 years of age may be paid less than $1.40.

In effect from November 22, 1937, an order under the Male Minimum Wage Act relates to the "household furniture manufacturing industry." This term is defined to include the manufacture of furniture for kitchens, dining-rooms, living-rooms, bedrooms, halls and of any other articles of household furniture customarily made in a furniture factory.

A minimum rate of 40 cents an hour is fixed for employees over 21 years of age; for those under 21 the hourly rate varies with age; 20 cents for persons under 17, 25 cents for any person 17 years old; 27½ cents for one 18; 30 cents for one 19 years of age and 35 cents for any person 20 years of age and under 21.

The number of male persons receiving less than 40 cents an hour in any establishment within the scope of the Order is limited to 40 per cent of the total number of male workers in the plant.

The Order does not apply to apprentices indentured under the Apprenticeship Act or to persons covered by any other Order of the Board.

Census of Unemployed in U.S.A.

In a radio broadcast on November 14, President F. D. Roosevelt announced to the United States details of the nation-wide census of the unemployed and partly unemployed which commenced on November 16. Outlining the method adopted in taking this voluntary census, the President stated that commencing November 16, the Post Office Department would undertake to deliver to every abode in the United States an Unemployment Report card containing 14 single questions. This card, addressed especially to "those who are unemployed or partly employed, and who are able to work and are seeking work" was to be filled in and returned by midnight November 20 so that "the nation will have real facts upon which to base a sound re-employment program."

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND ALBERTA (THIRD SESSION)

The New Brunswick Legislature, which was in session from February 11 to April 2, 1937, enacted new laws dealing with the regulation of factories and the inspection of steam boilers, and amended statutes relating to fair wages and forest operations.

Factories

The Factories Act, which will come into force on proclamation, repeals the Factories Act, 1920. The new statute defines a "child" as any person under 15 years of age and prohibits the employment of children in factories. The Act of 1920 did not forbid child labour. The Minister of Health and Labour is given power to prohibit the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age in occupations deemed dangerous or unwholesome. In the former Act, a similar power was given to the Workmen's Compensation Board with respect to boys under 14 and girls under 18.

As in the 1920 Act, where an accident causes injury or death to a person unlawfully employed by reason of being under age, the employer is liable to the same extent and in the same manner as the Workmen's Compensation Board would be if such person were lawfully employed.

The maximum hours of labour permitted to women and young persons are reduced by the new Act from 60 to 50 a week, the daily limit of 10 remaining the same. This restriction on hours applies now to boys under 18 as well as to girls and women. Further, the maximum hours to which work by young persons and women may be continued in cases of accident or emergency, when the Minister of Health and Labour may grant permission for overtime work, on not more than 36 days in any 12 months may not exceed 12 per day and 68 per week and may not be earlier than 7 a.m. or later than 9 p.m. The former Act limited the working hours of women and young girls in such cases to 13½ a day and 81 a week and prohibited work before 6 a.m. and after 10.30 p.m.

As regards time for meals, there is also a change made in the law. Under the old Act one hour was to be allowed for a noonday meal and an additional hour for an evening meal was to be given between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. when work was carried on after 7 p.m. The 1937 Act stipulates that no employer may work an employee for more than six hours without allowing a full hour for food and rest except in cases where a factory is being operated by shifts of eight hours or less when an employee may be obliged to work for a full shift without intermission.

The new Act, like the former one, requires the keeping of overtime records and, in addition, requires employers to post in a conspicuous place in the factory a notice signed by the employer and the inspector stating the conditions of the overtime permit.

Sections of the former Act relating to safety, sanitation, posting of notices and inspection are incorporated in the new law without material change but the section of the 1920 Act which forbade women and girls working between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine was in motion, now applies also to boys under 18.

Under the old Act the penalty for obstructing an inspector in the discharge of his duties or for concealing or attempting to conceal, a child, young girl or woman or prevent their appearance before an inspector, was a fine of $30 and if the offence was committed at night a fine of $100. Under the new statute any person obstructing an inspector or concealing any person or preventing such person's appearance before, or examination by, an inspector is liable to a fine of $25 to $100 and in default of payment to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Sections of the former law providing for inspection of steam boilers and licensing of stationary engineers have been omitted from the new statute owing to the enactment of a special statute dealing with this subject.

Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels

An Act respecting Stationary Engineers, Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels and Inspection thereof will come into force on Proclamation. It provides for the appointment of a board of three competent and independent members, having not less than ten years' experience as stationary steam engineers, to examine candidates for certificates to operate and inspect steam plants, Diesel engines, refrigeration plants or pressure vessels, or to inspect steam boilers.

The Minister of Health and Labour is to administer the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appoint inspectors and to fix their remuneration, but no person may be appointed who is interested in the manufacture or sale of any plant or part thereof. No person who has not a certificate of competency issued under the Act and regulations may operate a steam plant or steam boiler under penalty of $5 to $10 for every day of such operation. Where the owner of a plant or boiler is unable to obtain a certificated operator, however, the Minister may issue a permit for a period not exceeding

fifteen days to a person having sufficient knowledge and experience to operate the plant with safety. Certificates may be granted to holders of certificates from any other province, state or country which accepts certificates issued under the Act, if so authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Any person holding a certificate as first or second-class marine engineer may also obtain a certificate under the Act without examination.

The terms "boiler" and "engine" are to be defined by the regulations but the Act does not apply to boilers or engines upon locomotives operated by a railway company or those used for agricultural purposes or in private residences, or to boilers in apartment houses, schools, churches, or other public buildings for hot water heating only or when used for steam heating, carrying a pressure of not more than fifteen pounds.

Fair Wages

The Fair Wage Act, 1936, was amended by the repeal of the section authorizing the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners to fix wages and the substitution of a section providing for a Fair Wage Board. The Board, which is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is to consist of five members, including two representatives each of employers and workers with a disinterested chairman. Members are to hold office during pleasure and to serve without remuneration but may be paid a per diem allowance while on official business, in addition to necessary travelling and living expenses. The chairman and one representative each of employers and workers is to constitute a quorum. Expenses of the Board are to be paid out of moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose. The Board was appointed in August, 1937.

Forest Operations

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act, 1934, was the subject of a number of amendments. The Commission is empowered to establish not only a minimum wage scale for the lumbering industry as formerly, but also an average or minimum and average scale or scales. When an average monthly scale is established it is to be for each month of employment. Such scales are to be established not later than March 15 and are to be effective for one year from April 1. Formerly, wage scales were established before July 1, and in force for a year from the date of establishment. All wage scales heretofore fixed by the Commission are ratified and confirmed but the scale fixed March 12, 1937, is to terminate April 1, 1938, and that fixed July 10, 1936, on May 1, 1937. The Commission is authorized to fix a new scale previous to that date to take effect May 1, 1937, and terminate April 1, 1938.

The sections dealing with investigation of disputes, as to wages, living conditions, or the charges made by an employer for board, or merchandise were amended to provide that the final report and recommendations of the Commission and any minority report upon being filed with the Registrar are to be considered by the Minister, who is to signify in writing to what extent the recommendations are approved by him. The Registrar is to forward to each of the parties to the dispute a copy of the report and recommendations of the Commission, so far as they have been approved by the Minister, together with a notice to any party required under the recommendations to do anything, directing such party to do such thing or things by a certain date fixed by the Minister and to file with the Registrar within five days from that date a full report as to how such things have been done. Failure to carry out the recommendations, as approved, or to file the report is an offence against the Act. Any person committing such offence is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty of $50 to $100 and in addition is to be ordered to pay to his employees the difference found by the Justice or Magistrate between the wages actually paid them and the amount due under the wage scale.

If a minimum wage scale has been fixed and has been violated, each employee is to receive the difference between the amount paid him and what he should have received. If an average scale has been fixed, each employee is to receive a fraction of what he had been paid by the employer, the said fraction having for its numerator the whole amount by which the employer was found in default and for its denominator the whole amount of wages actually paid by such employer. If "a minimum and average scale" has been fixed and if the employer has paid the average wage but has failed to pay any employee the minimum wage, such employee is to be paid the difference between the amount paid and what he should have received at the minimum scale. If the employer has failed to pay the average wage any employee who has received less than such average is to be paid the difference between what he has received and the said average.

An employer contravening the Act is also liable in addition to any other penalty to pay to the province double stumpage on any or all licences held by him and to have his licence or licences cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The section of the Act was repealed which permitted the employment of inexperienced or physically handicapped employees at a wage below the scale established by the Commission on a written agreement between employer and

employees in form prescribed by the Commission.

The amending Act further provides that, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, any member of the Executive Council other than the Minister of Lands and Mines may be appointed to administer the Act, that a board other than the Board under the Act may be appointed to carry out its provisions and that a person other than the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines may be made Registrar.

Alberta

During the third session of the year held by the Alberta Legislature, which opened on September 28th and closed on October 5th, the law relating to the licensing of trades and businesses was revised and amendments were made in the statutes dealing with minimum wages for men and the regulation of coal mines.

The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937, repeals an Act of similar title passed in 1936, but continues in force until replaced all orders and regulations issued under its authority. The new statute applies to all trades, businesses, industries, employments, and occupations in the Province to which the powers of the Legislative Assembly extend. The following are excepted: businesses licensed under the Fuel Oil Tax Act, the Government Liquor Control Act, the Theatres Act or the Billiard Room Act; certain professions or callings governed by special Acts; any business subject to the control of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners; farmers; farm labourers; ranchers; unskilled labourers; domestic servants; and any business exempted for the time being by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, who is charged with the administration of the Act, is given authority to designate any business or any class of business as a business to which the Act applies; to provide for the registration and licensing of all persons engaged or employed in a designated business and to prohibit the carrying on of such businesses by an unregistered or unlicensed person. The Minister may cancel or suspend any licence issued under the Act or under the former Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act if he is satisfied that the holder has, on more than one occasion, contravened the provisions of the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937, the Department of Trade and Industry Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Industrial Standards Act, the Tradesmen's Qualification Act, the Hours of Work Act or the provisions of any code, regulation or order issued under any of them. No licence may be issued by a city, town, village or municipality for the carrying on of a designated business unless the applicant is licensed under the Act.

Minimum Wages for Men

The Male Minimum Wage Act was amended to enable the Board of Industrial Relations to fix different minimum wages for employees in different employments and in different classes or descriptions of employment and to exempt from the operation of the Act or of any order, any group, class or description of employees in any industry, trade, business or occupation. The amending Act is retroactive to November 2, 1936.

Coal Mines

A clause added to the Coal Mines Regulation Act provides that any person employed in or about a coal mine may, by written order, request the owner, agent or manager to deduct from his wages any amount payable by him for sick and accident fund, hospital or union dues. Such order is to be effective only for the amounts specified therein.

Industrial Health in Great Britain

The seventeenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board, Medical Research Council (Great Britain) recently received, reviews the scope and nature of its investigations during the period ended June 30, 1937. The investigations were conducted in four main divisions as follows:

(*a*) Environmental conditions—(1) Lighting and vision; (2) noise and deafness; (3) dust; (4) toxic solvents; (5) heating and ventilation.

(*b*) Physiology and Psychology of work.

(*c*) Accidents and Occupational Fitness.

(*d*) Occupational Sickness—(1) Sickness rates of transportation workers; (2) dust and pulmonary disease; (3) sickness absence and labour wastage; (4) hours of work; (5) juvenile employment and ill health.

This report may be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2. The price is 9d. net.

REPORT OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The report of the Department of Public Welfare for Ontario covering the year April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, has recently been received. It reviews the activities of the department, included among which are the administration of Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Children's Aid, Veterans' Welfare, Industrial Schools, Training Schools, Houses of Refuge and Orphanages.

Old Age Pensions.—According to the report made by the Old Age Pensions Commission, $11,345,331.99 was distributed to old age pensioners during the period reviewed. At March 31, 1936, there were 54,040 pensioners compared with 50,771 at the end of the previous fiscal year. During the year 9,582 new applications were considered by the Commission, 1,071 being refused and 3,540 appeals for increase or reinstatement were dealt with (more recent figures for the province were given in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1194).

The report states that there is nothing in the number of applications coming before the Commission to indicate that a peak load of pensioners has been reached. It is also pointed out that cancellations due to death or other causes are still approximately twenty-five hundred less than the additions to the pension list. "Because of the numbers out of employment during the last few years," the report states, "we are bound to have those who will have no opportunity to make provision for old age and who of necessity must be assisted by the Old Age Pension."

Mothers' Allowances.—In reporting on the administration of mothers' allowances during the year reviewed it is stated that the outstanding development for the year in the administration of that branch of the department's work was the amendment of the Mothers' Allowance Act making the mother with one child the unit of eligibility.

Commenting on this new development the report states:

"In the original framing of the Act the mother with one child was excluded. She often had a little insurance or found a home for herself and child with her parents, or managed to get along somehow. Observation of the results attendant upon the mother and two children unit disclosed that the work of establishing the family was never completed. After the other members of the family had been provided for there was always the one child left handicapped by inadequate training. The amendment making the protection for the mother with one child removed that element of unfairness. As a result, 2,688 new families were added to the list and 1,417 families whose allowances would have lapsed were retained."

It is pointed out in the report that the Act has been in operation for sixteen years and a "peak load" has not yet been reached there being a fairly regular annual increase.

The total amount paid out by way of allowances from June 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, amounted to $507,552.64. The cost of administration of the Act was reported as 2·5 per cent of the amount expended in the way of allowances.

Child Welfare.—The results of the first full year's operation of the Children's Aid Societies under the provisions of regulations passed in 1934 are recorded in the report. Thirty-one societies improved their grade standing during the year.

During the year reviewed societies dealt with 23,393 children in their protective work it only being necessary to make 490 permanent wards, 608 temporary wards and 438 extensions of wardship, emphasizing the value of and the increase in the preventive services the Societies are offering. Of the 12,187 children directly under care of the Children's Aid Societies (not in their own homes) 7,982 were wards. For these wards a total of 9,739 visits were reported, or an increase of 4,785 over the previous year. When it is noted that little more than 50 per cent of the wards had been visited once in the year 1933-34, the above figures represent an interesting improvement.

According to the financial report of the Children's Aid Branch for the period, collections for the support of wards have increased from $68,248.04 for the year ending October 31, 1934, to $76,783.13 for the year ending March 31, 1936.

The report also reviews the activities of various industrial and training schools throughout the Province and the Soldiers' Aid Commission.

Accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in November, 1937, totalled 6,629 as compared with 5,567 in November, 1936. Fatalities numbered 31 in November, 1937, as compared with 53 in the corresponding month a year previous. Total awards for compensation and medical aid amounted to $542,833.33 for November, 1937, while in November, 1936, the total was $478,118.47.

FOURTH ANNUAL LABOUR CONFERENCE CALLED BY UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOUR

Recommendations Concerning Wages and Hours, Child Labour, and Industrial Home Work

Attended by the Governors of thirty-eight states, the fourth annual Labor Conference, held recently under the auspices of the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, unanimously recommended the enactment of federal legislation on wages and hours and asked Congress to include in such a measure, if possible, provisions eliminating the products of child labour and industrial home work from interstate commerce.

The conference, in closing a three-day session, also asked the Secretary of Labor to study the problem of discrimination against older workers, to appoint a national advisory committee and to draft a program of practicable measures designed to break down existing age barriers.

The conference adopted other resolutions urging the states to enact legislation putting supervision of labor standards of apprenticeship in the State Labor Departments; advocating the passage of state laws to eliminate industrial work; favouring ratification of the child labour amendment; co-ordinating all labor laws in the states and in the Federal Government in single departments and setting up a section in the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor to assemble and adapt the materials of the Department to meet the needs of workers.

Resolution on Wages and Hours

In the preamble to its resolution on wages and hours legislation, the conference considered that the method of state enactment also had proved inadequate, and that a federal enactment, establishing basic standards in industries where interstate competition is a factor would encourage adoption of supplementary measures by the states.

The conference then declared itself in favour of the enactment of legislation by Congress, having for its purpose the fixing of minimum standards of wages and maximum hours of work of employees in industries whose products enter interstate commerce, including in such measure provisions which would eliminate the products of child labour and industrial home work.

Resolution on Apprenticeship

After pointing out that age is becoming an increasing factor in receiving and retaining employment, and that "the age at which discrimination begins is becoming unreasonably low, thereby creating a serious national, social and economic problem," the conference recommended that the appointment of a national advisory committee to study and "draft a program of practical measures designed to break down existing age barriers."

Resolution on Industrial Home Work

The conference by resolution declared "industrial home work exploits the workers engaged in the practice, undermines the employment standards in competing factories, jeopardizes the health of the workers and the public, and is a means of evading wage, hour, and child labour regulations."

It was indicated a number of states have already enacted legislation which makes possible the prohibition of industrial home work. But it was also pointed out "that already large quantities of home-work materials are being shipped across state lines and one result of this prohibitory type of state legislation may be the further spread of industrial home work into states not yet faced with the problem."

The conference, therefore, went on record "in favour of the elimination of industrial home work, and recommended the rapid enactment of home-work legislation of the prohibitory type by states not already having such laws." Congress was also urged "to enact legislation controlling industrial home work in interstate commerce in the United States, its territories and possessions, which clearly looks toward the ultimate elimination of the practice."

Recommendations on Child Labour

In dealing with the subject of child labour, the conference considered that because of the temporary progress made in 1933-35 in reducing child labour under the N.R.A. codes, "there is grave danger that the public may not realize the seriousness of the child labour problem today and the importance of measures dealing with it." Accordingly, it was emphasized that: (1) child labour has shown an alarming increase in the past 2 years; (2) only ten states have 16-year minimum age laws.

To remedy the weaknesses in many State laws, notably in the protection of children from industrial accidents and in safeguarding

ages, hours and types of work, three steps were regarded by the conference as essential:—

(1) Improvement in State child labor laws.

(2) Sound Federal child-labour legislation.

(3) Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

Federal Legislation.—After re-emphasizing its stand of last year regarding the raising of all State child labour laws to approved standards, the conference analysed the situation with respect to federal legislation. The following extracts from the official press release conveys the attitude of the conference toward the problem:—

The Conference urges that Federal legislation contain the following vitally important provisions modelled on the 1916 Federal child labor law; (*a*) a co-operative working arrangement between State and Federal authorities in enforcement; (*b*) a sound work certificate system which serves as the test of legal employment and prevents illegal employment; and (*c*) the prohibition of the shipment of goods from factories in which child labour has been employed within 30 days prior thereto, which makes enforcement possible without proving that a particular child work on a particular article.

These three provisions are in the Black-Connery Bill as reported by the House Committee on Labor and should be retained. The last two were not in the Bill as passed by the Senate. All three are needed for effective enforcement.

The Conference deplores that exemptions from the Black-Connery Bill in its present form would permit children to work in turpentine camps and, if parents rather than children receive the pay, to engage in industrial home work, mining operations, and any other occupations in which the children are not hired directly, and urges their elimination. Another exemption which should be eliminated as contrary to sound policy permits the Children's Bureau to exempt a child of any age if his employment is not deemed to interfere with education, health, or welfare. This is an unprecedently broad grant of power to exempt from child-labour standards. It might be subject to abuse and would add great difficulties to the administration of the act. . . .

The Conference goes on record as strongly opposing the inclusion in a Federal child labour law of provisions based on the prison-made goods method of regulation, forbidding the shipment of child made goods into a State which has forbidden the sale of such goods.

Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.—The Conference recognizes that any proposed Federal legislation before Congress could eliminate only an estimated 25 per cent of the non-agricultural child labor that exists to-day, and that an amendment to the Constitution is essential to complete the abolition of this evil. The pending child labour amendment requires only eight more ratifications to afford the necessary relief and reliable polls show that the country demands it. The Conference urges that its ratification be carried to completion.

Noting that other amendments to the Constitution dealing with child labour have been proposed in Congress and elsewhere and have obtained some degree of public support, the conference pointed out "the serious weaknesses from which some of these amendments suffer."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Action Taken by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. on Question of Reduction of Hours of Work

At its Eighty-First Session, which was held at Prague, Czechoslovakia, from October 6 to 9, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to place on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the International Labour Conference the question of the generalization of the reduction of hours of work.

In this connection it may be stated that in 1935 the International Labour Conference adopted a general Draft Convention by which the States Members declared themselves in favour of the principle of the 40-hour week, without reduction in the standard of living, and undertook to apply this principle, by separate Conventions, to each industry. The principle was applied in 1935 to the glass bottle industry. In 1936 the Conference adopted a Draft Convention applying it to public works; and in June, 1937, a Draft Convention applying the 40-hour week to the textile industry was adopted. The International Labour Conference at its last session felt that this procedure of application, industry by industry, would require too many years to give satisfactory results to the workers, and accordingly adopted a resolution asking the Governing Body to consider placing on the agenda of the next session of the Conference the question of the generalization of the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities not covered by the Conventions already adopted.

Decided:

"1. That the question of the generalization of the reduction of hours of work shall be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session;

2. That the question shall be considered as coming up for first discussion, namely that it shall be followed by a consultation of the Governments the results of which will be submitted to the 1939 Session with a view to the preparation of a Draft Convention;

3. That the Director of the International Labour Office shall draw up a grey report which will enable the International Labour

Conference to take a decision as regards all the classes of workers to be included in the consultation of the Governments.

It is understood (1) that the question of the reduction of hours of work in agriculture will be examined by the Governing Body when the report of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, to which the matter has already been referred and which is to meet in February, 1938, is submitted to it; (2) that the question of the reduction of hours of work in the mercantile marine remains a matter for the Joint Maritime Commission."

The Governing Body adopted this resolution by 20 votes to 6, the minority consisting of six employers. The employers' representatives of France and the United States voted with the majority.

After preliminary examination at the sittings of the International Labour Conference which is to be held in June, 1938, the question will come up for final determination at the ensuing annual session of 1939.

Chairman of Governing Body

Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the British Ministry of Labour, has been elected to the chairmanship of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. In Great Britain, Mr. Leggett is chiefly known for his work as a conciliator in industrial disputes. Since 1920 he has been in charge of the Industrial Relations Department of the Ministry of Labour, which has to do with conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes, and the set up of joint machinery between employers' organizations and the trade unions. He has been in control since 1930 of the department concerned with voluntary and compulsory machinery for the regulation of wages and working conditions and of statistics. Since 1929, he has been in attendance at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and of the International Labour Conference as one of the British representatives and has taken an active part in the work of this Organization.

Advance Recorded in Canadian Industry

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its Bulletin of December 10, 1937, reported that during the first 10 months of the present year, a marked advance took place in business operations, the standing in October being more favourable than at any time since August 1930. The marked betterment of the last three years was due mainly to recovery in the industries which participated so fully in the prosperous period from 1922 to 1929. Those include mining, newsprint, electric power and the automobile and allied industries.

The index of mineral production averaged 15·7 per cent higher in the last ten months than in the same period of one year ago. Zinc exports showed a decline of 3·6 per cent, while copper and nickel exports were up 4·8 per cent and 30·7 per cent, respectively. Gold shipments from Canadian mines recorded a gain of 11·2 per cent, while silver marketings were up 19 per cent. The output of coal was 12,487,794 tons in the first ten months, a gain of 1·8 per cent.

The increase in the index of manufacturing production over the first ten months of 1936 was 10 per cent. The output of newsprint at 3,042,970 tons showed a gain of 16·8 per cent. External demand for Canadian lumber showed expansion, the increase in the export of planks and boards having been 13·3 per cent.

Output of pig iron recorded a gain of 37·2 per cent, while the production of steel ingots was 30·7 per cent greater. The automobile industry participated fully in the recovery of the last three years, the increase over the first ten months of 1936 being 29·5 per cent. Production amounted to 169,774 cars and trucks compared with 131,099 in the same period of last year.

New business obtained by the construction industry showed a considerable percentage gain over the preceding year but the level remained low relative to that of the prosperous period culminating in 1929. The gain in contract awards to $198,577,000 compared with $142,629,000 amounted to 39·2 per cent, while building permits in 58 cities increased 34·9 per cent.

Production of electric power showed gains not only over last year but also over any other year in the history of the industry. Total output in the first ten months of 1937 was 22·7 billion kilowatt hours compared with 20·8 billion in the same period of last year. The gain of 9·1 per cent represents a considerable expansion due to greater industrial and domestic demand.

Carloadings in the first ten months of 1937 numbered 2,196,000 compared with 2,069,000 in the same period of 1936, the gain being 6·2 per cent. The gross operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway recorded gains of 8·1 per cent and 5·0 per cent, respectively.

Imports showed a gain of 30·8 per cent over the first ten months of 1936, and exports were up 15·2 per cent.

The index of employment in manufacturing operations, being unaffected to any important extent by unemployment relief, is significant of the trend of business. The recall of employees by manufacturing concerns was continued from May 1933 to the first of October, last. The October level was higher than in any other month except May, 1929.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reported on November 1 was 10,463, the employees an their payrolls numbering 1,194,137 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,897, having an aggregate membership of 214,858 persons, 8·9 per cent of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the beginning of November, 1937, as reported by Employers

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, there was a slight slackening in employment at the beginning of November, but the loss was rather smaller than the average decline at November 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1936. The 10,463 firms making returns reported pay-rolls aggregating 1,194,137, compared with 1,198,058 at October 1, 1937, while the index (1926=100) declined from 125·7 in the preceding month, to 125·2 at the first of November, as compared with 111·0 at November 1, 1936. Since this reduction was less than usual at the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight increase, rising from 119·8 at October 1, 1937, to 120·3 at the beginning of November, when it was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

In the seventeen years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at November 1 have been as follows: 1937, 125·2; 1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9; 1927, 108·8; 1926, 104·0; 1925, 98·3; 1924, 94·1; 1923, 100·0; 1922, 97·0 and 1921, 91·3.

Particularly marked seasonal improvement was noted at the beginning of November in logging in which the number added to the pay-rolls was greater than in any other month for which data are available. There were also important increases in retail trade. On the other hand, mining, communications, transportation, services, construction and manufacturing showed declines that in most cases were of a seasonal character; the losses in construction and manufacturing were most extensive. Within the latter division, food, lumber and leather factories recorded the largest reductions in personnel, while automobile and some other iron and steel plants reported heightened activity.

For November 1 of last year, 10,054 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,052,985, an increase of 8,600 persons as compared with their October 1, 1936, returns. The additions to the working forces were then most pronounced in logging, but highway construction, mining and trade had also shown improvement.

Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was seasonally downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; no general change occurred in Ontario, while heightened activity was indicated in Quebec. Employment in four of the five economic areas continued at an exceptionally high level as compared with the other autumns of the record; in the Prairie Provinces, however, the situation as reported by leading employers was not so favourable, the index being below the average for November 1 in the years since 1921.

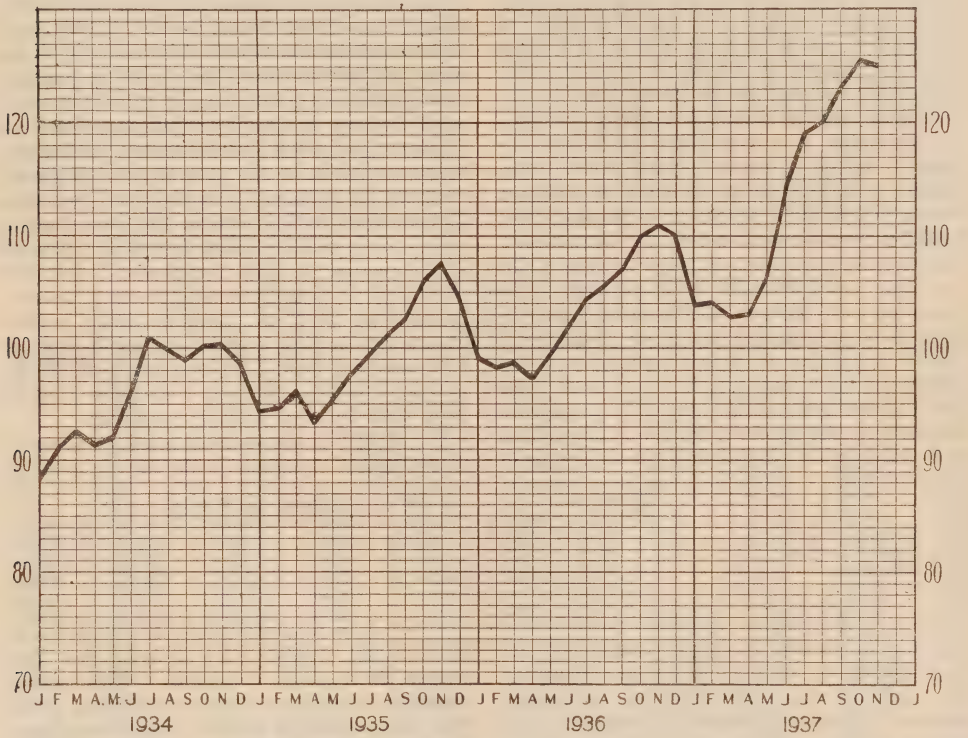
Maritime Provinces.—There was a further decrease in industrial activity in the Maritime

Provinces, most of the reduction in personnel taking place in road construction; manufacturing, mining and transportation, however, also reported curtailment. Within the factory group, moderate additions to staffs were recorded in food and iron and steel plants, while rolls, or 5,473 fewer than at the beginning of October.

An increase had been indicated at November 1, 1936, by the 706 establishments whose statistics were then tabulated, and who had reported 86,051 persons in their employ, or 1,015

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



lumber mills were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, building and trade showed improvement, and there were large seasonal increases in logging camps. Returns were received from 721 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 91,900 workers on their pay-

more than at October 1, 1936. The index then, however, was nearly eight points lower than at the latest date.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last six months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Nov. 1, 1937	Index Numbers (1926=100) Oct. 1. 1937	Sept. 1, 1937	Aug. 1, 1937	July 1, 1937	June 1, 1937
Prince Edward Island ..	1.7	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia..	52.2	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	46.1	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes.	100.0	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed another large advance, chiefly in logging, in which an exceptionally high level of activity was indicated. There were also gains in metallic ore mining, highway construction and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, shipping, building and railway construction and services registered curtailment; within the

manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character. The 2,507 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 8,876 persons, bringing them to 363,525 at November 1. Employment was decidedly brisker than at November 1, 1936, although a gain of 12,054 workers had then been reported by 2,372 establishments, whose pay-lists included 305,550 men and women.

Ontario.—The situation in Ontario showed little general change at the beginning of November, the 4,639 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 508,302 persons, or 80 fewer than in the preceding month. On the average, the change at November 1 in the years, 1921-1936, has been a falling-off, which though not large, exceeds that indicated at the latest date. There was a substantial advance in logging, and building construction and trade also showed considerable improvement from October 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, the tobacco and beverage and iron and steel divisions showed heightened activity, the gains in the latter being marked; leather, lumber, food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were especially pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. Although improvement on the whole had been noted at the beginning of November, 1936, the index was then 17·6 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 130·4. For November 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 4,462 employers having 437,780 workers.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a seasonal decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces as at November 1, 1937. Returns were compiled from 1,492 firms having 135,559 employees, as against 137,391 at October 1. Logging, coal-mining, building, trade and manufacturing afforded more employment, but there were declines in services, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gain in manufacturing occurred in food and iron and steel factories. The general curtailment in the Prairies was on a much smaller scale than that recorded at November 1, 1936, when the index was practically the same, standing at 106·0, as compared with 106·2 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for November 1 of last year from 1,461 employers of 134,681 men and women; this was a decrease of 3,334 from their October 1, 1936, pay-rolls.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last six months:

	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Nov. 1,	Oct. 1,	Sept. 1,	Aug. 1,	July 1,	June 1,
Manitoba	44·9	99·3	99·2	100·2	99·0	100·3	97·4
Saskatchewan	22·6	115·9	120·4	128·3	118·8	110·2	103·9
Alberta	32·5	110·5	112·2	111·0	107·1	105·7	99·4
Prairies	100·0	106·2	107·6	109·4	105·6	104·0	99·3

British Columbia.—A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,104 employers furnishing returns aggregated 94,851, compared with 100,263 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with declines in lumber mills and some other divisions; communications, services, transportation and construction also showed curtailment. On the other hand, retail trade was more active. Employment generally was brisker than at November 1 of last year, when 1,053 establishments had reported a total working force of 88,923 persons, compared with 91,250 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 105·4, as compared with 111·5 at November 1, 1937.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in each of these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November of 1936, or of any of the last few years.

Montreal.—A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at November 1, when 1,529 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,417 co-operating firms, who employed 159,897. Trade showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction, transportation and services. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, iron and steel and leather factories, while electrical appliance and some other plants reported advances. A decrease had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then nearly twelve points lower. Statements had been received for November 1, 1936, from 1,362 establishments providing work for 142,101 men and women.

Quebec City.—Employment showed a further falling-off in Quebec, according to 178 employers of 13,886 persons, compared with 14,334 at October 1. Manufacturing and services indicated most of the contraction, while trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather plants. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1936, when the 172 co-operating firms had employed 12,924 workers, or 128 fewer than at October 1, 1936.

Toronto.—There was a further small increase in the pay-rolls of 1,555 firms in Toronto, who had 140,300 persons in their employ, a number greater by 138 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade and construction, while iron and steel plants were also busier. On the other hand, employees were released from other branches of the manufacturing, notably leather, food and non-ferrous metals. A larger gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was nearly seven points lower; the 1,501 employers making returns for November 1, 1936, had reported staffs aggregating 131,249, compared with 130,640 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.—In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber division; construction was also slacker, while trade was more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 204 establishments furnishing data employed 14,813 persons, as against 15,194 at October 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1936, when the trend had also been downward, according to information from 199 firms with 14,336 workers.

Hamilton.—Employment in Hamilton increased substantially at November 1, when the 294 co-operating firms reported 38,512 employees, or 625 more than at the beginning of

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91·3	102·6	83·4	92·7	101·9	83·7
Nov. 1, 1922	97·0	102·9	88·4	101·1	104·3	88·9
Nov. 1, 1923	100·0	106·8	98·4	102·2	98·5	91·1
Nov. 1, 1924	94·1	93·9	92·6	96·3	93·4	90·6
Nov. 1, 1925	98·3	96·0	96·4	99·8	98·4	98·9
Nov. 1, 1926	104·0	97·2	105·4	103·7	106·9	102·9
Nov. 1, 1927	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Nov. 1, 1928	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Nov. 1, 1929	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	192·5	113·9
Nov. 1, 1930	112·9	110·1	111·9	111·6	125·8	105·4
Nov. 1, 1931	103·0	116·6	96·2	98·1	128·2	98·9
Nov. 1, 1932	84·7	86·8	83·6	84·2	91·6	77·8
Nov. 1, 1933	91·3	90·2	92·2	91·4	94·6	84·0
Nov. 1, 1934	100·2	104·9	98·0	103·6	96·5	94·1
Nov. 1, 1935	107·7	111·1	105·0	110·0	108·1	101·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
Apr. 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·0
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	103·4	106·2	111·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1937	100·0	7·7	30·4	42·6	11·4	7·9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the food group, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A greater gain had been made at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was decidedly lower. The November 1, 1936, pay-lists of the 286 co-operating employers had included 32,303 men and women.

Windsor.—Activity in Windsor showed a further large advance; 179 establishments reported 21,019 persons on their staffs, compared with 19,944 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was at a much lower level. Statistics for November 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 175 employers, whose pay-rolls totalled 17,194.

Winnipeg.—Employment slightly increased in Winnipeg, according to 488 firms employing 42,183 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 42,028 in their last report. Manufacturing was rather brisker, the gains occurring chiefly in food factories; communications, building and trade also showed improvement, while transportation released help. Figues furnished by 482 employers at the first of November of last year showed that they had 40,713 men and women on their pay-lists or 161 fewer than at October 1, 1936; the employment index then stood at 94·9, compared with 98·0 at the date under review.

Vancouver.—The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 461 co-operating establishments had 37,215 persons on their staffs, or 988 fewer than in the preceding month. Manfacturing and transportation showed declines, those in the first named occurring largely in lumber and metal-using factories. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of Novem-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93·8	.....	101·9	.....	.....	.....	101·8	82·2
Nov. 1, 1923	100·4	.....	99·2	110·5	94·4	.....	90·7	85·4
Nov. 1, 1924	93·6	101·4	96·1	100·6	83·8	.....	86·2	89·6
Nov. 1, 1925	100·6	100·5	99·1	103·1	92·3	92·5	94·7	97·0
Nov. 1, 1926	104·7	104·3	103·4	103·6	103·6	96·8	106·1	101·6
Nov. 1, 1927	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Nov. 1, 1928	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Nov. 1, 1929	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Nov. 1, 1930	112·6	135·3	115·5	124·6	102·0	116·5	108·6	110·4
Nov. 1, 1931	95·4	120·0	105·6	118·6	96·3	67·7	93·5	101·9
Nov. 1, 1932	84·8	98·5	92·5	94·1	77·8	62·5	84·3	87·9
Nov. 1, 1933	86·4	94·7	91·5	95·5	79·5	76·7	81·5	85·1
Nov. 1, 1934	87·3	96·5	97·2	98·6	86·3	76·1	86·4	89·0
Nov. 1, 1935	91·7	100·5	101·7	104·0	101·4	115·4	91·4	101·3
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107 2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1937	13·4	1·2	11·7	1·2	3·2	1·8	3·5	2·1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

ber of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by the 441 co-operating firms, whose employees had numbered 34,442, a decline of 671 from October 1, 1936.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufactures showed a contraction at November 1, following an almost unbroken succession of increases since the opening of the year. The 6,015 co-operating establishments reported 605,134 employees, or 13,336 fewer than at October 1, while the index declined from 121·7 in the preceding month to 119·0 at November 1. This reduction, which was of a seasonal character, involved a proportion of the aggregate pay-roll rather exceeding the average in the experience of the years since 1920. As a result, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 118·5 at the beginning of October to 117·8 at the date under review; the seasonally-corrected indexes in the last three months have been higher than in any other month for which data are available, with the exception of a few months in 1929.

There were large increases at November 1, 1937, in iron and steel plants, these being of more than ordinary interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last sixteen years. The rubber, beverage and electrical apparatus industries also afforded more employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, lumber, leather, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

The volume of employment reported in manufacturing at November 1, 1937, was

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91·3	87·8	107·8	102·6	89·8	102·0	85·5	80·1	92·3
Nov. 1, 1922	97·0	94·9	119·1	109·3	87·8	105·9	94·0	80·7	93·1
Nov. 1, 1923	100·0	98·7	113·0	110·3	90·4	107·9	97·7	90·6	92·4
Nov. 1, 1924	94·1	91·3	129·4	105·1	95·6	99·9	88·9	91·2	93·1
Nov. 1, 1925	98·3	96·5	119·9	101·7	97·3	103·0	94·6	93·9	99·2
Nov. 1, 1926	104·0	102·7	99·6	106·5	102·2	105·2	111·2	99·1	103·9
Nov. 1, 1927	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Nov. 1, 1928	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Nov. 1, 1929	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Nov. 1, 1930	112·9	104·6	90·9	121·9	119·9	106·0	148·8	126·9	129·2
Nov. 1, 1931	103·0	88·8	63·7	107·9	102·4	95·4	165·4	117·5	122·8
Nov. 1, 1932	84·7	81·7	37·9	101·2	89·6	84·5	77·9	106·5	115·4
Nov. 1, 1933	91·3	86·5	110·3	109·7	81·1	81·4	94·6	107·9	115·6
Nov. 1, 1934	100·2	92·8	171·9	121·2	80·7	83·9	111·0	114·9	121·3
Nov. 1, 1935	107·7	103·5	158·4	132·5	81·4	84·5	119·9	117·1	124·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101 1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	2·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144 5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·	"	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1937	100·0	50·7	7·4	6·2	2·0	8·8	13·1	2·4	9·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

greater than at the same date of last year, or of any other year for which statistics are available, the index being, indeed, slightly higher than at November 1, 1929, the previous high level for the time of year; the reduction then indicated had been on a larger scale than at November 1, 1937. For November 1, 1936, 5,838 manufacturing establishments had reported 546,031 employees, compared with 552,112 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920: 1937, 119·0; 1936, 107·7; 1935, 103·5; 1934, 92·8; 1933, 86·5; 1932, 81·7; 1931, 88·8; 1930, 104·6; 1929, 117·2; 1928, 115·1; 1927, 104·9; 1926, 102·7; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·3; 1923, 98·7; 1922, 94·9 and 1921, 87·8.

Animal Products—Edible.—Meat-preserving plants reported greatly increased activity, but seasonal curtailment was indicated in dairies and fish-canneries. Statistics were received from 304 manufacturers, employing 26,738 persons, as compared with 27,820 in the preceding month. This decrease, which took place largely in British Columbia, compared unfavourably with the advance registered at the corresponding date last year, when employment was, however, at a generally lower level.

Leather and Products.—There was a decided loss in personnel in this group at November 1, mainly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. The 300 firms furnishing data reported 22,305 workers, as against 23,888 at October 1. The index was practically the same as at the same date in 1936, although a smaller decline had then been noted.

Lumber and Products.—Further seasonal contractions, involving many more employees than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, where employment was,

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Nov. 1, 1937	Oct. 1, 1937	Nov. 1, 1936	Nov. 1, 1935	Nov. 1, 1934	Nov. 1, 1933	Nov. 1, 1932
Manufacturing—								
Animal products	50·7	119·0	121·7	107·7	103·5	92·8	86·5	81·7
Fur and products	2·2	138·2	143·7	132·8	120·5	111·9	104·8	98·2
Leather and products	·2	99·5	98·2	87·6	100·4	91·1	91·7	87·0
Boots and shoes	1·9	109·2	117·0	109·0	106·3	96·0	96·1	89·3
Lumber and products	1·2	109·1	118·8	107·6	107·2	95·1	101·0	94·5
Rough and dressed lumber	4·0	89·0	96·2	81·4	76·2	67·9	61·5	54·7
Furniture	2·2	77·4	88·9	72·5	66·5	56·9	49·7	40·9
Other lumber products	·7	93·5	94·5	88·8	86·6	78·9	76·3	75·8
Musical instruments	1·1	121·4	120·5	103·7	97·8	93·7	86·8	80·4
Plant products—edible	·1	56·8	55·5	55·9	51·8	55·2	44·3	48·0
Pulp and paper products	3·4	138·0	161·1	136·9	126·5	114·4	116·2	111·7
Pulp and paper	5·8	113·9	115·3	105·8	98·6	95·3	89·0	88·0
Paper products	2·7	109·0	112·3	98·3	88·6	85·7	77·4	73·8
Printing and publishing	·9	139·0	138·6	127·1	117·8	107·8	101·7	101·4
Rubber products	2·2	111·7	111·0	108·4	105·1	103·9	100·0	102·3
Textile products	1·2	115·1	113·9	101·5	96·3	91·7	87·0	82·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	9·3	128·9	129·9	121·5	118·9	110·0	105·4	99·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	3·6	140·9	141·6	132·7	134·8	122·3	116·2	106·2
Woollen yarn and cloth	1·7	104·1	103·0	94·7	93·3	88·5	81·6	78·0
Silk and silk goods	·7	144·9	148·4	145·3	145·8	121·8	130·0	112·5
Hosiery and knit goods	·8	530·4	544·7	512·0	534·8	476·6	425·5	366·0
Garments and personal furnishings	1·8	129·2	129·1	123·0	127·2	118·5	122·5	115·2
Other textile products	3·1	123·3	124·9	113·5	105·8	100·3	92·9	91·8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	·8	98·8	110·8	101·3	97·7	89·7	83·4	75·9
Tobacco	1·4	125·2	124·4	114·1	122·3	110·9	117·4	109·6
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	100·3	101·3	91·9	106·2	101·3	113·4	103·0
Wood distillates and extracts	·7	161·3	156·6	147·3	144·6	124·6	124·1	118·9
Chemicals and allied products	·1	153·7	166·0	138·6	145·5	125·5	122·7	117·7
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	159·9	159·4	144·2	134·8	125·1	113·4	108·1
Electric light and power	·9	94·4	99·9	84·0	80·1	73·8	62·1	61·1
Electrical apparatus	1·4	129·6	129·5	121·1	117·6	116·2	109·1	111·6
Iron and steel products	1·8	158·6	157·0	126·3	131·2	111·6	95·1	108·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	11·9	109·3	107·0	89·8	88·7	71·3	63·0	57·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	144·3	145·0	117·8	116·7	89·2	72·4	61·2
Agricultural implements	1·1	134·9	134·6	109·4	95·8	82·9	67·4	62·4
Land vehicles	·6	80·2	72·5	44·9	55·9	39·6	30·2	21·9
Automobiles and parts	5·0	98·0	93·5	83·7	85·4	67·9	63·0	55·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1·8	151·9	129·8	127·4	131·5	71·2	60·0	47·5
Heating appliances	·2	68·2	70·9	63·7	62·9	45·3	44·8	64·3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·5	135·0	137·6	126·8	113·1	100·1	89·9	82·4
Foundry and machine shop products	·7	130·4	133·1	89·5	86·8	63·9	51·9	52·6
	·5	120·6	118·6	102·1	97·4	72·5	64·8	66·5
Other iron and steel products	1·8	113·5	113·5	94·1	88·5	78·6	69·9	67·9
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	159·7	162·7	141·1	126·8	111·7	93·8	82·9
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	149·5	153·6	143·3	139·8	134·3	127·8	119·0
Miscellaneous	·5	139·8	147·5	133·6	124·6	120·9	103·7	101·0

[1] The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

however, more active than in November, 1936. The shrinkage at the date under review took place principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, while vehicle and some other wood-using works showed improvement. A combined working force of 47,744 persons was reported by the 893 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 51,622 at the beginning of October. The most pronounced decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency was generally downward.

Musical Instruments.—A small gain was indicated in musical instrument factories, 35 of which employed 1,621 workers, or 38 more than at October 1. Employment was slightly brisker than at the beginning of November, 1936, when little general change had been recorded.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries reported very marked seasonal reductions in their pay-rolls, while sugar and syrup, bakery and chocolate and confectionery plants showed small advances. The forces of the 498 co-operating firms aggregated 40,504 persons, or 6,780 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but improvement was noted in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The curtailment, on the whole, involved fewer workers than that registered at the corresponding date last year; the index number was then slightly lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The trend of employment in this group was downward, according to data from 613 establishments with 69,442 workers on their pay-rolls as compared with 70,276 at the beginning of October. Moderate improvement was recorded in printing and publishing houses, and in the manufacture of paper products, while pulp and paper mills showed a contraction. The largest losses were in Quebec. Additions to staffs had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index was then over eight points lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed an increase at November 1; data were compiled from 55 firms with 14,670 employees, as against 14,519 in their last report. The level of activity was higher than at November 1, 1936, when a reduction had been noted.

Textile Products.—Cotton and some other textile factories reported moderately heightened employment, but the production of garments, headwear, woollen and silk goods showed a falling-off; 1,112 textile manufacturers reduced their pay-rolls from 112,214 at October 1 to 111,316 at the date under review. The decreases took place chiefly in Quebec. A smaller loss had been shown at the beginning of November last year, but the index was then some seven points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquours.—A slight falling-off was recorded in tobacco works, while improvement was noted in beverage factories, according to the 187 establishments furnishing statistics in this group, which employed 17,091 persons, as compared with 16,987 at October 1. Most of the gain, on the whole, occurred in Ontario. A larger increase had been indicated at the correspondng date last year, when employment generally was not so brisk.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—In this group, statements were furnished by 205 plants employing 13,200 persons, or 26 more than in their last report. The situation was decidely better than in the autumn of 1936, when a larger gain had been recorded.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal curtailment was noted in building material plants in most provinces; employment generally was at a higher level than at November 1, 1936, although smaller losses, on the whole, had then taken place. The forces of the 211 employers from whom information was received, had declined since October 1 by 606 person, to 10,472 at the beginning of November, 1937.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in the production of electric current showed little general change, 16 workers being added to the forces of the 96 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 16,381 persons. A reduction had been indicated in this industry at November 1 of last year, when the index was lower.

Electrical Appliances.—Improvement was reported in electrical apparatus works, 125 of which had 21,803 employees, or 217 more than at October 1, 1937. No general change had been noted at the same date in 1936; employment was then in much smaller volume.

Iron and Steel Products.—Employment in automobile, agricultural implement and some other iron and steel works showed important increases, while the heating appliance and structural iron and steel divisions reported lowered activity. On the whole, the additions to staffs were rather smaller than those indicated at November 1, 1936, but employment continued at a high level as compared with the same date in the last few years. Statements were received from 878 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 142,481 persons, as compared with 139,457 at October 1, 1937. Most of the advance took place in Ontario.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Data tabulated from 177 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 25,496 workers, or 473 fewer than at October 1. The decrease occurred mainly in the manufacture of lead, tin, zinc and copper products. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date of 1936, when a smaller loss had been indicated.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—There was a decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 144 of which released 412 persons, bringing their staffs to 15,045 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than at November 1 of last year, when a reduction had also been noted.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 361 firms employing 87,780 men, or 28,049 more than in the preceding month. This advance exceeded that reported at November 1 of any other year for which information is available, being, in fact, greater than in any other month on record, while the index, at 306·3, was also at its maximum for the last seventeen years. There were increases at the date under review in all provinces except British Columbia, where no general change was shown; the largest gains were in Quebec.

Mining

The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores afforded less employment, according to statements from 420 mine operators, with 74,427 employees, or 1,319 fewer than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded at the date under review, 25,221 belonged in the coal-mining, 39,135 in the metallic ore and 10,071 in the non-metallic mineral group. A considerable increase had been indicated at the same date in 1936, but the index then was below its level at the time of writing.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed moderate seasonal contractions; the companies and branches making returns had 23,739 workers on their pay-rolls, a loss of 435 since October 1. The index of employment was higher than at November 1, 1936, when a similar falling-off had been noted.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a reduction in activity in local transportation, according to 245 firms whose staffs aggregated 26,367 at the beginning of November, as compared with 27,260 in the preceding month. The decline occurred chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was at a lower level than at the corresponding date in 1936; the loss then reported had been smaller.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 99 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose payrolls were reduced by 1,058 persons, to 61,588 at November 1. The greatest contractions were in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was rather brisker than at the beginning of November, 1936, when a larger decline had been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A decrease was noted in water transportation, 112 companies employing 16,909 workers, as compared with 18,814 in the preceding month. The curtailment, which was of a seasonal character, was most pronounced in Quebec. An advance had been shown at November 1 last year, when the index stood at 94·8, compared with 93·1 at the date under review.

Construction

Building.—There was a reduction in building, 435 persons being released from the forces of the 805 co-operating contractors, who had 34,972 employees, a number considerably greater than that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1936; the trend had then also been unfavourable. There were advances at the date under review in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while elsewhere curtailment was indicated.

Highway.—Work on highways and streets decreased in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, but there were important advances in Quebec and Manitoba. Statements were tabulated from 427 employers, whose staffs, standing at 95,288, were smaller by 11,188 persons than at October 1, 1937. The index, at 250·8 at the beginning of November, was much higher than at the same date in 1936, although improvement on the whole had then been noted.

Railway.—Seasonal curtailment of railway construction work was generally recorded, the most marked reductions occurring in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 40 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 29,940 persons at October 1, to 26,479 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was much less than that registered at the corresponding date in 1936, but the level of employment then was higher.

Services

Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were seasonally quiet, while the fluctuations in other branches of services were slight, according to 484 firms employing 28,807 persons, or 975 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 131·0, was 6·1 points higher than that of November 1, 1936, when smaller declines, on the whole, had been indicated.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again seasonally upward, 3,035 workers being added to the forces of the 1,372 retail and wholesale houses furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 112,647. The increase took place mainly in the retail division, but wholesale trade also showed improvement. The index stood at 137·0, compared with 132·0 at November 1, 1936, when the reported gains had been on a smaller scale. The general advance this year was greater than the average indicated in the years since 1920, partly on account of the widespread revival in business which has been in evidence during most of 1937, and partly because the date of the enquiry fell at the week-end. Further pronounced expansion in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

TABLES

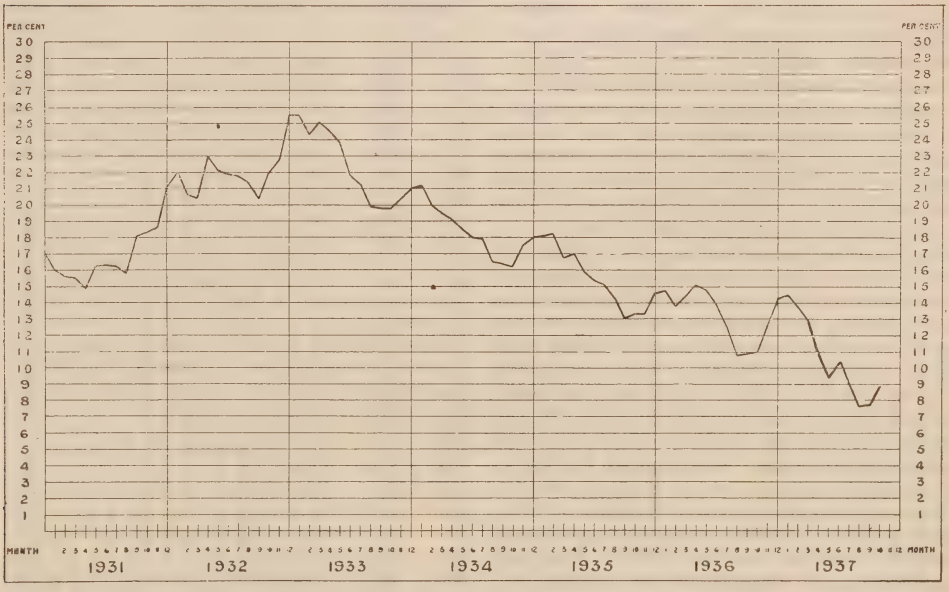
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1937

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a slight falling off in the volume of work available to local trade union mem-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



bers at the close of October from the preceding month, mainly seasonal in character, as evident from the reports furnished by 1,897 labour organizations with a total of 214,858 members. Of these, 19,213 or 8·9 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month as contrasted with a percentage of 7·7 in September. More favourable conditions, however, prevailed than in October of last year when 11·0 per cent of idleness was recorded. British Columbia unions reported a drop in activity from September of nearly 4 per cent, the coal mines, partly due to fire losses and consequent unemployment, and the manufacturing industries, affecting conditions in this province adversely. In Ontario and Manitoba employment declined by over 2 per cent, the recessions being rather generally distributed throughout the various trades and industries. The tendency in Quebec and Saskatchewan was also toward lessened activity though the changes were but nominal. In Alberta, however, the situation showed moderate improvement, particularly in the coal mines due to increased orders, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick slight gains in employment were noted. Quebec unions indicated a noteworthy rise in activity from October of last year, the building trades and transportation industries being largely contributing factors in this better movement, and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia lesser gains occurred. Ontario and Saskatchewan members also were afforded a slightly better volume of work. From British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba curtailment of employment on a small scale was registered.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The situation in Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver during October declined by over 2 per cent from September and minor contractions were evident among Saint John, Winnipeg and Regina unions. In Montreal and Edmonton, however, the employment trend was upward from the previous month though the changes were quite slight. When compared with the returns for October of last year, Saint John members were considerably better engaged during the month under survey, and noteworthy expansion was reflected by Montreal unions. In Toronto and Regina, also, the situation tended favourably. Edmonton members, however, showed moderate curtailment in work afforded, and in Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employment was slightly retarded.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. The curve during October showed a slight upward projection from the previous month denoting a less favourable employment movement. Activity, as reflected by the curve, was, however, in somewhat better volume than in October of last year when the level attained was above that of the month reviewed.

Employment in the manufacturing industries during October subsided slightly from the previous month according to the reports received from 540 local unions involving 79,818 members. Of these, 8,161 or a percentage of

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Oct., 1919.....	3·2	1·4	2·5	0·8	1·3	0·6	0·9	5·0	2·0
Oct., 1920.....	0·3	0·4	9·5	3·0	3·3	0·3	0·8	15·7	6·1
Oct., 1921.....	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Oct., 1922.....	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Oct., 1923.....	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Oct., 1924.....	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Oct., 1925.....	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Oct., 1926.....	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	0·4	1·4	0·8	5·6	2·6
Oct., 1927.....	1·1	0·9	5·6	3·2	4·2	1·8	4·4	4·9	3·9
Oct., 1928.....	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Oct., 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Oct., 1930.....	4·1	4·6	14·5	11·2	8·8	7·7	9·2	10·5	10·8
Oct., 1931.....	8·6	9·2	23·6	18·3	17·7	12·7	16·4	19·7	18·3
Oct., 1932.....	11·5	16·7	27·6	22·7	21·4	13·4	21·7	21·1	22·0
Oct., 1933.....	12·5	9·8	25·1	20·3	19·4	13·3	16·5	21·7	19·8
Oct., 1934.....	4·7	6·7	22·2	16·5	13·9	9·7	11·0	19·9	16·2
Oct., 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	19·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936.....	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936.....	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
March 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·8	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb. 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9

10·2 were without work on the last day of the month, as compared with 7·9 per cent in September. Heightened activity on a small scale was apparent from October last year when 11·6 per cent of unemployed members was reported. General labourers were decidedly busier during the month reviewed than in September, and among meat cutters and butchers, bakers and confectioners, metal polishers, cigar and tobacco and jewellery workers, employment advanced slightly. Increased slackness of substantial degree was noted by wood and fur workers. Among paper makers and leather workers also, noteworthy recessions occurred. Textile and carpet and glass workers recorded more moderate curtailment of activity, and the situation was slightly less favourable for iron and steel, brewery, garment, and hat, cap and glove workers, and printing tradesmen. Contrasted with the returns for October of last year much better conditions prevailed for general labourers, glass, hat, cap and glove, and brewery workers during the month reviewed, while lesser improvement was evident among garment, leather and jewellery workers. The tendency for printing tradesmen, iron and steel, textile and carpet, and cigar and tobacco workers was also toward increased employment. Meat cutters and butchers, paper makers, fur and wood workers, however, were much slacker than in October a year ago, and among bakers and confectioners there was but a nominal adverse trend.

The 55 unions of coal miners making returns at the close of October with an aggregate of 18,119 members, showed that 1,162, or 6·4 per cent were without work compared with an unemployment percentage of 7·1 in September and 4·6 in October last year. Alberta miners indicated a considerably better situation in October than in the preceding month which was largely counteracted by the recessions apparent in British Columbia where, owing to losses by fire, a number of members were thrown out of work. In Nova Scotia, however, employment was maintained in approximately the same volume as in September. British Columbia unions, as in the previous comparison, showed a pronounced falling off in avaliable work from October last year, and in Alberta curtailment of much lesser degree though noteworthy was apparent. A slightly higher level of employment, however, was reflected by Nova Scotia members.

The volume of inactivity in the building and construction trades during October exceeded slightly that reported in the preceding month, unemployment standing at 21·4 per cent compared with a percentage of 19·2 in September. The situation, however, showed marked improvement over October, 1936, when 32·6 per cent of the members reported were without employment. Bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, showed pronounced increases in slackness from September, and among steam shovelmen, hod carriers and building labourers, a considerable falling off in employment was apparent. Carpenters and joiners reported more moderate recessions and the trend for plumbers and steamfitters was slightly less favourable. Conditions for granite and stone cutters, however, improved substantially from September, and noteworthy gains were recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Among electrical workers fractional increases in activity were reflected. With the exception of tile layers, lathers and roofers, all tradesmen were afforded a better volume of work during October than in the corresponding month of last year, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters all showing a decidedly more favourable situation during the month reviewed, while important gains were noted by steam shovelmen, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among painters, decorators and paper hangers the employment movement was upward though the variation from October last year was very slight. The contractions in activity evident among tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, were quite extensive.

The transportation industries at the close of October registered a nominal decline in work afforded when compared with the preceding month, as manifest by reports received from 835 labour organizations embracing a membership of 65,097 persons. Of these, 3,466 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 5·3 contrasted with 4·6 per cent of unemployment in September. The trend was, however, toward heightened activity when compared with October, 1936, reports the percentage of idleness for that month standing at 6·1.: Among steam railway employees, whose returns included over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a slight lowering in the volume of work available from September, while conditions for navigation workers and street and electric railway employees were but nominally improved. In contrast with the returns for October, 1936, steam and street and electric railway employees reflected a more favourable movement during the period under survey, while activity was somewhat retarded among navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs.

Retail shop clerks' locals reported all their members busy at the close of October as in the preceding month, while in October a year

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
October, 1919	0	....	0	2·1	1·4	·7	·2	1·1	....	·1	·6	·1	·9	....	·4	3·9	1·4	1·6	0	....	5·4	1·1	2·6	·6	1·9	·3	·3	....	·7	1·8	·1	2·9	2·0
October, 1920	1·4	....	·1	8·8	2·9	2·2	2·2	2·2	....	7·9	33·3	·6	49·2	....	0	3·3	3·6	·5	0	7·0	3·7	1·0	8·9	·6	·5	·2	·2	....	·5	1·9	·0	3·4	6·1
October, 1921	25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	7·1	....	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	....	3·7	12·7	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·2	·4	·4	....	·1	5·3	3·7	8·1	7·4
October, 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	....	4·0	4·1	2·0	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	....	·4	3·0	2·2	4·7	3·9
October, 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	....	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
October, 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	....	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
October, 1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	....	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	·0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
October, 1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	....	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
October, 1927	3·5	0	2·8	5·0	2·8	3·8	5·5	3·0	....	11·2	2·0	·8	1·8	7·7	6·6	6·2	1·0	13·0	0	3·1	10·0	3·0	37·4	2·5	·2	·1	·2	0	·3	1·6	·0	5·7	3·9
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	....	13·9	·8	·4	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	·0	·0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
October, 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	....	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
October, 1930	2·3	8·6	1·9	10·7	6·6	8·9	13·9	6·4	....	26·0	14·4	4·3	14·6	40·0	15·4	7·3	16·4	13·0	0	57·9	31·5	6·5	23·0	7·0	·7	4·5	4·6	0	·1	6·6	·2	13·3	10·8
October, 1931	15·6	34·1	6·2	21·0	10·0	12·8	15·3	11·7	....	49·3	17·1	26·8	17·0	7·5	8·9	25·4	65·9	41·9	0	37·3	49·7	10·9	24·3	12·3	1·6	5·2	5·3	0	2·8	9·9	2·2	19·5	18·3
October, 1932	21·3	36·3	13·3	24·3	10·1	16·2	18·5	15·3	0	29·2	32·9	35·0	31·9	57·1	9·3	27·3	28·3	43·5	0	44·7	59·6	12·9	26·9	14·7	2·0	14·0	14·2	0	2·0	11·1	5·3	20·8	22·0
October, 1933	24·8	24·3	8·1	20·9	12·0	15·6	18·1	14·4	0	28·4	5·4	21·0	3·5	13·6	23·3	25·6	20·0	38·7	0	57·9	65·4	12·6	44·4	12·9	·9	12·4	12·7	0	·5	7·4	1·6	17·2	19·8
October, 1934	72·4	45·6	6·1	16·7	7·1	11·6	13·3	10·3	0	23·1	16·6	21·4	18·0	8·8	9·1	20·0	9·6	46·6	0	53·9	55·1	9·1	42·4	9·1	·9	11·8	12·1	0	11·0	6·5	2·4	15·2	16·2
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
November, 1935	32·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	25·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	19·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·6	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·8	15·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16 3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9

ago 4·8 per cent of idleness was recorded. Reports were compiled from 2 associations of these workers involving a membership of 837 persons.

Civic employees showed but a fractional drop in activity during October from the previous month according to the 78 associations making returns with 9,808 members. Of these, 154 or 1·6 per cent were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with 0·9 per cent in September. The situation, however, remained unchanged from October of last year when 1·6 per cent of inactivity also was indicated.

Some employment advancement was evident in the miscellaneous group of trades during October from both the preceding month and October of last year, as manifest by reports forwarded by 143 local unions with a membership covering 9,622 persons. Of these, 531 were registered as idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 5·5 as compared with percentages of 7·3 in September and 9·8 in October, 1936. Unclassified workers were considerably better engaged than in September and increases in activity on a rather small scale were reflected by theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen. Among barbers the trend was less favourable though the change from September was very small. Much better conditions prevailed for stationary engineers and firemen during October than in the corresponding month of last year, and improvement of moderate degree was evident among hotel and restaurant employees. Activity for unclassified workers, theatre and stage employees, and barbers, however, showed some slight curtailment.

Fishermen were slacker during October than in the previous month, the 3 unions reporting with an aggregate of 635 members showing an unemployment percentage of 23·6 compared with 16·2 per cent in September. The level of employment was slightly above that of October a year ago when 25·9 per cent of idleness was reported.

Returns were tabulated at the close of October from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers with a combined membership of 780 persons, 2·4 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month contrasted with percentages of 2·2 in September and 2·3 in October, 1936.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from October, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1937

The volume of business transacted by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1937, showed a decrease in the average daily placements of 3 per cent when a comparison was made with the report of September, 1937, but an increase of over 21 per cent in comparison with that of October, 1936. Registration of applicants, however, was higher during October than in the previous month, but lower than during the corresponding month a year ago, while vacancies followed the same fluctuations as placements. In comparison with September, 1937, construction and maintenance showed a marked decline in employment, followed by losses of smaller amounts in manufacturing, trade and logging, with farming, services, transportation and mining showing advances, the greatest of which was in the first-named group. When a comparison was made with October, 1936, all groups, except farming and mining, reported increased placements, the most important gains being in logging, services, construction and maintenance and manufacturing. The loss recorded in farming was substantial, but that in mining very small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation during the month of October, that of vacancies registering a slight rise during the first half of the month, while placements followed a slightly downward trend throughout the period. At the close of October, however, the levels shown were about 8 points higher than those recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 62·6 during the first half and 60·6 during the second half of October, 1937, in comparison with the ratios of 41·2 and 52·4 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 57·6 and 57·1

as compared with 37·6 and 49·6 during the corresponding month of 1936.

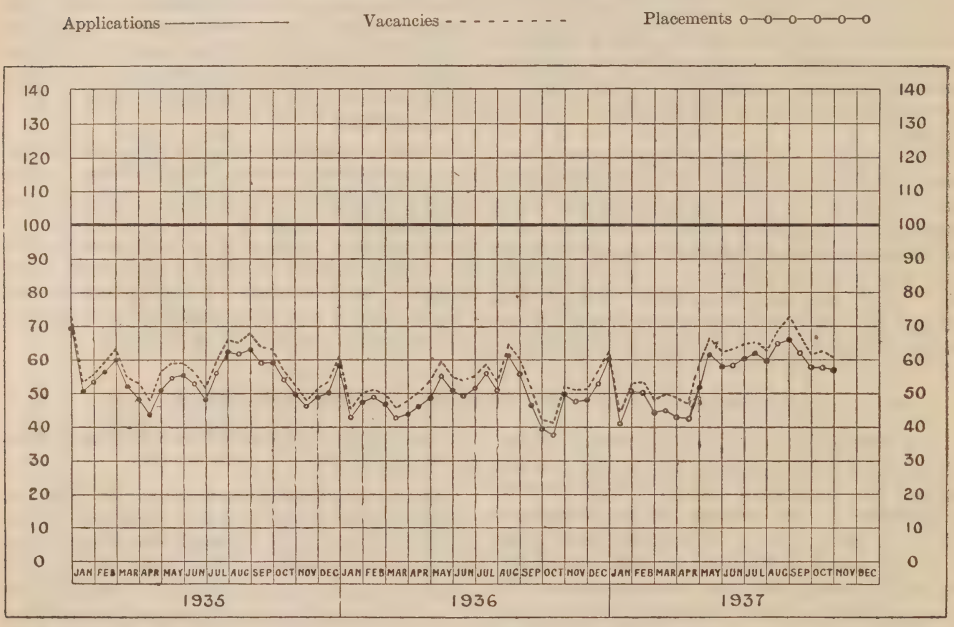
The average number of vacancies reported daily by the employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1937, was 1,614, as compared with 1,662 during the preceding month and with 1,332 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,623 in comparison with 2,591 in September, 1937, and with 2,823 during October last year.

total of 40,347, while applications for work numbered 65,551, of which 49,093 were from men and 16,458 from women. Reports for September, 1937, showed 41,540 positions available, 64,763 applications made and 38,813 placements effected, while in October, 1936, there were recorded 34,615 vacancies, 73,390 applications for work and 32,266 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1937, was 1,505, of which 1,067 were in regular employment and 438 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,553 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,241 daily, consisting of 904 in regular and 337 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 39,082 persons to employment and effected a total of 37,605 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 26,673, of which 21,289 were of men and 5,384 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,932. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 28,554 for men and 11,793 for women, a

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	157,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (10 months)	228,837	92,481	321,318

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during October, were nearly 4 per cent less favourable than in the preceding

month, but over 31 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 2 per cent when compared with September, but an increase of over 32 per cent when compared with October, 1936. The increase in placements over October of last year was made up largely of gains in services, construction and maintenance and manufacturing, although all the groups, except fishing and finance, showed improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—manufacturing, 49; logging, 73; construction and maintenance, 552; and services, 511, of which 366 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 585 of men and 132 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a gain of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during October when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 8 per cent higher than in September, but nearly 3 per cent less than in October, 1936. The number of placements made in each industrial division varied very little when compared with October of last year. Small losses in construction and maintenance, logging and farming were partly offset by gains in trade and services. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 33; construction and maintenance, 57; trade, 33; and services, 716, of which 445 were of household workers. During the month 37 men and 96 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during October called for over 4 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 8 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 6 per cent when compared with September and of over 13 per cent in comparison with October, 1936. The reduction in placements from October of last year was due to a substantial decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance, in which group large numbers of workers were placed in employment on relief projects during October, 1936. The decline in this group was largely offset by gains in logging, services and manufacturing. The changes in all other groups were small, although the majority showed improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 208; logging, 1,835; farming, 79; construction and maintenance, 1,304; trade, 87 and services, 3,053, of which 2,755 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,560 of men and 1,924 of women.

ONTARIO

During October, positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario were nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 37 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 16 per cent in placements when compared with September, but an increase of nearly 34 per cent in comparison with October, 1936. Bush placements were considerably higher than during October of last year and there were also substantial gains in construction and maintenance, farming, services, manufacturing and transportation. A small increase was reported in trade and the changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 881; logging, 3,201; farming, 1,750; transportation, 378; construction and maintenance, 3,764; trade, 352 and services 4,234, of which 2,769 were of household workers. There were 8,671 men and 1,517 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

There was a gain of over 27 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during October when compared with the preceding month and of over 23 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 34 per cent in comparison with September and of nearly 39 per cent when compared with October, 1936. A large increase in the highway division of construction and maintenance was mainly responsible for the gain in placements over October of last year for the province as a whole, although there was a considerable increase also in logging. These gains were partly offset by a fairly large decrease in farming and a minor loss in services. The changes in all other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—logging, 688; farming, 637; construction and maintenance, 1,684 and services, 737, of which 588 were of household workers. During the month 2,984 men and 310 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during October called for over 72 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 11 per cent less than during

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**1,261**	**37**	**1,403**	**1,244**	**717**	**527**	**2,034**	**465**
Halifax	853	37	990	835	612	223	1,284	251
New Glasgow	201	0	209	202	70	132	299	193
Sydney	207	0	204	207	35	172	451	21
New Brunswick	**854**	**5**	**896**	**855**	**133**	**722**	**813**	**214**
Chatham	26	0	29	26	2	24	166	1
Fredericton	10	0	22	10	0	10	49	3
Moncton	468	5	472	469	100	369	123	181
St. John	350	0	373	350	31	319	575	29
Quebec	**7,831**	**1,282**	**12,115**	**7,841**	**5,484**	**1,170**	**3,973**	**6,934**
Bagotville	8	7	22	22	22	0	30	.....
Chicoutimi	657	0	811	656	649	7	88	500
Hull	554	11	1,064	721	717	2	349	311
Matane	339	85	355	309	289	16	44	.....
Montreal	3,546	647	6,359	3,347	1,621	842	2,807	4,245
Port Alfred	107	21	151	86	84	2	38	.....
Quebec	1,229	359	1,467	1,188	818	156	358	1,483
Rouyn	488	8	740	606	532	74	88	67
Sherbrooke	267	114	342	304	252	18	48	155
Three Rivers	441	15	516	471	374	48	67	173
Val d'Or	195	15	288	131	126	5	56	.....
Ontario	**16,126**	**999**	**28,543**	**14,829**	**10,188**	**4,484**	**40,820**	**6,839**
Belleville	204	0	314	203	136	67	286	95
Brantford	298	6	655	299	179	120	1,072	92
Chatham	272	0	341	279	157	122	324	161
Fort William	969	25	1,006	969	828	141	563	290
Guelph	138	12	199	153	94	36	748	102
Hamilton	762	2	1,812	747	320	422	3,196	361
Kenora	343	0	449	343	269	74	147	.....
Kingston	527	26	522	509	432	77	138	444
Kitchener	310	19	657	315	169	137	708	65
London	570	56	977	613	354	228	1,628	352
Niagara Falls	167	16	338	151	93	52	649	54
North Bay	370	0	576	500	417	83	397	235
Oshawa	301	0	376	294	77	217	992	93
Ottawa	826	5	1,918	846	646	198	3,378	588
Pembroke	313	0	254	161	80	81	33	116
Peterborough	362	12	478	355	319	36	815	176
Port Arthur	2,308	1	1,710	1,702	1,675	27	425	898
St. Catharines	499	31	674	477	236	241	1,678	186
St. Thomas	173	3	226	171	145	26	202	98
Sarnia	346	4	405	346	132	214	465	94
Sault Ste. Marie	464	58	672	487	332	141	131	205
Stratford	100	0	378	100	81	19	1,285	87
Sudbury	481	44	698	481	435	46	131	312
Timmins	1,252	330	1,414	889	568	321	869	395
Toronto	3,003	292	10,014	2,644	1,595	982	12,727	1,085
Windsor	525	24	1,071	533	288	245	7,532	255
Woodstock	243	33	409	262	131	131	301	.....
Manitoba	**3,336**	**23**	**5,476**	**3,849**	**3,294**	**546**	**14,046**	**2,243**
Brandon	125	15	218	105	95	10	482	104
Winnipeg	3,211	8	5,528	3,744	3,199	536	13,564	2,139
Saskatchewan	**4,491**	**509**	**4,338**	**4,029**	**3,657**	**373**	**1,950**	**3,936**
Estevan	117	40	139	136	135	1	28	138
Melville	181	0	181	181	181	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	401	37	374	380	256	125	559	641
North Battleford	361	54	295	306	302	4	12	279
Prince Albert	576	137	519	458	396	62	167	296
Regina	979	61	988	937	875	62	407	967
Saskatoon	680	85	644	581	556	25	470	621
Swift Current	300	26	407	270	268	2	293	345
Weyburn	315	33	294	288	264	24	4	219
Yorkton	521	36	497	492	424	68	10	430
Alberta	**2,901**	**58**	**5,693**	**2,812**	**2,314**	**453**	**9,275**	**1,999**
Calgary	787	3	2,554	743	624	119	4,448	662
Drumheller	103	0	294	104	58	46	195	81
Edmonton	1,647	33	2,265	1,613	1,443	125	3,717	1,054
Lethbridge	158	15	338	153	115	38	556	103
Medicine Hat	206	7	242	199	74	125	359	99
British Columbia	**3,547**	**20**	**7,087**	**3,623**	**886**	**2,567**	**6,857**	**862**
Kamloops	30	3	255	43	24	2	43	21
Nanaimo	289	0	330	283	218	65	199	229
Nelson	193	0	225	195	100	95	20	35
New Westminster	84	0	154	85	22	63	367	47
Penticton	82	6	111	82	29	53	57	20
Prince George	44	0	55	43	43	0	2	1
Prince Rupert	12	0	31	13	4	8	69	41
Vancouver	2,157	11	4,812	2,224	265	1,896	4,999	276
Victoria	656	0	1,114	656	181	475	1,101	192
Canada	**40,347**	**2,933**	**65,551**	**39,082**	**26,673**	**10,932**	**79,868**	**23,492**
Men	28,554	1,166	49,093	28,098	21,289	6,673	65,745	18,309
Women	11,793	1,767	16,458	10,984	5,384	4,259	14,123	5,183

the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of 61 per cent in comparison with September, but a decline of over 7 per cent in comparison with October, 1936. When comparing placements by industrial groups during month under review with the corresponding month of last year the only decline of importance was in farming and the most noteworthy increase in construction and maintenance. Of the changes in other groups, none of which was important, the largest were gains in services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 50; farming, 2,174; construction and mainteniance, 731 and services, 993, of which 872 were of household workers. There were 2,813 men and 844 women placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during October, were over 4 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 20 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 4 per cent when compared with September and of nearly 17 per cent in comparison with October, 1936. Farming, construction and maintenance and logging showed the largest gains in placements over October of last year. These increases, however, were partly offset by declines in services, transportation and mining. In other industrial divisions placements were on about the same level as that of last year. Placements by industrial divisions included:—logging, 135; farming, 1,636; construction and maintenance, 360 and services, 517, of which 367 were of household workers. During the month 2,049 men and 265 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during October were over 14 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 52 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 14 per cent in placements when compared with September, but an increase of over 52 per cent in comparison with October, 1936. The gain in placements over October of last year was mainly due to a substantial increase in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Of the changes in other groups, none of which were important, the largest were increases in services and manufacturing and declines in logging, trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 77; farming, 145; construction and maintenance, 2,326, and services, 872, of which 569 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 590 of men and 296 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 26,673 placements in regular employment 15,947 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,799 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,331 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 468 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during October were 93 in number, 48 provincial and 45 interprovincial. Provincially the Hull office assisted in the despatch of 34 bushmen, and the Montreal office of 14 highway construction labourers, to employment within their respective zones. The movement outside the province was from Hull and entirely of bushmen, 23 of whom were conveyed to Sudbury, 15 to Pembroke and 7 to Timmins. Offices in Ontario issued 1,209 certificates for reduced transportation during October, 1,199 of which were to provincial centres and 10 outside the province. The latter were granted at the Timmins office to railway construction labourers proceeding to Rouyn. Within the province the Port Arthur office transferred 514 bushmen, 28 highway construction workers, 8 building construction workers, and 3 carpenters to various sections of the Port Arthur zone, and one mine handy man to North Bay. From Fort William 178 bush workers and from Sudbury 114 bush workers and one steel sharpener journeyed to employment within their respective zones. The Ottawa office was responsible for the transfer of 38 bushmen to Sudbury, 34 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie and 14 bushmen to Timmins. The Sault Ste. Marie zone also received 23 bushmen from North Bay, 13 bushmen from Kitchener and 3 bushmen from Niagara Falls. The North Bay zone was the destination of 19 bushmen travelling from Brantford and the Ottawa zone of 3 bushmen shipped from Belleville. From Toronto 51 carpenters were carried to Port Arthur, and from Windsor one mechanical draftsman to St. Catharines. The North Bay office issued certificates to 99 bushmen bound for Timmins and to 4 highway construction workers going to employment within its own zone. In addition during October there was a provincial movement of students under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan, reduced rate certificates being issued to 50 of these, the majority of whom

were bound for mining districts in Northern Ontario to take a course of training in this industry. In Manitoba 436 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 24 of whom were destined to provincial situations and 412 to centres outside the province. All of these received their certificates for transportation at the Winnipeg office. The transfers within the province included 11 miners, 7 bushmen, 2 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, one fisherman and one hotel cook, going to employment in the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons travelling outside the province 410 were bound for the Port Arthur zone, among whom were 401 bushmen, 3 miners, 2 cooks, 2 farm hands, one first-aid man and one domestic, while two painters were transported to Timmins. Workers who availed themselves of reduced rate certificates in Saskatchewan during October numbered 13, all going to provincial centres. Of these, 11 were bushmen and one a cook who received their certificates at the Prince Albert office for transportation within the same zone. The one remaining transfer was to a mine carpenter proceeding from Regina also to employment in the Prince Albert zone. Business transacted by Alberta offices during October involved the issue of 37 reduced rate certificates, 36 of which were provincial. Of these, 35 were granted at the Edmonton office to one miner journeying to Drumheller and to 27 bushworkers, 2 oil refinery workers, one farm hand, one miner, one store clerk, one waitress and one cookee going to various points within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary one farm hand was sent to a point within the same zone. The one worker shipped outside the province was a farm hand conveyed from Edmonton to the Saskatoon zone. By offices in British Columbia 11 transfers at the reduced rate were effected during October, all provincial. The Nelson office despatched one farm hand to Penticton and one blacksmith within its own zone; the Victoria office one diesel engineer to Kamloops, and the Vancouver office one blacksmith to Prince George, 2 mine workers to Kamloops aud 5 miners to employment within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 1,799 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 625 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,059 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 110 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During October, 1937

The estimated value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October was $4,384,952; this was a seasonal decrease of $693,930 or 13·7 per cent, as compared with the September total of $5,078,882, but an increase of $122,345 or 2·9 per cent over October, 1936, when the aggregate value was $4,262,607.

The value of the building authorized in the first ten months of the present year was $47,135,318; this was higher than the aggregate of $34,946,019 reported in the period, January-October, 1936, and also exceeded that reported in the first ten months of any other year since 1931. However, the cumulative total in each of these six years has been very much lower than in preceding years for which data are available; while the wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index for the elapsed months of 1937 was below the average for the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued more than 400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,360,000, and about 2,500 permits for other buildings valued at almost $2,828,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 350 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings, the estimated cost being approximately $1,270,000 and $2,560,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta recorded increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1937, the gain of $167,745 or 57·6 per cent in Manitoba being greatest. In the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were those of $333,654, or 28·1 per cent in Quebec, and $349,476 or 13·7 per cent in Ontario.

In comparison with October, 1936, there was improvement in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, Manitoba reporting the most pronounced increases of $163,360 or 55·2 per cent. In this comparison, Quebec recorded the greatest reduction of $161,447 or 15·9 per cent.

Winnipeg showed an increase over the preceding month, and also as compared with the same month of last year. In Toronto, there was a slight improvement over September, 1937, and a similar decline as compared with October, 1936; in Vancouver, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the former, but an increase in the latter comparison, while the Montreal total for October was lower than in either the pre-

ceding month or the same month of last year.

Of the other centres, Quebec, Belleville, Chatham, Galt, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Riverside, Woodstock, Regina, Edmonton, Kamloops and North Vancouver reported increases over September, 1937, and also as compared with October, 1936.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October, and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average, 1926—100.)

The aggregate for the first ten months was higher by 25·9 per cent than in 1936, and also exceeded that for the same period in each of the four years immediately preceding, but was substantially lower than the average of $102,-805,733 reported in the seventeen years, 1920-1936. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1930-1936, was lower than in other years since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first ten months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months, (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1937	4,384,952	47,135,318	34·9	94·4
1936	4,262,607	34,946,019	25·9	85·9
1935	4,030,318	40,711,114	30·2	81·2
1934	2,598,024	22,313,710	16·5	82·8
1933	1,775,052	18,169,066	13·5	77·8
1932	3,170,570	38,196,769	28·3	77·5
1931	8,442,627	97,045,622	71·9	82·4
1930	12,756,402	139,117,752	103·1	92·0
1929	18,073,378	204,084,467	151·3	99·2
1928	21,558,085	187,179,719	138·8	96·8
1927	18,848,019	160,000,554	118·6	96·2
1926	14,738,402	134,902,338	100·0	100·4
1925	11,312,644	109,676,825	81·3	103·0
1924	13,089,588	109,906,921	81·5	107·6
1923	9,999,187	118,319,159	87·7	111·8
1922	10,737,525	127,515,975	94·5	108·5
1921	10,491,228	99,064,670	73·4	125·2
1920	10,401,041	106,547,319	79·0	144·4

The following table gives the value of the building permits issued by each of the 58 cities during September and October, 1937, and October, 1936. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Oct. 1937	Sept. 1937	Oct. 1936	Cities	Oct. 1937	Sept. 1937	Oct. 1936
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	29,240	19,528	45,680
Charlottetown	11,200	8,400	21,440	*St. Thomas	17,627	10,882	2,620
Nova Scotia	58,242	148,130	108,548	Sarnia	35,529	7,585	7,775
*Halifax	35,627	115,610	96,340	Sault Ste. Marie	45,086	31,750	10,940
New Glasgow	4,200	7,920	2,778	*Toronto	1,031,029	1,013,192	1,045,033
*Sydney	18,415	24,600	9,430	York and East York Townships	58,495	218,199	247,630
New Brunswick	22,809	45,548	80,442	Welland	8,920	47,292	5,345
Fredericton	Nil	6,080	11,260	*Windsor	72,543	319,360	72,955
*Moncton	14,089	15,830	12,107	Riverside	10,600	7,200	9,135
*Saint John	8,720	23,638	57,075	Woodstock	18,436	12,745	3,690
Quebec	853,453	1,187,107	1,014,900	**Manitoba**	459,210	291,465	295,850
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	596,494	939,345	697,895	*Brandon	2,750	5,375	Nil
*Quebec	192,111	36,032	87,823	St. Boniface	26,750	140,590	1,650
Shawinigan Falls	9,700	13,200	41,495	*Winnipeg	429,700	145,500	294,200
*Sherbrooke	19,000	149,500	44,200	**Saskatchewan**	48,417	66,969	55,733
*Three Rivers	27,835	22,750	183,862	*Moose Jaw	2,655	17,750	4,613
*Westmount	8,313	26,280	49,625	*Regina	43,327	42,969	33,670
Ontario	2,204,783	2,554,259	2,041,789	*Saskatoon	2,435	6,250	17,450
Belleville	41,200	1,475	15,575	**Alberta**	209,133	201,762	283,355
*Brantford	30,320	49,715	15,705	*Calgary	49,248	53,922	217,695
Chatham	14,975	7,515	4,250	*Edmonton	140,940	80,290	51,900
*Fort William	21,700	50,400	8,000	Lethbridge	15,070	52,940	12,960
Galt	29,712	6,820	6,404	Medicine Hat	3,875	14,610	800
*Guelph	5,830	14,190	13,637	**British Columbia**	517,705	575,242	260,550
*Hamilton	119,485	212,967	160,814	Kamloops	10,645	5,060	6,900
*Kingston	15,572	40,917	35,409	Nanaimo	8,259	17,650	6,270
*Kitchener	64,510	255,333	75,450	*New Westminster	42,450	85,450	15,950
*London	70,940	50,870	50,090	Prince Rupert	780	4,895	3,880
Niagara Falls	27,820	13,305	23,270	*Vancouver	354,970	390,535	251,440
Oshawa	113,275	30,000	4,680	North Vancouver	28,523	4,425	3,115
*Ottawa	207,120	47,395	124,419	*Victoria	72,078	67,227	72,995
Owen Sound	16,598	5,525	8,085				
*Peterborough	25,076	24,035	19,755	Total—58 cities	4,384,952	5,078,882	4,262,607
*Port Arthur	18,915	46,704	16,738	*Total—35 cities	3,845,294	4,413,701	3,803,380
*Stratford	54,230	9,360	9,075				

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1937

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of November was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Actual farming operations having been completed in the Maritime Provinces, farmers were engaged in doing odd repairs, cutting firewood, and generally preparing for the winter. Logging was confined to pulpwood chunking and piling, men being sent to camps in Lunenburg, Guysboro and Pictou counties. A few sawmills were still operating, but others had closed for the season. Fishing was only fair, as stormy weather had handicapped the industry in some localities; at Halifax, however, lobster, haddock, halibut and mackerel were plentiful. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area worked 5 and 6 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity operated from 3 to 6 days. Some idleness was reported in the iron and steel industry, but other manufacturing concerns were busy, those engaged in preparation of goods for the Christmas trade being particularly so. All building construction was progressing rapidly and considerable highway work was also under way. Transportation was brisk and trade good. There was the usual demand for domestics in the women's division.

Quietness prevailed in farming in the province of Quebec, while logging was very active, especially at Quebec, Matane, Hull and Rouyn. Few placements, however, were reported in mining. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Montreal—all industries, except rubber and textiles, busy; Quebec—some slackness in the boot and shoe factories; Sherbrooke—production in silk and woollen factories exceeded that of last year, with activity normal in the metal industries; Matane—sawmills closed but planing mills fairly well employed; Chicoutimi—paper mills operating at full capacity, but those at Bagotville working only 5 days per week. Throughout the province building construction was progressing favourably; many men also found employment on current relief projects, as well as highway construction, street paving and repairs. Transportation by bus, rail and water was favourable and trade was good. The demand for women domestic workers was heavy and in some districts orders were more numerous than applicants.

The winter demand for farm hands in Ontario had fallen off considerably, thus little difficulty was encountered in obtaining suitable applicants to meet all requirements, where sufficient wages were offered. Toronto stated that a large number of inexperienced men had been placed, temporarily, harvesting Brussels sprouts. Nearly all logging camps were well filled and replacements constituted the chief movement of labour in that line. Timmins, however, reported a call for several hundred skilled men for pulpwood cutting, but this demand was being met by the co-operation of other Ontario and Quebec employment offices. Mining was slow. Industrial conditions were not quite so favourable in some lines, but this was largely accounted for by a reduction in staff for the winter basis of work. Steel, textiles, hosiery, underwear, tapestries, electrical appliances, rubber, furniture and implement plants recorded slackness, while other firms engaged in the preparation of goods for the Christmas trade were very busy. Building construction was not so active, many of the jobs being near completion or already finished, highway construction, also, in many localities had been reduced to the necessary seasonal work and this resulted in lay-offs. Trade showed increased sales. Although the demand for household workers was somewhat less than that recorded during previous weeks, still many calls were received for fully qualified domestics. In Toronto, 36 trainees in household science were making splendid progress at the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan centre, where it was reported that nearly 100 requests from employers for graduates were already on file.

A heavy registration of rural workers to be sent out under the Farm Placement Plan was reported from the Prairie Provinces, nevertheless, placements, on the whole, were somewhat lower, although those made were nearly all under the above mentioned scheme. Many of the farm vacancies, however, which remained available were in outlying districts and thus difficult to fill. Logging was rather quiet, as the larger companies appeared to have their requirements satisfied. A fair demand existed for coal miners, particularly at Drumheller and Edmonton, although colder weather had been the cause of some slackness at Estevan and further increased production in the Turner Valley Oil Fields gave some encouragement for additional activity there. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building construction was quiet, but highway construction continued. A large number of applicants was registered under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan, and arrangements were practically completed for some

of the youths to start their courses in various trades and industries. Wholesale and retail trade was slightly better. There was a steady demand for female farm help, with many unfilled vacancies on hand. A number of women also found domestic employment in the city; others were placed as students under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan.

Farming in British Columbia was very quiet. Packing houses, also, were only carrying normal crews of employees, but there was a steady market for all grades and varieties of apples. A further contraction appeared in the movement of labour for the logging camps; some lumber mills were running full time, others, including shingle mills, had closed. The cutting and shipping of Christmas trees continued. Coal mining showed little change; gold mining was brisk, but base metal mines were slack. Building construction was active and in Victoria the best for a number of years; wet weather, however, at Vancouver, had proven detrimental to progress on jobs under way there. Work at the drydocks and shipping yards at Prince Rupert and Victoria was only fair, with shipping and longshore quiet at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, but plentiful at Victoria. Business was a little duller, due to the usual falling off between seasons and before the Christmas rush. More applicants were reported in the women's division than suitable jobs, so that a large number of women were looking for employment for whom little was available. Casual work in the larger cities also was slack.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a decline in employment between September 13 and October 18, mainly due to seasonal influences. The industries chiefly affected were the distributive trades, the hotel, boarding house, shipping, road transport and railway services, building and public works contracting, the wool textile, linen, printing and bookbinding, and general engineering industries, and bread, biscuit, etc., manufacture. There was also a slight decline in agriculture, horticulture, etc. On the other hand employment improved in the cotton and tailoring industries, in coal mining, ship building and repairing, and dock and harbour service, and in the fishing industry.

It is estimated that at October 18, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,659,000. This was 47,000 less than at September 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 464,000 as compared with October 26, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10·2 at October 18, 1937, as compared with 9·7 at September 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 1·4 in the percentage as compared with October 26, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at October 18, 1937, was 9·9, as compared with 9·5 at September 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of 1·5 as compared with October 26, 1936.

At October 18, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,159,613 wholly unemployed, 176,337 temporarily stopped, and 54,299 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,390,249; this was 51,045 more than at September 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 166,420 as compared with October 26, 1936. The total for October 18, 1937, was made up of 1,074,482 men, 36,641 boys, 239,177 women and 39,949 girls.

The total of 1,390,249 persons on the registers at October 18, 1937, included 644,393 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 3,768 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 47,139 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 6,107 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 3,003 had applications authorized for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 544,063 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 699 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 147,848 other persons, of whom 31,722 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at October 18, 1937, was 1,460,080, as compared with 1,403,506 at September 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease at October 18, 1937, of 160,850 as compared with October 26, 1936.

United States

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics decreased 80,000 in October as compared with September while aggregate weekly pay-rolls for the period covered increased $4,200,000, according to an announcement made by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

A decline in employment of approximately 145,000 workers in the manufacturing industries of the country, was partially offset by substantial seasonal employment gains in anthracite and bituminous coal and in retail trade. Miss Perkins stated that the reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics relate to the period ending nearest October 15 and do not cover employment conditions for the latter part of the month. The official release by the Secretary of Labor continued in part as follows:

The aggregate weekly pay-roll increase was partially due to the fact that the September pay-roll totals were depressed by the observance of Labor Day and certain religious holidays which occurred during the September 15th pay period, Miss Perkins said. More than 40 per cent of the increase in the aggregate pay-roll over the month interval was in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries.

A comparison of employment in the combined industries surveyed in October, 1937 with October 1936 shows a gain of over 600,000 workers, and a similar comparison of aggregate weekly pay-rolls shows an increase of nearly $43,400,000 over the year interval.

In addition to the seasonal employment gains in the coal mining industries from September to October seasonal increases were also shown in retail and wholesale trade. Year-round hotels and electric light and power and manufactured gas companies also reported additional workers on their pay-rolls in October. The gains in these industries, however, were not of sufficient size to offset the decline in manufacturing industries and the losses that occurred in 10 non-manufacturing industries (metalliferous mining, quarrying, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, brokerage, insurance, and private building construction).

Gains in employment were shown in 31 of the 89 separate manufacturing industries surveyed. The decrease of 1·7 per cent in factory employment indicates a decline of approximately 145,000 workers over the month interval. Decreases in factory employment in October have been shown in 9 of the preceding 18 years. The current decline is attributable to recessions in such industries as blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, electrical machinery, cotton goods, women's clothing, and a number of additional industries in which contraseasonal declines occurred over the month interval. The October 1937 index of factory employment (100·4) fell below the levels shown in the preceding 7 months. It is at the level of November 1929. The October pay-roll index (100·2) is below the levels of the months March to August 1937, and is approximately the same as in December 1929.

The level of employment in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries remained unchanged over the month interval for the pay perioid covered. An increase of approximately 80,000 workers in the automobile industry in October reflected increased activity due to production of the new models, and served to offset the substantial declines shown in other major durable goods industries. Employment in the combined non-durable goods industries decreased 3·4 per cent. Among the non-durable goods industries in which sharp recessions in employment were shown were canning and preserving, beverages, ice cream, cotton goods, men's clothing, silk and rayon goods, and boots and shoes. The employment index for the durable goods group (97·3) is 9·1 per cent above the October, 1936, level (89·2), while the October, 1937, non-durable goods group employment index (103·7) is 1 per cent below the October, 1936, level (104·7). These indexes indicate that for every thousand workers employed in each of these groups in the index base period (1923-25 = 100), 973 workers were employed in October in the durable goods group and 1,037 were employed in the non-durable goods group.

Substantial gains in employment in department, variety, and general merchandizing stores and mail-order houses combined with seasonal expansion in apparel, furniture, wood, coal, and ice, and a number of other lines of retail trade resulted in an estimated increase of 59,000 retail trade workers over the month interval. This increase is somewhat less than the average increase in retail trade employment in October over the preceding 5-year period (76,000). Likewise, the increase in wholesale trade of approximately 16,000 workers and the gain of 4,000 workers in anthracite mining are below the average gains for October during the preceding 5 years, which were 18,600 and 7,100, respectively. The increase of 10,500 workers in bituminous coal mining in October, on the other hand, is well above the average October gain in the 5 preceding years (1,800). In year-round hotels the estimated increase of 3,200 in employment compares

favourably with the preceding 5-year averages. Employment in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry increased only 1/10 of 1 per cent.

Non-Manufacturing Industries.—Among the non-manufacturing industries reporting declines, the more pronounced losses were in the private building construction and laundry industries. The decrease of 3·3 per cent in employment in the private building construction industry is contraseasonal, gains having been shown from September to October in each of the 5 preceding years for which data are available. Employment in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments normally recedes in October and quarrying and non-metallic mines also reduce operations. The loss of 1·4 per cent in metalliferous mines marks the first recession in this industry since November, 1936. Crude petroleum producing companies reported a decrease of 0·7 per cent following a series of gains which began in January of the current year. Telephone and telegraph companies reported 0·5 per cent fewer employees, this decrease also marking the first decline in ten months. Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation companies decreased their forces 0·4 per cent, and brokerage and insurance firms reported of 3·0 per cent and 0·1 per cent, respectively.

Private Building Construction.—Employment in the private building construction industry showed a further decline in October, reports received from 9,064 private building construction contractors employing 110,251 workers in October showing a decrease of 3·3 per cent over the month interval. Aggregate weekly pay-rolls in October, 1937, were 2·8 per cent less than in the preceding month. In four of the five preceding years for which data are available, gains in number of workers have been shown between September and October, the increases ranging from 0·5 per cent to 3·4 per cent. Weekly pay-rolls have also increased in October in 4 of the 5 preceding years, the advances ranging from 0·1 per cent to 5·9 per cent.

The level of employment in October, 1937, compared with October, 1936, shows a gain of 0·4 per cent over the year interval. Pay-rolls show a gain of 14·2 per cent. The reports received from co-operating firms cover only employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments.

Public Employment.— Employment on projects of The Works Program totalled 2,063,000 in October. This was an increase of 176,000 compared with September. Of the total 194,000 were working on Federal projects, 1,526,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and 343,000 on National Youth Administration work projects and Student Aid. Payrolls for the month exceeded $96,043,000.

Approximately 149,000 workers were employed on P.W.A. construction projects, a decrease of more than 18,000 compared with the preceding month. Of this total 48,000 were working on projects financed by funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and 101,000 on projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Payroll disbursements on all P.W.A. projects in October totalled $12,610,000 and material orders placed amounted to $22,340,000.

There were more than 361,000 workers in the Civilian Conservation Corps, an increase of 72,000 compared with September. An increase was registered in enrolled workers, while decreases occurred in the number of reserve officers, nurses, educational advisers, and supervisory and technical workers. Of the total number of workers in camps during October 312,000 were enrolled personnel, 6,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 2,000 educational advisers, and 41,000 supervisory and technical employees. Payroll disbursements during the month for all classes of workers totalled $15,609,000.

There were 216,000 employees working on construction projects financed by regular Federal appropriations. Compared with the preceding month, this was an increase of 10,000. Payroll disbursements totalling $20,811,000 were $857,000 less than in September. There was an increase in the number of workers on public road projects, but the employees on the payrolls worked a smaller number of hours. Material orders placed during October exceeded $23,035,000.

A total of 187,000 were employed on State road construction in October, 6,000 less than in the preceding month. The gain in the number of workers engaged in new construction was offset by a decrease in the number employed on maintenance. The number of workers on new construction and maintenance was 27,000 and 160,000, respectively. Payrolls for both types of work were approximately $12,135,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada and which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision is retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to male and female workers under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted

in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

Department of Mines and Resources

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, Demolition, etc.)

Erection of fencing along southerly boundary of P.E.I. National Park (15 miles), extending from New London Bay to Tracadie Bay, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Mr. Henry J. Phillips, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, October 22, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $2,064.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 35
Blacksmith	0 50
Carpenters	0 50
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck—	
1 and 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Painters	0 50
Powdermen	0 40
Watchmen	0 25

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Department of National Defence

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Remodelling, Repair and Demolition)

Contract for the construction of an Ordnance Clothing Store at Wolseley Barracks, London, Ontario. Name of contractors, McEachern Contracting Co., London, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,306.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Compressor operators—gas or electric	0 50

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Supply and erection of fencing along the new boundaries of the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Lundy Fence Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,600.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	$0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Electric	0 60
Cement finishers	0 75
Carpenters	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
Watchman	0 45

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs and alterations to the Armouries at Indian Head, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. A. O. Chielens, Indian Head, Sask. Date of contract, November 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,378.45.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gas or electric)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Stonecutters	0 80
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a garage for the Royal Canadian Engineers at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, MacMillan Construction & Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $15,323.00.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electrician (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Lathers:	
Metal	0 60
Wood	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 55

	Per hour
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of outside lighting at the Filling Group and power supply to the Gun Shed at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Goulet Limitée, Valcartier, P.Q. Date of contract, November 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $13,600.00.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Electricians (inside wiremen)	$0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Battery at Albert Head, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart Limited, and Ryan Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 10, 1937. Amount of contract—work done on a cost plus basis.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gas or electric	0 55
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operator (gas or electric)	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Driver	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drums	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gas or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators, gas	1 12½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 71½
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchmen	0 45

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the Armoury at Pincher Creek, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. John S. Buchan, Pincher Creek, Alberta. Date of contract, November 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,615.00.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Machining of shell bodies. Name of contractors, Montreal Construction Supply & Equipment Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 17, 1937.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Tool makers	$0 80
Maintenance and repair machinists	0 75
Machinists	0 70
Leading hands (expert operators)	0 65
Operators	0 55
Labourers	0 40

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Laying of hardwood floors at the R. C. H. A. Garage, Tête de Pont Barracks, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Thomas A. André, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,391.00.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 80
Labourers	0 40
Painters	0 70

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a girder bridge over the Nelson River, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers & Fils, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 18, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,775.00.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 55
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gas or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the Armoury at Kenora, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bergman & Nelson, Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1937. Amount of contract, $18,400.00.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec	0 50
Compressor operators—gas. or elec	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55

	Per hour
Stonecutters	0 75
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Clearing the aerodrome site at Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Dominion Construction Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $57,415.50.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Tractor operators (gas.)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Contracts for the Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft and Vessels.

Special disassembly, inspection, major overhaul and rebuilding of Kinner B-5R Engine. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, November 10, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,315.15. The contract stipulated that hours of labour were not to be more than 48 per week and included the following fair wages schedule.

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Airframe construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Construction of four Wright Cyclone Engines' complete with accessories. Name of contractors, Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $43,467.32. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Mark VIB Engine. Names of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,203.77. The foregoing fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Modification of 3 Northrop "Delta" Mark I Aircraft. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $27,500.00. The foregoing fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of 18 Bristol "Bolingbroke" type 149 Aircraft, less engines. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1937. The foregoing fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of November, 1937, for the manufacture and repair of various classes of equipment and supplies, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Drill jackets, khaki	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Flannel shirts, khaki	S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Overcoats	T. M. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S.
Undershirts, cotton	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Drill trousers	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Drill trousers, short	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Waterproof coats	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Ankle boots	Tebbutt Shoe and Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Steel lockers	Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Steel lockers	Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Blue serge	Downs, Coulter & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Trenton, Ont.
Ammunition trays	Accessories Manufacturers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winches (2)	United Steel Corporation Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Transparent hoods for aircraft	Boeeing Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, etc.)

Surfacing a portion of Windmill Point Wharf, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Quarries Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $10,585.50.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (including team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of repairs to the surfaces of Brickerdike Pier, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Western Waterproofing Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 9, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,923.30.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Acetylene welder or burner	$0 60
Blacksmith	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec	0 50
Cement gun operator	0 50
Cement gun nozzleman	0 85
Cement finisher	0 60
Carpenter	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Drill runner—machine	0 50
Electrician	0 75
Fireman	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Pump operator	0 50
Sandblast operator	0 50
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The construction of roads, water supply pipe lines, etc., at Three Rivers Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Page Equipment and Construction Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, November 22, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $28,576.30.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' Helpers	0 40
Carpenters and Joiners	0 55
Cement Finishers	0 50
Cement and Concrete Mixer operators (gas or electric)	0 45
Cement and Concrete Mixer Operators (steam)	0 60
Compressor operators (gas or electric)	0 45
Crane operators (gas or electric)	0 50
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50

	Per hour
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, locomotive crane:	
Steam, gas, electric	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators (gas or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 55
Millwrights	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Pipe fitters (surface) temporary work	0 50
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters, helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Riggers, general	0 45
Road grader operators, horsedrawn	0 40
Road grader operators, including team	0 65
Road grader operators, gas	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 35
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators (gas)	0 85
Tractor operators	0 45
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Weatherproofing exterior surfaces of Grain Elevator storage bins at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Gunite and Waterproofing Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 15, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $7,629.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 70
Carpenters	0 60
Cement gun operator	0 50
Cement gun nozzleman	0 85
Compressor operator (gasoline)	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Pipe fitter (temporary work)	0 55
Rigger	0 50
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department during the month of November, 1937, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts in all cases included the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Making metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Making letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Making letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Making letter carriers' uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Making letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Making letter carriers' uniforms	Yamaska Garment Co., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Making letter carriers' uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Making letter carriers' uniforms	Boston Clothing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Satchels	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks	Canadian Repair Shop Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Gerard A. Baert, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, November 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $32,687 and unit prices for any additional work.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Lathers, metal	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Marble setters	0 85
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stonemasons	0 85
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Havelock, Ont. Name of contractors, T. A. Brown Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, November 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,460 and unit prices for additional work.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 40
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a cribwork wharf and approach at Rockport, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Kelly Bros., Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, October 7, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,447.29.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Bobcaygeon, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John W. MacMillan, Lindsay, Ont. Date of contract, November 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,998 and unit prices for any additional work.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Lathers, metal	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help trade men)	0 40
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and repairs to the old public building at Amherst, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, November 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $12,860.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gas or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 60
Lathers, metal	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Marble and tile setters	0 75
Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1.40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Stonecutters	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Terazzo labourers	0 40
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a pier at Point Sapin, Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. E. & D. P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, October 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $28,778.50.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Engineer, operating, steam	0 55
Hoist operator, gasoline	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 35
Motor truck driver and 3 ton truck	1 85
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as hammer, x-cut saw, broad-axe, auger, adze	0 37½
Watchman	0 25
Labourers	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations to the old Examining Warehouse at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Sutherland Construction Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1937. Amount of contract, $27,843.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1.45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing or tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of steel partitions in the Postal Terminal Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Michel Chouinard, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $29,600.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Cement finishers	$0 60
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck—1 and 2 tons	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Powasson, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. H. M. Gomoll and Paul Gomoll, North Bay, and Powasson, Ont., respectively. Date of contract, November 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $12,700 and unit prices for additional work.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Lathers, metal	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers, finishers and kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and addition to the old Post Office building at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. S. A. Steeves, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,995.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gas or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Lathers, metal	0 55
Linoleu mlayers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Labourers	0 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonemasons	0 75
Watchman	0 40

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a cribwork guard and pile-work extension to Departmental Railway Wharf at Pictou Landing, Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, The MacMillan Construction and Lumber Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 24, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $29,530.70.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Boatmen	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	Per day 14 00
	Per hour
Diver's tender	0 50
Drivers	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Fireman	0 35
Hoist operators:	
Gas or electric	0 40
Steam—single or double drums	0 55
Steam—three or more drums	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Timberman or cribman (using interchangeably such tools as broadaxes, hammer, crosscut saw, auger, adze, etc.)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25
Labourers	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practcie, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Grand Marais, Man. Nome of contractors, Nelson River Construction Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $14,857.15.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Carpenter	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Hoist operator (gas)	0 45
Labourer	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver foremen	0 45
Timberman and cribman (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 50
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf at Hamilton Cove, Riviere Portneuf, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bertrand & Belanger, of L'Orignal, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, October 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $20,743.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Compressor operator	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator	0 40
Drill runners	0 40

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
Hoist operator (gas)	0 40
Powdermen	0 40
Quarrymen	0 30
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at Westport (South), Digby Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 2, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,850.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Hoist operators—gas or electric	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of alterations and additions to the Postal Station "C," Vancouver, B.C., for the Seed Branch. Name of contractors, Baynes & Horie Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,987.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas or electric)	0 60
Cement finishers	0 75
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Driver	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Lathers, metal	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 00
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Sheet metal workers	1 00

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Partial reconstruction of the west pier at Skinner's Cove, Pictou Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles Sproull, Pictou Landing, N.S. Date of contract, October 26, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,461.90.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Boatmen	0 30
Carpenters	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver	0 30
Hoist operators (gas or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a shipping dock and storage ground at Red Lake, Kenora District, Ont. Name of contractors, Keetch Lumber & Supply Co., Ltd., Red Lake, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $14,951.75.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Carpenters	0 70
Driver, (team and wagon, or sleigh)	0 75
Driver	0 40
Engineer, operating, steam (double drum)	0 75
Hoist operator—gas	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Powdermen	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 50
Tractor operator	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Timiskaming, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Daris, Durette & Tremblay, Val d'Or, P.Q. Date of contract, November 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,885 and unit prices for additional work.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, asphalt	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 65
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an addition to the Entomological Building at Belleville, Ont. Name of contractors, F. R. Wilford & Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont. Date of contract, October 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $34,197.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 70
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, asphalt shingles	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an office building at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott and Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 25, 1937. Amount of contract, $36,193 and unit prices for additional work.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Driver	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone, limestone)	0 80
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 50
Watchman	0 45

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Hugh Ackerman, Harriston, Ont. Date of contract, November 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,180 and unit prices for additional work.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electrician (inside wire man)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 75
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 40

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Counter screen and fittings in the federal building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of conttractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 1, 1937. Amount of contract, $84,229.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 75
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 90
Gas or electric	0 60
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers, finishers and kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 00
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 62½

	Per hour
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 90
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 50
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or by current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of a steam heating system in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Lockerbie and Hole, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, October 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $15,308.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas or electric	0 55
Cement finishers	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Watchman	0 40

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of wharf repairs at Bamfield East, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately, $5,065.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas)	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Watchman	0 40

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a protection wall at Laprairie, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Roy & Brassard, Lac Megantic, P.Q. Date of contract, October 30, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $23,028.37.

The contract stipulated an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week and included the following fair wages schedule:

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gas or electric	0 50
Derrick engineer (steam)	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver labourers	0 40
Pile driver firemen	0 50
Stonemasons	0 80
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Dredging work at Kingsville, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, October 20, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $4,066.92. The General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned was included in this contract.

Dredging work in South Nation River, Plantagenet, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bertrand & Belanger, of L'Orignal, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, October 16, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $23,040. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 8, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $13,312.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work between St. Marc and St. Ours, in the Richelieu River, P.Q. Name of contractors, the St. Francis River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $8,163.66. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Rainy River, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, November 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $980. The "B" labour conditions above referred to were included in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Steinbach, Man. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, November 5, 1937. Amount of contract, $888. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction of steel tables for the Postal Terminal Building at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 25, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,148. The "B" labour conditions were included in the contract.

Construction and installation of wood cases, tables, desk and counter in the Postal Terminal Building at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 21, 1937. Amount of contract $6,600.63. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of steel cases, tables and stools at the Postal Terminal Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,396.10. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, Equipment, etc.)

During the month of November, 1937, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police awarded the following contracts, subject to the "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council above referred to: (1) to Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. for Pillow Slips; and (2) to Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., for sleeve lining and trouser pocketing.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Repair, etc.)

Erection of a Radio Meteorological Building at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Swift Current, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, November 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,473. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Gasoline	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, shingle	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Beacon Station at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert McRae, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, November 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,046. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline)	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 45
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers:	
Shingles	0 75
Sheet metal	0 75
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 55
Watchmen	0 40

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a Radio Range Building and four antenna tower foundations at Porquis Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. G. Theobald & Son, Cochrane, Ont. Date of contract, November 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,570. The contract stipulated an eight hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electrician	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor finishers	0 60
Mastic floor ketlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pumpmen	0 50
Roofers:	
Composition	0 50
Felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Meteorological Building at Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. G. E. Farlinger, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Date of contract, November 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,850. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators, gas	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers:	
Shingle	0 65
Sheet metal	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Beacon Station at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,318. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and

forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Driver	0 40
Electrician	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pumpmen	0 50
Roofers:	
Composition	0 50
Felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 65
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Beacon Station and four Antenna Tower Foundations at the St. Hubert Airport, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. A. Robillard Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 29, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,343.03. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electrician	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Pumpmen	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
" —felt and gravel	0 45
" —sheet metal	0 70
" —shingle (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Tractor operators—Gas	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Extension of existing runway, 1,000 feet, at St. Hubert Airfield, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 17, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $43,000. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Common labour	$0 40
Asphalt rakers and finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operator:	
Gas. and electric	0 50
Carpenter	0 70
Crane operator—gas. or electric	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Pipe fitter (surface, temp. work)	0 55
Road grader operator:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operator	0 50
Road roller operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline	0 50
Watchman	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of an Intermediate Aerodrome site at Midway, B.C. Name of contractors, A. H. Green Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $6,477.80. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Driver	$0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Tractor drivers	0 50

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Meterological Building at the Intermediate Aerodrome located at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 12, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,442. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week, and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers:	
Shingle	0 65
Sheet metal	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Beacon Station at Earlton Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill-Clark-Francis, Ltd., Earlton Junction, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,621. The contract stipulated the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator, gas	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 85
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers:	
Sheet metal	0 65
Shingle	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Meteorological Building at Earlton Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill-Clark-Francis, Ltd., Earlton Junction, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,400. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week, and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 80
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator, gasoline	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 85
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers:	
Sheet metal	0 65
Shingle	0 60

	Per hour
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Watchman	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Development of the Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Rivers, Man. Name of contractors, Rivers Bakery, Rivers, Man. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,327.50. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Road grader operators (horse-drawn)	0 40
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel fireman	0 60
Tractor operators	0 45

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a Radio Meteorological Building at the Intermediate Aerodrome site at Rivers, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Rivers Bakery, Rivers, Man. Date of contract, November 19, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,875. The contract stipulated an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week, and also included the following fair wages schedule:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers:	
Shingle	0 70
Sheet metal	0 65
Watchmen	0 30

N.B.—The wages rates specified above are *minimum* rates only and nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Minimum Wage Scales for U.S. Seamen

The United States Maritime Commission, through its Chairman, Joseph P. Kennedy, announced to-day that it had fixed minimum-wage scales and had promulgated rules as to minimum-manning scales and reasonable working conditions for approximately 10,000 seamen serving as officers and crews of vessels receiving operating differential subsidies. This action was taken pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, after the Commission had made an investigation of employment and wage conditions in ocean-going shipping and after holding extensive hearings during July and August in the principal maritime ports and in Washington.

Announcing the action of the Commission, Mr. Kennedy said in part:

"In establishing these minimum-wage scales, minimum-manning scales and reasonable working conditions the Commission disclaims any intention to affect the rights of any operator or its employees to set higher wages, increased manning scales or better working conditions by collective bargaining or otherwise. Spokesmen for the ship operators at the hearings in Washington definitely committed the employers to the position that the minimum standards would not be regarded by them as maximum standards and that the employees' right to bargain collectively for higher wages and better working conditions would not be impaired by the Commission's action."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA MASTER PLUMBERS ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 71

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week, but if required for emergency work and the setting of sleeves and inserts Saturday morning, this may be done at straight time.

Overtime may only be worked with the sanction of the business agent and must be paid at time and one-half until midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates: from September 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, 85 cents for journeymen (an increase of 2 cents per hour); from January 1, 1938, to April 30, 1938, 90 cents; from May 1, 1938, to the termination of the agreement, 95 cents. Improvers to be paid two-thirds of journeymen's rate.

Men working out of the city to have fare, board and travelling time paid.

Apprentices to be employed according to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. One junior mechanic allowed on any job to each branch of the trade, but if more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed, two junior mechanics allowed to six men, three to eleven and four to sixteen.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of disputes. If they cannot settle a dispute, it will be referred to the international office of the union, and no strike or lockout to occur until they have rendered a decision.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS OF TORONTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE POLISHERS, RUBBERS AND SAWYERS, TILE AND MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS AND MARBLE, MOSAIC AND TERRAZZO WORKERS' HELPERS LOCAL NO. 56 (MARBLE AND TILE SETTERS' HELPERS)

Agreement to be in effect from November 8, 1937, to March 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members or those willing to join the union to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, five days per week, a 40 hour week. If required in connection with the pouring of concrete, work is permitted on Saturdays. On shift work, night shifts to be paid eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Hourly wage rates: from December 1, 1937, to February 28, 1938, men operating machines 57½ cents, labourers (while engaged on buildings) 52½ cents; from March 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939, men operating machines 60 cents, labourers 55 cents.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed for the settlement of disputes.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article:—

Iron Oxide Miners, Red Mill and district.
Bakers and Bread Distributors, Quebec City.
Shoe Factory Workers, Province of Quebec (Amendment).
Men's and Boys' Clothing Workers, Province of Quebec.
Furniture Workers, Province of Quebec.
Granite, Marble, Stone Cutting, Province of Quebec. (Amendment *re* Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Montreal).
Building Trades, Quebec City (Amendment).
Building Trades, Joliette (Amendment).
Building Trades, Montreal (Amendment).
Clerks, Accountants, Stenographers, Jonquière.
Horseshoers and Wheelwrights, Victoriaville.

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted on page 1389 of this issue:—

Loggers, Massey Zone.
Loggers, Timmins Forestry Division.
Carpenters, Ottawa.
Carpenters, Timmins.
Barbers, Ottawa.
Barbers, Peterborough.
Barbers, Welland.
Barbers, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville.

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted on page 1391 of this issue:—

Bakers, Calgary.
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Layers, Edmonton.

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July 1937.

Recent proceedings under this Act include the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting iron oxide miners at Red Mill and district, bakers and deliverymen at Quebec, men's and boys' clothing workers throughout the province, the furniture industry also throughout the province, horseshoers and wheelwrights at Victoriaville and district and clerks and accountants at Jonquière and neighbouring towns, all of which are summarized below. Amendments were made effective by Orders in Council to the agreements covering bread deliverymen at Quebec, shoe factory workers and granite, marble and stone quarrying and cutting and ornamental iron shop work throughout the province, building trades at Montreal, Joliette and Quebec. In addition, a correction was made to the Order in Council affecting barbers and hairdressers at Quebec. Requests for the extension of an agreement governing the manufacture of men's and boys' hats and caps throughout the Province and bakers and salesmen at Montreal were published in *The Quebec Official Gazette*, November 20. A request for the extension of an amendment to the agreement for bakers at Montreal was published in the issue of November 13, and to the agreement for granite cutters, etc., and ornamental iron workers in the issue of November 20. An Order in Council published in the issue of November 27 makes the competency card obligatory for barbers and hairdressers at Sherbrooke.

Mining: Non-Metallic Minerals

RED MILL, QUEBEC AND DISTRICT.—A CERTAIN PAINT MANUFACTURER AND LE SYNDICAT NATIONAL CATHOLIQUE DES EMPLOYÉS DES MINES DE RED MILL (THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF MINE EMPLOYEES OF RED MILL).

This agreement made obligatory by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 6, is in effect from November 6, 1937, to November 5, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes Red Mill and the area within a radius of 50 miles of it, in which district are the towns of Pointe du Lac and Almaville and all the mines producing iron oxide (ochres) in the Province.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime and work required on Sundays and nine specified holidays, time and one half.

Minimum hourly wage rates: miller 42½ cents, foreman in mine 37½ cents, fireman and all those working inside the establishment 35 cents, employee working in the mine 32½ cents.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND BREAD DISTRIBUTORS, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT.

An Order in Council, approved October 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 6, amends the previous Orders in Council governing bread distributors (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 629, February, 1936, page 199, April, page 371 and May, 1936, page 461) by providing that the agreement be enforced by the joint committee charged with the enforcement of the bakers agreement in the same district.

Another Order in Council, approved November 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 20, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between certain bakery proprietors of Quebec, and neighbouring towns and l'Union Nationale Catholique No. 1 des Compagnons Boulangers et Livreurs de Pain, Inc. (The Catholic National Union of Journeymen Bakers and Bread Delivery Men) which cancels the previous agreements and is to be in effect from November 20, 1937, to November 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The agreement includes male workers only.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Quebec district, that is the city and county of Quebec, the city and county of Levis, the counties of Lotbinière, Dorchester, l'Islet, Beauce, Frontenac, Bellechasse, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Témiscouta, Rivière du Loup, Rimouski, Matane, Matapedia and Montmorency and bakeries outside this district who sell all or part of their production in the district.

Hours in the bakery: 65 per week in the cities of Quebec and Levis and within 15 miles of them, 72 hours in the rest of the district.

Overtime for bakery employees: time and one half. No work on ten holidays in the two cities or seven in the rest of the district, and no deduction from weekly minimum wage on account of such holidays.

Minimum weekly wage rates for bakeries of bread in Quebec City and Levis and within 15 miles of their limits: in bakeries, foremen $23, journeymen $20, when 30 bags of flour per man per week are baked; proportionate minimum wage rates are set for bakeries in which the number of bags of flour per man per week is greater or less than 30. (These minimum rates are $1 per week higher than in the previous agreement.) Temporary bakers, $3.75 per day. Minimum weekly wage rates for bakers of cakes and pastries: first man $21, second man $19, third man $16, fourth man $9. In the remainder of the district, that is outside the city of Quebec and Levis and within 15 miles of their limits, the minimum wage rates may be reduced by 15 per cent.

Apprentice bakers to be paid a minimum of $7 per week in the city of Quebec and Levis, and within 15 miles of their limits and 15 per cent less in the rest of the district unless the joint committee grant a permit to an apprentice to work for less.

Minimum weekly wages for salesmen and deliverymen: salesman $16 ($25 if he furnishes his vehicle); salesman-helper $7; delivery man $14 ($25 if he furnishes his vehicle).

A salesman, helper or deliveryman not to be responsible for credit allowed to his customers except if forbidden in writing by the employer.

Uniforms if required for salesmen to be supplied by the employer.

Employers boarding their employees may deduct $1 per week per room for lodging and 20 cents per meal. There is, however, no obligation for the employees to accept board or room from the employer.

The certificate of competency is required of all employees, to be secured either from the joint committee or the union.

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council approved October 22, and published in *The Quebec Official Gazette*, November 6, provides that since a new agreement in the shoe manufacturing industry was made obligatory (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1156), the previous Orders in Council in connection with the previous agreement and amendments to it are therefore cancelled.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 20, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between The Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, Inc., The Montreal Clothing Contractors Association, Inc., The Quebec Association of Garment Manufacturers, Inc. and certain other manufacturers, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and La Fédération Nationale du Vêtement, Inc. (The National Federation of Clothing Workers, Inc.).

The previous agreement is cancelled and the new agreement is to be in effect from November 20, 1937, to July 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to one of the party giving four months' notice prior to July 1 of any year, to the other parties, to the Minister of Labour and the joint committee.

The industrial jurisdiction includes the manufacture (whether in factories or elsewhere) of all men's, boys', youths', juveniles' and infants' clothing and girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years, with the exception of shirts, overalls, baseball or other similar athletic uniforms, rubberized and leather goods, windbreakers, mackinaw coats, cotton uniforms (duck, drill, etc.), and other cotton garments, and with the additional exception of merchant tailors who do custom tailoring in which not more than five persons complete all operations on a garment.

The terms of this agreement are similar to the one previously in effect, with certain exceptions.

As in the previous agreement the province is divided into three zones: zone I, the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of it; zone II, the territory within 75 miles of zone I; zone III, the entire province except zones I and II.

Hours: The regular weekly hours are unchanged at 44 in zone I and 48 hours in zones II and III.

Overtime also is unchanged, payment at the rate of time and one half being required in zone I and time and one quarter in zones II and III.

"No clothing, in whole or in part under this agreement shall be given to or taken out by any employee either directly or indirectly to be manufactured or worked upon anywhere outside of the premises of the employer."

Except for just cause, no employer to discharge or suspend a qualified worker or apprentice to replace him with a worker of lower standing.

It is forbidden any employer as a condition of employment or continuation of employment to sell an employee any interest in the employer's business.

The division of the industry into three parts, the coats, vests and pants section, the odd pants section and the infants and children's section and the definition of each of these sections together with the type of operations included in each class is practically the same as in the last amendment to the previous agreement as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, pages 104 and 105.

Minimum wage rates are also practically the same as those in force from January 1, 1937, and noted in the same place with these exceptions: The minimum hourly wage rate for the lowest paid classes in the industry, that is of basting pullers in the coats, vests and pants departments and cleaners and button hole tackers in their first six months in the odd pants department, is increased from 12½ to 14 cents per hour in zone II and from 11½ to 13 cents per hour in zone III. The rate for fitter, underpresser, buttonhole maker, etc. in the odd pants department (the sixth of the seven classes of workers) is increased from 33 to 35 cents per hour in zone I.

Piece work rates may be fixed instead of hourly rates, provided that such rates do not yield less than the hourly rates established in this agreement. Employers paying higher rates may not reduce them. The joint committee may revise piece work rates whenever it deems they are not sufficient to yield the equivalent to the hourly rates.

The joint committee may set a special rate for an employee who produces less than the average skilled worker in his class.

Apprentices limited to 7½ per cent of total employees in a factory in zone I, 20 per cent in zone II and 25 per cent in zone III. (Basting pullers not included in these percentages). In zones II and III, if unable to secure qualified workers, the joint committee may grant a special permit for an additional 10 per cent of the employees being apprentices.

The joint committee as already existing to be continued under this new agreement. In this committee the number of members from zone I shall equal the number from zones II and III together. Two sub-committees may be established by the joint committee, one for zones I and II together and the second for zone III.

Any strike or lockout having for its object a change in conditions of the present decree is prohibited.

Manufacturing: Wood Products

FURNITURE WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC —An Order in Council, approved November 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 27, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement in this industry, between the manufacturers of furniture of the Province of Quebec representing a number of firms and La Fédération Catholique Nationale du Meuble (The National Catholic Federation of Furniture Workers), L'Association des Ouvriers du Meuble de Beauharnois (The Furniture Workers' Association of Beauharnois).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from November 27, 1937, to August 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The industrial jurisdiction includes both male and female workers employed in the manufacture of: dining room furniture; bed room furniture; living room furniture; kitchen and breakfast room furniture; office furniture; school furniture; restaurant and bar tavern room furniture; lawn and porch chairs and tables of wood; coat trees, etc.

Hours: 55 per week except for shippers, maintenance and repair men.

Overtime: time and one-quarter except for shippers, maintenance and repair men.

The province is divided into four zones: zone I is the Island of Montreal and the area within 15 miles of its limits (until the end of 1937, Island of Montreal only); zone II, municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more in the rest of the province except in the county of Chicoutimi, and establishments with more than 50 workers in any part of the province outside of zone I; zone III is the rest of the province; zone IV covers the manufacture of summer furniture, made of wood assembled by nuts and bolts and also using textiles in its manufacture, in any part of the Province.

Minimum hourly wages for all classes including firemen, shippers and maintenance and repair men: a new wage scale was made effective from November 27 to December 31, 1937, which provides, as compared with the previous agreement, for lower minimum rates for 20 per cent of the employees and higher minimum rates for 80 per cent of the employees. From January 1, 1938, further increases in wages are to be made and from that date the following minimum wage scale will prevail.

ZONE I	Cents per hour
6 per cent of employees.. ..	18
7 per cent of employees.. ..	22
7 per cent of employees.. ..	28
60 per cent of employees.. ..	35
10 per cent of employees.. ..	40
10 per cent of employees.. ..	45

ZONE II	Cents per hour
6 per cent of employees.. ..	15
7 per cent of employees.. ..	20
7 per cent of employees.. ..	25
60 per cent of employees.. ..	30
10 per cent of employees.. ..	35
10 per cent of employees.. ..	40

ZONE III AND IV	Cents per hour
6 per cent of employees.. ..	12
7 per cent of employees.. ..	16
7 per cent of employees.. ..	20
60 per cent of employees.. ..	25
10 per cent of employees.. ..	30
10 per cent of employees.. ..	36

Female workers are included in the general schedule given above but until June 1, 1938, they are to be paid the following minimum rates: in the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of it, 14½ cents per hour for beginners, 19 cents after one year's experience and 23 cents after two years' experience at the trade; in the rest of the Province, 2 cents per hour less. From June 1, 1938, wages for female workers to be the same as for male workers for the same work.

Piece rates to be sufficiently high to enable workers to secure the minimum rates.

The joint committee may establish lower minimum rates for handicapped employees, but the number of such employees may not exceed 5 per cent of the total number of employees in a plant.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE SHOPMEN, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT

These workers are now included in the agreement covering building trades in the Quebec district as noted below under "Construction: Buildings and Structures."

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE SHOPMEN, MONTREAL (GRANITE, MARBLE, AND STONE CUTTING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC)

An Order in Council, approved November 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 20, amended the agreement in the granite marble and stone industry throughout the Province (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 694 and September, page 1034) by adding a section governing the ornamental bronze and iron industry (shopmen) in the Island of Montreal, Ile Bizard and fifteen neighbouring counties. The ornamental bronze and iron industry in this district was formerly under a separate agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 921) and no change was made in the conditions by this new Order in Council.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals

GRANITE, MARBLE AND STONE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

As noted above under "manufacturing: metal products," the ornamental bronze and iron shopmen in the Montreal district have now been incorporated into the granite, marble and stone industry agreement.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT

An Order in Council, approved November 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 20, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 692).

The county of Rivière du Loup is added to the territorial jurisdiction.

Plumbers and steamfitters, electricians and tinsmith-roofers who are contractors must be paid a minimum of 70 cents per hour for their personal services.

One apprentice allowed for each five journeymen plumbers and steamfitters and each five journeymen electricians, but an employer is entitled to one apprentice in each shop and on each job even if less than five journeymen employed.

Additional parties to the agreement are certain proprietors of machine shops for ornamental iron and bronze work and Le Syndicat des Travailleurs dans l'industrie du Fer et du Bronze Ornemental de Québec (The union of Workers of the Ornamental Iron and Bronze Industry of Quebec.)

The industrial jurisdiction is extended to include all operations of the ornamental iron trade whether on the job or in a workshop. (This trade was formerly under a separate agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1935, and January, 1936. No change in wage rates or hours is made by this amendment.)

Hours for ornamental iron and bronze workers are 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week.

Overtime for ornamental iron and bronze workers: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter and all work on legal holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates for ornamental iron and bronze workers: in zone I (City of Quebec and Lévis and within 10 miles of their limits) and zone II (Thetford Mines), mechanics 50 cents, adjusters 40 cents, helpers 30 cents; in zone III (the rest of the district) mechanics 42½ cents, adjusters 34 cents, helpers 25½ cents.

Minimum hourly wages for apprentice ornamental iron and bronze workers: first year 12 cents, second year 18 cents, third year 25 cents, fourth year 32 cents.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved January 15 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 6, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, page 547) by extending the territorial jurisdiction to include the county of Berthier.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved November 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 20, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry, (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 693, and September, page 1034) by adding the following workers with the minimum rates payable for all such work in zone I (Island of Montreal) and for work on building operations of a gross value of $20,000 or more in zone II (Ile Bizard, counties of Assomption, Terrebonne, Laval, Deux Montagnes, Argenteuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Châteauguay, Laprairie, Chambly, Verchères, Saint John and Iberville).

Minimum hourly wage rates: men working on machines for the polishing of terrazzo (dry) 55 cents; men working on machines for the polishing of terrazzo (wet) 50 cents. On all buliding operations of a gross value of less than $20,000 in zone II, 20 per cent below these minimum rates may be paid.

Trade

CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS, ETC. Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma.—An Order in Council, approved November 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 20, with correction in the issue of November 27, makes obligatory an agreement between certain retail stores, financial and industrial establishments, municipal and school corporations and Le Syndicat National Catholique des Commis et Comptables de Jonquières (The National Catholic Union of Clerks and Accountants of Jonquière) and Le Syndicat National Catholique des Commis et Comptables de Saint-Joseph d'Alma (The National Catholic Union of Clerks and Accountants of St. Joseph d'Alma).

The agreement to be in effect from the date of its approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council (November 12, 1937).

The jurisdiction includes any person, association or financial corporation, industrial or commercial, or of any other kind, employing one or more employees of the classes mentioned in the wage scale, except banks and the aluminum industry. (Employees of the aluminum industry are covered by another agreement as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 1272).

Hours: in financial and industrial establishments, 44 per week, without any daily limitation of hours; in commercial establishments (retail) 63 per week, without any daily limitation of hours, except that in Jonquière and Kenogami, closing hours to be at 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive and 10 p.m. on Saturdays and the eve of holidays; in commercial establishments other than retail, 44 hours per week; in restaurants hours to be those required by the business.

Overtime: time and one-quarter. No work on Sundays, religious or civil holidays. No work on legal and civic holidays for employees of financial or industrial establishments or commercial establishments other than retail. Work on Sundays in restaurants to be paid at regular rate.

Travelling and boarding expenses of employees required to work outside the locality where they live to be paid by the employer.

Minimum wages per week: In financial corporations or institutions, industrial societies or companies, municipal or school corporations: manager, chief accountant, treasurer, chief clerk $45, assistants to these $37.50; accountant, cashiers, $35, book-keepers, tax collectors, $30; secretary treasurer of rural municipality $20; clerks, stenographers, typists $10 during first year, $13 during second year, $18 third year, $22 fourth year, $25 after four years. In retail commercial establishments, manager $35; accountant, book-keepers, cashiers, receivers $25; retail clerks (male, over 16 years) $7 during first year, $10 second year, $15 third year, $18 fourth year, $20 fifth year, $22 sixth year, $30 after 10 years, extra workers 35 cents per hour; delivery clerk soliciting home orders $18 per week; deliverers $7 during first year, $10 second year, $15 third year, $18 fourth year; solicitors on a commission basis, $7 during first six months, $12 second six months, $15 second year, $20 after two years. In commercial establishments other than retail, managers, $45, assistant manager $37.50, accountant $35, assistant accountant and cashier $30; clerks, book-keepers, stenographers and typists, $7 first year, $10 second year, $15 third year, $18 fourth year, $22 after four years.

Finance

CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS AND STENOGRAPHERS, JONQUIÈRE, KENOGAMI, ARVIDA AND ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA.—These workers employed in financial institutions are included in the agreement summarized above under "Trade."

Service: Public Administration

CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS AND STENOGRAPHERS, JONQUIÈRE, KENOGAMI ARVIDA AND ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA.—These workers employed by municipal and school corporations are included in the agreement summarized above under "Trade."

Service: Custom and Repair

HORSESHOERS AND WHEELWRIGHTS, VICTORIAVILLE AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved November 18 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat National des Maîtres Maréchaux-Ferrants de Charrons de Victoriaville (The National Union of Master Horseshoers and Wheelwrights of Victoriaville) and Le Syndicat National des Employés Maréchaux-Ferrants de Charrons de Victoriaville (The National Union of Employed Horseshoers and Wheelwrights of Victoriaville).

Agreement to be in effect from November 27, 1937, to November 26, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the counties of Arthabasca, Nicolet, Richmond, Megantic, Wolfe and Drummond.

Hours to be those fixed by municipal regulations.

Wages: qualified workman (one having at least three years apprenticeship) $12 per week, $2.25 per day.

Wages for apprentices: first year $6 per week, second year $9, third year $12.

A scale of prices is included in the agreement, and no blacksmith or wheelwright may charge less than these prices.

The joint committee may decide that a handicapped worker may be paid according to the rates of a lower class.

Service: Personal and Business

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.—A correction to the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1158) was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 13. Zone I includes the city of Quebec and six neighbouring municipalities. A municipal by-law has priority over this agreement only if such by-law provides for shorter working hours. In zone I, closing time on Saturday is 11 p.m The weekly half holiday is for a morning.

Competency Card

An Order in Council as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 20, makes the competency card obligatory in the following trades:

Barbers and Hairdressers, Sherbrooke.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Orders in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, and May, 1937, page 505, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for a period not exceeding twelve months stipulated in the schedule and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the province designated by the Minister, such schedule not coming into effect until ten days after publication of the Order in Council in *The Ontario Gazette.* The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Beginning with the July, 1935, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, summaries are given in this article of the schedules which have thus been approved.

Logging

LOGGERS, MASSEY ZONE.—An Order in Council dated September 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* September 11 makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the logging industry in that part of the Sudbury Forest District called the Massey Zone, to be effective from September 11, 1937, during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Wages: employees working by the month or the day are to receive in addition to their wages suitable board and lodging for every day, including Sundays and holidays; employees working on a piecework basis may be charged 75 cents per day for board and lodging.

Minimum monthly wage rates: cookees and kitchen staff $40 per month; general bushman $42.50 for a maximum of 26 days' work per month; loaders $45 for a maximum of 26 days' work per month; teamsters driving less than four horses $50 for a maximum of 26 days' work per month; teamsters driving four or more horses $55 for a maximum of 26 days' work per month (if a teamster supplies his own horses, additional compensation allowed). Minimum daily wage rates: river drivers $2.60; employees engaged in watering wood $2.60.

For pulpwood cutters employed on a piecework basis, a scale of piece rates is fixed, and it is provided that in poor or scattered timber, the employer will give special rate consideration to the pieceworker.

The board appointed under the Act may set a lower wage rate for handicapped workers.

LOGGERS, TIMMINS FORESTRY DIVISION.—An Order in Council, dated November 27 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 4, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the logging industry in the Timmins zone. (A previous Order in Council was published in the November 27 issue but is corrected by this one.)

The Order in Council is to be in effect from December 4, 1937, to April 15, 1938.

The terms of this schedule are the same as summarized above for the Massey zone with these exceptions:

No provision is made for extra pay for teamsters supplying their own horses.

There are certain differences in the piecework scale and 85 cents per day may be charged pieceworkers for their board and lodging.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated November 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* November 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry industry in the city of Ottawa and adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council is in effect from December 7, 1937, during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of night shifts, eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter double time. Work on Saturdays after noon required to permit the pouring of concrete may be done at straight time rates. No work on Sundays or five specified holidays except in cases of necessity and then only after obtaining a permit from the advisory committee. Such Sunday and holiday work must be paid at double time.

Minimum wages: 80 cents per hour until May 1, 1938, and 85 cents from May 1, 1938.

The Advisory Committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages for a handicapped worker.

The schedule does not include employees of manufacturing plants while engaged in manufacturing processes or employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments regularly engaged in repair, service and upkeep of plant, including new installations or alterations of a minor nature.

CARPENTERS, TIMMINS.—An Order in Council, dated November 23, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule in the carpentry industry in the town of Timmins and adjacent townships.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from December 7, 1937, to May 1, 1938.

The terms of the schedule are similar to those summarized above for carpenters at Ottawa with these exceptions:

Hours: 10 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 55 hour week.

Overtime: two hours overtime at the rate of time and one half; thereafter double time.

Minimum wage rate: 67 cents per hour.

Service: Personal and Business

BARBERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated November 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the city of Ottawa and surrounding suburban area.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from December 7, 1937, "during pleasure".

Hours are those during which barber shops are permitted to be open, by municipal by-law. No work on Wednesday afternoons, Sundays nor on seven specified holidays.

Minimum wages: those employed full time on a straight salary $25 per week; those employed full time on a percentage basis, $18 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds over $28; those employed four hours or less from Mondays to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $10 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $15; those employed on Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $10; persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday only, $5 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50; persons working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4.

No deduction may be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry, etc.

A scale of minimum charges for each operation in the industry is fixed and no employer or employee may contract for or accept any lower prices.

BARBERS, PETERBOROUGH.—An Order in Council dated November 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the city of Peterborough and within one mile of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from December 7, 1937, "during pleasure".

Hours: from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., on all days except Saturday or the day before a holiday, when hours will be from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. No work on Wednesday afternoon, Sunday or on eight specified holidays.

Minimum wages: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $25 per week; those employed full time on a percentage basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22, plus an additional 10 per cent of proceeds over $30; those employed four hours or less from Mondays to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $10 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $15; those employed on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $7 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $10; those employed Saturday or the day before a holiday, $5 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7; those employed on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds over $4.

No deduction may be made from minimum wages for materials supplied, laundry service, etc.

A minimum scale of prices for each operation is fixed and no employer or employee may contract for or accept any lower prices.

BARBERS, WELLAND.—An Order in Council, dated November 27, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, December 4, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the city of Welland and within two miles and one-half of its boundaries. (This schedule corrects and replaces the one published in the previous week in the issue of November 20.)

The schedule is to be in effect from December 14, 1937, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Ottawa, except for the wage scale:

Minimum wages: persons working full time on a straight salary basis, $25 per week; persons working full time on a commission basis, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22 plus an additional 10 per cent of proceeds over $30; persons working four hours or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week, plus 60 per cent of proceeds over $12.50; persons working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50; persons employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $5 from the work of the employee; persons working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $3 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $5 from the work of the employee.

No deduction to be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry service, etc.

A minimum scale of prices for each operation is included in the schedule and no employer or employee may contract for or accept any lower prices.

BARBERS, BRACEBRIDGE, GRAVENHURST AND HUNTSVILLE.—An Order in Council, dated November 23 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 27, makes binding the

terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the towns of Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from December 7, 1937, "during pleasure".

The terms of the schedule are similar to those summarized above for barbers at Ottawa, with the exception of the wage scale:

Minimum wage rates: persons employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; persons employed full time on a percentage basis, $15 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22 from the work of the employee; persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday inclusive, and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week, plus 60 per cent of proceeds over $12.50; persons employed on Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50; persons employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds over $6; persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Order in Council

THE Industrial Standards Act of Alberta, 1935, is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issues of June, 1936, page 501 and June, 1937, page 640, where are also noted the minor differences between the Ontario and Alberta Acts. The Act provides that the Minister of Trade and Industry for Alberta may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in any industry in any zone or zones, to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry and district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, and thereupon such schedule shall be binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in such zone or zones to which the schedule applies, the schedule not coming into effect until ten days after the publication of the Order in Council in *The Alberta Gazette*. The Minimum Wage Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. Previous schedules under this Act have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, April, July, September, November, and December, 1936, May, June, July and August, 1937.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, CALGARY AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council dated November 22 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the baking industry in a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district.

The Order in Council to be in effect from December 10, 1937, to December 9, 1938.

The terms of the schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1184, with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rates for shippers, packers, wrappers, salesmen and deliverymen are omitted.

Small shops are defined as those in which three or less journeymen are employed.

Minimum wage rates for doughman, ovenman and bench hand are raised to $23 per week (an increase of $1.50 per week), for helpers to $17 (an increase of $2). Wage rates for apprentices are unchanged.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TILE, MARBLE AND TERRAZZO LAYERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council dated October 18 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, October 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the tile, marble terrazzo and cold mastic construction industry in a zone which includes the city of Edmonton and the northern part of the Province of Alberta.

The Order in Council to be in effect from August 10, 1937, to July 31, 1938.

Except for the addition of the "cold mastic" industry and for the inclusion of cold mastic workers at a wage rate of $1 per hour, this schedule is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1936, page 840.

The regular hours are 44 per week. Wages are $1 per hour for marble masons, tile layers, terrazzo, mosaic workers and cold mastic workers; 60 cents for helpers and floor machine workers, 70 cents for wall machine workers and 50 cents for labourers.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1937

Cost of Living Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, was again slightly higher due mainly to the somewhat increased cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices continued the gradual decline due mainly to lower prices for non-ferrous metals, grains, livestock, hides and raw textiles.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.79 at the beginning of November as compared with $8.75 for October; $8.32 for November, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.75 for November, 1929. Changes during the month under review were slight except for a substantial seasonal advance in the price of eggs. Other changes were increases in the cost of milk, butter, bread, and tea and decreases in meats, rolled oats, beans and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.58 at the beginning of November as compared with $17.51 for October. Fuel cost slightly more in November than in October due mainly to higher prices for coal in some cities. The cost of the budget for certain earlier dates was $16.96 for November, 1936; $16.54 for November, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.03 for November, 1929; $20.89 for November, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.36 for November, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number was 82·6 for the week ended November 26 as compared with 84·4 for that ended October 29 and 85·2 for the week ended October 1. On a monthly basis the latest figures available are for October when the index was 84·7 as compared with 77·2 for November, 1936; 72·7 for November, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·7 for November, 1929; 97·2 for November, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for November, 1914. During the month under review all of the eight main groups in the classification according to chief component materials were lower with the exception of non-metallic minerals group which was fractionally higher. Low prices for the year were reached by raw rubber, coffee, hides, raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool, copper, tin and vegetable oils. Wheat was about ten cents per bushel lower at the end of November than at the end of October. A factor affecting the price of raw cotton was the estimate of an unusually high yield in the Southern States. Non-ferrous metals generally were substantially lower in price during the month.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles com-

(Continued on page 1400)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1934	Nov 1935	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937	Nov. 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	75·2	75·6	55·4	57·6	70·2	71·8	64·8	39·4	40·6	45·4	45·4	53·4	51·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·2	53·2	48·4	30·0	31·4	43·2	44·8	38·6	21·0	21·4	24·6	23·8	28·6	27·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	18·4	19·7	23·5	24·9	22·4	11·5	11·7	13·4	13·3	14·7	14·8
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	35·2	35·2	26·9	29·2	29·7	30·4	27·2	17·2	18·6	20·1	20·8	22·2	22·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·0	37·3	41·7	27·9	29·8	28·4	30·0	28·1	15·8	20·0	22·0	21·2	24·4	22·9
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·6	70·0	73·4	51·8	55·8	54·2	55·0	53·6	31·2	38·6	41·0	39·8	42·6	42·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·4	51·4	58·5	40·9	43·5	40·5	40·1	39·6	21·1	34·5	31·2	30·0	32·5	32·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	74·2	73·8	45·8	48·0	45·6	43·0	42·4	26·4	29·2	36·6	31·8	34·0	34·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	40·3	67·1	81·7	51·6	56·1	57·4	58·5	51·3	37·7	40·4	41·5	43·9	39·2	44·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·5	58·5	70·3	43·7	48·2	49·2	48·6	43·1	27·7	31·7	33·4	34·4	31·7	34·4
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	81·0	93·0	70·2	70·8	73·8	75·6	73·2	58·2	61·2	61·8	62·4	65·4	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·2	123·0	77·6	76·0	86·6	87·2	71·0	42·0	43·2	49·8	50·8	55·6	57·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·5	57·2	66·5	43·7	41·4	47·6	47·4	38·9	24·3	24·4	28·6	28·4	31·5	32·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	32·4	40·7	§28·5	§30·7	§33·7	§33·1	§30·1	§19·7	§19·6	§20·4	§22·5	§23·2	§23·2
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·2	32·3	38·4	§28·5	§30·7	§33·7	§33·1	§30·1	§19·7	§19·6	§20·4	§22·5	§23·2	§23·2
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	118·5	141·0	100·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	103·5	88·5	88·5	90·0	97·5	108·0	109·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	75·0	44·0	53·0	50·0	53·0	41·0	31·0	34·0	35·0	39·0	46·0	46·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	41·0	40·0	27·5	29·0	31·5	32·5	28·0	25·5	26·0	26·0	27·0	30·0	29·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	33·0	§21·2	§22·0	§20·8	§20·6	§20·0	§16·2	§15·8	§15·6	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·0	22·2	17·0	16·0	19·6	22·6	17·4	8·8	9·8	10·6	12·8	14·0	12·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·8	23·5	28·5	22·6	19·9	21·5	21·5	20·4	14·8	15·2	15·6	17·1	16·1	16·0
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·1	19·2	26·6	19·8	15·7	13·4	15·3	13·9	12·2	12·8	11·6	11·3	11·7	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	32·4	49·2	64·0	36·0	31·6	30·8	28·8	25·6	32·0	26·0	24·8	24·4	26·4	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·8	22·6	30·8	17·0	15·0	14·4	13·8	12·4	15·6	12·6	12·2	12·0	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·8	15·6	15·7	§14·8	§18·0	§17·7	§17·6	§14·5	§10·8	§13·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·9	§14·7
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	15·0	16·5	§14·8	§18·0	§17·7	§17·6	§14·5	§10·8	§13·2	§13·1	§13·0	§13·9	§14·7
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·4	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·2	13·6	9·9	9·6	9·2	8·9	8·9	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	31·7	64·0	73·2	38·3	64·0	42·0	73·8	44·7	36·6	25·2	36·1	48·5	33·6	31·4
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·96	13·65	15·32	10·29	11·01	11·28	11·75	10·25	7·27	7·58	8·04	8·32	8·75	8·79
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·3	4·8	4·8	4·0	4·2	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·9	3·8	3·8	3·9	3·9	3·9
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·0	78·4	127·2	115·6	105·1	101·6	101·1	100·9	94·2	94·6	92·3	92·1	88·8	89·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	47·3	63·6	93·8	76·8	65·1	62·8	63·0	62·8	58·0	58·5	58·6	58·3	58·3	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	79·0	87·0	79·1	75·7	75·0	76·0	75·6	59·6	60·8	60·4	59·6	59·7	59·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	57·3	67·4	59·2	55·9	55·3	54·3	54·4	45·5	46·0	45·1	45·4	45·0	45·5
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	27·8	39·9	31·0	31·5	31·0	31·0	30·7	27·7	27·6	27·0	27·0	26·8	26·7
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light		1·56	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·99	3·06	4·15	3·62	3·33	3·26	3·25	3·24	2·85	2·88	2·83	2·82	2·79	2·80
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·38	4·85	6·62	6·94	6·85	6·94	6·98	7·07	5·57	5·54	5·63	5·77	5·94	5·95
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
††**Totals**		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·36	21·61	26·13	20·89	21·24	21·52	22·03	20·69	15·72	16·03	16·54	16·96	17·51	17·58

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·84	13·87	15·75	10·40	11·12	11·20	11·73	10·61	7·43	7·72	8·23	8·38	8·73	8·81
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·89	12·02	13·17	9·27	10·07	10·05	10·72	9·87	7·23	7·54	7·74	8·08	8·47	8·63
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·72	13·52	15·16	10·29	11·07	11·07	11·50	10·43	7·50	7·82	8·24	8·45	8·77	8·92
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·44	13·61	14·45	9·84	10·18	10·50	10·83	9·53	6·61	6·97	7·46	7·69	8·02	8·05
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·72	13·61	15·24	10·19	11·13	11·31	11·74	10·22	7·27	7·62	8·14	8·37	8·80	8·80
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	13·05	15·26	9·74	10·25	10·94	11·54	9·62	6·83	7·22	7·65	8·30	8·30	8·37
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	9·02	13·70	15·36	9·91	10·95	11·34	11·85	9·84	6·87	7·24	7·55	8·06	8·37	8·47
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·51	13·51	15·43	9·99	10·83	11·39	11·97	10·04	7·11	7·42	7·66	8·07	8·59	8·56
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·31	14·19	16·58	11·65	11·91	12·41	13·06	11·24	8·21	8·30	8·82	9·11	9·85	9·73

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·7**	**21·3**	**19·1**	**13·9**	**11·4**	**14·8**	**22·0**	**22·9**	**21·0**	**32·4**	**35·8**	**57·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**27·9**	**22·3**	**19·0**	**14·7**	**12·5**	**12·8**	**15·0**	**23·0**	**20·9**	**30·4**	**33·9**	**56·5**
1—Sydney	32·4	25·2	21·6	18·2	15·1	10	.....	24·8	22	30·8	34·9	56·9
2—New Glasgow	30	25	22·5	16	13	15	.....	22·7	18·7	29·7	33·5	55·6
3—Amherst	23	18	15	12	10·5	12	15	22	19·3	29·3	32·8	55
4—Halifax	27·2	19·9	18·6	12·7	12·6	10·7	15	22·5	21·3	28·4	31·5	56
5—Windsor	28·5	23·5	20	16·5	14·2	14·5	.....	22·5	21	33·7	36·2	59·3
6—Truro	26	22·3	16	12·7	9·7	14·5	.....	23·3	22·8	30·6	34·7	56·4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	26·2	24·2	21·0	15·9	15·2	11·0	23·0	24·5	19·6	29·8	34·2	54·6
New Brunswick (average)	**29·6**	**22·7**	**19·4**	**14·3**	**11·6**	**13·8**	**18·8**	**22·3**	**21·7**	**31·3**	**35·3**	**58·7**
8—Moncton	27·7	20·2	18·4	13·8	11·4	12	.....	21·8	20·7	32·1	36·7	57·9
9—Saint John	30·6	22·1	22·3	14·6	12·2	13·7	22·5	23·9	21·9	29·5	33·1	56·9
10—Fredericton	30	23·5	16·5	13·7	11·3	15·3	15	21	21·5	32·8	36·7	60
11—Bathurst	30	25	20·5	15	11·5	14	.....	22·5	22·7	30·7	34·6	60
Quebec (average)	**23·2**	**19·9**	**18·6**	**13·2**	**8·7**	**14·3**	**22·7**	**20·3**	**18·9**	**29·4**	**32·7**	**55·3**
12—Quebec	21·7	17·2	.....	12·8	7	16·4	22·4	19	17·1	26·2	29·3	49·3
13—Three Rivers	26·1	21·1	16·3	12·9	8·2	14·2	23·2	20·4	17·5	31·7	33·2	56·7
14—Sherbrooke	27·5	22·6	21	15	9·4	14·3	24·7	20·8	19·6	27·8	31·1	56·9
15—Sorel	20·5	18·7	15	11·1	8·2	9·5	17·5	18·2	18·6	30	35	55·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	19	17·6	17·8	13·4	8·2	16·6	20·3	17·8	17·6	29·8	33·4	55·4
17—St. Johns	25	21·7	22·5	14·3	9·3	15	26	23·3	19	30·7	32·2	57·8
18—Thetford Mines	20	19	16·5	13	8	18	22·5	20	20	28	33·5	50
19—Montreal	25·6	20·9	20·6	12·4	9·6	11·2	23	21·3	20·6	30·1	31·6	59·2
20—Hull	23·5	20·3	19	14	10·4	13·6	24·5	21·8	20·5	30·6	34·6	57·3
Ontario (average)	**26·5**	**22·5**	**20·0**	**14·9**	**12·2**	**16·6**	**23·0**	**23·6**	**22·1**	**31·9**	**35·0**	**57·3**
21—Ottawa	28·6	23·8	23·3	16·3	11·9	14·4	23·2	21·8	20·9	32·7	36·1	59·6
22—Brockville	30	26	23·4	15·9	11·4	16	23	20·4	22·3	31·5	34·2	56·6
23—Kingston	24·6	20·2	20·4	14·3	10·4	15·2	22·2	23·5	21·5	29·4	33·9	55
24—Belleville	19·8	17·7	17·2	12·8	9·6	16·7	21·5	21·6	19·5	31·9	34·4	54·4
25—Peterborough	30	25·2	20·3	15·2	12·7	18·4	20	24·2	26·5	34·5	38	58·4
26—Oshawa	24·1	20·8	19	14·9	12·7	15·5	.....	21·4	19·3	30·1	35·4	58
27—Orillia	25·8	20·5	20·3	15·3	13·5	17·3	25	24·3	25	33·2	36·3	60
28—Toronto	28·4	23·8	21·7	15·2	13·7	16	22·7	23·9	21·8	32·9	37·7	59
29—Niagara Falls	28·8	25·1	22·7	16·6	13·5	17·2	22·3	22·6	21·5	32·3	35	58·3
30—St. Catharines	27·6	23·6	21·3	15·7	12·6	17·1	23·5	24·6	22·5	30·9	34·5	56·1
31—Hamilton	27·5	24·2	22·5	15·5	14·2	18·1	20·5	23·9	24·2	30·7	34·1	58·3
32—Brantford	26·2	22·1	19·1	15·3	11·8	17·8	25·6	25·4	21	31·2	34·6	55·8
33—Galt	30	25	24·2	18·2	16·2	19·7	26·7	25	22·5	32·6	35·9	57·8
34—Guelph	22·7	20·5	19	14·6	12·8	16·7	23·5	22·2	22·7	30·7	35·4	55·7
35—Kitchener	23·8	21·3	17·1	14·9	12·7	16·5	26·7	21·7	17·5	30	32·3	55·9
36—Woodstock	27·8	24·4	20·2	15·3	11·5	17·2	20·5	23·5	23	31·8	34·4	56
37—Stratford	27·7	24·2	18·5	15·7	13	18·7	25	24·5	22·5	31·4	.....	55·8
38—London	26·8	23·3	20·5	14·8	12·3	17·2	21·2	24·2	21·6	31·5	34·6	57·5
39—St. Thomas	27·7	23	20·7	15·4	11·7	17·1	23	24·6	21	31·9	34·9	58·5
40—Chatham	25·6	22·1	20·8	15·5	11·6	17·5	22	22·6	21·3	30·6	33·8	57·3
41—Windsor	27·4	22·2	18·8	14·8	13	15·2	24	25·5	22·5	30·5	32·9	58·7
42—Sarnia	27·6	22·1	18	15	12·9	17·8	21·7	24·2	23·1	30·8	33·7	57·8
43—Owen Sound	26·5	22·9	18·5	15	12·8	17·4	17·5	22·6	20·7	31·5	33·2	54·4
44—North Bay	25	20	17	12	10	15	.....	22	23·7	35	36·6	55·7
45—Sudbury	25·6	22·6	19·2	14·4	9·8	14·4	23	24·7	21·2	30·1	33·1	56·2
46—Cobalt	25	22	.....	12	11	.....	.....	.....	22·7	31·6	34	56·2
47—Timmins	24·5	21·7	19·6	15·5	10·6	16·5	25	26·2	23·3	32	35·5	57·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·5	24·5	20·3	14·5	12	15·6	22·7	24·1	22	32·8	34·9	59·5
49—Port Arthur	24·5	20·5	18	13·4	12·4	13·6	23	24·7	22·2	33·7	38·5	59·6
50—Fort William	26·7	20·7	18·8	12·9	11·7	14·6	25	24·4	22·6	35·8	37·7	60·8
Manitoba (average)	**22·3**	**18·5**	**18·6**	**12·8**	**10·2**	**12·8**	**20·7**	**21·4**	**21·5**	**36·2**	**39·6**	**57·4**
51—Winnipeg	24·6	19·2	19·4	12·4	11	12·3	19·3	22·8	21·5	35·9	38·6	58·7
52—Brandon	20	17·7	17·7	13·2	9·3	13·2	22	20	.....	36·5	40·5	56
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·9**	**16·0**	**14·8**	**10·0**	**7·8**	**10·3**	**16·1**	**20·6**	**19·3**	**34·9**	**39·4**	**57·3**
53—Regina	22	16	14·9	9·5	8·9	9·8	13	20·1	21	34·4	38·6	59·5
54—Prince Albert	19	15	13·5	9·5	6·5	9·5	18	21	18	35	40·7	55
55—Saskatoon	20·3	16·5	15·4	10	7·8	10·4	17	20·7	18·8	34·7	38·8	55·5
56—Moose Jaw	22·1	16·3	15·3	11·1	8·1	11·6	16·2	20·7	.....	35·5	39·3	59·1
Alberta (average)	**23·0**	**18·1**	**16·8**	**11·4**	**9·8**	**12·4**	**20·0**	**21·7**	**17·5**	**33·8**	**38·0**	**57·1**
57—Medicine Hat	23·2	18·7	16·2	13	10	12·2	20	20	19·3	35·4	40·8	58·3
58—Drumheiler	18	15	.....	10	.....	12	15	22	15	30·6	34·5	55
59—Edmonton	18·8	15·1	15	8·9	8·2	11·8	18·5	19·6	18·8	31·1	35·5	56·2
60—Calgary	26·2	19·5	16·8	11·9	10·2	13·1	21·7	24·5	19·5	39·4	42·1	58·5
61—Lethbridge	28·7	22·3	19	13·1	10·7	13	24·7	22·2	15	32·7	37·1	57·7
British Columbia (average)	**27·2**	**21·6**	**19·7**	**13·3**	**12·5**	**15·7**	**24·9**	**25·2**	**22·1**	**36·6**	**40·0**	**58·8**
62—Fernie	22	18	15	12	12	13	22	22	22	35·3	37	60
63—Nelson	28	22	21	14·5	12·5	17	23·7	28	22·3	38	42·8	62·5
64—Trail	29	25	22·5	16·3	14	16·7	29·7	30	22·2	38	43·3	60
65—New Westminster	27·6	22·4	19·1	12·7	14·1	14·3	24·7	24·2	20·5	34·8	39·6	61·4
66—Vancouver	29·3	23·7	21·1	14·2	14·5	15·9	26·5	25·7	24	37	39·8	58·7
67—Victoria	29·2	23·5	22·5	14·8	14·4	17	22·9	26	20·4	38	40·9	58·1
68—Nanaimo	25	20	18	12·2	10·6	16	25	24	22·5	35	38·7	55
69—Prince Rupert	.....	18	18	10	8	.....	25	22	22·5	37	38·1	55

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·4	**24·3**	**18·1**	**14·1**	**48·0**	**18·5**	**17·6**	**21·1**	**17·1**	**44·0**	**34·4**	**11·0**	**28·6**	**32·5**	
11·2	**26·8**	.....	.....	**43·5**	**13·0**	**14·4**	**16·4**	**17·2**	**47·8**	**38·8**	**10·2**	**28·3**	**38·4**	
7·3	22·1	.....	.....	44·7	12·3	14·4	15·7	16·6	51·1	39·2	10–12	25	33·4	1
13·5	29	.....	.....	50	13	14	19·6	17·9	43·5	37·6	11b	28·8	33·9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	42·5	13·7	14·7	13·9	15·6	42·6	36·1	7–8c	30·8	35	3
12	29·3	.....	.....	42·5	11·8	11·9	17·7	17	51·8	37·9	11·8a	25	34·6	4
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·4	15	15·7	18	50	41	10c	30	36·5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	14	16·5	16	18	47·7	40·7	10	30	35·2	6
15·0	**28·0**	.....	.....	**46·7**	**13·0**	**16·0**	**19·4**	**17·5**	**37·7**	**30·7**	**9·0–10·0**	28·2	**33·5**	7
13·4	**29·3**	**15·0**	.....	**43·7**	**13·8**	**15·6**	**17·7**	**17·0**	**44·6**	**34·7**	**10·8**	**29·6**	**33·5**	
14	28·7	.....	.....	46·2	14·1	15·3	16·6	17·7	46·7	37·9	10	30·9	34·3	8
12	27·7	15	.....	42·5	13·7	14·3	20·1	16·5	47·5	33·7	12	29·2	34·2	9
14·3	31·5	.....	.....	46·2	14·8	17·1	19·7	17·9	42·5	32	11	32·8	34·7	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12·4	.....	14·4	15·7	41·7	35	10c	25·3	30·7	11
11·3	**24·9**	**19·8**	**9·0**	**44·2**	**18·5**	**16·4**	**14·5**	**16·3**	**40·4**	**35·0**	**10·1**	**27·9**	**31·0**	
8·2	20	16	.....	.....	.....	13·5	13·1	16·9	45·9	32·7	11	28·9	32·2	12
9	26·8	21	.....	40	.....	16	19·1	15·8	47·1	36·8	11b	26	31	13
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18·7	14	14·9	47·9	38·4	11·1a	27·6	30·6	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·7	15·7	39	33	8	27	30·7	15
12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·1	15·4	43·6	37·2	9b	.....	30·9	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	13·3	17·8	47·6	39·4	9	.....	30·5	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·5	16	.....	32·1	9	28	31·3	18
13·7	28·8	22·5	.....	42·5	18·9	18·3	20·7	16·2	48·8	33·3	11–12	30·6	32	19
15	24	.....	9	50	18	14	14·1	18	43·4	32·4	11	26·9	30	20
15·9	**24·9**	**22·2**	**14·2**	**55·4**	**17·7**	**17·2**	**24·5**	**17·0**	**44·6**	**35·7**	**11·3**	**30·1**	**32·5**	
15	27·4	16·5	.....	.....	21·5	16·4	24·7	16·7	47·6	38	11	30·3	31·8	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	18·5	.....	20·6	18	43·8	35·7	10	.....	31·8	22
15	27·5	24·5	.....	55	17·1	16·1	24·7	16·3	42·3	34·1	10	30	31·9	23
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	17·5	23·5	16·6	41·8	33·6	10	32·4	32·2	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	18·6	41·2	35·5	11	30·7	32·1	25
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	17	17	22·7	16·2	45·5	36·5	11b	31	33	26
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	18	26·6	18·1	42·2	35·7	11	29·7	33·4	27
15·3	29·2	23·4	14·2	50	.....	18·1	29·4	16·5	47·6	35·1	13	.....	33·2	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16	28·2	17	47·5	35·4	12	30·5	33·6	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	27·4	16·5	45·2	36·2	12	30·7	32·3	30
19	30	24·3	.....	.....	18	18	28·2	16·2	46	36	12	29·8	33·1	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·9	15·2	27·3	16·2	42·4	35·4	11	30·5	33·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	17·3	43·8	36·9	11	.....	32·7	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	24·6	16·4	44·1	36·7	11	30·4	33	34
.....	25	25	.....	50	.....	19·5	25·7	16·6	40·5	35·4	11	29·4	31·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17·5	25·8	16·9	39	31·5	11	.....	32·2	36
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	15	25	16·2	43·1	33·4	11	.....	31·9	37
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	15·6	17	27·2	16·8	43·4	34·5	11	32	32·5	38
.....	22	25	.....	.....	17·4	18·2	30·7	16·6	45·1	38·9	11	32	33·8	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25·3	15·8	39·2	34	11	28	31·7	40
15	23·7	21·7	.....	60	18	17·4	25·6	15·5	43·4	35·2	12	.....	31·3	41
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17	17·5	27·4	16·6	42·8	37·1	11	.....	32·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	23·6	15·3	38	32·1	11	31	32·3	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	23·5	18	48·2	.....	12	.....	32·5	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	57·5	19	16·5	17·7	18	48	35·8	13b	.....	32·7	45
.....	22	.....	.....	50	15·7	17	15·9	18·3	51·2	40·8	11b	.....	33·2	46
.....	24	22·5	.....	65	18	20	15·9	17·8	48·4	35·8	14·3a	31	32·7	47
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	16·2	18	24·2	17·6	46·1	38	12	27·5	32·8	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17·7	21·9	18·5	49·8	35·6	11	30·5	32·4	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2	16·8	23·6	17·9	50·2	36·2	11	24·5	32·3	50
20·3	**23·7**	**20·1**	.....	.....	**22·9**	**16·3**	**24·6**	**16·0**	**41·2**	**29·5**	**9·2**	**26·5**	**30·7**	
18·5	24·3	18·1	.....	.....	23	16·7	28·2	15·6	43·4	30·2	10	28	30·8	51
22	23	22	.....	.....	22·7	15·9	20·9	16·3	39	28·7	8·3a	25	30·5	52
21·6	**22·0**	**10·8**	**13·0**	.....	**23·5**	**19·3**	**18·4**	**17·0**	**36·7**	**28·0**	**11·8**	**25·4**	**30·2**	
21·5	23·2	10·2	12·5	.....	23·3	19	17·9	16·8	37·4	27	12	25	29·5	53
21·5	21	11	.....	.....	25	18	18·5	17·5	32·7	28·5	11	24·7	30·9	54
20·2	21·3	11·2	13·5	.....	20·7	18·2	17·8	17·2	39·8	27·5	12	26	30·2	55
23·3	22·3	.....	.....	.....	25	22	19·5	16·5	36·8	29·1	12	26	30·2	56
21·7	**23·1**	**11·9**	**15·9**	.....	**22·2**	**20·3**	**20·2**	**17·7**	**38·8**	**29·3**	**10·8**	**25·6**	**31·6**	
25	26	.....	.....	.....	25	22·5	17·7	17·2	38·3	27·5	11	27	31·2	57
18	19	11	.....	.....	20	18	16	18	33·3	28·2	10	25·6	31	58
22	23·7	.....	13	.....	20	19·4	20·2	17·4	37·8	28·6	11	26·4	31·8	59
21·9	24·2	12·6	16·8	.....	22·5	21·2	26·7	17·4	44·4	28·1	11	25·8	32·2	60
21·7	22·7	12	18	.....	23·3	20·5	20·6	18·5	40	34	11	23	31·7	61
18·1	**21·1**	**13·6**	**14·4**	.....	**22·3**	**20·6**	**23·6**	**18·4**	**46·0**	**33·4**	**11·6**	**29·4**	**34·1**	
23	25	.....	20	.....	21·5	25	21·7	18	.....	34·5	10	25	34	62
21·3	26	14·2	17·7	.....	24	22·3	21	19·6	54·8	39·4	12·5a	30	35·7	63
22	26	13	19	.....	22·5	22	27·4	19·2	49·4	36·8	12·5a	24·8	30	64
15·5	18	.....	8·3	.....	20	17·6	23·6	16·9	41·1	33·7	10	30·5	34	65
14·9	18·4	.....	11·1	.....	22·3	18·1	29·7	16·3	42·7	32·8	10	31·3	34·1	66
12	19·4	.....	10	.....	23	18·6	24·5	17·7	45·4	32·1	12·5a	34·9	35·6	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	20	20	45	27	11a	.....	34·6	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20·9	19·8	43·8	30·6	14·3a	.....	35	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·2**	**7·3a**	**16·0**	**4·6**	**5·9**	**8·2**	**10·9**	**12·1**	**11·7**	**11·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·1**	**7·2**	**17·0**	**5·1**	**6·0**	**7·7**	**12·7**	**12·8**	**11·9**	**12·1**
1—Sydney	23	8	18·5	4·9	6	7·6	11·4	12·8	11·8	12
2—New Glasgow	23·8	7·3	18·3	5	6·1	8·2	12·8	11·3	11·2	11·3
3—Amherst	21·2	7·3	13·5	5	6·1	6·9	13	11·8	11·3	11·7
4—Halifax	23	6-6·7	17·6	5·1	5·7	8	13·6	12·9	11·8	11·7
5—Windsor	23·3	7·3-8b	17	5·4	6	7·7	12·5	14	13·2	13·2
6—Truro	24·1	6-7·3b	17	5·2	6	8	12·8	13·7	12·2	12·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·6**	**8·0**	**17·7**	**4·9**	**5·7**	**7·8**	**13·3**	**12·8**	**12·3**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·1**	**7·8**	**16·9**	**5·0**	**5·9**	**7·4**	**13·8**	**12·6**	**11·6**	**12·0**
8—Moncton	22·9	8	16·5	5·1	6	8	15	12·8	11·9	12·1
9—Saint John	23	6-7·3	18·8	5	5·9	7	13·8	12·4	10·8	11·6
10—Fredericton	22·1	8	15·7	4·9	6·1	7·2	13·9	12·4	11	11·7
11—Bathurst	24·3	8·7b	16·5	4·8	5·6	7·3	12·5	12·8	12·6	12·4
Quebec (average)	**20·2**	**6·0**	**13·8**	**4·4**	**5·6**	**6·6**	**10·8**	**10·1**	**11·3**	**10·9**
12—Quebec	21·6	5-9·5c	14·3	4·6	5·7	6·9	10·6	10	10·7	10·3
13—Three Rivers	20·6	5·3-6	14·1	4·5	5·7	7·1	12·8	10·8	12·9	13·4
14—Sherbrooke	20·5	6	13	4·4	6·3	5·7	11·3	9·9	11	10·9
15—Sorel	20·5	4·7b	13·4	4·1	5	5·9	10	9·7	11·2	10·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·5	5·3	13·8	4·2	5·7	7·5	10·4	9·8	11·5	10·5
17—St. Johns	19·8	6	14	4·3	5·7	7	9·7	10·1	11·4	10·6
18—Thetford Mines	19	6	13·5	4·5	5·5	5·2	10·5	10·6	11·7	11
19—Montreal	20·8	6-7·3	15	4·7	5·6	7·5	9·9	10·2	10·6	10·3
20—Hull	19·7	5·3-7·3	13·3	4·7	5·5	6·5	11·9	10·1	10·4	10·3
Ontario (average)	**22·8**	**6·8**	**15·2**	**4·1**	**5·8**	**8·9**	**10·9**	**11·6**	**11·2**	**11·4**
21—Ottawa	22·3	7·3	14·3	5·1	6·2	8·6	11·3	10·5	10·4	10·8
22—Brockville	20·7	6·7	14	4·7	5·4	8·2	11·5	10·2	10·6	10·6
23—Kingston	21	6-6·7	13·2	4·4	5·1	8·4	11·3	11·1	10·3	10·5
24—Belleville	21·2	6-6·7	15	3·6	5·5	7·9	10·4	10·6	10·3	10·6
25—Peterborough	21·5	6-6·7	15·6	3·7	5·7	8·7	11	10·3	10·3	10·8
26—Oshawa	23·5	6·7-7·3	15	3·6	5·9	8·5	10·3	11·3	10·8	11·3
27—Orillia	23·6	6·7b	16·6	3·5	5·7	8·5	10·3	12·2	11·8	11·8
28—Toronto	25·5	7·3	17·1	3·8	5·5	8·9	10·2	11·1	10·9	10·9
29—Niagara Falls	21·8	7·3	15·6	3·9	5·9	8·7	11·6	10·2	10·3	11·3
30—St. Catharines	24·3	7·3	18	3·9	6	9·3	10·9	11·3	11·8	11·3
31—Hamilton	27	6·7-7·3	14·9	3·8	5·5	8·6	10	11·2	10·8	11·2
32—Brantford	24·3	7·3	16·8	3·6	5·5	9·7	10·1	11·7	10·7	11
33—Galt	25·4	7·3	15·5	3·6	5·7	8·7	10·4	11·9	10·9	11·1
34—Guelph	23·2	6·7	16·8	3·6	5·6	9·8	10·6	11·5	10·9	10·9
35—Kitchener	24·3	6·7	15·8	3·8	5·9	9·2	10·6	11·8	11·3	11·5
36—Woodstock	21·9	6·7	15	3·2	5·4	9·2	9·7	11·6	11·1	10·7
37—Stratford	22·8	6·7-7·3	17	3·5	6	9·4	11·3	11·7	11	11·5
38—London	23·8	6·7-7·3	17·6	3·7	5·5	8·6	10·7	12·2	11·6	11·8
39—St. Thomas	23·4	6-6·7	18·7	4	5·7	9·4	13	12·7	11·9	11·8
40—Chatham	20·7	6	15·2	3·7	6·1	8·8	10·3	11·4	11	11·6
41—Windsor	21·2	6·7-7·3	14·2	4	5·5	7·9	9·8	10·9	11·2	11·6
42—Sarnia	23·5	6·7-7·3	12·2	3·3	5·9	8·7	10·3	12·8	11·4	11·9
43—Owen Sound	22	6·7	14·7	3·5	5·4	8·5	11·9	11·4	10·5	10·6
44—North Bay	23·5	6-7·3	15	5·5	6·1	9·7	13·2	12·1	12·9	12·1
45—Sudbury	21·6	7·3	12·3	4·9	6·7	9	11·6	12·1	12·1	12·3
46—Cobalt	21·7	6·7	13	5·5	6·2	9	11·2	12·6	12·2	13·2
47—Timmins	22·3	6·7	13·1	5·1	6	9·3	11·4	12·9	12	12·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·1	6-6·7	13	4·7	5·5	8·6	10·7	12·7	12·2	12·4
49—Port Arthur	22	6·7-7·3	15	5	6	9·1	11	12·4	11·5	11·8
50—Fort William	23	6·7-7·3	15	5	6·3	8·9	10·3	12·1	11·8	12·1
Manitoba (average)	**24·8**	**7·0**	**15·9**	**4·8**	**6·1**	**9·7**	**10·6**	**13·6**	**12·5**	**12·7**
51—Winnipeg	25	6-4·8	16·7	4·8	5·9	9	10	12·9	12	12·5
52—Brandon	24·5	6·4-7·1	15	4·8	6·3	10·4	11·1	14·2	12·9	12·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·7**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**9·3**	**10·9**	**13·6**	**12·2**	**12·6**
53—Regina	23·9	7·2-8	17·7	5	6·8	9·5	10	13·5	11·1	11·8
54—Prince Albert	24·5	6·4	18·5	4·6	5·5	8·8	12·1	14	13·7	13·7
55—Saskatoon	22·5	7·2	20	4·7	6	9·4	10·7	13·4	12	12·5
56—Moose Jaw	24	8	15	5	5·8	9·5	10·8	13·4	11·8	12·4
Alberta (average)	**26·1**	**7·8**	**16·3**	**4·9**	**6·4**	**8·6**	**10·6**	**13·2**	**12·2**	**12·7**
57—Medicine Hat	27·7	8	15	4·8	6·4	8·7	10·7	13·5	12·3	12·3
58—Drumheller	26	6·8-8	.....	5	6·7	8	10·6	13·1	12	12·7
59—Edmonton	24·5	7·2-8	18·1	4·9	6·7	8·5	10·1	13·2	12·9	13
60—Calgary	27·6	8	17	4·9	5·7	8·4	10·1	12·9	11·9	12·9
61—Lethbridge	24·5	8	15	4·7	6·5	9·2	11·4	13·1	11·9	12·6
British Columbia (average)	**25·7**	**9·6**	**20·0**	**5·5**	**6·6**	**7·6**	**8·6**	**13·6**	**12·8**	**13·1**
62—Fernie	25	10	.....	5·3	6·9	9	9	13·5	14·2	13·5
63—Nelson	24·8	10	20	5·8	6·3	8	9·7	14·3	14·3	14·3
64—Trail	24·8	10	18	5·8	6·7	8·5	8·8	13·8	13·8	13·8
65—New Westminster	25·8	9·1-9·8	19·6	5·3	6·3	6·7	7·8	12·8	11·6	12·5
66—Vancouver	25·4	9·1-9·8	20	5·3	6·1	6·5	7·9	12·6	11·7	11·6
67—Victoria	25·8	9	20·1	5·4	6·5	7·8	7·9	12·9	11·7	12·2
68—Nanaimo	29·5	9	.....	5·3	.....	7	9·5	14·4	11·2	12·9
69—Prince Rupert	24·2	9–10	22·5	5·5	7·4	7	8·3	14·8	13·8	13·9

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1937

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·2	4·3	·942	20·1	19·3	16·0	11·7	17·0	15·2	59·6	18·2	55·1	44·0	
6·1	4·6	·953	19·8	18·4	14·8	12·2	16·4	15·3	63·8	17·9	58·0	47·9	
5·5	4·4	·925	19·3	.....	14·5	11·9	16·1	14·7	.....	17·7	55	51	1
5·5	4·8	1·033	20·8	25	13	12·9	15·2	14·6	55	17·7	55	45·2	2
5·6	4·6	·937	18·8	19·4	16·5	11·4	16	15	.....	16·5	59·5	45	3
6·8	4·7	·815	17·3	15·9	.....	11·8	17·3	16·7	72·5	18·4	60·5	49	4
6·9	4·8	1·08	22·5	15·2	.....	12·5	17	15	.....	19	59	49·7	5
6·2	4·5	·925	19·8	16·7	15·2	12·7	16·6	15·6	.....	17·8	59	47·2	6
7·0	5·0	·700	15·5	14·1	20·0	13·2	15·8	14·6	55·0	18·4	49·0	47·2	7
6·2	4·5	·803	18·0	15·7	14·6	11·8	16·5	14·6	53·0	17·9	61·4	50·0	
6·4	4·6	·924	18·4	16·9	14	12·7	17	14·8	.....	18·6	65	52·9	8
6·3	4·3	·762	17·5	16	15·5	11·7	16·1	13·9	60	16·8	56·3	49·4	9
6·1	4·6	·834	19·4	14·1	14·2	12·5	16·3	14·6	49	17·5	63	47·5	10
6	4·5	·692	16·7	.....	14·7	10·1	16·6	15	50	18·8	.....	50	11
5·4	5·4	·814	17·8	23·2	14·4	11·8	16·4	14·4	65·1	18·8	58·7	43·1	
5·6	5·2	·801	15·9	23·7	13·2	12·7	17·2	14·7	80·7	21·4	69	44·2	12
5·2	5·3	·815	20·4	20	14·7	12·4	16·7	14·3	53·3	18·7	56·3	46·1	13
5·2	5·7	·859	19·5	32	14·3	12	17·3	15·2	.....	19·9	61·8	44·5	14
5·2	6	·712	16·2	.....	13·7	12·6	15	13·5	47·5	18·4	55	42·5	15
5·3	5	·759	15·6	.....	15·6	11·5	17	14·6	.....	17·5	58	42·5	16
5·2	6·5	·78	17·2	20	14·6	11·4	16·2	14·4	65	17·2	57·5	43·3	17
5	4·9	·91	19·7	.....	14·2	11·3	16	13·5	57	18·1	.....	43·2	18
6	5·2	·87	16·6	24·4	14·3	11·5	16·7	13·6	90·5	18·5	57·5	40·2	19
5·6	4·6	·82	19·2	18·9	15·4	11·1	15·4	15·8	61·7	19·2	54·7	41·6	20
5·9	4·2	·891	19·4	19·2	15·8	11·8	16·9	15·6	57·8	17·2	56·1	42·7	
5·6	4·8	·872	20·2	21·2	15	11·9	16·5	16·9	61·7	17·3	55·7	42·8	21
5·3	4·8	1·068	22·8	22·5	.....	11·1	16·1	15	45	17·9	61·2	43·4	22
6·1	5	·98	20·4	22·3	.....	11	17·2	15·5	51	17·4	56	42	23
5·4	4·8	1·004	20·2	17	.....	12	16·2	15·2	53	16·2	48	40·7	24
5·5	4·5	·812	16·8	14·6	.....	11·6	17·4	15	58	17·5	57·6	42·5	25
6·2	3·9	·76	16·1	18·7	.....	12·6	16·8	15	65	15·9	63	42·7	26
5·8	4·4	·736	17·4	21·7	15	11·7	17·3	14·2	69	18·2	55	42·7	27
5·6	4·5	·779	16·4	16·6	.....	10·6	16·8	15·3	52·7	16·4	57·3	43	28
7·1	4	·897	18·6	12·5	.....	11·3	17·4	15	63·2	14·8	55·5	42·8	29
6·9	4	·865	17·3	16·2	.....	12·6	17·3	15·4	.....	14·2	.....	43·4	30
6·2	4	·827	18·9	19·9	.....	11·7	16·5	14·9	.....	15·4	.....	42·1	31
5·9	3·8	·795	16·0	18·1	.....	12·4	16·9	14·8	49·5	16·8	54·5	41·4	32
5·3	3·7	·867	19·7	15	.....	11·9	17·3	15·8	60	18·3	58	41·3	33
6·1	4·2	·761	18·1	19	.....	12·1	17·1	15·4	60	16·8	59	42·3	34
5·9	4	·796	17·9	16·2	.....	12·4	16·7	15·4	.....	17·3	.....	42·1	35
5	3·2	·788	18·2	15	.....	11·2	15·8	14·3	.....	17	.....	39·8	36
5·8	4·1	·669	14·7	15	.....	11·9	16·8	15	.....	18	61	41·8	37
5·4	3·6	·904	19·1	17·7	.....	12·3	15·9	14·8	57	16·5	59	41·2	38
5·6	4·3	·956	19·2	17·9	.....	12·3	16·8	14·8	47·5	19·8	.....	41·6	39
4·8	3·3	·917	18	.....	.....	11·5	16·5	15	.....	16·3	58·5	41·3	40
4·9	3·4	·906	17·5	21·4	.....	10·2	16·3	15·1	45	17·5	.....	41·8	41
6·1	4·3	·893	19·2	14·7	.....	11·7	17	16	.....	17·6	.....	42·4	42
6	3·1	·704	15·4	16·7	.....	10·3	16·1	14·9	55	17	55	41·3	43
5·5	4	·983	25	24·7	.....	12·8	17·5	17·2	62	19	.....	43·3	44
6	4·8	·994	22	25	16·3	12·3	18·4	16·5	62·2	18	54·4	47·7	45
6·5	5	·925	22·5	.....	16·5	12·5	18·6	17·2	64	18·6	54·7	47·6	46
6·5	4·4	1·247	29·7	30	16·6	12·9	16·6	17·7	67	18·4	55·5	46	47
6·8	4·4	1·05	22·6	20·2	16·7	11·4	16·1	16·2	64·7	17·2	55	43·7	48
6·8	4·5	·987	21·5	27·5	15	11·8	17·5	17·2	59·9	18·3	49·5	43·4	49
6·2	4·5	·986	20·1	.....	15	12	17·7	17·3	57·8	17·7	51·2	44·2	50
6·4	3·7	·660	14·2	.....	15·7	10·8	17·7	15·5	62·7	18·3	50·0	43·3	
6·4	3·2	·666	14·7	.....	13·9	10·7	17·3	15·3	61·3	17·5	47·6	42·3	51
6·4	4·2	·653	13·7	.....	17·5	10·8	18·1	15·7	64	19	52·4	44·3	52
6·6	4·0	1·138	22·8	.....	17·8	11·8	17·4	15·5	62·0	20·7	52·2	46·5	
6·7	3·5	1·04	23·4	.....	21	11·8	18·2	15·3	64·1	19·2	51·7	46·3	53
7·2	4·6	1·30	23·8	.....	19	11·9	18·3	16·4	60·8	23·6	55·2	47·7	54
6·1	4	1·14	22·5	.....	16·2	11·3	17	15·3	63·8	20·4	49·6	45·7	55
6·4	3·9	1·07	21·3	.....	15	12·2	15·9	15·1	59·3	19·5	52·3	46·1	56
6·6	3·7	·855	18·8	.....	16·5	11·1	18·3	16·0	60·9	19·8	52·4	44·8	
7·4	3·1	9·06	22·1	.....	17·5	11·3	18·2	16·5	60·7	20·2	56·1	45·3	57
6·5	4·2	1·05	20	.....	15	10·5	18·4	16·4	62	19·2	53·7	45·7	58
7·1	4·5	·641	14·8	.....	17·1	11·3	17·4	15·4	61	19·7	52·2	44·2	59
6·3	4	·961	22·2	.....	.....	11·2	17·8	15·1	60·1	19·7	49·1	44·5	60
5·8	2·9	·716	15	.....	.....	11·4	19·5	16·7	60·7	20·4	50·7	44·2	61
7·5	4·1	1·457	29·7	.....	19·1	10·9	17·5	14·6	58·9	19·5	49·0	42·1	
8·7	3·7	1·23	25	.....	20	12·2	16	17	63·3	22·7	52·5	48	62
7	4·3	1·65	30	.....	.....	10	19	15	63·3	21·7	56·7	48·3	63
8·4	3·7	1·73	35·8	.....	20	12·7	18·8	15·4	61·7	22·8	51·7	46·2	64
6·1	4·4	1·27	25·9	.....	16·5	10·2	17·1	12·9	52·8	17·8	43·4	36·6	65
6·2	3·9	1·30	26·1	.....	.....	10	16·1	13	53·8	15·9	46·7	39·2	66
7·7	4·1	1·57	32·3	.....	.....	10·2	17·1	13·5	58·1	17·3	45·4	39	67
8·3	4·5	1·45	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	14·2	57	17·3	47	38	68
7·5	4·4	.....	32·6	.....	19·7	11	18	15·4	61·2	20·3	48·7	41·	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·7**	**58·9**	**19·8**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**37·4**	**48·4**	**11·7**	**5·0**	**14·338b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·5**	**6·2**	**41·5**	**56·0**	**19·0**	**9·6**	**2·8**	**40·4**	**38·0**	**12·1**	**5·1**	**14·501**
1—Sydney	6·7	6·2	42·2	53·5	19·5	9·4	2·8	40·4	43·9	12·1	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·6	6·4	41·1	56·9	20·2	9·4	2·8	43·7	36·6	12	4·9	.....
3—Amherst	6·5	6	41·9	58·2	16	9	2·8	37·5	35·7	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·3	5·9	37·7	55	19·8	9·6	2·9	40	40	12·3	5·4	14·50
5—Windsor	6·5	6·1	42·5	57·5	20·5	10	2·6	42·7	38·3	12·2	5·1	.....
6—Truro	6·6	6·3	43·4	54·8	17·9	10	2·8	38	33·3	12·2	5·1	.....
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	6·1	5·9	39·8	53·6	18·9	14·0	2·9	40·7	38·1	12·1	5·1	13·400
New Brunswick (average)	**6·8**	**6·3**	**42·0**	**55·6**	**18·7**	**9·9**	**2·7**	**39·5**	**37·3**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**14·509**
8—Moncton	6·7	6	42·5	56·4	19·3	9·5	2·9	43·2	39·7	11·8	5·2	g
9—Saint John	6·7	6·4	38·2	55	18·1	10·1	2·6	41·2	36·1	12·1	5·2	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·5	41·2	55	17·3	9·4	2·5	33·4	33·5	11·7	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·3	46	56·1	20	10·4	2·7	40	40	12·2	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**34·4**	**55·1**	**20·2**	**13·0**	**2·6**	**41·0**	**51·0**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**13·875**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	35·4	57·9	20·4	15·7	2·4	36·8	53·7	10·4	4·8	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6	38	62·1	21·2	14·8	2·7	41·2	60	12·5	4·8	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·9	5·8	31·8	57·2	21·8	11·7	2·8	44·4	46·1	10·9	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	34·7	51·5	19·2	10	2·3	38	50	9	5·2	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·1	5·9	38·1	46	19·6	13	2·6	37	50·1	10·6	4·9	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	31	52·3	19·2	12·8	2·9	41·7	45	12	5	13·50
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	32	57·6	19·3	12·6	2·7	44·5	50·7	10·7	4·5	.....
19—Montreal	6	5·8	34·5	57·6	19·9	13·9	2·5	43·4	51	10·5	5	14·00–14·25
20—Hull	6	6	33·7	53·7	21	12·5	2·8	41·7	52·5	10·5	4·9	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·5**	**59·9**	**19·8**	**11·9**	**2·5**	**36·3**	**47·9**	**10·7**	**5·0**	**14·071**
21—Ottawa	6·2	6·1	35·4	61·5	20	13·2	2·6	41·7	53·5	10·7	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	5·9	34·3	58	22·2	9·9	2·1	38·4	48	10	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·1	6	34·9	53·8	19·3	11·8	2·7	38·4	44	10·1	5·2	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·3	37·1	58·3	21·2	10·3	2·5	34·9	53·3	10·4	5·4	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·1	6·1	39·2	64·7	20	12·1	2·5	40	52·5	10·6	5·3	14·50
26—Oshawa	6·2	6·1	36·5	58·3	19·4	11·2	2·5	33·2	48·7	11·4	4·8	13·50
27—Orillia	6·4	6·4	36	63·8	20·8	10	2·7	38·3	47·5	10·3	4·9	14·50
28—Toronto	6·2	6	37·2	57·4	17	11·2	2·4	36·3	48·1	10·2	5	12·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·6	6·6	36·3	62·6	20	11·1	2·7	37·5	.....	10·5	4·7	12·50–13·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·6	6·4	34·8	62	20	11	2·6	35	40	10·5	5·2	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6	34·6	62·5	20·4	10·5	2·2	32·9	45	10·1	5·1	13·00
32—Brantford	6·3	6·2	37·3	59·9	19·1	10·6	2·4	33·9	47·6	9·9	5·3	13·50
33—Galt	6·5	6·2	31·2	56·7	19·3	11·3	2·3	40	48·7	10·8	5	13·50
34—Guelph	6·2	6·1	33·4	61·2	18·7	10·3	2·4	39·4	48	10·6	4·9	13·50
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·4	30·1	58·1	18·5	10·9	2·4	39·4	50	10	4·8	13·50
36—Woodstock	6·6	6·6	34·4	54·8	21·2	10·2	2·5	34	49·5	10·6	4·7	13·50
37—Stratford	6·9	6·7	37·3	59·2	20	11·3	2·4	37·8	45	10·5	5·4	13·50
38—London	6·6	6·3	39·5	59·8	18·9	11·8	2	34·8	39·8	10·1	5·1	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·6	37·8	61·7	19·8	12	2·4	41·1	48·3	10·7	5·2	13·50
40—Chatham	6·5	6·5	35·9	53·3	15	12·3	.....	31·7	.....	10	4·7	g
41—Windsor	6·1	6·1	31	58·6	18·1	10·8	2	31·9	51	10·2	4·7	13·75g
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·8	34·4	58·8	17	10	1·8	34·2	53·3	10·5	4·7	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·1	6	39·8	60	19·8	10·3	2·3	31·7	42·5	10·2	5	14·00
44—North Bay	6·9	6·9	45	65	.....	14·4	3·3	36·7	53	12·7	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·5	33·8	59·2	22	15·2	2·7	37	.....	11·7	5·5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7·2	32·9	61	19	15	2·7	32	46·7	13·2	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·9	35·7	65·6	21·2	15·4	3·1	35·4	35	.....	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·2	6·2	32·1	66	20·3	14·5	2·5	35	48	11	4·6	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·3	6·2	32·1	58·6	22·3	15·5	2·7	37·7	50	11·9	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·6	6·5	35·6	56·8	22·4	13·5	2·5	38·7	55·2	12·2	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**33·8**	**52·3**	**19·4**	**12·5**	**2·5**	**30·5**	**51·7**	**13·4**	**5·4**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	34·2	52·1	17·1	10·6	2·5	32	51·7	12·8	5·8	18·50
52—Brandon	7·1	7	33·4	52·4	21·6	14·4	2·5	28·9	51·7	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·2**	**32·4**	**54·2**	**20·5**	**19·7**	**2·9**	**35·8**	**54·2**	**14·6**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	7	7·2	32·2	55·5	19·4	19·2a	2·8	34·7	60	14·7	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·2	31·4	55	21·5	20·5a	3·3	39·5	55	14	5·1	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·4	7·4	33·3	54·1	21	19·2a	2·7	33·3	56·7	14·6	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·9	32·7	52·3	20·1	19·8a	2·7	35·8	45	15	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**33·3**	**51·0**	**18·8**	**18·2**	**2·9**	**34·0**	**55·8**	**14·0**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·8	33·7	50·7	22·7	21a	2·9	32·5	65	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7	33·5	52·2	18·3	18·7a	3	32·5	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	6·9	35·2	51·1	19·4	16·5a	3	34·2	49·2	14·5	4·9	.....
60—Calgary	6·8	6·9	31·5	50·2	17·7	17·8a	2·7	36·1	51·7	13·2	4·8	.....
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·5	32·6	51	15·8	17a	2·7	34·7	53·3	15	4·4	.....
British Columbia(average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**33·8**	**50·6**	**21·6**	**21·5**	**2·8**	**39·4**	**55·0**	**12·1**	**5·2**	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	7·8	35	49·3	20	22·5a	2·7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	33·3	55	22·3	25a	2·9	37·5	55	13·5	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	33·7	52·2	21·5	22·5a	3·2	37	50	14	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	6	30·2	47·4	19·4	19·2a	2·7	38·7	55·5	11·5	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6	33·1	48·2	18·6	20·5a	2·7	41·2	58·7	10·5	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·2	34·7	49·4	22·4	19·8a	2·8	39·5	53·3	11·1	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·2	6·3	36·7	52·2	24·3	20a	2·8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·7	6·1	33·3	50·8	24·2	22·5a	2·8	42·2	57·5	12·2	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and con- from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·374	12·227	9·567	11·487	7·281	8·594	7·456	26·7	9·4	23·780	17·477	
7·975	9·875	6·333	7·500	5·250	6·750	6·250	29·1	9·8	21·417	14·583	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·5	9·9	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	8·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	29·7	9·8	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·25	11·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·4	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·8	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·900	10·800	9·000	10·530	6·500	7·500	7·500	27·7	9·8	19·000–25·000	10·000–15·000	7
10·125	11·667	7·000	8·500	5·500	6·500	7·500	28·3	9·8	22·875	17·125	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10	20·00–30·00	15.00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	27·6	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·9	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·6	9·5	20·00	15·00	11
9·121	11·667	10·583	11·903	8·140	8·932	8·450	23·1	9·3	20·778	14·938	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	20·9	9·6	20.00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24·7	9·6	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·5	9·5	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·6	9·4	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·9	9·4	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·4	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	14·67c	16·00c	9·00	10·00c	12·00–14·00c	25·5	8·9	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24·5	8·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·203	12·338	10·083	12·172	8·069	9·755	8·625	24·9	9·2	25·571	19·000	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	24·4	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	8·6	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·1	9·3	20·00–27·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23	9·4	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	23·3	8·9	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	8·9	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–10·00	13·00	7·50–8·00	9·00	6·00	7·50	.....	24	9·4	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	11·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25·5	8·9	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 9·00g	11·00	g	g	g	g	g	21	9·1	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	22·7	9·4	25·00–35·00	16·00–25·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·8	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·5	9·4	23·00–30·00	15·00–24·00	32
10·00–12·00	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00	24	9·3	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	24·4	9·3	23·00–29·00	15·00–23·00	34
8·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	9·4	22·00–32·00	18·00–23·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	8·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00–12·50	14·00	.....	24	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	12·00–12·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·4	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·4	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22·5	8·5	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	11·50	g	14·00–16·00g	g	10·00–12·00g	7·00–10·00g	.....	9	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	41
8·25– 8·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	9·3	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	9·3	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	7·00	7·50– 9·75	6·50	7·00	.....	30	9·1	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00e	12·50	8·50	9·00e	10·00e	29·6	9·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50e	.....	8·25– 9·00e	.....	31	9·1	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	9·50	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	26·9	9·4	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·25	12·50	7·50	8·25	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·3	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	14·938	.....	.....	7·188	8·063	7·500	26·4	9·6	25·000	18·250	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–9·25	6·75–10·00	8·00	25	9·7	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·7	9·4	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·106	16·750	.....	.....	5·313	7·906	9·000	28·6	9·9	24·750	18·375	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·4	9·9	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·6	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·25– 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·2	10	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00	11·00	29	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	11·750	.....	.....	5·500	6·500	4·000	28·8	9·7	23·375	17·000	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	28·3	9·6	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·6	9·7	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	29	9	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	11·100	.....	.....	6·469	6·911	4·870	32·8	9·8	22·750	17·250	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	....	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·7	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·7	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	30·8	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70–8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	30	9·5	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including veniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926 = 100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1934	Nov. 1935	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937	Nov. 1937‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·7	94·9	95·7	79·5	68·9	71·1	72·7	77·2	84·7	82·6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·3	87·3	93·5	62·6	61·0	66·5	67·2	79·2	87·6	83·6
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·9	110·3	108·4	93·4	63·5	66·7	73·0	73·5	81·5	79·9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·5	92·2	89·8	77·5	70·9	71·3	69·6	69·6	70·6	69·1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·8	98·6	93·1	85·8	64·4	64·9	65·3	69·4	76·3	76·0
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	92·8	93·4	89·3	86·1	86·7	87·2	88·3	105·1	104·2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·0	94·1	96·7	73·5	66·2	63·1	73·4	74·0	77·2	72·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·4	92·8	92·8	89·4	85·1	86·0	85·0	84·8	87·1	87·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·5	94·3	95·1	90·9	81·0	80·3	77·4	78·8	81·9	81·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·5	95·1	94·3	84·5	73·0	73·1	74·2	76·0	80·5	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	99·1	100·3	83·9	67·1	68·4	72·3	76·2	83·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	97·5	92·4	90·3	84·9	77·0	76·2	75·4	75·8	78·9	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·2	93·4	95·1	73·4	64·3	67·9	69·4	76·3	84·9	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	100·8	92·8	94·5	90·9	85·4	89·4	89·7	89·5	94·3	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·8	93·5	95·2	71·4	62·0	65·5	67·1	74·8	83·8	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·9	98·3	98·2	85·7	80·7	81·8	81·1	86·8	92·7	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·5	92·4	94·5	68·2	58·8	62·7	64·7	72·8	82·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·9	86·5	91·1	63·5	60·8	64·7	64·7	74·9	82·1	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·7	107·5	105·2	90·6	64·6	67·8	73·4	74·4	81·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·0	96·1	101·5	66·3	54·6	61·2	65·1	77·1	86·4	82·3
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·4	109·6	109·7	92·0	69·5	74·5	69·0	71·3	76·1	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·8	98·6	92·9	85·5	64·6	64·9	65·3	69·7	76·0	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·8	91·7	92·1	85·7	81·7	82·0	83·1	83·3	88·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·4	94·4	97·2	70·4	59·3	64·3	67·2	75·8	83·5	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·4	94·2	93·5	82·8	71·7	72·4	72·9	75·5	81·3	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended November 26, 1937, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1392)

paratively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities, required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index

number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%

Retail Prices

The downward movement in the prices of fresh meats continued in November. In beef sirloin steak averaged 25·7 cents per pound as compared with 26·7 cents in October, 29·3 cents in July, the high point for the year, and 22·7 cents in November, 1936. Rib roast was down in the average from 19·7 cents per pound in October to 19·1 cents in November. Fresh pork roast averaged 22·9 cents per pound in November, 24·4 cents in October, and 21·2 cents in November, 1936. The price of fresh eggs increased considerably during the month in all localities the Dominion average being up from 39·2 cents per dozen in October to 44 cents in November. Prices of this commodity were lower in Saskatchewan and Alberta than in other parts of the Dominion. Milk was fractionally higher at an average price of 11 cents per quart, increases being reported from several cities. Creamery butter was higher in most cities except those in British Columbia which changed little. The Dominion average price was up from 31·5 cents per pound to 32·5. Bread was fractionally higher at 7·3 cents per pound as compared with 6·5 cents in November, 1936. Beans declined in the average from 7 cents in October to 6·2 cents in November. The decline in the price of potatoes continued the Dominion average being 94 cents for ninety pounds in November as compared with $1.01 in October and $1.46 in November, 1936. Tea has advanced gradually in the average since February when it was 52 cents per pound to 58·9 cents in November. Higher prices for United States anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price rose from $14.21 per ton to $14.34.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Charlottetown $13.40; Moncton $16; Saint John $14; Quebec $13.50; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Montreal $14.25 to $14.75; Hull $15.75; Ottawa $15.75; Kingston $14.50; Belleville $15.50; Peterboro $16; Oshawa $14.75; Toronto $14 and $13.50; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $18; Timmins $18.50; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 110·6 for October as compared with 111·2 for September, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. There has been a slight decline in each month since July, but the aggregate decline during the three months was under one per cent. Compared with that for the same month last year, the October index showed an increase of 13·3 per cent. Food prices rose by 1·5 per cent in October, but prices of industrial materials and manufactures declined by 1·7 per cent. The non-ferrous metals group declined 10·6 per cent, wool 8·0 per cent and cotton 3·7 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 100·7 at the end of October, a decrease of 2·2 per cent for the month. The "all materials" group declined 3·6 per cent due to declines of 6·2 per cent and 4·2 per cent in "textiles" and "minerals" respectively. The "all foodstuffs" group declined 0·1 per cent, an increase of 2·0 per cent in the "vegetable food" group being offset by decrease in the "animal food" and "sugar, coffee and tea" groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 160 at the first of November as compared with 158 at the first of October. The index for the food group stood at 146 as compared with 143 the previous month, the increase being mainly due to increases in the prices of butter, eggs, milk, cheese and tea, partly offset, however, by decreases in the prices of potatoes and bacon.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The general Statistical Office index number on the base 1914 = 100, was 611 for October as compared with 618 for September, a decrease of 1·1 per cent for the month. Food prices decreased 3·5 per cent while the prices of industrial materials increased 0·8 per cent. The index based on gold currency, 1914 = 100, was 63 for October as compared with 65 for September, a decline of 3·1 per cent for the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris on the base 1914 = 100, was 630 for the third quarter of 1937, an increase of 4·0 per cent over the figure for the previous quarter. The index of food prices rose from 629 to 649 or 3·2 per cent in the same quarter.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913 = 100, was 105·9 for October, a decrease of 0·3 per cent for the month. Non-ferrous metals decreased 11·1 per cent, rubber 4·6 per cent and textiles 3·2 per cent. All other changes were of a minor nature.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 124·8 for October as compared with 125·1 for September, showing a decrease of 0·2 per cent. The heat and light group and the clothing group each increased 0·5 per cent, the sundries group increased 0·1 per cent. The food group decreased 0·6 per cent. Rent was unchanged.

Irish Free State

COST OF LIVING.—The cost of living index number published by the Department of Industry and Commerce, on the base July 1914 =100, was 170 at mid-August, 1937, as compared with 167 at mid-May, 1937, and 159 in mid-August of last year. The food group showed an increase of 1·8 per cent during the quarter.

United States

WHOLESALD PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index number on the base 1926= 100, was 87·4 for September, a decrease of 0·1 per cent from the August figure, but still showed an increase of 7·1 per cent above the figure for August, 1936. The textile group declined 2·3 per cent during September while chemicals and drugs declined 1·0 per cent. The index for the food group increased 1·5 per cent. All other changes were less than 1 per cent.

Dun and Bradstreets' index number (in continuation of Bradstreets' index number) which is based on the sum total of prices per pound of 96 articles of common use was $10·8483 at October 1, a decrease of 1 per cent for the month. The miscellaneous group declined 7·3 per cent, metals 5·2 per cent, textiles 4·0 per cent, naval stores 3·7 per cent, building materials 1·5 per cent, hides and leather 1·4 per

cent and fruits 1·0 per cent. Provisions increased 3·2 per cent, livestock 3·0 per cent, and oil 1·2 per cent. The remaining groups were practically unchanged.

Dun's index number, based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities, was $193·674 at October 1, an increase of 0·4 per cent. The greatest change was in the meat group which increased 5·2 per cent, dairy and garden products increased 3·9 per cent. Clothing decreased 3·4 per cent and metals 1·1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913 =100 stood at 148·2 on September 15, 1937, as compared with 147·4 on June 15, 1937, and 143·6 on September 15, 1936. With the exception of food which showed a decrease of 0·6 per cent all the groups showed increases. Clothing increased 2·4 per cent, housefurnishings 1·9 per cent, fuel and lighting 1·3 per cent, housing 1·0 per cent and sundries 0·4 per cent.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923= 100, was 89·5 for October, an increase of 0·1 per cent over the index for September which was 89·4. Food prices declined 1·0 per cent but the other groups showed increases as follows: sundries 0·8 per cent, housing 0·7 per cent, fuel and light 0·5 per cent, and clothing 0·3 per cent

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Appeal of Winnipeg Fur Workers Dismissed but Injunction Amended

IN The LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, a summary was printed of a judgment of Mr. Justice Adamson of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench in an action brought against certain officers and members of the Winnipeg local of the International Fur Workers' Union. Judgment was given for damages and costs and a perpetual injunction was granted restraining the defendants from "watching and besetting" the premises of A. and M. Hurtig. Winnipeg.

This judgment was appealed and on November 8 the appeal was dismissed with costs by the Manitoba Court of Appeal, the defendants being given $75 to set off against the plaintiff's costs. The terms of the injunction were varied, however, by the Court of the Appeal since it was held that the order as granted by Mr. Justice Adamson restrained from legal acts as well as illegal. It was held, in Mr. Justice Trueman's words, that the evidence fully substantiated—

> the review made of it by Mr. Justice Adamson as well as his finding that the watching and besetting in question was a nuisance, consisting as it did of disorderly scenes, in which large numbers of persons took part, threats, and intimidation of employees, and interference with plaintiffs' business and customers. The fur workers of Winnipeg, who were instrumental in bringing to their aid the defendant Morris Reiss, of New York City, vice-president of the International Fur Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, may have had legitimate grievances. One is the right of collective bargaining, which, it appears, was denied to them by the Furriers' Guild of Canada, Manitoba Division, of which the plaintiffs are members. See The Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, ch. 40 of the Acts of 1937, sec. 45, which recognizes a right which has obtained in Great Britain for many years. . . However it came about, the watching and besetting in the present case was allowed, whether deliberately or otherwise, to get wholly out of hand, with the result that the excesses complained of by the plaintiffs took place.

The injunction granted by Mr. Justice Adamson perpetually restrained the defendants from watching and besetting or causing or procuring to be watched and beset the premises occupied by the plaintiffs and from walking up and down, marching or parading in the vicinity of the building or causing or procuring others to walk up and down, march or parade in the vicinity and from carrying or exhibiting or causing or procuring to be carried or exhibited the signs referred to in the statement of claim.

It was held by the Court that—

> as an injunction in these terms assumes that there cannot be lawful picketing, the defendants at all times hereafter are prohibited from lawfully picketing the plaintiffs' premises in the event of the occasion arising for the lawful exercise of this right. . . an injunction adequate for the plaintiffs' protection from the acts complained of would restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from intimidating, molesting, and interfering with the plaintiffs' employees and customers, from holding or conducting parades in front of or in the vicinity of the plaintiffs' store, from carrying or displaying placards or posters with intimidating or defamatory words thereon, and from carrying or displaying posters or placards the purpose of which is to injure the plaintiffs' business.

Chief Justice Prendergast and Mr. Justice Dennistoun agreed that the terms of the injunction should be modified. Mr. Justice Robson with whom Mr. Justice Richards concurred would have worded the injunction somewhat differently. The former stated—

> While it may be that in Manitoba combinations of labour for collective bargaining with employers are not unlawful, an employer's right to bargain with his employees as he

chooses, individually or collectively, has not been taken away: The Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, 1937, ch. 40, sec. 45. Therefore I think that it may be defamatory to say that an employer who exercises that right is in doing so unfair to his employees. In this case it is clear that defendants greatly exceeded their rights. I think the injunction should be as follows: That the defendants be restrained from publishing in any manner defamatory statements of or concerning the plaintiffs or their business or their employees; from causing a nuisance adjacent to plantiffs' premises, and, in particular, from conduct likely to attract groups of persons adjacent to plantiffs' premises or likely to deter any persons with peaceful objects from approaching, viewing or entering plaintiffs' premises; also from molesting, threatening or seeking to intimidate plaintiffs' employees or persons seeking, or who might be offered employment by the plaintiffs; from watching and besetting plaintiffs' premises with a view to compelling plaintiffs to do anything they are not compelled to do or to refrain from doing anything they are at liberty to do, but, subject to the foregoing, saving the right to attend in number reasonable for the purpose, to give or secure information.

Hurtig v. Reiss et al, (1937) 3 Western Weekly Reports 549.

Right of Employee to Payment of Minimum Wages Upheld in Manitoba

An information charging an employer in Winnipeg with failing to pay a male employee wages as required by the regulations under the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act was dismissed by the magistrate. The informant requested the magistrate to state the case for decision by a higher court.

On November 8, the Manitoba Court of Appeal directed that the case should be remitted to the magistrate and that an order should be made in favour of the informant for the balance due him in wages under the minimum wage regulations. The Minimum Wage Order requires that in such cases the minimum rate shall be $12 for a week of 48 hours or 25 cents an hour. At this scale the workman claimed $80.25 of which he was paid $14.50 and $18 on account. The magistrate was of the opinion that there was no evidence to show that the contract of hiring was for less than the minimum wage and that the "mere non-payment of the proper wage under the Act is not what the Act aims at remedying." He considered that the Act was not one for the recovery of wages, although recovering under the Act is incidental to a breach of the Act or regulations. He held that if the Order of the Board was to be interpreted as an Order for the payment of wages rather than an Order for prescribing a rate that the Order was *ultra vires* of the Board.

It was pointed out, however, by the Court of Appeal that section 14 of the Minimum Wage Act states expressly that if any employer pays an employee a wage less than the minimum wage and the former is found guilty of a violation of the Act or any regulation he shall be ordered by the magistrate to pay the full amount of the minimum wage less any amount actually paid by the employer and any agreement made by an employee to work for less is no defence under the Act. Moreover, the Act stipulates that in any prosecution the onus is on the accused to show that he has complied with the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The Court was therefore of the opinion that in the absence of such proof it must be accepted "that the payments made by the employer, and with which he stopped paying, were his idea of what was due."

Shimoski v. Cronin (1937) 3 Western Weekly Reports 570.

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